"JAPAN'S DISASTROUS WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES" Thrilling Imaginative Story of Crush

ing Defeat That Is Stirring Nippon to Preparedness

By K. K. KAWAKAMI.

There has recently appeared in Tokio a remarkable book en-titled "The Next War." The author is anonymous, but is evidently a man well versed in naval affairs. Although in the garb of fiction, the

man well versed in naval anairs. Although in the gard of action, the book is in reality more of an essay than a story.

According to the "Far East," an English weekly published in Tokio, "the publication of the book was forbidden for some time by the Government authorities for reasons quite obvious, though it was later permitted to be published with revision here and there." The censor's reason, which the Tokio weekly says is obvious, is that the book may incite ill feeling toward the United States, for it is a story the censor employed. of American-Japanese war. Just how extensively the censor employed the blue pencil over the pages of the story we do not know, but in the form in which it appears the book is simply a plea for a stronger mavy for the Mikado's empire.

for the Mikado's empire.

Written in a forceful style, the book at once attracted the attention of the populace as well as the thinking public. Unlike ordinary fiction the book contains numerous charts and statistical tables showing the position of the Japanese navy among the navies of the Powers of the world, and especially the relative strength of the Japanese and American navies. The author's figures agree with those given in the

mined to win. The position of the sion, gave no satisfactory answer, empire had been growing more and The sinister intentions of the Amertremendous naval power. We had been when the celebration was over the given to understand that America President ordered a naval manœuvre by the waves of the Pacific.

ifficult for Japan the figure of the of her great naval prowess. Kaiser had been ominously looming By coincidence, our navy was at the upon the political horizon of China. same time also holding a manœuvre in

pears. The bill was introduced on the very first day of the session. The venerable Premier made an impassioned appeal to the patriotism of the eighteen floating castles made a pro-

them as we are doing to-day we shall e strength of the American or Ger- long goveted end in China.

are we not permitting our navy to drift without any preconceived pro-

The Minister's speech was as forceful as it was illuminating. He wished understood that the adoption of he new naval programme could no uphold its dignity and prestige in the ouncil of the Powers. He pointed to the wisdom of the United States considering a great navy essential to the prevention of war.

And yet the Diet was reluctant to ccept the Cabinet's naval measure. After much heated discussion the bill was announced defeated amid the wild pplause of the opposition.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance had been revised. In its new form the treaty was no longer a safeguard our interests in our rivalry with the United States. The conclusion of comprehensive arbitration treaty England and America, glo-Japanese alliance, made it impossible for Japan to call upon England United States.

In this new turn of international relations America saw a golden opportunity to push her interests in China. The United States, fortified by the power of the dollar and assured of the friendly neutrality of challenging our prestige and influence in China. Instigated by propagangrind China was ready to cast her lot with the new naval Power across

The American press united in a conspiracy to discredit Japan, resorting to all manner of insinuation and slander in reporting and discussing Japathough America had come to regard emoved at all cost.

ovince is of the foremost importance | the explosion. Placed in the hands of a

American navies. The author's ngures agree with those given in the most authoritative books on naval affairs.

Of course the book should not be confounded with "The Dream Story of the War With America," which was of altogether a different character and never attracted much attention in Japan.

With these introductory remarks I present the substance of "The Next War" in the following paragraphs:

HE political season opened amid unusual excitement. Tokio was agog with the rumors of the finest harbor of the province with a Cabinet's intention to introduce view to converting it into a naval base in the Diet a great naval programme. of her own. The news of the conclu-In the preceding sessions attempts had sion of the secret convention between repeatedly been made to appropriate China and America was received in larger sums for the navy. Yet the Tokio with great astonishment. The Diet, blind to the pressing needs of the empire, had repeatedly defeated a vigorous protest with the Governments at Pekin and Washington. Yet
This time the Cabinet was deter- America, resorting to a policy of eva-

more delicate. Russia had been fast ican Government became obvious when wering from the disastrous effects the naval base of Pearl Harbor at of her misadventure in Manchuria in Honolulu was completed. On the prethe days of Viceroy Alexieff. The text of celebrating its opening the United States had been diligently applying herself to the upbuilding of a warships in Hawaiian waters.

would by force of arms if need be of an unprecedented scope. The first enforce the open door principle in re-fact, consisting of eighteen dread-gard to her interests in China, though noughts, with the usual number of she would virtually close her own minor vessels, was instructed to prodoors in the face of all Asiatic nations. ceed to the Philippines, visiting Japa-The cry of the "Japanese peril!" raised nese ports on the way. The second at first in a small section of the United fleet of twelve battleships was to States immediately found an echo in cruise the Pacific in the direction of all countries whose shores are washed the Samoan group. It was obvious that the American Government means To make the situation still more to intimidate us by a demonstration

The erstwhile Celestial Empire, far that part of the Pacific stretching from from receiving a new lease of life by Formosa to the Bonin Islands. When the overthrow of the corrupt Manchu America's first squadron of eighteen dynasty, remained the "Sick Man" of dreadnoughts entered the Bay of Tokio there were no Japanese warships to It was these circumstances which greet them, as his Majesty's men-of-persuaded the Cabinet to present to war were all engaged in the manœuvre. the Diet a naval programme calling But the forts on the bay fired salutes for an appropriation of \$175,000,000 to in honor of the visiting squadron and be expended in the succeeding five our officials and people extended to

nation. He was followed upon the ros- found impression upon the minds of trum by the Minister of the Navy.
The naval Minister described Japan's journals of Tokio, which had been fond delicate position in world politics and reasoned most lucidly why the Mikado's navy should be augmented. He is possible to speak with moderation in the face of such an im-"Before the Russo-Japanese war our pressive display of America's naval

by 1920 have a navy of only one-third this psychological moment to attain its

In the meantime our warships, havtheir navies and are bending their Staff Board to take a circuitous route. energies to the construction of the so that they might not meet the Amermost up to date warships what are ican fleet, which had left Yokohama we doing? Have we not shown our- for the Philippines. The board took selves utterly incapable of availing this precaution in order to forestall ourselves of the same advantage, and any untoward incident not unlikely to result from the meeting of squadrons friendly toward each other.

To the perplexity of the Japanese the American fleet, having followed an extraordinary route, unexpectedly aploward which our vessels were speed. ing. It was obvious that the Americans, having somehow discovered the change of route of our fleet, delibvious purpose of parading the prowess of their fighting craft before the eyes destroyed upon the highway

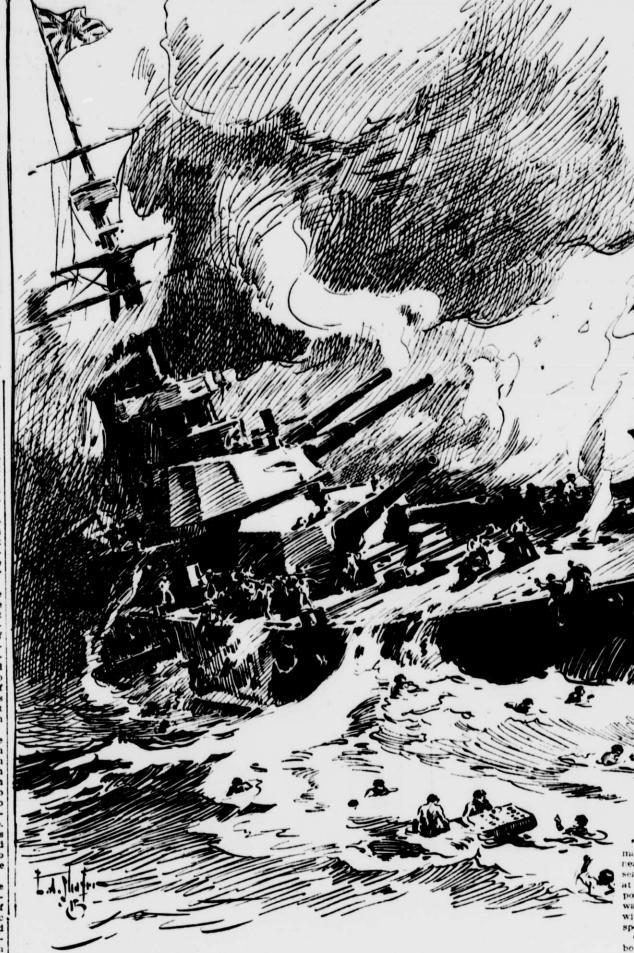
Fortunately for the empire the meeting of the two fleets was not cry. They exchanged the usual seventeen nation from the face of the globe salutes and proceeded on their re-

ships, and hovering over them for a the popular demand. few minutes sped back in the direc- Not a few urged the wholesale mastion of the American fleet, whence sacre of the Japanese in the same they had evidently been sent out way as they were wont to lynch What did they follow us for?

Toward sundown that day the They dared not leave their homes and weather became threatening. When hight fell rain poured down in torrents, and the wind raged with the up their minds. Especially was the ferocity of a tornado. The ocean was navy, knowing that it had nothing stirred from the very bottom and the whatever to do with the sinking of the huge battleships, beaten by grinding Manila, determined to chastise the arwaves, quivered from stem to stern, rogance of the Americans. And yet Neither the Japanese fleet nor the the Cabinet was delaying the final de-American could forge ahead.

smoke rose from where the American the sad fate of the Manila was due to fleet was struggling with the tem-the ignition of its powder magazine or pest. It went up, piercing the black-some such accident which the Japaness of night, and for an instant nese navy had no reason to know any Japan as an obstacle in her path to be threw a ghostly light against the thing about. The weak kneed attigrim sky. As the crews of our ves- tude of our ministry made the Ameri-Across the narrow strip of water mendous sound rent the air, drowning had been looking for just such an exthe Japanese island of Formosa for a second the roar of the winds cuse to create a casus belli and force the Chinese province of Fukien. and the howl of the sea. Our ships, war upon us. only as a strategical point but though miles distant from the Americommercial operation the can position, felt the terrific impact of parleying with the Administration at

ships were instantly focussed upon the preserving peace. Our embassy at



That was the end of all hopes for our squadron, our land forces, our empire.

"Before the Russo-Japanese war our may occupied the fourth place in the strength. To-day it has when Germany and the United States when Germany and the Unit

—it must have been a Japanese tor-pedo that sunk the Manila! Seized ships discharged a voiley of shots in Panic was added to the panicstricken sued a rescript declaring that the exthe Panama, inflicting a great damage the outcome of the war. Where would sian war our navy seized a steamer

The Japanese, without responding to the challenge of American guns. their course as they had originally planned.

. erately came to confront it for the ob-Japanese for the sinking of the Manila. Monkeys of Asia!" was their angry cry. "We must," they exclaimed,

The Mikado's Embassy at Washing-As our squadron went past the raged mobs. Throughout the United American line our officers could not States and Hawaii the Japanese were but admire the magnificent presence subjected to insult and abuse. Everyof the American dreadnoughts, built where the Americans were crying for without regard for cost and labor, war. They assailed the attitude of Slowly the American fleet vanished in their Government as lukewarm and the pallid haze of distance, when three timorous and threatened its overeroplanes came chasing our war- throw unless it immediately accepted

negroes in the South. It was a fearful

cision in the hope to convince the Suddenly a huge pillar of fire and American Government and people that

While our Government was foolishly Washington an untoward event hap-The searchlights of the American pened depriving us of all hopes for

American strategy, and urged the Gov-ernment at Washington to seize upon nila went down into the depths of the tice of their cause as they were sure the captives it was ascertained that nila went down into the depths of the tice of their cause as they were sure the captives it was ascertained that raging sea. The disaster caused a great conster- ican contentions. The mobs of Tokio. first squadron was in Olongapo harnation among the officers and men of evading the vigilance of the police, bor. The Chinese also informed Viceing completed the manœuvre, were re- the surviving American ships. In the made their way to the American Em- Admiral Uyesugi that the American hurled torpedoes with deadly effect

> the direction of the Japanese squadron, of five divisions of his army and is- lord. istence of the emptre depended upon well. At the beginning of the Rusthe Japanese first test their mett'e? named Russia, which inspired

. The first fleet of America, which on its way to the Philippines encounloss of the Manila, duly arrived in dered to Samoa, returned to Pearl which was speeding for the Pacific States expended almost a billion dol- the dawn. marred by any awkward incident. "wipe out such a barbarous piratical through the Panama Canal, arrived lars for the improvement and forti-

on the scene. Simultaneously with the despatch Government the Naval Staff Board at of the united fleet as defined in the instruction were as follows:

despatched for the occupation of the well suplied with ammunition. at once ordered a retreat.

Philippines within ten days. Equally well protected is the port of The American fleet gave a hot Philippines within ten days. 3. To land marines at certain points

they might prove their loyalty to the Mikado and to the State.

Pescadore Islands, off Formosa, was pire would be sealed, ordered immediately to proceed to the ordered immediately to proceed to the Philippines, with the specific mission

to ascertain the whereabouts of the over the agitated sea. Vice-Admiral an armored cruiser, three destroyers enemy's first division. This flying Uyesugi, commander of the flying and an aeroplane. crulsers and four large and six small reconnoitre the entrance to Clongapo, destroyers.

On the morning following his de-

States are fully awake to the ad-turning to the naval harbor of Sasebo, moment of despair and demoralization a vantage offered by the newness of They had been instructed by the Naval sinister thought crept into their minds of rush The die was cast. There was noth- and Manila. Although there were some Seized ing for the Mikado to do but send an 10,000 native troops, these, he said, with hate and suspicion some of the ultimatum to the American President. could not be trusted, for they were not The Mikado ordered the mobilization any too loyal to their American over

> cers with confidence. Did not the can cate victory over the American navy In buoyant spirits our officers and sered terrific gales resulting in the men pursued their course until they came within thirty or forty miles of fore the American occupation of the to reason. "Our finest dreadnought is the Japanese was to strike the first an insignificant hamlet. With the ad-

> > fication of the harbor. of the ultimatum to the American East has all the advantages of Port strength of the American fleet, con-Arthur, with none of its disadvantages, sisting at least of twenty At the entrance of the harbor lies noughts and cruisers and ten destroystructing him to prepare for an expe- two promontories jutting out from two outside the Olongapo harbor. It dition to the Philippines. The duties opposite directions, stands a sentinel accompanied by several aeroplanes, to the magnificent naval base. Both which had no doubt informed the the surrounding hills and Grand Island enemy of the inferior strength of Uyefirst squadron in Philippine waters.
> >
> > 2. To escort an army which will be the harbor as long as the forts are superior force of the enemy Uyesugi

> > Manila, thirty miles south of Olongapo. chase, but our cruisers proved far too which will be made the base of opera- Manila is indeed America's base of op- swift to be overtaken by it. tion in the occupation of the Philip- eration for the whole Orient. No other the Russo-Japanese war the quick commercial port in the Far East is movement of ov battleships and cruis-4. To look out for the second squad- perhaps so formidably fortified as Ma- ers was a marvel to the Russians. We ron of America which will soon leave nila. The island of Corregidor guard- had established a record in the velocity Hawaii for the Philippines, and to ing the gate of the harbor seems in of our fighting craft. The American prevent its junction with the first itself strong enough to keep out any ships, seeing that it was impossible to squadron. It was indeed an onerous task which is nothing but a solid mass of redoubts guns, turned their course after a purwas assigned the united fleet, but the and casemates and batteries. And yet suit of two hours and apparently reofficers and men were jubilant that Manila has a weak spot, for its rear turned to the Olongapo harbor. is comparatively ill protected.

> > In the meantime a flying squadron, the prescribed time. Should they fail stroyers and an aeroplane, the injury organized by warships stationed at the in the attempt the fate of their em-

The destroyers darted forth fike so | The united fleet comprised nine many bloodhounds. As they came groups. The eighth group, consisting nearer the gate of Olongapo the eight of four light cruisers, accompanied by sped on toward their goal.

instantly went down to the bottom of the sea. Surprised by this unex-

fire upon them. While the enemy's forts were fighting his own cruisers three of our destroyers slipped into the harbor and dreadnoughts. In the midst of rush ascertain the extent of damage they nflicted upon the enemy, but it seemed pedbes dealt fatal blows to as many warships. Having attained their object our destroyers began to retreat under the enemy's gauntlet as quietly as they had advanced.

By this time, however, the sea was overed with dazzling illumination from which our destroyers found it no Not one of them could escape the bap- certain point on Lingayen Bay. The American people were now re- Manila Bay. In the meantime the Olongapo harbor. This naval base is tism of fire. One succumbed to a was accomplished with great second division, which had been or some thirty miles north of Manila Re- fatal shot, while the second was culty, costing us some six hundred Harbor at Honolulu. The strategy of Philippines, Olongapo was nothing but and was soon devoured by the whirling rines the natives in the town of Lin of the division and complete the occupation vent of Americans it was rapidly con- escape, though not without sustaining with American administration, readily Pacific by the trick of the Yellow of the Philippines before the secon1 verted into a peerless naval base. Dur- serious damage, and joined Vice-Adfleet, reenforced by the Atlantic fleet, ing the past ten years the United miral Uyesugi's main squadron before and supplied them with provisions as

When the curtain of darkness was lifted over the harrowing scene of bat-This American stronghold in the Far tle of the night preceding the main of the united squadron at Sasebo in- Grand Island, which, protected by the ers, was seen in a magnificent array 1. To attack and destroy America's are so strongly fortified that no war- sugi's squadron. Knowing the folly

The initial success of our flying The Japanese were determined to squadron was a great encouragement take both Olongapo and Manila within to us. Though we sacrificed two dewe inflicted upon the American squadron was immensely more serious. As far as could be ascertained the enemy The mantle of night was thrown lost a dreadnought, a battle cruiser

brove a menace to our safety. Aware of the peculiar position, Japan persuaded China to pledge herself not to case any part of the province to any part of the province to any foreign Power.

Ships were instantly locussed upon the province of the explosion. It was now was subjected to fresh continued to from the Pescadores Viceof the peculiar position, Japan perobvious that the flagship Manila was attacks at the hands of the riffraff.

Admiral Uyesugi discerned the vague of the was of the parture from the Pescadores Viceobvious that the flagship Manila was of the infraff.

They hauled down the Rising Sun that contour of Luson Island upon the hasy the special vessels engaged in cutthe main fleet, one was flying over the embassy and tore ships were sighted. Obviously the special vessels connecting Manila hundred vessels, followed the usual and Olongapo with the outside world. course toward Manila.

water. Dodging the dazzling lights four dreadnoughts, including Admiral boldly attacked one of the scout cruisers of the enemy. It was a deadly battleships, to be followed by the blow which they dealt, for the cruiser fourth group of four battleships, the

And yet when Admiral Kinoshita thought of the meagreness of the first group of dreadnoughts he could not but apprehend the outcome of the great battle that was before him, for in modern naval warfare the dreadnought is the cornerstone of a fleet. This theory was established in the battle of the Japan Sea where Admiral Rozhesvenski's fleet met its fate at the hands of Togo.
On the fifth day of its southward

voyage the united fleet met Vice-Admiral Uyesugi's flying squadron and after a chase of several hours suclearned of the daring exploits of the three destroyers that attacked the of five dreadnoughts, four battle crui-American squadron in the Olongapo

Admiral Kinoshita's first duty was longer possible to conceal themselves. to land a corps of 1,000 marines at a rammed by the enemy's destroyer lives. Upon the landing of our ma-Only the third managed to gayen and its vicinity, long dissatisfied well as much information of great strategical value.

With the establishment of the base of operation at Lingayen, Admiral Ki- many dreadnoughts as ours and was noshita proclaimed the blockade of the equipped with guns greatly more powwhole island of Luzon. Soon the reenforcements of land forces began to followed was the most gigantic in the pour in from Osaka. Ujina and Naga- naval history of the world. saki. In the meantime another strong detachment landed at Lamon Bay to attack Manila from the rear. All told squadron of America was totally dethere were now six army divisions. numbering some 120,000 officers and crews were shouting "Banzai!"

ployed an army of 60,000 men in the flashed to our flagship the news of the siege of Port. Arthur, which was de- approach of the enemy's second fended by a 30,000 garrison. At the squadron! were enabled to reduce the Russian stronghold after the lapse of five pire. months. In the siege of Manila and half the ships sent to the bottom of Olongapo we could not afford to lose the sea in the great naval encounter so much time, for the second and that had just ended, how could the third squadrons of America would surviving ships, all seriously damaged. soon attack us from the rear.

Should we fail to take Manila at once and destroy without delay the enemy's first squadron now in the Olongapo harbor our cause would be battle cruisers, three first large an army to Lingayen and La-

The first army which occupied Lingayen lost no time in beginning operations against Olongapo, while the second army, which landed at Lamon Bay, advanced toward Mantla. The American forces at Manila, aware without sacrificing a single life.

While our land forces were pressing toward Olongapo our squadron calamity that has befallen kept close watch over the American

fleet within the harbor. Now and then flerce duels took place between our aeroplanes and the enemy's. At one time twenty-five fighting craft of the air, fifteen of the enemy's and ten of ours, while engaged in a deadly combat, were swept by the sudden gale so common in that region and dashed upon the sea. The destroyers from both sides came to the rescue of the unfortunate fliers, and the duel of the air was soon converted to

the titanic struggle of the sea.

It was, however, when the battleship Nagato succumbed to the attack of an American submarine that our fleet suffered the first serious loss. The sinking of the Nagato created onsternation at the General Staff Office and at the Naval Staff Board. The cloak of censorship carefully covered the disaster and the news never appeared in the newspapers at the time. Yet the secret could not absolutely be kept from the inquisitive

The nation intuitively felt that something was the matter with our fleet at Olongapo. And at this moment of despondency a fearful report came from London like a thunderbolt out from the blue—the second squadron of America, assisted by the vessels from the Atlantic, had left Honolulu for an inknown destination!

For an unknown destination? Would the enemy come to bombard Tokio, or would be proceed to attack our fleet at Olongapo? Whichever might be the ase, the most trying day of the empire ad come.

From Hawaii to Mantla the distance 4,600 kflots. At twelve knots an hour the second squadron of America would appear in Philippine waters within sixteen days. Unless we refuced the stronghold of Olongapo and placed our warships securely in the harbor, both our squadron and our land forces were doomed.

For ten days after its departure from Honolulu the whereabouts of the enemy's second squadron were utterly unknown. On the eleventh day it uddenly appeared in the neighborhood of the Bonin group, our outpost in the Pacific, 580 miles from Tokio. The news of the American occupation of the Bonin islands electrified the nation. The vacinted patriotism and loyalty of the people was put to the severest

Some of the capitalists and business men had already begun to urge the conclusion of a peace treaty. Newspapers began to throw the whole responsibility upon the army and navy, gnoring that they were the first to advocate war. Politicians, who had foolishly opposed the Government's naval programme, blamed the naval authorities for the state of unprepared-

ness that now confronted the empire. At this critical moment a certain European Power, knowing that the humiliation of Japan at the hands of the American nation would disturb the balance of power in the Pacific, approached the Government at Washington with the idea of ending the war then and there. But the United States, convinced of her victory, turned a deaf ear to this propo-

searchlights on the shore, each having at least one hundred thousand candle- led the line of march. About ten knots come. Our expeditionar, forces must power, threw lurid rays upon the behind the eighth and second groups lose no more time in reducing Olongape. Driven to desperation, Admiral with consummate skill our destroyers Kinoshita's flagship, made an impres- Kinoshita ordered a number of destroysive appearance. This was the first ers to dash into the harbor and attack Of a sudden three of our destroyers group, the mainsay of the whole fleet, the enemy's dreadnoughts with tor-

> The destroyers, by dint of sheer audacity and intrepidity, succeeded in breaking through the obstacles that sealed the mouth of the harbor, but the bombardment from the enemy's forts and ships was so terrific that none of the destroyers managed to

On the land side our attack was After a slaughter It was a magnificent sight, this ar-ray of the Mikado's fighting craft. and sacrifice without parallel in the whole history of warfare our army at walls of the stronghold which was thought impregnable.

With the fortifications occupied by the Japanese the American squadron had no alternative but to sally out of the harbor. Defying the gauntlet of our squadron the enemy boldly made in a southerly direction. Admiral once followed the fleeing vessels, and

At this time our squadron consisted sers of the dreadnought type, six buttleships, four battle cruisers, nine first class cruisers, thirteen second class cruisers, two first class destroyers, four second class destroyers and six third class destroyers.

Of the American fleet there were ships, six first class cruisers, three second class cruisers, four first class destroyers and twelve second class destroyers. In the number of ships our strength

appeared superior to the enemy's fleet, But the American fleet had twice as erful than ours. The engagement that The Herculean struggle ended in

Admiral Kinoshita's victory. The first stroyed. But while our victorious wireless station at Lamon, which had During the Russian war Japan em. fallen into the hands of our land force, That was the end of all hopes for

our squadron, our land forces, our em-With ammunition gone, with meet the onslaught of the fresh enemy? The second squadron of America

consisted of twelve battleships, four cruisers, four first class destroyers be doomed. That was why we sent so and fourteen second class destroyers, Confronted by such a powerfui enemy our officers and men proved themselves dauntless. They fought valiantly, but the star of fortune had already forsaken them.

The rest of the story is better guessed than told. Sufficient to say that the Mikado's squadron was completely annihilated. fighters of the sea were not as gallant or efficient as the American but because our people had shown a deplorable lack of foresight in refusing to establish a stronger navy. For the can we blame but our own folls