

mercial and colonial rivalries which underlie the past war."

The partition of Africa and Asia furnish us data for a survey of the economic and political forces of today. European states at first directed their efforts towards the acquisition of territory and the founding of colonial empires, in order to secure commercial power and the control of trade routes and centres. Their viewpoint has changed and has become economic and commercial instead of territorial. This was due to the development of machinery in production and improved transportation facilities enabling in 20 years' time that 600 men could do the work formerly done by 2,145 men. This industrial revolution brought what is called over-production, a production that exceeded the purchasing power of the workers. (The historian says exceeded the needs of the people). The facilities and improved means of transportation brought foreign markets which hitherto had been unapproachable.

In 1800 the trade of Europe reached 300 million people; by 1900 over 1,000 million were reached. The home population increased enormously, then we had in the eighties emigration of the workers of Europe to America and the various colonies of European countries. The home governments were anxious to keep this moving population under their own flag and control and became anxious for colonial ex-