

enemies. Short of conquering France and England, she can never free her commerce from actual danger without a great fleet in the North Sea. To secure a world trade in some fashion which will not expose her to attacks from the English fleet an overland route to the East must be found. Pan-Germanism is therefore, in the first place a defensive movement for self-preservation. In the second place an offensive movement, directed against France and Britain its object is to capture English possessions in the Mediterranean and Asia. She expects thus to obtain an outlet for her surplus population and manufactures." (Pan-Germanism. R. G. Usher, 1913).—The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The "Daily Chronicle War Book" deals with this surplus manufacture and population and the scramble of European powers for opportunities of exploiting undeveloped estates, also the need of raw material and foodstuff for home market, and says: "Statesmen have had brought home to them the supreme urgency of the economic necessities to the modern state. The modern statesman has to think in terms of commerce, about raw material for his country's products, and markets for the manufactured goods. The security of overseas trade depends on a strong navy. Hence the appetite of colonies and trade goes hand in hand with naval ambitions. Britain with her colonies and naval traditions was able with ease to adjust herself to the