other places. In their attempts to establish a protectorate over Venezuela they ran into the Monroe Doctrine, while France objected to their designs on Morocco. There was danger of war at this time because France held Algeria but the large German "call loan" held in England and France prevented this. This difference was made a fundamental issue in the present war.

In 1898 Germany received a railroad concession from Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, and a line across Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf, with the idea of developing the land and the Bosphorus river valleys, with a possibility of getting India. Austria also cherished the wish of getting a foothold on the Aegean Sea by a railway through the Balkans. Most of the Balkan states were liberated from Turkey by the aid of Russia, but Serbia had been helped by Austria and, down to 1906, when several members of the Austrian royal family were assassinated, she looked to Vienna rather than St. Petersburg or Petrograd for political guidance. The new ruling house changed the order of things and brought the Balkans under the sphere of Russia.

This rather spoiled the German-Austrian idea of a continuous railroad line for colonization and military purposes from Europe to the new eastern lands. The railway is now constructed across Asia Minor as far as the Bosphorus. In 1897 England and Russia agreed to use Persia to offset the German railway. Persia was to be divided into three sections, the northern sphere under Russia, the southern under England and the middle neutral. A railroad was to be built from Tehran to India. These plans were hard on the Persians, who had started to reorganize their government under Mr. Schuster, an American, but it was felt necessary to interfere on account of Germany's rising influence and build a railroad parallelizing the German line, so that England and India could come to India with Russian influence, is to-day no longer a small, struggling state, and her efforts have effectively blocked the Austrian plan for a railway to the Aegean.

Professor Cram predicted many changes in Europe following the conclusion of the conflict. Among these were a union of Prussia, and of a small Prussia similar to the old Prussia; an independent Hungary; and Poland, a united independent state.