

tells us about an agreement to frustrate German expansion by U. S. A., Britain and France, and on p. 146, says: "At all costs, U. S. A. and Germany must be kept apart. Britain and France withdrew their opposition to U. S. A. ambitions in the Gulf of Mexico and the building of the Panama Canal, because it would be impossible to keep a sizeable fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and also concentrate their fleet in the English Channel. Usher in his chapter on the position of U. S. A. gives us the economic reasons why U. S. A. took Cuba, also the Philippines from Spain, to extend the coalition of France, England and U. S. A. in the Far East, and prevent the acquisition by Germany of colonies whose location or development would interfere with the control of Eastern commerce of these three countries. Usher also tells us if Germany should move on Holland this coalition will take possession of the Dutch colonies the Celebes, and will then hold a position controlling the trade routes from India to China, Japan and to Europe in general, which would be nearly impregnable as anything of the kind in the world.

When the question arose of the Allies taking over the Dutch ships early in 1918, the Wall Street Journal did not put up any sentiment about it and said: "It may sound cold blooded, but there is sound reason for believing that if Holland does not like the use to which the Allies put her ships and concludes