

the real heart of the war controversy."

So widely do the economic interests ramify, so completely are all the sections of the globe influenced by them, that the Boer War, Morocco, the strangling of Persia, the war in Tripoli, the Balkan crisis, were only incidents in the gigantic struggle in which the very pawns are kingdoms and the control of the globe the stake of the Imperialists. England gained her economic position because of her geographical position and her coal and iron resources. Being an island she was not torn asunder during the Continental wars, and was able to continue her industrial expansion with peace at home. The utilization by her rivals of all modern inventions has robbed her of this unique economic position she held in 1815.

Turkey, in the 70's, was a tool England used not so much to obey England's behests as to frustrate Russia's expansion. The Turkish-Russian war proves that. This aspiration of Russia for a trade route to the Mediterranean made the German and Austrian alliance, who desired this expansion for their trade in the East. When Germany attempted to colonize in Venezuela she was ousted by U. S. A. and England. Germany could not obtain access to such a colony in the Mexican Gulf while England and U. S. A. controlled the Atlantic Ocean, without their permission.

In "Pan-Germanism," p. 139-140, R. G. Usher