OUR WAR WITH JAPAN
A Brief History of Events Ending March, 1917
BY ATHUR E. BROWNE.

It is not within our province to pass judgment as to what today passes as news when looking back. But in the weeks, months, and years to come, when we are able to view the world from the perspective of hindsight, it is likely that the events of the early 1900s will be remembered as a turning point in the history of our nation. The year 1910 was a particularly significant one, as the Pacific Rim was beginning to awaken from its long slumber.

Particularly, the United States had been making significant improvements to its military infrastructure, and the East Coast was beginning to see a significant increase in industrial development. This was due, in part, to the efforts of President Theodore Roosevelt, who had been elected in 1904.

During his presidency, Roosevelt had made it a priority to modernize the nation's military, and he had worked tirelessly to improve the country's infrastructure, including the construction of new railroads and the expansion of the merchant marine. In addition, he had also implemented a number of policies aimed at improving the nation's economy, including the establishment of a national banking system.

The result of Roosevelt's efforts was a nation that was ready to face the challenges of the future. As the world entered the 20th century, the United States was poised to become a major player on the global stage, and it was not long before the nation's leaders began to see the potential for expansion abroad.

One of the key factors that contributed to this expansion was the growing sense of nationalism that was sweeping across the country. As the nation continued to grow and prosper, it was natural that the people would begin to look beyond their own borders and see new opportunities for growth and development.

In the years leading up to World War I, the United States had been involved in a number of diplomatic and military conflicts, including the Boxer Rebellion in China and the Russo-Japanese War. These conflicts had served to reinforce the nation's sense of its own power and influence, and had helped to strengthen its resolve to act on the world stage.

As the years went on, the United States continued to expand its influence in the Pacific, and it was not long before the nation began to see the potential for economic gain in the region. This was due, in part, to the growing importance of the Pacific as a trade route, and the increasing demand for goods and services in the region.

In the early 1900s, the United States had been working to improve its relations with Japan, and the two nations had been working to establish a mutual understanding of the region. This was due, in part, to the growing sense of nationalism that was sweeping across the country.

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From the Press Files

Department had recently made an emergency program. Our efforts as far as the Panama Canal are concerned have been

PLANS FOR THE U.S. NAVY

National League president C. G. Brown has been

large

battleships and 200 destroyers, to achieve the goal of the Navy's

constant

42

month. It therefore appears that the United States, for the third time, is

sent to all that is necessary and in the opinion of most observers, the

foremost

The President's address to Congress on the Pacific threat included

assured

backbone of the fleet. The Navy's plans are based on the assumption that

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amount of the United States, will be

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