

**SHOPS MAN'S YEAR BOOK**

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BY  
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PART THE THIRD  
OTHER COUNTRIES



## ABYSSINIA.

(ETHIOPIA.)

### Government.

THE ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the south and Harar in the south-east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The whole area is 432,432 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 8 millions. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia see *Statesman's Year Book* for 1907, p. 667. An agreement was reached in December, 1907, for the delimitation of the frontier towards British East Africa. The frontier follows the Dawa up to Ursulli, whence it runs mainly westwards, passing the south end of Lake Stephanie, and, after crossing the north-eastern branch of Lake Rudolf, runs mainly northwards and terminates at 6° N. 35° E. This frontier, however, is not yet finally delimited and accepted by the Abyssinians.

By the convention of Adis Ababa of October 26, 1896, between Italy and King Menelik, the independence of Abyssinia was recognised.

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia; to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others; to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs; to concert together for the safe-guarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia; and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II., King of Shoa (born 1842), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik died in December, 1913, and was succeeded by Lij Yasu (or Lidj Eyassu), G.C.V.O., son of his second daughter, Waizaro Shoa Rögga and Ras Mikael, the chief of the Wollo Gallas. Lij Yasu was born in 1896, and since 1909, owing to the illness of his grandfather, had been virtually ruler under the guidance of Regents.

The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe. There is a vague State Council consisting of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, are governors of districts and provinces and chiefs of villages. A Council of Ministers was constituted by the Emperor Menelik, Ministers being appointed for Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, Foreign Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Interior, and a sort of Lord Privy Seal. The most important Minister is the Minister of War. The Council met for the first time in July, 1908, and was employed chiefly in defining the duties and powers of the various departments. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The regular army, consisting of contingents from the various provinces, numbers about 150,000 men, and is supplemented by irregulars and a territorial army. Theoretically, but not in fact, every man in the regular army is mounted. The forces are stationed in garrisons over the country. At Adis Ababa are 7 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses taken at the battle of Adua.

Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the King maintains a permanent army of *wollader* or mercenaries, all of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

### Population.

The population consists of Semitic Abyssinians, Gallas and Somalis, Negroes (in the South-West), and Falashas (of Jewish religion), with a considerable number of non-natives (Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans). Except Harrar, and perhaps in the north, there are no towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—not even Adis Ababa, which consists of villages and suburbs scattered round the Palace. It would be about three miles in diameter. The most important towns, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 3,000; Aksum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, and still the seat of an Abuna, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000; Adis Ababa, present capital of Abyssinia and Shoa, 40,000–50,000; Debra-Tabor (Mount Tabor), Magdala, and Makallé; Gore, Saiyu, Nekempti, Samaré, 3,000–4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Mahdera-Mariam (Mary's Rest), 4,000. The population of Harrar is estimated at 50,000, of whom about 300 are Europeans; at Deré Dawa there are a considerable number of Europeans. Gambela in Western Abyssinia is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government. It is an important outlet for the trade in the West. A service of steamers are maintained from June to November with Khartoum.

### Religion and Instruction.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head bishop, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echegeheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spirituality, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education has hitherto been restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, but in October, 1907, the Emperor issued an edict enjoining compulsory education on all male children over the age of 12. This is, however, a dead letter. There is one school in Adis Ababa, directed by a few Coptic teachers, introduced by the Abuna—this is the only Abyssinian school in the country. It has over 100 pupils, but the attendances are most irregular, and the institution unpopular as yet with the ignorant people. Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor.

### Agriculture.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. The cattle are fine, but there is much loss from cattle plague. The horses of the country are small but hardy; mules are bred everywhere, being used as pack animals; donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals. The soil belongs theoretically to the Negus; the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine might thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase. Besides this, which is cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee. The native produce includes hides and skins, barley, millet (dhurra), wheat,

gesho (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are in a similar state. The forests abound in valuable trees and rubber. Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in many districts; coal is known to exist in the country; silver, copper, and sulphur have been found.

### Commerce.

The exports consisted mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet, and native butter. The imports comprised grey shirting (abujedid), cotton goods, arms and ammunition, provisions, liquors, railway material and petroleum. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy and the United States. The total trade in 1911 was about 1,500,000*l.* The value of exports and imports through Djibuti in 1912 was about 588,924*l.* and in 1911, 813,030*l.*, and through Gambela and Western Abyssinia to the Sudan in 1912, 73,000*l.* (imports, 34,280*l.*, exports, 38,720*l.*). The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years, was as follows:—

|                        | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Imports from Abyssinia | £ 1,717 | £ 2,234 | £ 5,045 | £ 8,173 | £ 3,631 |
| Exports to Abyssinia   | 11,548  | 1,789   | 1,366   | 2,441   | 4,926   |

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for 'most favoured nation' treatment; with Italy (1897) terminable on six months' notice; with the United States (1903) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice; with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice; with France (1903) for 10 years, and then subject to a year's notice.

### Communications.

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. In the capital and its vicinity a few miles of metalled road have been constructed. There is a railway of a metre gauge from the port of Djibuti in French Somaliland to Deré Dawa (about 25 miles from Harrar) in the south-east of Abyssinia, 187 miles. In January, 1909, a new company was formed to complete the line to Adis Ababa, taking over the portion completed on French territory. The survey for the new line has been made and the section to the Hawash River, 150 miles from Deré Dawa, and the same distance from Adis Ababa, was expected to be finished by December 31st, 1913. There are telegraph lines (1,056 miles) connecting Adis Ababa with Harrar, with Sidamo, with Jibuti in French Somaliland, and with Massawa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Adis Ababa with Harrar, also with Gore and Gambela (in the west), Jimma and Sharada (south-west), Dessie (north), and Debra Tabor and Gojam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Barromeida.

### Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000*l.* and paid-up capital of 125,000*l.*, has its head office at Adis Ababa and agencies at Harrar, Deré Dawa, Gore, Gambela and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body sits at Cairo. The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but a new coinage (coined at Paris) has been put in circulation, with dollar, but a new coinage (coined at Paris) has been put in circulation, with the Menelik dollar for the standard coin. This new coin, the *talari*, or dollar, worth about 2*s.*, weighs 28.075 grammes, .835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in the capital is disliked, and in some places is not taken at all. The Bank of Abyssinia has introduced a large stock of Menelik piastres (16 to the dollar). Other silver coins are the half, quarter, and sixteenth (guerche or piastre) of a talari. Copper coins are the *besa* (= one-hundredth of a dollar) and

the half and quarter guereche found only at Harrar. Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange; bars of salt are regularly accepted as money all over the country, in two sizes, and at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges are also currency, although there is a dead letter edict against them; and in most places barter prevails.

The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains (the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar); a pound of ivory contains 12 ounces; of coffee, 18 ounces; the Abyssinian *ferasla* contains 37½ lbs. av., or 50 lbs. Abyssinian (ivory). Grain measures are the *kunna*, ½ bushel; and the *dawla*, 2½ bushels. The metre is largely used at Harrar; native measures are the *sinzer*, 9 inches, and the *kend* (cubit), 20 inches. A *kalad* contains in some places 60 acres, in others 96.

Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Capt. the Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O.  
Consul at Adis Ababa.—Major C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G.  
Consul at Harrar.—J. H. H. Dodds.

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## AFGHANISTÁN.

AFGHANISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 61° and 72° of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wakhán). On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the course of the Oxus, to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulúkar, on the river Hari-Rúd, and thence by Kál-i-Kalla to Hashtadan, thence to the south, between Hashtadan and Siah Koh, north of Bandan, the boundary is undefined. The Sistan lake and the Helmund river form the boundary between Siah Koh and Band-i-Seistan and thence the boundary runs south in a straight line to Koh-i-Malik Siah where the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan meet. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Khwája Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghanistan long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the late Amír, Abdur Rahmán and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Khaibar-Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amír agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swát should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Arnawai, and the tract of Birmal, west of Waziristán. In the subsequent demarcation, Káfristán was included within the countries under Afghan control, and has since been garrisoned by the Amír's troops. The Amír has withdrawn his pretensions over Waziristán. Between March, 1903, and May, 1905, the boundary towards Persia was demarcated from Koh-i-Malik Siah to the Helmund, and thence to Siah Koh. In July, 1905, Sir Henry McMahon announced his award concerning disputed water rights over the Helmund river, but the award has not yet been ratified by the Persian Government.

**Habibullah Khán**, the reigning Amír, son of Abdur Rahmán Khán, grandson of Afzul Khán, and great-grandson of Dost Mahomad Khán, was born on July 3, 1872, and succeeded on the death of his father, October 3, 1901. The Amír has five sons:—Inayatulla Khán (born Oct. 20, 1888), Hayatulla Khán (born Dec. 29, 1888), Amánulla Khán (born June 1, 1892), Kabirulla Khán (born Oct. 4, 1895), and Asadulla Jan (born May 23, 1910). Brothers of the Amír are:—Nasrulla Khán (born April 7, 1875), Aminulla Khán (born Oct. 12, 1885), Muhammad Umar Khán (born Sept. 16, 1889), Ghulám Ali Khán (born Sept. 3, 1890).

In 1896, the Amír Abdur Rahmán formally assumed the title of Zia-ul-Millat wa ud-din, 'Light of the Nation and Religion.' The present ruler has formally adopted the title of Siraj-ul-Millat wa ud-din, 'Lamp of the Nation and Religion.'

The origin of the Afgháns is involved in obscurity. The Pathán dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghanistan was conquered by Timúr, Kábul remaining in the hands of his descendants and Kandahár being added to it by Sultán Bábar in 1522. For the next two centuries Kábul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herát by Persia, while Kandahár repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nádir Sháh, the Persian, held the Afghan provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmad Sháh, Sadozai Durráni, including the Punjab and

Kashmir on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. The dynasty founded by Ahmed Shah collapsed during the first quarter of the last century and was supplanted by the Barakzai family of whom the Amir Dost Mahomad Khan was the leading member. An attempt to re-establish the Sadozai dynasty with the aid of British troops in 1839 failed in 1840-41, (the first Afghan War) and Dost Mahomad Khan who had surrendered to the British was released, and re-occupied the throne of Kabul. In 1856 he concluded a treaty of friendship with the British Government and remained firm during the Mutiny. In 1863 he conquered Herat, thereby constituting the Afghan State, practically in its present form. He died in the same year, and after some years of fraternal struggles was succeeded by his third son, the Amir Sher Ali Khan in 1868. Differences with the British Government led in 1878 to the second Afghan War, in the course of which Sher Ali Khan died and his son Amir Yakit Khan was deported to India in 1879. In the summer of 1880, when Kabul and Kandahar were held by British troops, the British Government offered the Amirship of Kabul to Abdur Rahman, a grandson of Dost Mahomad Khan who accepted it and the British force withdrew. Abdur Rahman agreed to leave the control of his foreign relations to the British Government, who, on their part, undertook not to interfere in the internal government of Afghanistan, and, in case of unprovoked foreign aggression on Afghan dominions, to aid the Amir in such manner as to them might seem necessary, provided he unreservedly followed their advice in regard to his external relations. In 1893 this position was confirmed, and in a formal treaty signed at Kabul dated March 21, 1905, Amir Habibulla Khan accepted unreservedly the engagements which his father had entered into with the British Government. In the Anglo-Russian agreement of August 31, 1907, Great Britain undertakes neither to annex nor occupy any portion of Afghanistan nor to interfere in the internal administration of the country, provided the Amir fulfils his engagements towards the British Government. The Russian Government declare that Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence, and engage that their political relations with Afghanistan shall be conducted through the British Government. The principle of equality of commercial opportunity will be observed.

The government of Afghanistan is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kabul, Turkistan, Herat, and Kandahar, Badakhshan being now under Turkistan. Each province is under a *hakim* or governor (called Naib-ul-Hukuma), under whom subordinate officials dispense justice and collect taxes. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are not infrequent.

#### Area, Population, Defence.

The extreme breadth of Afghanistan from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herat frontier to the Khair Pass, about 600 miles; the area is about 250,000 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, Russian territory and Bokhara, under the influence of Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Baluchistan and; on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence in the north-western Frontier Province.

Population about 6,000,000, the dominant race being the Afghans, and of whom the leading tribes are the Durrani and the Ghilzais, who amount to about 1,625,000 souls: then follow the Tajiks, Hazaras, and Aimaks, Uzbaks. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtoo. The only news-

paper published in the country is the "Court Gazette" which appears in Kabul, the capital (population about 180,000). Other large towns are Kandahar (population 80,000), and Herat (population 20,000).

Justice in criminal cases is administered by Government officials, in civil cases by a *Kazi* or judge who follows the law of the Koran.

The revenue of Afghanistan is subject to considerable fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amir receives a subsidy from the Indian Government, of Rs. 1,850,000 a year in accordance with the treaty of 1893. His total revenue is estimated at between 12 and 13 million rupees, but this estimate is probably too low.

In addition to his regular army the Amir's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. As engineers, the Hazara 'sappers,' who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen. The Afghan army is said to number between 50,000 and 60,000 men, including 16,000 cavalry and 450 guns. In 1896, the Amir ordered a conscription of one man in every seven; the conscription is carried out in a characteristically loose fashion, and there are many districts where it has been impossible to enforce it. Cannon, rifles, and ammunition are manufactured at the Kabul arsenal, and there are 30 mountain guns and Howitzers from Essen. Apart from large numbers of weapons of precision smuggled from the Persian Gulf the State possesses probably enough breech-loading rifles to equip 100,000 infantry, but it is uncertain how many of these weapons have been issued, or to what extent the troops are trained in their use. Few, if any, of the regimental officers can be considered competent either to instruct or lead the troops. In recent years the Amir entertained several Turkish officers for the training of his army, and considerable improvement has resulted. They have lately been discharged. From a military point of view the regular Afghan army is not worth much; the real military strength of Afghanistan lies in the rugged and inhospitable nature of the country, the absence of roads, and in the capacity and aptitude of its inhabitants for guerilla warfare, which have been greatly enhanced of recent years by the wholesale importation of rifles and ammunition from the Gulf.

#### Production.

Although the greater part of Afghanistan is more or less mountainous, and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, yet there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the occasional assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables, and cereals. There are four classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *bazgars*, who are the same as the *metayers* in France; and 4th, hired labourers. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghanistan. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Ervum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzna (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafetida plant abound. Fruit, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, is produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout

the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

An extremely curious variety of fat-tailed sheep is native to Afghanistan. It is characterised by the immense weight and size of its tail, caused by development of masses of fat, forming stores of nourishment which are drawn upon during the winter months, when fodder is scarce. These sheep furnish the principal meat diet of the inhabitants, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter. The wool and skins not only provide material for warm apparel, but also furnish the country's main article of export.

Northern Afghanistan is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur (outside Afghanistan), and the Farmúli district (or Birmal), and a gold mine is being worked under the supervision of a British mining expert at Kandahár; gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghmán Hills, and Kunar. Badakhshán was famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli. The Amir has frequently engaged European geologists and mining experts to search for coal, but hitherto with little success.

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair, are some of the principal industries. At Kábul, soap, cloth, boots, and some other articles are manufactured for local consumption, but chiefly for the army. The sheepskin coat, or *postin*, manufacture is one of the important industries. The government factories and workshops at Kábul have as their partial object public education in mechanical methods and appliances, and as a feature of such work classes are organised in different industries.

#### Trade.

No accurate registration of the trade of Afghanistan has yet been obtained. The trans-frontier trade between India and Afghanistan (according to Indian statistics) was as follows in four years ending March 31:—

|                          | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    | 1913      |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
|                          | £       | £       | £       | £       | £         |
| Imports into India       | 570,459 | 696,088 | 579,900 | 636,000 | 848,000   |
| Exports into Afghanistan | 764,274 | 845,465 | 840,500 | 843,500 | 1,666,000 |

Of the exports from India to Afghanistan the chief items are cotton goods, tobacco, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar, and tea, mostly the China leaf. The imports into India include timber, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, ghi and other provisions, assafetida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides. The through transit duties levied by the Amir have been reduced, but the rates on imports into Afghanistan remain very high. A system of State monopolies of the trade in certain articles is detrimental to the expansion of exports from Afghanistan.

The imports from Bokhára are stated to amount to nearly 4,000,000 roubles, and the exports to Bokhára to as much.

The rupee is the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind.

The Amir's mint at Kábul was for some years under the supervision of a European. The current coins in Kabul are Dínár, Paisa, Sháhi, Sannár or Misqáli, 'Abbási, Qarân, Rupee and Tuman. Dínár and Tuman are legendary coins intended for purposes of calculation only. Paisa and Sháhi are copper coins, and Misqáli, 'Abbási, Qarân and Rupee are silver coins.

|                                         |                       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 Dínár = 1 Paisa or Taka.             | 1½ 'Abbási = 1 Qarân. |
| 5 Paisa = 1 Sháhi.                      | 2 Qarân = 1 Rupee.    |
| 2 Sháhi = 1 Sannár, Saddínár or Misqáli | 20 Rupees = 1 Tuman.  |
| 2 Sannár = 1 'Abbási.                   |                       |

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE

One Afghan Rupee is equal to about eightpence at the present rate of exchange between Afghanistan and India.

Afghanistan is not a member of the International Postal Union, so that the sending of letters or parcels to the country is attended with some uncertainty and inconvenience. Letters, etc., from all parts of the world have to be addressed care of the Afghan postmaster, Peshawar, India, who forwards them to their respective destinations in Afghanistan. The amount of the postage for Afghanistan must either be deposited with the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar or else paid for by the recipients in Afghanistan. Letters are despatched by runners twice a week; between Peshawar and Kábul, a distance of about 180 miles, they require three days for delivery. Newspapers, books, and other bulky packages and boxes are detained at the Afghan post office in Peshawar until they can conveniently be sent in batches on horseback.

The trade routes of Afghanistan are as follows:—From Persia by Mashad to Herát; from Bokhára by Merv to Herát; from Bokhára by Karshi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul; from East Turkistán by Badakhshan and Kandahár to Kábul; from India by the Khaibar road to Kábul; from India by the Gomál Pass to Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai; from Chaman, the terminus of the North-Western Railway beyond Quetta, to Kandahár and thence to Kábul or Herát.

The Khaibar and Bolan roads are fit for light wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively. During the last two or three years the Amir has paid great attention to the improvement of the roads throughout the country. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is still transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghanistan, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts. Telephonic communication exists between Jalálábád and Kábul, a distance of 100 miles, and it is being extended to Kandahár.

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## ALBANIA.

(SKYPIANIE.)

### Reigning King (Mpret).

**William I.**, Frederick Henry, Prince of Wied, born at Neuwied March 26, 1876; married on November 30, 1906, Sophie, Princess of Schonburg-Waldenburg, born May 21, 1885. *Children of the King*: 1. Princess Marie Eleanore, born February 19, 1909. 2. Prince Carol Victor, born May 19th, 1913.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Valona on November 28, 1912, and a Provisional Government was then formed under the leadership of Ismail Kemal Bey. On December 20, 1912, the London Ambassadorial Conference agreed to the principle of Albanian autonomy. Subsequently that Conference approximately decided the frontiers of the new country, and agreed that a European Prince be nominated to rule it. Prince William of Wied, having accepted the crown of his new country from an Albanian deputation, which offered it to him at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo on March 7, 1914.

Prior to the constitution of the independent Principality, the geographical district known as Albania was made up of the Turkish Provinces of Scutari and of Yanina, and of the parts of the Ottoman vilayets of Kossovo and Monastir, which bordered upon those Provinces. The Albanians are divided into two principal groups—the Ghegs, who live in the north, and the Tosks, who live in the south.

Little is known of their early history. From 1431, when the Turks captured Yanina, the Albanians remained under Turkish rule, except for two brief periods of independence, first between 1443 and 1477, under Gheg Castriot, and again in the eighteenth century, under Tosk of Tepelen. In 1880 the short-lived Albanian League was founded, making an unsuccessful effort to obtain independence.

The Albanians have an hereditary aristocracy, and a more or less well-defined feudal system. Whilst in the north they are divided into clans or tribes, in the south the people look for guidance to a system of beys or chiefs, whose power is very considerable. The Albanian language is held by most authorities to be of Aryan origin. The dialects employed in the north and in the south are somewhat different.

The Government of the country is vested in the hands of the Prince, who is supported and advised by an International Commission of Control, the creation of which was agreed to by the Ambassadorial Conference in the year 1913. The members of this Commission, which held its first sitting on October 15, 1913, and which for several months had its headquarters at Valona, are:—

|                 |                                                                                            |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Austria-Hungary | Herr Aristoteles <i>Petrovitch</i> (former Consul at Valona).                              |
| France          | M. <i>Krajewski</i> (Consul at Scutari).                                                   |
| Germany         | Dr. J. <i>Winckle</i> (Consul-General at Trieste).                                         |
| Great Britain   | Harry H. <i>Lamb</i> , C.M.G. (former Vice-Consul at Scutari, Consul-General at Salonika). |
| Italy           | Commendatore A. <i>Leoni</i> (Consul-General at Bastia, formerly Consul at Scutari).       |
| Russia          | M. <i>Petraeff</i> (Consul at Monastir).                                                   |
| Albania         | <i>Midhat</i> Bey Frachery.                                                                |

By the document officially outlining the status of Albania, the Commission of Control, instituted for ten years, or to have its mandate renewed

if necessary, is responsible for the civil and financial administration of the country. Its duties include the drawing up of a detailed plan of organisation for all the branches of the administration of Albania.

There is also a Cabinet, appointed March 17, 1914, which is composed as follows:—

*Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—Turkhan Pasha.

*Minister of War and Minister of the Interior.*—Essad Pasha.

*Minister of Justice.*—Mufid Bey.

*Minister of Finance.*—Adsmidj Bey.

*Minister of Posts.*—Hassan Bey of Pristina.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Aziz Bey.

*Minister of Public Instruction and of Public Health.*—Dr. Turtulli Bey.

**Area and Population.**—After the independence of the country had been agreed upon by the Great Powers, the London Ambassadorial Conference more or less definitely fixed the northern and north-eastern frontiers of the country, and agreed that a Northern Frontier Commission should decide the definite position of these frontiers upon the ground. This Commission, which is possessed of one delegate of each of the Great Powers, began its work in the autumn of the year 1913, but so far it has not been definitely completed. In the south and south-east, the Ambassadorial Conference having simply agreed that the district of Koritza was to be included in Albania, and that the Albano-Greek frontier was to meet the Adriatic at or near Cape Stylos, the actual delimitation was left to the Southern Frontier Commission, which, like that in the north, was made up of one representative of each of the Great Powers. The frontier has now been established in such a way as to leave the towns of Koritza, Leskovick, Agyrocastro, Delvino and the port of Santa Quaranta to Albania. The frontiers, which are all provisional, are shown in the map of the Balkan Peninsula which accompanies this volume.

Whilst until the northern and north-eastern frontiers have been definitely decided it is impossible accurately to discover the area of Albania, it is probable that the new Principality will contain somewhere between 10,500 and 11,500 square miles. The same difficulties must be contended with in deciding the population, which, however, will probably be somewhere between 800,000 and 850,000 souls. The principal towns, with estimated population, are as follows:—Durazzo, the provisional capital, 5000; Scutari, 32,000; Elbasan, 13,000; Tirana, 12,000; Agyrocastro, 12,000; Berat, 8,500; Koritza, 8,000; Valona, 6,500.

**Religion and Instruction.**—About two-thirds of the Albanians are Moslems. Of the remaining one-third the Christians in the north are for the most part Roman Catholics, and the Christians in the south are members of the Orthodox (Greek) Church. But as the conversion of the Albanians to Islam took place largely owing to the political and material advantages which Mohammedans always secured in Turkey, religion plays a small part in the life of the Albanian compared with the rôle accruing to it in other parts of the Balkan Peninsula. Whilst large numbers of the Mohammedans belong to the Bektashi sect, in many districts both Christian and Moslem worship may be found.

Under Turkish rule little was done for education. The only Albanian school for boys which need be mentioned at all was that opened at Koritza in the year 1884 and finally closed in the year 1902. The only school which

maintained its existence without ever being actually closed was that founded at Koritza in the year 1891, for the education of girls, by two Albanians, who worked in the interests of Protestantism and of the Albanian nationality. A few Turkish primary and secondary schools existed in the more important towns of Albania, but the only real available means of education were and are the Roman Catholic schools, opened in the north by the Jesuits, and the Orthodox schools, which existed in the south, and which were opened as a result of the ancient privileges possessed by the Patriarchate. Italian schools also existed at Scutari and Durazzo and Valona.

**Justice.**—The Albanians have a strict code of honour, but in the past no universal system of Justice has been in force. Whilst the South has been more or less ruled by the Ottoman code of law, the districts of the North have practically managed their own affairs according to their own ideas. In many of the tribes and districts, disputes and quarrels have been decided by the different local chiefs, or merely according to the time honoured customs of the country.

**Finance.**—According to a Concession granted by Ismail Kemal Bey and the Albanian Provisional Government, of Valona, on October 4, 1913, an Albanian State Bank was created. The capital of this Bank, to be provided by Austrian and Italian Bankers, was to be about 420,000*l.* Negotiations as to the control of this institution, which according to the Concession was vested entirely in Austrian and Italian hands, are at present in progress. It is believed that the Great Powers will guarantee a loan of 3,000,000*l.*, and the King has already received some 400,000*l.* from Austria and from Italy, to cover present needs. No statistics are available to show the probable revenue of, or the necessary expenditure in, the country. Certain it is, however, that for many years Albania cannot be self supporting. Consequently, a method must be elaborated by which the new kingdom can be financed by its foreign founders.

**Production and Industry.**—Long centuries of neglect and misgovernment have done their work to delay the development of Albania. Great tracts of the country remain uncultivated, and the areas at present under cultivation are dealt with in such a primitive way that much will have to be done to improve and change the agricultural system of the country. There are few carriage roads, and no railways in the country; the few bridges are so unsafe that the rivers must be forded or crossed in primitive ferries. But schemes are under discussion for the construction of a railway between Avlona, Durazzo, and Scutari, with branch lines leading to Elbasan and Berat.

*British Vice-Consul at Scutari.*—N. J. Summa.

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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1866 and 1898. The executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 120 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies each receive 18,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Roque Saenz Peña; elected March, 1910; assumed office, October 12th, 1910. Term ends in 1916.

*Vice-President.*—Dr. Victorino de la Plaza.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 96,000 dollars paper, and 28,800 dollars paper for official expenses; the Vice-President 36,000 dollars paper as his salary, and 24,000 dollars for official expenses, and each of the eight ministers 40,800 dollars per annum.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The Republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories and 1 federal district (Buenos Aires). The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are elected by the people of each province for a term



of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President. In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the National Government with the approval of the Senate. He is assisted by a deliberative council elected by tax-paying inhabitants of the various city parishes. This body votes on measures relating to city finance, works, and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the executive. Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar nature.

### Area and Population.

| Provinces and Territories | Area: Engl. sq. miles | Population 1895. Census | Population 1912. Estimated | Pop. per sq. mile 1912 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Buenos Aires (city)       | 72                    | 663,854                 | 1,360,406                  | 18,252.2               |
| Buenos Aires (province)   | 117,777               | 921,168                 | 2,017,242                  | 16.3                   |
| Santa Fé                  | 50,713                | 379,188                 | 915,132                    | 17.3                   |
| Entre Ríos                | 29,241                | 292,019                 | 894,661                    | 13.0                   |
| Corrientes                | 33,535                | 239,618                 | 347,649                    | 10.0                   |
| La Rioja                  | 37,839                | 69,502                  | 98,466                     | 2.4                    |
| Catamarca                 | 36,800                | 90,161                  | 116,322                    | 3.0                    |
| San Juan                  | 37,865                | 84,251                  | 125,867                    | 3.2                    |
| Mendoza                   | 56,502                | 116,136                 | 247,848                    | 4.2                    |
| Córdoba                   | 66,912                | 351,223                 | 640,998                    | 9.1                    |
| San Luis                  | 29,035                | 81,450                  | 125,867                    | 4.1                    |
| Santiago del Estero       | 55,385                | 161,502                 | 227,003                    | 4.0                    |
| Tucumán                   | 10,422                | 215,742                 | 325,851                    | 30.2                   |
| Salta                     | 48,302                | 118,015                 | 157,720                    | 3.2                    |
| Jujuy                     | 14,802                | 49,713                  | 64,197                     | 4.3                    |
| Misiones (territory)      | 11,511                | 33,163                  | 45,174                     | 3.9                    |
| Formosa                   | 41,402                | 4,829                   | 17,232                     | 0.4                    |
| Chaco                     | 52,741                | 10,422                  | 37,570                     | 0.6                    |
| Pampa                     | 56,320                | 25,914                  | 91,333                     | 1.6                    |
| Rio Negro                 | 79,805                | 9,241                   | 40,200                     | 0.4                    |
| Neuquen                   | 40,530                | 14,517                  | 29,377                     | 0.7                    |
| Chubut                    | 93,427                | 3,748                   | 30,360                     | 0.3                    |
| Santa Cruz                | 109,142               | 1,058                   | 8,620                      | —                      |
| Tierra del Fuego          | 8,299                 | —                       | 3,675                      | 0.3                    |
| Los Andes                 | 34,740                | 477                     | 4,154                      | —                      |
| Total                     | 1,153,119             | 3,954,911               | 7,467,878                  | 6.2                    |

The movement of population for four years is given as follows:—

|      | Marriages | Births  | Deaths  | Immigrants | Emigrants |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1909 | 51,262    | 294,225 | 151,331 | 231,084    | 94,644    |
| 1910 | 46,184    | 244,902 | 119,623 | 289,649    | 97,854    |
| 1911 | 48,224    | 262,317 | 125,327 | 225,772    | 107,632   |
| 1912 | 51,582    | 272,071 | 120,480 | 323,403    | 120,200   |

In the years 1857-1912 the number of immigrants by sea was 4,248,355, comprising 2,133,508 Italians, 1,298,122 Spaniards, 206,912 French, 136,659 Russians, 80,736 Austrians, 109,234 Syrians, 51,660 Britons, 55,068 Germans, 31,624 Swiss, 21,378 Portuguese, 5,509 North Americans.

The emigrants in the years 1857-1911 numbered 1,156,871, leaving a balance in favour of the former of 2,768,081.

In 1912 the number of immigrants to the Republic included 165,662 Italians, 80,583 Spaniards, 20,832 Russians, 19,792 Turks, 1,316 Danes, 858 Asiatics, and 499 Americans. By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine.

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on Jan. 1, 1914, estimated at 1,487,640; Córdoba, (1913) 100,000; Rosario (Dec. 31, 1912), 219,677; Tucumán (1913), 78,695; Mendoza, 60,000; Bahía Blanca, 72,706; Paraná, 35,857; Salta, 40,000; Corrientes, 30,000; La Plata (December 31, 1912), 106,382; Santa Fé, 48,600; San Luis, 13,994; San Juan, 15,262.

### Religion and Instruction.

There is no State religion, though the Roman Catholic religion is supported by the State; all other creeds are tolerated. There are 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 8 suffragan bishops. For the clergy there are 5 seminaries. In 1884 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In the capital and the territories it is under the charge of a national council of education, assisted by local school councils; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. Population of school age (1913), 1,275,123, of whom 804,123 attended school. Of the total population over 6 years of age, 50.5 per cent. were illiterate. There were (1913) 7,247 primary schools, 5,894 being public, and 1,353 private, with 746,725 pupils and 22,964 teachers. The secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 30 national colleges with 8,788 pupils and 1,050 teachers. Side by side with the Government colleges there are also 38 private institutions of the same grade, with 3,200 pupils and 398 teachers. There are 67 normal schools with 6,574 pupils and 2,248 teachers. Thirty-four schools for special instruction (commercial, industrial, artistic, also for the blind, &c.) with 6,550 pupils and 720 teachers. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), Buenos Aires (founded 1821), and La Plata, provincial universities at Santa Fé, Tucumán (founded 1912), and Paraná, comprising faculties of law, medicine, agriculture and engineering, with 661 professors and a total of 7,491 students. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Córdoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Buenos Aires.

In 1913 the Government spent 29,022,497 dollars on primary education; 5,330,480 dollars on secondary; 4,077,840 dollars on technical and commercial education; and 4,003,160 dollars on university education; total, 42,433,977 dollars (3,857,633*l.*). For 1914 the estimates are 46,813,874 dollars (4,096,213*l.*).

In Argentina there are 794 newspapers published, 722 in Spanish, 16 in Italian, 6 in German, 10 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

**Justice.**

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires; 4 Appeal Courts, each with 3 judges, at Buenos Aires, La Plata, Paraná, and Córdoba, and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so-called) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised.

**Finance.<sup>1</sup>**

| Year              | Revenue        | Expenditure   | Surplus or Deficit |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
|                   | Dollars Paper. | Dollars Paper | Dollars Paper      |
| 1912              | 398,533,272    | 378,915,619   | + 19,614,653       |
| 1913 <sup>2</sup> | 420,980,569    | 420,995,368   | - 14,799           |
| 1914 <sup>2</sup> | 423,073,432    | 424,100,889   | + 7,972,543        |

<sup>1</sup> All accounts are kept in paper currency, the paper dollar = 1s. 9½d., under conversion law.

<sup>2</sup> Budget estimate.

The revenue and expenditure in the budget for 1914 are as follows :—

| Revenue                                        | Dollars Paper                       | Expenditure                    | Dollars Paper                       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Ordinary :—</b>                             |                                     | <b>Ordinary :—</b>             |                                     |
| Import duties . . . .                          | 196,000,000                         | Congress . . . . .             | 4,916,040                           |
| Alcohol . . . . .                              | 20,500,000                          | Interior . . . . .             | 53,763,425                          |
| Tobacco . . . . .                              | 80,500,000                          | Foreign Affairs . . . .        | 5,164,387                           |
| Licences . . . . .                             | 4,190,000                           | Treasury . . . . .             | 23,540,141                          |
| Stamped paper . . . .                          | 18,000,000                          | Public Debt . . . . .          | 84,356,194                          |
| Posts and Telegraphs . .                       | 17,300,000                          | Justice and Education . .      | 68,697,257                          |
| Service of debt from various provinces . . . . | 716,810                             | Army . . . . .                 | 30,987,399                          |
| Perfumery and patent medicines . . . . .       | 2,200,000                           | Navy . . . . .                 | 23,533,955                          |
| Land Tax . . . . .                             | 7,825,340                           | Agriculture . . . . .          | 15,872,808                          |
| Fines . . . . .                                | 2,200,000                           | Public Works . . . . .         | 9,052,860                           |
| Miscellaneous . . . . .                        | 92,141,282                          | Pensions, &c. . . . .          | 14,500,000                          |
|                                                |                                     | Military purchases . . . .     | 6,150,000                           |
| <b>Total ordinary . . . .</b>                  | <b>391,573,432</b>                  | <b>Total ordinary . . . .</b>  | <b>346,525,467</b>                  |
| <b>Extraordinary :—</b>                        |                                     | <b>Extraordinary :—</b>        |                                     |
| Proceeds of Irrigation Fund . . . . .          | 12,400,000                          | Public Works . . . . .         | 61,245,432                          |
| Miscellaneous . . . . .                        | 19,100,000                          | Subsidies . . . . .            | 16,330,000                          |
| <b>Total extraordinary . .</b>                 | <b>31,500,000</b>                   | <b>Total extraordinary . .</b> | <b>77,575,432</b>                   |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>                   | <b>423,073,432</b><br>(37,018,975d) | <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>   | <b>424,100,889</b><br>(37,108,825d) |

The national debt since 1902 is shown as follows :—

| Year | Issued        | Redeemed      | Circulation 31st December |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
|      | Dollars Paper | Dollars Paper | Dollars Paper             |
| 1902 | —             | —             | 990,124,955               |
| 1903 | 420,500       | 21,437,760    | 969,107,695               |
| 1904 | 19,873,500    | 19,541,643    | 969,439,552               |
| 1905 | 76,364,300    | 172,082,784   | 873,721,068               |
| 1906 | 1,002,900     | 12,086,720    | 862,637,248               |
| 1907 | 122,839,267   | 41,661,777    | 950,814,738               |
| 1908 | 7,874,662     | 32,016,877    | 906,682,523               |
| 1909 | 129,955,325   | 14,578,227    | 1,042,057,621             |
| 1910 | 23,055,240    | 16,043,164    | 1,029,069,697             |
| 1911 | 184,857,925   | 17,246,261    | 1,196,681,364             |
| 1912 | 30,583,036    | 19,314,154    | 1,207,950,246             |
|      | 603,834,655   | 386,009,367   |                           |

On January 30, 1914, the debt was made up as follows :—

|                                                                               | Dollars Paper |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 6 per cent. Internal loan to the National Pension Fund <sup>1</sup> . . . . . | 10,000,000    |
| 5 per cent. Debt—1 per cent. amortization . . . . .                           | 597,633,158   |
| 4½ per cent. Debt—1 per cent. amortization . . . . .                          | 242,425,765   |
| 4 per cent. Debt—½ per cent. amortization . . . . .                           | 338,149,414   |
| 3½ per cent. Debt—1 per cent. amortization . . . . .                          | 19,741,909    |

Total paper . . . . . 1,267,950,246

<sup>1</sup> The pension fund has no redeeming Service.

**Defence.****ARMY.**

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service in which is now compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, or first line. After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 5 years in the Territorial Guard. The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks, is for the greater proportion of the annual contingent only 3 months; the remainder serve for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts, each of which provides on mobilisation a complete division of the first line, and also a reserve division, irrespective of the National Guard and Territorial troops. The strength of the 'active' divisions will be about 12,000 men each. The 'active' army comprises 9 regiments of cavalry, 7 regiments of field artillery of 3 or 4 batteries each, 1 horse artillery battery, 2 batteries of field howitzers and 4 mountain batteries, 5 battalions of engineers and a railway battalion, 20 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each. Batteries have 6 guns.

The total peace establishment of the army is about 24,000 officers and men. There is a reserve numbering 174,000.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbine of the same system. The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7.5 cm. gun.

Military budget for the year 1913 was 2,606,061*l.* ordinary and a special vote of 899,563*l.* extraordinary.

### NAVY.

| Laid down         | Name                      | Displacement<br>Tons | Armour |      | Principal Armament                                                | Torpedo tubes | Indicated<br>Horse Power. | Nominal speed. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|
|                   |                           |                      | Belt   | Guns |                                                                   |               |                           |                |
| DREADNOUGHTS      |                           |                      |        |      |                                                                   |               |                           |                |
| 1910              | Moreno . . . . .          | 26,500               | in.    | in.  |                                                                   |               |                           | knots          |
|                   | Rivadavia . . . . .       |                      | 10     | 12   | 12 12-in., 12 6-in. 7-in. .                                       | 2             | 39,500                    | 22.5           |
| PRE-DREADNOUGHTS  |                           |                      |        |      |                                                                   |               |                           |                |
| 1879              | Almirante Brown . . . . . | 4,267                | 9      | 8    | 10 6-in., 4 4.7-in. . . .                                         | 2             | 4,500                     | 14             |
| 1889              | Independencia . . . . .   | 2,336                | 8      | 8    | 2 9.4-in., 4 4.7-in. . . .                                        | 2             | 2,780                     | 14             |
|                   | Libertad . . . . .        |                      |        |      |                                                                   |               |                           |                |
| ARMoured CRUISERS |                           |                      |        |      |                                                                   |               |                           |                |
| 1894              | Garibaldi . . . . .       | 6,840                | 6      | 6    | (2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.)<br>(4 8-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.) | 4             | 13,000                    | 20             |
|                   | San Martin . . . . .      |                      |        |      |                                                                   |               |                           |                |
| 1896              | Pueyrredon . . . . .      | 7,000                | 6      | 6    | (2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.)<br>(2 10-in., 14 6-in. . . . .)   | 4             | 13,000                    | 20             |
|                   | Belgrano . . . . .        |                      |        |      |                                                                   |               |                           |                |
| P. CRUISERS       |                           |                      |        |      |                                                                   |               |                           |                |
| 1889              | 25 de Maio . . . . .      | 3,200                | —      | —    | 2 8.2 in., 8 4.7 in. . . .                                        | 3             | 13,000                    | 22             |
| 1891              | 9 de Julio . . . . .      | 3,500                | —      | —    | 4 6-in., 8 4.7 in. . . . .                                        | 5             | 14,500                    | 22.5           |
| 1894              | Buenos Aires . . . . .    | 4,500                | —      | —    | 2 8 in., 4 6 in., 6 4.7 in. .                                     | —             | 17,00                     | 24             |

There are also 2 armoured gunboats, 2 torpedo gunboats, 15 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, and some miscellaneous craft.

The personnel of the navy includes 316 executive and 97 engineer officers, and 23 electrical engineers. The total personnel varies from 5,000 to 6,000 men, these numbers including 2,000 conscripts annually who have to serve two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice.

### Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 728,680,000 acres, of which about 253,195,000 acres may be used for agricultural or cattle industries, the remainder being mountain, lake, river, or arid regions. Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease.

The total area under cultivation in 1913 was 54,709,222 acres. The area and produce of principal crops are shown as follows:—

|                 | Acreage    |            |            | Produce<br>(Cwts.) |             |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
|                 | 1911-12    | 1912-13    | 1913-14    | 1911-12            | 1912-13     | 1913-14    |
| Wheat . . . . . | 17,035,590 | 17,088,571 | 16,871,000 | 89,006,179         | 106,264,286 | 70,449,000 |
| Oats . . . . .  | 2,546,570  | 2,945,228  | 3,091,000  | 13,490,487         | 19,757,286  | 20,072,000 |
| Maize . . . . . | 8,452,340  | 9,460,100  | 10,380,000 | 147,884,464        | 98,392,857  | —          |
| Flax . . . . .  | 4,028,125  | 4,281,325  | —          | 11,256,143         | 22,236,756  | 19,482,000 |

In 1912-13, 3,299,632 metric tons of wheat were exported; 893,011 tons of flax exported; and 979,762 tons of oats exported. Cotton, sugar, wine, and tobacco are grown. The sugar industry is making great progress. In 1912, 177,816 acres were under sugar, producing 180,000 tons. In 1913 the crop yielded 143,000 tons. In 1912 there were 2,902 vineyards in Argentina.

In 1911 the number of animals within the Republic was estimated at: cattle, 29,116,625; horses, 7,531,376; mules, 465,037; asses, 285,088; sheep, 67,211,754; goats, 3,945,754; pigs, 1,403,591. Buenos Aires contains over 70 per cent. of the sheep within the Republic. Many pedigree cattle and sheep have been imported.

The returns of the dairy industry are shown as follows:—

| Production                | 1911       | 1912       | Industries             | 1911  | 1912  |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
|                           | lbs.       | lbs.       |                        |       |       |
| Cream . . . . .           | 26,605,480 | 37,456,065 | Establishments . . .   | 1,160 | 1,259 |
| Butter . . . . .          | 17,427,500 | 21,818,620 | Creameries . . . . .   | 398   | 525   |
| Cheese . . . . .          | 7,745,993  | 12,416,416 | Butter factories . . . | 10    | 16    |
| Sheep's milk cheese . . . | —          | 109,40     | Cheese factories . . . | 158   | 129   |
| Casein . . . . .          | —          | 11,500,165 | Mixed establishments . | 329   | 369   |

In 1912, 1,345,568 tons (1,217,030 tons in 1911) of wheat was milled, producing 897,532 tons (840,118 tons in 1911) of flour.

In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios, agricultural lands to the extent of 463,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Of this land 158,000 acres are under cultivation.

In 1910 (the last industrial census) there were 31,988 factories in Argentina, employing a total of 329,490 persons. The total capital was 727,591,135 dollars, and the output 1,227,549,196 dollars.

Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, and gold and copper in San Juan and Rioja. Other minerals found are galena, argentiferous lead, iron, bismuth, borate of lime, salt. Coal and petroleum are found in Mendoza, Jujuy, and Comodoro Rivadavia; in 1913 there were 12 petroleum wells. The work of exploiting petroleum is done by the government and 8 private companies. There are no Government statistics as to mineral output. In 1910, 296 tons of bar copper and 2,116 tons of copper ore, and 795 tons of wolfram ore were exported.

## Commerce, Shipping.

Official values in pounds sterling, exclusive of coin and bullion :—

|         | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Imports | 60,551,219 | 70,634,195 | 78,176,723 | 76,359,896 | 84,270,508 |
| Exports | 79,470,105 | 70,312,172 | 64,422,498 | 95,315,725 | 96,700,909 |

## Imports and exports in 1913 :—

| Imports                     | £          | Exports                         | £          |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Living animals              | 273,923    | Live-stock products             | 31,909,425 |
| Food stuffs                 | 6,987,000  | Agricultural products           | 58,144,549 |
| Tobacco                     | 1,408,000  | Forest products                 | 2,049,271  |
| Beverages                   | 2,808,000  | Mineral products                | 37,575     |
| Textiles                    | 17,912,000 | Products of hunting and fishing | 350,603    |
| Oils                        | 4,756,000  |                                 |            |
| Chemicals                   | 3,038,000  |                                 |            |
| Colours                     | 507,000    |                                 |            |
| Timber and wood             | 2,166,000  |                                 |            |
| Paper                       | 1,980,000  |                                 |            |
| Leather                     | 922,000    |                                 |            |
| Iron                        | 10,008,000 |                                 |            |
| Other metals                | 2,751,778  |                                 |            |
| Agricultural implements, &c | 1,826,000  |                                 |            |
| Carriages, &c.              | 7,444,000  |                                 |            |
| Pottery, &c.                | 7,315,000  |                                 |            |
| Building materials          | 7,155,000  |                                 |            |
| Electrical apparatus, &c.   | 7,022,000  |                                 |            |

The customs receipts in 1910 were 16,738,633*l.*; in 1911, 17,177,096*l.*; in 1912, 18,463,450*l.*; in 1913, 20,166,746*l.*

## Trade by countries :—

| Principal Countries      | 1912         |            | 1911         |            |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
|                          | Imports from | Exports to | Imports from | Exports to |
| United Kingdom           | 25,733,845   | 24,274,671 | 21,555,045   | 18,222,466 |
| Germany                  | 12,788,300   | 10,795,035 | 13,067,899   | 8,546,232  |
| Belgium                  | 4,074,106    | 7,456,645  | 3,866,113    | 7,068,572  |
| Spain                    | 2,385,661    | 716,499    | 2,237,989    | 432,089    |
| France                   | 7,523,715    | 7,210,401  | 7,544,951    | 7,875,482  |
| Italy                    | 6,497,430    | 4,240,592  | 5,822,614    | 2,695,766  |
| United States of America | 11,823,390   | 6,478,229  | 10,387,577   | 4,821,520  |
| Brazil                   | 1,909,447    | 4,529,572  | 1,678,852    | 3,516,449  |

The 'most favoured nation' treaty of 1825 with Great Britain respecting commerce, and that of 1853 respecting river navigation, are in force. All export duties are abolished from January 1, 1906.

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief

exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were as follows :—

| Imports into U.K. | 1911      | 1912       | Exports from U.K.   | 1911      | 1912      |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | £         | £          |                     | £         | £         |
| Wheat             | 5,736,698 | 7,775,073  | Cottons             | 3,494,029 | 3,837,101 |
| Maize             | 949,147   | 8,434,756  | Woolens             | 1,448,902 | 1,414,167 |
| Fresh mutton      | 2,896,589 | 2,773,005  | Iron & manufactures | 3,276,162 | 3,389,156 |
| Fresh beef        | 9,242,086 | 11,445,080 | Machinery           | 1,490,683 | 1,848,411 |
| Linseed           | 1,114,917 | 1,162,157  | Railway carriages   | 517,680   | 926,900   |
| Wool              | 1,966,848 | 2,208,681  | Coal                | 2,456,104 | 2,688,257 |
| Butter            | 145,154   | 896,904    | Jute manuf.         | 188,858   | 216,636   |

## Total trade between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

|                                  | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                  | £          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports from Argentina into U.K. | 32,717,205 | 29,009,738 | 27,289,480 | 40,807,685 | 32,498,000 |
| Exports to Argentina from U.K.   | 18,684,134 | 19,097,210 | 18,002,471 | 20,549,858 | 22,627,000 |

## Shipping and Navigation.

In 1912 the registered shipping consisted of 446 steamers of 120,882 tons and 1,241 sailing vessels of 96,898 tons.

In 1912 the number of ocean-going vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Argentina was 9,895 with an aggregate tonnage of 23,372,714 tons.

The number of foreign steamships entered and cleared at the port of Buenos Aires in 1912 was 4,450, with a tonnage of 11,770,699. The vessels engaged in the coasting trade numbered 34,804, with a tonnage of 7,281,393.

## Internal Communications.

Railways open, 1913, 19,240 miles, 803 miles under construction. Of the total, 3,338 miles belong to the State. The capital in January, 1914, was 210,143,753*l.*; receipts in 1913, 24,443,534*l.*; expenses, 14,974,688*l.*; passengers, 68,457,090.

National telegraph lines, 18,709 miles in 1913, provincial railway and private lines, bringing the total up to 43,153 miles with 131,586 miles of wire. Number of telegrams despatched (1912-13) 15,812,885. The Post Office (1912-13) dealt with 831,695,940 internal postal pieces and 68,258,385 international; there were 3,300 post offices in 1912-13. The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department was 1,370,547*l.* for 1912-13.

There are 12 stations for wireless telegraphy. There is a bill before the Senate compelling all ships with a crew of over 50 and touching at Argentine ports to be equipped with wireless telegraph.

In 1912 a bill was passed for the canalization of the Upper Uruguay; the work will be carried out by Argentina in conjunction with Brazil and Uruguay. A ferry-boat service has also been established between Paraguay and Argentine at Posadas and Encarnacion.

## Money and Credit.

The 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina,' on October 31, 1912, had capital equal to 120,999,950 pesos. The bank has a limited authority to lend money to the National Government, the loans to which must not exceed 6,000,000 dollars. There are many commercial and agricultural banks within the Republic, the

more important being the London and River Plate Bank with a paid-up capital of 1,800,000*l.* and reserve fund of 1,000,000*l.*; the London and Brazilian Bank, capital 750,000*l.*, reserve fund 2,000,000*l.*; the Banco Español del Río de la Plata, with a paid-up capital of 8,248,349*l.* and reserve fund (June, 1913) of 3,792,047*l.*, and new reserve fund (part premium on new shares), 289,086*l.*; the British Bank of South America, capital paid up, 1,000,000*l.*, reserve fund 1,100,000*l.*; the Bank of Taracapa and Argentina, capital paid up, 1,250,000*l.*, reserve fund 850,000*l.*; the Aleman Trans-Atlántico (Deutsch Ueberseeische Bank), capital 640,000*l.*, reserve fund 84,000*l.*; the Banco del Comercio, capital 5,000,000 dollars, reserve fund 365,987 dollars. A new bank, Banco Frances e Italiano, was established in 1912. The aggregate deposits of all the banks on December 1, 1913, was 34,834,860 gold dollars and 1,417,277,105 paper dollars.

In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold. On February 11, 1914, the gold held by the Bank of the Argentine nation and the Conversion Office amounted to 229,056,028 dollars. In December, 1912, the total circulation in currency, nickel and copper, was equivalent to 13,671,947*l.* dollars. On December 31, 1912, there was paper money in circulation to the value of 722,924,213 dollars.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *Peso nacional* or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the value of 4*s.* at par. The 5-dollar gold piece weighs 8.0645 grammes .900 fine, and therefore contains 7.25805 grammes of fine gold. One pound sterling = 5.04 gold dollars.

The silver dollar (like the French 5-franc piece) weighs 25 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 22.5 grammes of fine silver. There are 50, 20, and 10-centavo silver coins, and both nickel and copper fractional money.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly paper. The paper dollar, being convertible at .44 gold dollar, is worth 1*s.* 8*½d.* (11.45 to the £).

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Vicente J. Domínguez.

*First Secretaries.*—Jacinto L. Villegas and Luis H. Domínguez.

*Attaché.*—Carlos M. Domínguez.

*Military Attaché.*—Lieut.-Colonel Enrique Peme.

*Consul-General in London.*—Sergio García Uriburu.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

*Secretary.*—R. S. Seymour, M.V.O.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. H. S. Grant, R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bt.

*Consul.*—H. G. Mackie.

There is a Consul and a Vice-Consul at Rosario.

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## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Franz Josef I.** (Ferencz József<sup>1</sup>), Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary; born August 18, 1830; the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. (in Hungary, V.), and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to the late Empress *Elisabeth* (Erzsébet), born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria; died at Geneva, September 10, 1898.

*Heir-Presumptive.*—Archduke *Franz* (Ferencz) *Ferdinand*, son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; born December 18, 1863; married July 1, 1900, to the Countess Sophia Chotek (now Duchess of Hohenberg), having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

### Children of the Emperor-King.

I. Archduchess *Gisela* (*Gizella*), born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868; married July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany.

### Grandchild of the Emperor-King.

Archduchess *Elisabeth* (Erzsébet), born September 2, 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolf*, Crown Prince, and Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium; married January 23, 1902, to Prince Otto zu Windischgrätz.

### Brother of the Emperor-King.

Archduke *Ludwig* (*Lajos*) *Victor*, Feldzeugmeister in the imperial and royal army; born May, 15, 1842.

### Children of the Emperor-King's late Brother, the Archduke Karl-Ludwig.

I. Franz (Ferencz) Ferdinand, born December 18, 1863 (see above).  
 II. Maria Annunciata, born July 31, 1876; installed abbess at Prague, October 19, 1895.  
 III. Elisabeth, born July, 7, 1878; married April 20, 1903, to Prince Alois of Liechtenstein.

<sup>1</sup> The Hungarian forms of names are inserted in parentheses.

Nephews of the Emperor are the two sons of the late Archduke Otto (d. Nov. 1, 1906) and Princess Maria Josepha of Saxony; Karl Franz Josef, born Aug. 17, 1887, married October 21, 1911, to Princess Zita of Parma; and Maximilian, born April 13, 1895.

The imperial and royal family descends from Rudolf of Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected King of the Romans in 1273. In 1282 he bestowed the Duchy of Austria upon his son Albrecht, afterwards Roman Emperor. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI. (III. in Hungary), whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, was succeeded by his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz II. (I. in Hungary) ascended the Imperial throne. He reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, whose descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, on being compelled by Napoleon, in 1806, to renounce the imperial crown of Rome, for more than three centuries practically in the Habsburg family. For about two years, however, he had already coupled with his title of Emperor of the Romans that of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. Franz I., as he now called himself, was succeeded by his son, Emperor Ferdinand I. (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew, the present Emperor-King Franz Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 22,600,000 crowns: one moiety of this sum, 11,300,000 crowns, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list of the Habsburg rulers of Austria (Dukes and from 1453 Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria).

| <i>House of Habsburg.</i>                                           |      |                                                      |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Albrecht I. . . . .                                                 | 1282 | Maximilian II. . . . .                               | 1564 |
| *Rudolf II. . . . .                                                 | 1282 | Rudolf V. (II. as Emperor) . . . . .                 | 1576 |
| Rudolf III. . . . .                                                 | 1293 | Matthias . . . . .                                   | 1611 |
| Friedrich (III. as rival Imperial claimant) . . . . .               | 1307 | Ferdinand II. . . . .                                | 1619 |
| *Leopold I. . . . .                                                 | 1314 | Ferdinand III. . . . .                               | 1637 |
| *Albrecht II. . . . .                                               | 1314 | Leopold I. . . . .                                   | 1658 |
| *Rudolf IV. . . . .                                                 | 1358 | Joseph I. . . . .                                    | 1705 |
| *Albrecht III. . . . .                                              | 1365 | Karl II. (VI. as Emperor, III. of Hungary) . . . . . | 1711 |
| *Albrecht IV. . . . .                                               | 1395 | *Maria Theresa . . . . .                             | 1740 |
| Albrecht V. (II. as Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia) . . . . . | 1404 | <i>House of Habsburg-Lorraine.</i>                   |      |
| *Ladislav (King of Hungary and Bohemia) . . . . .                   | 1439 | Joseph II. . . . .                                   | 1780 |
| Friedrich V. (III. as Emperor) . . . . .                            | 1457 | Leopold II. . . . .                                  | 1790 |
| Maximilian I. . . . .                                               | 1493 | Franz I. (II. as Emperor) . . . . .                  | 1792 |
| Karl I. (V. as Emperor) . . . . .                                   | 1519 | *Ferdinand I. (V. of Hungary) . . . . .              | 1835 |
| Ferdinand I. . . . .                                                | 1520 | *Franz Josef I. . . . .                              | 1848 |

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

### Political Relations between Austria and Hungary.

Austria and Hungary or, as in international relations they are officially called, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, consists of two States, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom. The relation between the two States in its present form was fully regulated by the so-called

Compromise (Ausgleich, Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to this agreement the two States are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of State affairs. There is, however, a close political connection between them through the identity of the Sovereign and the community of certain departments of State affairs.

The common head of the monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and Apostolic King (Apostoli Kiraly) of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females (the so-called "successio mixta"). The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty,' being 'Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary.'

Affairs common to the two States are:—(1) Foreign affairs; (2) military and naval affairs, and (3) finance relating to common affairs. The two States administer these matters by common institutions and common ministries. The conduct of all diplomatic affairs and the diplomatic representation of the two States abroad are common to both. The greater part of the armed force and the entire navy are common, but the Austrian Landwehr and Austrian Levy-in-mass and the Hungarian *Honvédség* and the Hungarian Levy-in-mass, although standing in organic connection with the common army, are special institutions administered by a particular ministry of each State. The financial business is in so far common, as the costs and expenses are common, which are applied for the common institutions and their conduct; but each State provides separately for the assessment, collection, and transmission of its contribution.

Legislative power relating to common affairs (including the voting of money for common purposes) is exercised by the Parliaments of both States, but the duty of examining the requirements of the common services and advising what amount of money should be voted for each belongs to the so-called Delegations. Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Főrendiház), and 40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Képviselőház). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. They deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then all the delegates (or an equal number of members from each Delegation) meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote.

Besides the political connection between Austria and Hungary, which is of a permanent character, there is a commercial union which is not permanent, but renewable at intervals of ten years. Under this arrangement the two States form practically one customs and commercial territory with the same coinage, weights and measures, a joint bank of issue and the same commercial (consular) representation abroad, while the monopolies and taxes connected with industrial production (salt, tobacco, spirits, beer, sugar and mineral oil) are administered on identical principles in both countries. This customs and commercial union, begun in 1867, was renewed in 1878, 1887, and 1907. In 1897 no agreement was attained; in fact, however, the commercial union was kept in vigour

(maintained also legally by Hungary, by Law XXX., 1899) on the condition of reciprocity.

The three ministries or executive departments for common affairs are:—

1. The Common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House.—Count Leopold *Berchtold*, Privy Councillor. Appointed February 19, 1912.

2. The Common Ministry of War.—General *Krobatkin*. Appointed December 10, 1912.

3. The Common Ministry of Finance.—Dr. de *Bilinski*, Privy Councillor, born January 16, 1851; formerly Imperial Finance Minister. Appointed Minister of Finance for the whole Monarchy, February 20, 1912.

To these departments must be added:—

The Common Court of Public Accounts.—Dr. Ernst Baron *Plener*, Privy Councillor, born October 18, 1841. Appointed July 10, 1895.

The Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations:

#### Common Finance.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both States in a proportion agreed on by the Reichsrath and Parliament (Országgyűlés), and sanctioned by the Emperor and King. The agreement, which expired in 1897, was renewed for ten years in 1907. According to this agreement the net proceeds of the common customs shall be applied to the common expenditure, and for the remainder Hungary shall pay as its *quota* 36·4 per cent. and Austria 63·6 per cent.

Expenditure and sources of revenue in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 1£):—

|                                                           | 1906    | 1907    | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911 <sup>1</sup> | 1912 <sup>1</sup> | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 1914 <sup>1,2</sup> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Net expenditure.                                          | 419,595 | 433,529 | 514,376 | 631,644 | 543,503 | 448,590           | 470,923           | 493,400           | 291,290             |
| Revenue from customs.                                     | 154,578 | 162,032 | 169,931 | 197,980 | 228,451 | 171,691           | 183,467           | 197,704           | 97,251              |
| Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy:— |         |         |         |         |         |                   |                   |                   |                     |
| Contribution of Austria.                                  | 177,398 | 178,102 | 219,067 | 275,810 | 200,373 | 176,108           | 182,822           | 188,063           | 123,408             |
| Hungary.                                                  | 87,618  | 98,395  | 125,378 | 157,854 | 117,679 | 109,701           | 104,634           | 107,633           | 70,630              |

Budget estimates for 1913 and first half of 1914<sup>2</sup> (latest available):—

| Sources of Revenue | 1913                      | 1914                     | Sources of Revenue        | 1913                          | 1914                          |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                    | Crowns                    | Crowns                   |                           | Crowns                        | Crowns                        |
| Foreign Affairs.   | 1,665,000                 | 532,500                  | Customs.                  | 197,704,169                   | 97,251,714                    |
| War and Marine.    | 9,286,157                 | 4,796,847                | Matricular contributions. | 295,696,153                   | 4,688,378                     |
| Finance, &c.       | 194,945                   | 97,985                   |                           |                               |                               |
| Miscellaneous.     | 26,000                    | 13,000                   |                           |                               |                               |
| Board of Control.  | 1,764                     | 1,022                    |                           |                               |                               |
| Total.             | 10,572,866<br>(440,578£.) | 5,441,264<br>(226,719£.) | Total.                    | 493,400,322<br>(20,558,347£.) | 291,290,592<br>(12,137,108£.) |

<sup>1</sup> Sanctioned estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The financial year commenced on January 1; from 1914 onwards it is to commence on July 1.

| Branches of Net Expenditure  | Ordinary                      | Extraordinary            | Total (1913)                  | Total (1914)                  |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                              | Crowns                        | Crowns                   | Crowns                        | Crowns                        |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs. | 17,692,697                    | 197,619                  | 17,890,316                    | 9,554,188                     |
| Ministry of War { Army       | 394,771,612                   | 1,197,000                | 395,968,612                   | 240,821,943                   |
| Navy                         | 69,627,810                    | 4,629,400                | 74,257,210                    | 38,138,580                    |
| Ministry of Finance.         | 4,923,908                     | —                        | 4,923,908                     | 2,589,245                     |
| Board of Control.            | 361,776                       | —                        | 361,776                       | 186,636                       |
| Total.                       | 487,376,308<br>(20,307,346£.) | 6,024,019<br>(251,000£.) | 493,400,322<br>(20,558,347£.) | 291,290,592<br>(12,137,108£.) |

By law of December 24, 1867, no loans are contracted jointly by Austria and Hungary.

#### Defence

##### I. FRONTIER.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the Canton of St. Gallen, Liechtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Turkey, Servia, and Rumania; in the E. by Rumania in the N.E. and N. by Russia; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony.

Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gallen; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy; towards Turkey, the Dinaric Alps, the Unna and Save; towards Servia, Save and Danube; towards Rumania, the South-East, and East Carpathians; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Galicia: Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemyśl. Hungary, on the left of the Tisza, Gyulafehérvár, Arad, and Temesvár; on the Danube, Komárom, Pétervárad, and Orsova. In Dalmatia is the coast fortification of Cattaro; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. Serajevo is a fortified place. The Austrian capital, Vienna, and the Hungarian capital, Budapest, are undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet. The arsenal of the imperial and royal navy is also in Pola; Trieste is the great store-house, and there is also an arsenal of the navy.

##### II. ARMY.

The peculiar Constitution of the Dual Monarchy is reflected in the organisation of its military forces. The first line of the Austro-Hungarian army is under the common government, and is known as the 'Common' Army, which includes the troops raised in the newly annexed Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm are, however, entirely separate from the Hungarian Landwehr (Honvéd) and the Hungarian Landsturm (Népfölkeles). The two latter form the Hungarian national army.

Military service is compulsory and universal throughout the Empire, extending to all races, including the Mahomedans of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Liability extends from the 19th year to end of the 42nd year. Actual service usually commences in the 21st year. In the Common Army and both Landwehrs continuous service is for 2 years (3 years for cavalry and horse artillery), followed by 10 years in the reserve (7 in reserve for cavalry and horse artillery, and then 2 years in the reserve of the Landwehr).



There is no Landsturm in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the men remain in the reserve until they reach the age limit. Reservists of two years' colour service undergo 14 weeks training altogether in not more than four annual periods, those who have undergone three years' colour service only do 11 weeks in not more than three periods. After completion of his 12th year of service the soldier passes to the Landsturm, in which he remains till he has reached his 42nd birthday. The annual contingent of recruits for the Common Army is fixed at 159,500, but of these 4,000 at present go to the Navy.

Both Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honvédség are permanently embodied, and train their own recruits, though the peace establishments of units are lower than in the Common Army. When the young men of proper age present themselves for enrolment, those who draw the lowest numbers are allotted to the Common Army until the required contingent is obtained. The next lowest go to the Landwehr, and the remainder of those who are physically fit are passed, with very few exceptions, to the Ersatz, or supplementary, reserve.

The Ersatz reserve is primarily intended to maintain the strength of units on field service. There are separate Ersatz reserves for the Common Army, and for each of the Landwehr forces. All undergo 8 weeks' training in their first year, and are afterwards liable to be called out for the same periods as the other reservists of the force to which they belong.

One year volunteers are admitted to the army, and many of them become reserve officers. The annual contingent for the Common Army is found at 167,283 (6,000 for the Navy). That for the Austrian Landwehr is 28,000, that for the Honvéd is 25,000.

The Empire is divided into 16 army corps districts. Each army corps district is supposed to furnish a complete army corps of 2 divisions of the Common Army, but one district has 3 divisions; the Army Corps also includes, 1 regiment of field artillery or field howitzers, 1 pioneer battalion, 1 bridging company, &c. Each of these divisions consists of 2 brigades (each of 8 battalions), 1 artillery brigade (10 batteries of 6 guns each), a regiment of cavalry, a jäger (rifle) battalion, &c. Each Army Corps district, except those including Bosnia and Herzegovina, has also 1 Landwehr or Honvéd division, but one district has 2 Honvéd divisions. The Landwehr and Honvéd consist only of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Bosnia and Herzegovina are almost entirely garrisoned by battalions detached from line regiments, while the 4 B.-H. regiments are brigaded with Austrian regiments at Vienna and elsewhere, so that the higher organisation is somewhat complicated, and the brigades are generally short of a battalion or two.

There are 6 permanent cavalry divisions (3 of these on the Russian frontier), but 8 could be mobilised in event of war; this division consists of two brigades of cavalry (24 squadrons), 3 batteries of horse artillery, and a machine gun detachment. Each army corps would have about 34,000 combatants, and each cavalry division about 4,000 combatants. The total strength of regulars in the field army may therefore be taken at 590,000 combatants. To these must be added the 8 Austrian Landwehr and 7 Honvéd divisions, about 230,000. Grand total about 820,000 combatants.

The War Minister (always a general officer of high rank) is the head of the Imperial War office, which administers the Common Army. The Austrian Defence Minister is in charge of the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm, and the Hungarian Defence Minister (Honvéd Minister) of the corresponding Hungarian forces; they are severally responsible to the Emperor-King for efficiency, and to their respective Parliaments for administration and finance.

The following sums were budgeted for on account of the Army in 1913: Common Army, 18,266,000*l.*; Austrian Landwehr, 3,071,000*l.*; Hungarian Honvéd, 3,654,000*l.*; Bosnia, 325,000*l.* Total, 24,992,000*l.*

The weapon of the Austro-Hungarian infantry is the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95, calibre .315. The cavalry carry the Mannlicher carbine which takes the same ammunition as the rifle.

The field gun fires a shrapnel of 14½ lb. The field howitzer batteries are armed with a 10.5 cm. piece, weighing 10 cwt. and firing a 30-lb. shell. The mountain gun is the 7 cm. malleable bronze gun, weighing 257 lb., shell 10½ or 10½ lb.; a 10 cm. mountain howitzer is being introduced. All batteries have 4 guns in peace; in war, field guns and howitzer batteries, 6 guns, mountain batteries, 4.

The following table shows the peace establishments of the Common Army, the Austrian Landwehr, and the Hungarian Honvédség, in 1913:—

|                                                                                                                   | Officers and Officials | All other ranks | Horses |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| <b>COMMON ARMY—</b>                                                                                               |                        |                 |        |
| Staff and Establishments . . . . .                                                                                | 8,782                  | 18,698          | 4,266  |
| <b>Infantry:</b> 102 regiments of 4 battalions, and 102 depot cadres . . . . .                                    | 9,600                  | 161,987         | 2,030  |
| 4 regiments of Tyrolese jägers of 4 battalions, and 4 depot cadres, and 26 independent jäger battalions . . . . . | 1,163                  | 17,010          | 242    |
| 4 Bosnian-Herzegovinian regiments of 4 battalions, and 1 jäger battalion . . . . .                                | 430                    | 6,717           | 42     |
| <b>Total infantry . . . . .</b>                                                                                   | 11,243                 | 185,714         | 2,354  |
| <b>Cavalry:</b> 42 regiments of 6 squadrons, and 42 depots . . . . .                                              | 1,987                  | 45,164          | 41,032 |
| <b>Field Artillery:</b> 42 regiments of 4 batteries, and 42 reserve cadres . . . . .                              | 2,297                  | 34,772          | 17,733 |
| 14 regiments of field howitzers of 4 batteries . . . . .                                                          |                        |                 |        |
| 8 divisions of horse artillery of 3 batteries . . . . .                                                           |                        |                 |        |
| 10 regiments of mountain artillery in divisions of heavy howitzers of 3 batteries, and 6 reserve cadres . . . . . |                        |                 |        |
| <b>Fortress Artillery:</b> 6 regiments (14 battalions) and 10 independent battalions . . . . .                    | 574                    | 9,360           | 50     |
| <b>Pioneers and engineers . . . . .</b>                                                                           | 894                    | 12,100          | 29     |
| <b>Medical Corps . . . . .</b>                                                                                    | 100                    | 2,833           | —      |
| <b>Trains:</b> 16 independent divisions, and 16 depot cadres . . . . .                                            | 474                    | 4,440           | 8,067  |
| <b>AUSTRIAN LANDWEHR—</b>                                                                                         |                        |                 |        |
| Infantry: 40 regiments . . . . .                                                                                  | 3,943                  | 57,214          | 1,370  |
| Cavalry: 6 regiments and 5 squadrons . . . . .                                                                    | 379                    | 4,021           | 3,251  |
| Artillery: 32 batteries . . . . .                                                                                 | 207                    | 2,795           | 1,321  |
| <b>Total Austrian Landwehr . . . . .</b>                                                                          | 4,549                  | 44,030          | 5,942  |
| <b>HUNGARIAN HONVÉDSÉG—</b>                                                                                       |                        |                 |        |
| Infantry: 32 regiments and depot cadres . . . . .                                                                 | 2,472                  | 24,958          | 418    |
| Cavalry: 10 regiments and depot cadres . . . . .                                                                  | 447                    | 5,176           | 13,318 |
| Artillery . . . . .                                                                                               | 190                    | 3,001           | 1,668  |
| <b>Total Hungarian Honvédség . . . . .</b>                                                                        | 3,109                  | 33,138          | 15,404 |
| <b>Total Peace Establishment . . . . .</b>                                                                        | 34,069                 | 390,249         | 89,877 |

## III. NAVY.

Estimates (expenditure), 1913, 3,094,051; 1912, 2,989,884.; 1911, 2,860,717.; 1910, 2,781,550.

The Austro-Hungarian navy is maintained in a state of high efficiency and includes a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Ministry of War (Naval Department). The new ships are to replace others growing obsolete. The headquarters of the fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. The Austro-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted:—

|                             | Effective end of |      |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------|
|                             | 1913             | 1914 |
| Dreadnoughts . . . . .      | 2                | 4    |
| Pre-Dreadnoughts . . . . .  | 12               | 12   |
| Cruisers armoured . . . . . | 3                | 3    |
| Cruisers . . . . .          | 7                | 9    |
| Torpedo gunboats . . . . .  | 7                | 7    |
| Destroyers . . . . .        | 15               | 18   |
| Torpedo boats . . . . .     | 54               | 63   |
| Submarines . . . . .        | 6                | —    |

The following table shows the principal ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy.

| First of class laid down | Name                                                                                                              | Displacement Tons | Water-line armour-inches | Armour on guns | Principal Armament    | Torpedo tubes | Indicated Horse Power | Nominal speed |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1910                     | DREADNOUGHTS—<br>Viribus Unitis . . . .<br>Tegethoff . . . . .<br>Prinz Eugen . . . . .<br>Szent Istvan . . . . . | 20,300            | 11                       | 11             | 12 12-in., 12 6-in.   | 3             | 25,000                | 20            |
| 1893                     | PRE-DREADNOUGHTS—<br>Monarch . . . . .<br>Wien . . . . .<br>Budapest . . . . .                                    | 5,600             | 10½                      | 10½            | 4 9·4-in., 6 6-in.    | 2             | 8,000                 | 17·0          |
| 1899                     | Habsburg . . . . .<br>Arpad . . . . .<br>Babenberg . . . . .                                                      | 8,500             | 8½                       | 8½             | 3 9·4-in.; 12 6-in.   | 2             | 15,000                | 19            |
| 1901                     | Erzherzog Karl . . . .<br>Erzherzog Friedrich .<br>Erz. Ferdinand Max . .                                         | 10,600            | 8                        | 9½             | 4 9·4-in., 12 7·6-in. | 2             | 18,000                | 20            |
| 1907                     | Erz. Franz Ferdinand .<br>Radetzky . . . . .<br>Zrinyi . . . . .                                                  | 14,500            | 9                        | 10             | 4 12-in., 8 9·4-in.   | 3             | 20,000                | 20            |

| First of class laid down | Name                                                                                                       | Displacement Tons | Water-line armour-inches | Armour on guns | Principal Armament          | Torpedo tubes | Indicated Horse Power | Nominal speed |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
|                          | CRUISERS (armoured)—                                                                                       |                   |                          |                |                             |               |                       |               |
| 1890                     | Maria Theresia . . . .                                                                                     | 5,200             | 4                        | 4              | 27·6-in., 8 6-in.           | 4             | 9,000                 | 19·0          |
| 1896                     | Kaiser Karl VI. . . . .                                                                                    | 6,300             | 9                        | 8              | 2 9·4-in., 8 6-in.          | 4             | 12,300                | 20·0          |
| 1901                     | St. Georg . . . . .                                                                                        | 7,300             | 8                        | 8              | 2 9·4-in. 57·6-in., 4 6-in. | 2½            | 15,000                | 22·0          |
|                          | CRUISERS (protected)—                                                                                      |                   |                          |                |                             |               |                       |               |
| 1887                     | (Kaiserin Elisabeth<br>(Kaiser F. Joseph<br>(Zenta . . . . .<br>(Aspern . . . . .<br>(Szigetvar . . . . .) | 4,000             | deck                     | 3½             | 8 6-in.                     | 4             | 8,000                 | 19·0          |
| 1896                     | (Zenta . . . . .<br>(Szigetvar . . . . .)                                                                  | 2,400             | deck                     | —              | 8 4·7 in.                   | 2             | 7,200                 | 20            |
| 1908                     | Admiral Spaun . . . .                                                                                      | 3,500             | 2½                       | —              | 7 4·1 in.                   | —             | 20,000<br>(1)         | 26            |
| 1911                     | (Saida . . . . .<br>(Helgoland . . . . .<br>(Novara . . . . .)                                             | 3,500             | 2½                       | —              | 9 4·1 in.                   | —             | 25,000                | 27            |

The personnel of the navy in 1913 consisted of 907 officers and cadets, 1,513 mechanics, engineers, doctors, &c., and about 15,500 sailors.

There is a small naval air service of hydro-aeroplanes.

### Commerce of the Common Customs Territory (not including Bullion).

| Years | Imports | Exports | Years | Imports | Exports |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
|       | 1,000L. | 1,000L. |       | 1,000L. | 1,000L. |
| 1908  | 99,916  | 93,966  | 1911  | 132,988 | 100,179 |
| 1909  | 116,514 | 96,620  | 1912  | 148,616 | 113,911 |
| 1910  | 118,868 | 100,775 | 1913  | 141,433 | 115,129 |

Chief imports and exports (special trade) (24 crowns or half-florins=1L.)  
Chief imports and exports in 1,000 crowns:—

| Imports                    | 1912            | 1913            | Exports                  | 1912            | 1913            |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                            | 1,000<br>crowns | 1,000<br>crowns |                          | 1,000<br>crowns | 1,000<br>crowns |
| Cotton (raw)               | 829,785         | 336,057         | Sugar                    | 254,076         | 292,880         |
| Coal, Coke, &c.            | 220,905         | 262,827         | Eggs                     | 144,152         | 137,372         |
| Maize                      | 105,682         | 83,806          | Sawn timber              | 164,036         | 157,094         |
| Tobacco                    | 61,987          | 46,560          | Rough timber             | 92,073          | 90,399          |
| Coffee                     | 102,020         | 93,390          | Metal manufactures       | 47,508          | 33,593          |
| Wheat                      | 1,756           | 2,782           | Barley                   | 45,819          | 33,706          |
| Wool                       | 161,971         | 141,478         | Lignite                  | 78,508          | 76,425          |
| Rice                       | 28,351          | 36,242          | Malt                     | 66,143          | 55,697          |
| Eggs                       | 66,574          | 68,518          | Leather-gloves and shoes | 54,050          | 60,623          |
| Prints and books not bound | 54,645          | 55,571          | Cattle                   | 36,457          | 44,122          |
| Silk and manuf.            | 123,144         | 114,408         | Horses                   | 32,206          | 15,489          |
| Copper                     | 83,172          | 63,660          | Glass and glass-ware     | 77,715          | 88,284          |
| Flax, hemp, and jute       | 89,935          | 85,910          | Bed-feathers             | 19,138          | 19,093          |
| Machinery                  | 100,399         | 80,837          | Woollen-ware             | 70,001          | 64,809          |
| Hog's lard and bacon       | 3,446           | 349             | Hops                     | 49,597          | 38,826          |
| Hides and skins            | 102,254         | 115,571         | Beans                    | 19,655          | 10,608          |
| Figs                       | 9,520           | 7,357           | Beer (in casks)          | 16,252          | 18,817          |
|                            |                 |                 | Fowl                     | 16,177          | 15,960          |
|                            |                 |                 | Coal (excl. lignite)     | 12,800          | 14,527          |

For the common customs territory the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising officials and representatives of agriculture, sylviculture, trade and in-

dustry. In general, net values are taken for imports and gross values for exports, and they must be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has to fix them according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities are declared, but the administration may, and in the case of imports always does, check the declarations. The weight declared is either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations. The recorded country of origin is that of production, and the country of destination is that where the goods are to be consumed. When the prime origin and ultimate destination are unknown, the most distant points of transit are recorded. Trade by countries:—

| Country.                     | Imports from<br>(1911) | Imports from<br>(1912) | Exports to<br>(1911) | Exports to<br>(1912) |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                              | 1,000 crowns           | 1,000 crowns           | 1,000 crowns         | 1,000 crowns         |
| Germany . .                  | 1,263,128              | 1,405,594              | 1,034,093            | 1,212,907            |
| Great Britain <sup>1</sup> . | 229,815                | 245,673                | 219,452              | 260,283              |
| Italy . .                    | 141,629                | 161,661                | 222,133              | 239,399              |
| Russia . .                   | 209,215                | 228,810                | 96,199               | 91,328               |
| Switzerland . .              | 85,366                 | 91,119                 | 112,096              | 117,287              |
| Turkey . .                   | 60,317                 | 73,198                 | 125,516              | 131,642              |
| Rumania . .                  | 78,150                 | 102,144                | 123,974              | 134,418              |
| Servia . .                   | 42,612                 | 40,771                 | 37,356               | 43,029               |
| France . .                   | 112,417                | 119,800                | 74,955               | 84,270               |
| Netherlands . .              | 24,747                 | 25,701                 | 23,966               | 29,191               |
| Belgium . .                  | 50,217                 | 56,456                 | 22,128               | 26,186               |
| Egypt . .                    | 35,419                 | 36,376                 | 39,917               | 31,938               |
| British India . .            | 219,739                | 199,314                | 51,574               | 63,434               |
| United States . .            | 289,760                | 348,575                | 58,452               | 63,887               |
| Brazil . .                   | 75,376                 | 80,009                 | 11,693               | 13,812               |
| Greece . .                   | 19,753                 | 22,259                 | 15,479               | 23,404               |
| Dutch India . .              | 37,893                 | 37,718                 | 2,116                | 3,433                |
| Republics of<br>America . .  | 65,643                 | 91,329                 | 25,328               | 29,853               |

<sup>1</sup> And British possessions in the Mediterranean.

The value of gold, silver, and bullion imported and exported (in crowns) was in 1913, imports, 35,326,000; exports, 100,005,000; in 1912, imports, 19,827,000; exports, 178,420,000.

The following table shows the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and the Dual Monarchy for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

| —                                                       | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                         | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports from Austria-Hungary<br>into United Kingdom . . | 8,085,597 | 7,511,865 | 6,911,948 | 7,019,030 | 7,709,000 |
| Exports from United Kingdom<br>into Austria-Hungary . . | 3,586,750 | 4,001,053 | 4,679,268 | 4,943,855 | 4,482,000 |

### Money and Credit.

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank (Nemzeti bank). The bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. The charter of the bank, which expired at the end of 1910, has been renewed and extended to the year 1917. Of the sum total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. When the amount of notes in circulation exceeds the amount necessary to cover them by 600

million crowns, the Bank pays a tax to the State of 5 per cent. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 4 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 10 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2 per cent. to the pension fund. The remainder is divided into two portions: one falls to the two States; from the other the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 6 per cent. Of whatever still remains of the latter portion, (so long as it does not exceed 7 per cent.) one-third falls to the shareholders and two-thirds to the two States. Each of them participates in these benefits each year in the proportion of the tax paid within its territory on the taxable business of the Bank.

Statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in thousands of crowns:—

|      | Liabilities |               |                  |            |                        | Assets    |                        |            |                        |                        |
|------|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|      | Capital     | Re-serve Fund | Note Circulation | Mort-gages | Total including others | Cash      | Dis-counted Bills, &c. | State Loan | Loans on real property | Total including others |
| 1909 | 210,000     | 20,197        | 2,188,041        | 293,594    | 3,022,638              | 1,713,019 | 687,784                | 60,000     | 299,984                | 3,022,638              |
| 1910 | 210,000     | 23,531        | 2,375,938        | 293,055    | 3,225,165              | 1,669,168 | 889,088                | 60,000     | 298,347                | 3,225,165              |
| 1911 | 210,000     | 25,563        | 2,540,961        | 291,240    | 3,470,067              | 1,635,701 | 1,141,833              | 60,000     | 297,906                | 3,470,067              |
| 1912 | 210,000     | 28,408        | 2,815,797        | 293,261    | 3,784,168              | 1,507,575 | 1,341,107              | 60,000     | 299,455                | 3,734,168              |

The closed accounts of the Bank for 1912 showed a net profit of 40,079,628 kronen (1,669,984*l.*).

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Austria by law of August 2, 1892, and in Hungary by Law XVII of 1902, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed on a gold basis, though the standard coin, the crown (krone, korona), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold:—

The hundred-crown piece (gross weight 33·8753387 grammes 0·900 fine, and fine weight 30·4878048 grams)=4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* (law of August 11, 1907).

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6·775067 grammes 900 fine, and thus containing 6·09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16*s.* 8*d.*

The ten-crown piece = 8*s.* 4*d.*

The single ducat = 11 crowns 29 heller (fillér) = 9*s.* 4½*d.*

Silver:—

Five-crown pieces = 500 heller.

Two-crown pieces (weighing 10 grammes) = 200 heller.

The single crown (weighing 5 grammes 835 fine, and thus containing 4·175 grammes of fine silver) = 100 heller = half-a-gulden (forint) of the old coinage = 10*d.*

Nickel:—

The twenty-heller (20-fillér) piece = 10 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 2*d.*

The ten-heller (10-fillér) piece = 5 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 1*d.*

Bronze:—

The two-heller (2-fillér) piece = 1 kreuzer (krajczár) = ½*d.*

The single heller (fillér) piece = ½ kreuzer (krajczár) = ¼*d.*

Silver crown-pieces are accepted to any amount at Government offices, but in general circulation they are legal tender only up to 50 crowns. The notes of the State Bank are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures were:—

|                                     |                                |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| The <i>Centner</i> ( <i>mázsa</i> ) | = 100 <i>Pfund</i> = 56.06 kg. | = 123½ lbs. avoirdupois. |
| „ <i>Eimer</i> ( <i>akó</i> )       | = 56.59 litre                  | = 12.49 wine gallons.    |
| „ <i>Joch</i> ( <i>hold</i> )       | = 5,754.64 square metre        | = 1.43 acre.             |
| „ <i>Metzen</i> ( <i>méro</i> )     | = 61.49 litre                  | = 1.7 imperial bushel.   |

(The *Klafter* (*öl*) of wood = 6.82 cubic metre = 240 cubic feet.)

|                                      |                      |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| „ <i>Meile</i> ( <i>mértföld</i> ) = | 24,000 Austrian feet | = 7,585.6 metres = { 8,897 yards, or about 4 miles. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|

## AUSTRIA.

### Constitution and Government.

#### I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is twofold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (*Reichsrath*); (2) for each separate province (*Landtage*).

The *Reichsrath* or Parliament consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 14 in number in 1913; 2nd, of a number of nobles—81 in the present *Reichsrath*—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, archbishops, 10 in number, and bishops, 7 in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—159 in 1911. (Under law of January 26, 1907, the number of these members must not exceed 170, nor be less than 150.)

Under the Electoral Law of January 26, 1907, the Lower House (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage. Entitled to vote for a deputy are all Austrian male citizens over 24 years of age who have resided for at least a year in the place of election. The electoral districts are in most provinces composed, as far as possible, of uniform nationality, and are divided from each other, according to their character, as urban (industrial) or rural. In general there is only one deputy to be elected for one electoral district; but in 36 districts of Galicia, two for each. In these 36 districts the principle of the single vote is followed, inasmuch as each qualified elector has only the right to one vote, though two deputies are to be chosen. The candidate who receives more than half the number of votes recorded is regarded as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth of the votes, as the second. For the deputies of these electoral districts, there are elected, at the same time, substitutes who, in case of failure of the deputy's mandate, enter the House, so that for one of these districts a new election is held only when the mandates of both deputies fail. By this system the national minorities in those parts of Galicia which have a mixed Polish-Ruthenian population have their representation assured. In Moravia, the population entitled to vote is divided, as in elections for the provincial *Landtag*, according to nationality, so that German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately. In Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Moravia, Silesia, Vorarlberg and Bukowina, under provincial laws each elector is obliged to appear at the election for a member of the *Reichsrath*, and present his electoral ticket, the penalty for neglect of this obligation being a fine of from one to fifty kronen.

The total number of members is distributed as follows: Lower Austria 64, or 1 for every 55,185 subjects of the State; Upper Austria 22, or 1 for 38,773; Salzburg 7, or 1 for 30,677; Styria 30, or 1 for 48,139; Carinthia 10, or 1 for 39,620; Carniola 12, or 1 for 73,833; Trieste 5, or 1 for 45,902; Görz and Gradisca 6, or 1 for 43,454; Istria 6, or 1 for 67,261; Tyrol 25, or 1 for 37,865; Vorarlberg 4, or 1 for 36,352; Bohemia 130, or 1 for 52,074; Moravia 49, or 1 for 53,516; Silesia 15, or 1 for 50,443; Galicia 106, or 1 for 75,714; Bukowina 14, or 1 for 57,150; Dalmatia 11 or 1 for 58,697; Total 516, or 1 for 55,372. The duration of the Lower House of the *Reichsrath* is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 20 crowns 16s. 8d.) for each day's attendance, with an indemnity for travelling expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the *Reichsrath*, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the *Reichsrath* annually. All constitutional matters concerning rights, duties and interests that are common to all provinces of Austria Proper must be regulated by the *Reichsrath*. To give validity to bills passed by the *Reichsrath*, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the *Reichsrath*.

Lower House (June, 1911): German Nationalists, 100; Christian Socialists (German), 73; German Social Democrats, 49; United Bohemian Club, 84; Bohemian Social Democrats, 25; Poles, 70; Polish Social Democrats, 9; Ukraine Union, 28; Croatia-Slavonian Club, 27; Dalmatians, 7; Unio-latina, 21; Independents, 23.

The Ministry for Austria Proper is as follows (formed November 3, 1911):—

Premier.—Count *Karl Stürgkh*.

Minister of the Interior.—Dr. *Karl Baron Heinold*.

„ of Finance.—Baron *Engel*.

„ of Commerce.—Dr. *Rudolf Schuster von Bonnoth*.

„ of Justice.—Dr. *Viktor von Hochenburger*.

„ of Instruction.—Dr. *Max von Hussarek*.

„ of Railways.—Dr. *Zdenko Baron Forster*.

„ of Agriculture.—*Franz Zenker*.

„ of National Defence.—General *Friedrich Baron Georgi*.

„ of Labour.—*Ottokar Trnka*.

Minister without Portfolio.—*Ladislaus von Dlugosz*.

The Ministers are responsible for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions.

#### II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the *Reichsrath*. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of local affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (*Landeschützen*) in another province of the Monarchy. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Catholic and Orthodox Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of Universities [in Galicia, also the Rector of the technical High School of Lemberg and the President

of the Academy of Sciences of Cracow (Krakau)]; (3) the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 100, 200, 400, or 500 crowns, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce and industry, chosen by the respective members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected by all inhabitants, who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The election is in Tyrol, Silesia, Galicia, and Dalmatia indirectly (by deputies called Wahlmänner), in other lands directly. In Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Triest and district, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Vorarlberg, Moravia, and Bukowina, there is, besides, a general electoral class in which every qualified male subject of the State over 24 years of age, who has been domiciled for the required time has a vote. Where a general electoral class exists, persons authorised to vote in the other electoral classes are authorised to vote also in the general electoral classes: this is not the case with respect to votes for the Landtag, in Styria, Vorarlberg, and in the cities of Vienna and Triest. In Moravia, under the arrangement made by the Provincial Diet, November 27, 1905, the proportional system was introduced for the electoral classes of the great landowners and the chambers of commerce and industry; the other electoral classes (towns, country parishes, and general electoral classes) are divided into constituencies according to nationality, German and Bohemian electoral districts being formed, so that German and Bohemian voters choose their representatives separately.

The strength of the seventeen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

|                               | No. of<br>Members |                      | No. of<br>Members |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Lower Austria . . . . .       | 127               | Tyrol . . . . .      | 68                |
| Upper Austria . . . . .       | 69                | Vorarlberg . . . . . | 26                |
| Salzburg . . . . .            | 39                | Bohemia . . . . .    | 242               |
| Steiermark (Styria) . . . . . | 87                | Moravia . . . . .    | 151               |
| Carinthia . . . . .           | 43                | Silesia . . . . .    | 31                |
| Carniola . . . . .            | 50                | Galicia . . . . .    | 161               |
| Trieste . . . . .             | 80                | Bukowina . . . . .   | 63                |
| Görz and Gradiska . . . . .   | 30                | Dalmatia . . . . .   | 43                |
| Istria . . . . .              | 47                |                      |                   |

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diet, are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council (Landesausschuss) is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet (called Landmarschall in Lower Austria and Galicia; Oberstlandmarschall in Bohemia; Landtagspräsident in Dalmatia; Landeshauptmann in the other lands, nominated by the Emperor) and other members elected.

### III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark), Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district

(Bezirk). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (Landgemeinden). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the Bezirksausschuss, administers the current affairs of the district.

### Area and Population.

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following is the civil population of Austria at the last 4 censuses:—

| —    | Population | Absolute increase | Yearly increase<br>per cent. |
|------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1880 | 21,981,821 | 1,764,290         | 0·76                         |
| 1890 | 23,707,906 | 1,726,085         | 0·76                         |
| 1900 | 25,921,671 | 2,213,765         | 0·90                         |
| 1910 | 28,324,940 | 2,403,269         | 0·89                         |

Statistics of the provinces of Austria:—

| Provinces                                       | Area:<br>English<br>square<br>miles | Estimated<br>population<br>1912 | Census Population, Dec. 31, 1910 |            |            |        | Per-<br>centage<br>of popu-<br>lation<br>1910 | Popu-<br>la-<br>tion<br>per<br>sq. mile<br>1910 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                                                 |                                     | Total                           | Male                             | Female     | Total      |        |                                               |                                                 |
| Lower Austria . . . . .                         | 7,658                               | 3,603,201                       | 1,728,249                        | 1,805,565  | 3,531,814  | 12·36  | 461                                           |                                                 |
| Upper Austria . . . . .                         | 4,628                               | 860,614                         | 422,822                          | 430,184    | 853,006    | 2·99   | 184                                           |                                                 |
| Salzburg . . . . .                              | 2,763                               | 219,114                         | 107,660                          | 107,077    | 214,737    | 0·75   | 78                                            |                                                 |
| Styria . . . . .                                | 8,662                               | 1,459,699                       | 719,960                          | 724,197    | 1,444,157  | 5·06   | 167                                           |                                                 |
| Carinthia . . . . .                             | 3,969                               | 402,813                         | 198,260                          | 197,940    | 396,200    | 1·39   | 99                                            |                                                 |
| Carniola . . . . .                              | 3,845                               | 528,091                         | 250,577                          | 275,418    | 525,995    | 1·84   | 137                                           |                                                 |
| Coast land<br>Tyrol and<br>Vorarlberg . . . . . | 5,078                               | 922,425                         | 456,530                          | 437,267    | 893,797    | 3·12   | 290                                           |                                                 |
| Bohemia . . . . .                               | 20,065                              | 6,827,261                       | 3,307,693                        | 3,461,855  | 6,769,548  | 23·69  | 337                                           |                                                 |
| Moravia . . . . .                               | 8,584                               | 2,651,304                       | 1,269,432                        | 1,352,839  | 2,622,271  | 9·18   | 305                                           |                                                 |
| Silesia . . . . .                               | 1,988                               | 769,674                         | 369,998                          | 386,951    | 756,949    | 2·65   | 381                                           |                                                 |
| Galicia . . . . .                               | 30,321                              | 8,160,783                       | 3,938,315                        | 4,087,360  | 8,025,675  | 28·09  | 265                                           |                                                 |
| Bukowina . . . . .                              | 4,033                               | 814,247                         | 395,963                          | 404,135    | 800,098    | 2·90   | 198                                           |                                                 |
| Dalmatia . . . . .                              | 4,956                               | 660,336                         | 322,763                          | 322,903    | 645,666    | 2·26   | 130                                           |                                                 |
| Total . . . . .                                 | 115,882                             | 28,995,844                      | 14,034,022                       | 14,537,912 | 28,571,934 | 100·00 | 247                                           |                                                 |

Ethnical elements on the basis of language:—

| —                                           | 1910      | —                              | 1910      |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| German . . . . .                            | 9,950,266 | Slovene . . . . .              | 1,252,940 |
| Bohemian, Moravian,<br>and Slovak . . . . . | 6,435,983 | Servian and Croatian . . . . . | 783,334   |
| Polish . . . . .                            | 4,967,984 | Italian and Ladin . . . . .    | 768,422   |
| Ruthenian . . . . .                         | 3,518,854 | Roumanian . . . . .            | 275,115   |
|                                             |           | Magyar . . . . .               | 10,974    |

In 1910 there were in Austria 583,126 foreigners, of whom 301,088 were Hungarian, 4,153 Bosnian and Herzegovinian, 126,393 German, 79,062 Italian, 40,587 Russian, 7,770 Swiss, 3,578 Rumanian, 3,111 American, 3,054 British, 2,928 French, 2,920 European Turkish, 1,995 Montenegrin, 1,366 Servian, 1,256 Greek, 813 Bulgarian, 666 Liechtensteiners, and 2,386 of other nationalities.

## II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages:—

| Year | Total Births | Stillborn | Illegitimate | Marriages | Deaths  | Surplus of Living Births |
|------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1905 | 945,978      | 24,214    | 119,163      | 212,927   | 684,587 | 237,227                  |
| 1906 | 987,166      | 25,908    | 121,909      | 217,317   | 619,063 | 343,195                  |
| 1907 | 966,911      | 24,742    | 121,396      | 209,514   | 629,913 | 312,256                  |
| 1908 | 965,593      | 24,218    | 119,594      | 213,670   | 627,771 | 313,804                  |
| 1909 | 965,096      | 23,857    | 118,553      | 213,083   | 646,122 | 295,117                  |
| 1910 | 946,820      | 23,275    | 115,869      | 214,970   | 602,046 | 321,499                  |
| 1911 | 920,945      | 22,243    | 109,011      | 217,373   | 628,305 | 270,897                  |
| 1912 | 926,586      | 22,317    | —            | 212,495   | 594,505 | 399,764                  |

The rate of illegitimacy varied in 1910 from 37·3 per cent. in Carinthia, 25·5 and 24·2 in Salzburg and in Styria, 22·6 in Lower Austria, to 7·7 in Tyrol, 6·5 in Carniola, and 3·9 in Dalmatia.

## EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

| Year | Austrians | Austrians and Hungarians | To United States | To Canada | To Brazil <sup>1</sup> | To Argentina |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1908 | 57,734    | 102,795                  | 168,509          | 13,904    | 5,372                  | 3,485        |
| 1909 | 129,808   | 250,530                  | 170,191          | 20,123    | 4,065                  | 4,552        |
| 1910 | 138,915   | 270,060                  | 258,737          | 10,240    | 2,920                  | 4,542        |
| 1911 | 91,868    | 163,962                  | 159,057          | 17,420    | 3,352                  | 6,945        |
| 1912 | 131,227   | 246,300                  | 178,882          | 24,394    | 3,045                  | 6,545        |

<sup>1</sup> So far as data are available

Of the total emigrants to the United States the Austrians numbered in 1911, 82,129; in 1912, 85,854; to Canada, in 1911, 16,751; in 1912, 23,472; and to Argentina, in 1911, 4,780; in 1912, 5,832.

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Population according to the Census of 1910:—

| AUSTRIA:—     |           |               |        |                |        |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Vienna . . .  | 2,031,498 | Linz . . .    | 67,817 | Reichenberg .  | 36,350 |
| Prague . . .  | 223,741   | Pola . . .    | 58,562 | Salzburg . . . | 36,188 |
| Lemberg . . . | 206,113   | Przemysl . .  | 54,078 | Drohobycz . .  | 34,665 |
| Trieste . . . | 160,993   | Innsbruck . . | 53,194 | Tarnopol . . . | 33,871 |
| Krakau . . .  | 154,141   | Smichow . . . | 51,791 | Stanislaw . .  | 33,328 |
| Graz . . .    | 151,781   | Budweis . . . | 44,538 | Wiener         |        |
| Brünn . . .   | 125,737   | Kolomea . . . | 42,676 | Neustadt . . . | 32,874 |
| Czernowitz .  | 87,113    | Laibach . . . | 41,727 | Prossnitz . .  | 31,462 |
| Pilsen . . .  | 80,445    | Aussig . . .  | 39,301 | Görz . . .     | 30,995 |
| Königliche    |           | Mährisch . .  |        | Stryj . . .    | 30,942 |
| Weinberge .   | 77,120    | Ostrau . . .  | 36,754 | Troppau . . .  | 30,762 |
| Žižkow . . .  | 72,173    | Tarnów . . .  | 36,731 | Trient . . .   | 30,049 |

## Religion.

The leading principle is religious liberty, and the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity.

The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874).

The Catholic Church has 7 Latin archbishoprics, 1 Greek-Ruthenian, and 1 Armenian archbishopric, 23 Latin and 2 Greek-Ruthenian bishoprics. The Greek Oriental or Orthodox Church has 1 archbishopric and 2 bishoprics. Protestants have 6 superintendents of the Augsburg confession, 3 of the Helvetian, and 1 of the mixed. The following figures relate to 1910:—

| Priests, secular:—      |                     | Members of orders <sup>2</sup> :— |        |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Roman Catholic Church . | 18,755 <sup>1</sup> | Male . . . . .                    | 10,903 |
| Greek Catholic Church . | 2,763               | Female . . . . .                  | 26,554 |
| Greek Oriental Church . | 565                 | Protestant clergy . .             | 366    |
|                         |                     | Jewish congregations .            | 562    |

<sup>1</sup> Including Armenian Catholics. <sup>2</sup> Including Greek Catholics and Oriental Catholics.

Population according to religion, 1910:—

| —                    | In 1,000's | per cent. of pop. | —                       | In 1,000's | per cent. of pop. |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Roman Catholics .    | 22,530     | 78·8              | Evangelical .           | 589        | 2·1               |
| Greek Catholics .    | 3,417      | 12·0              | Other Christian sects . | 7          | 0·0               |
| Armenian Catholics . | 2          | 0·0               | Jews . . . . .          | 1,314      | 4·6               |
| Old Catholics .      | 21         | 0·1               | Others . . . . .        | 25         | 0·1               |
| Greek Oriental .     | 666        | 2·3               |                         |            |                   |
| Armenian Oriental .  | 1          | 0·0               | Total . . . . .         | 28,572     | 100·0             |

## Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises:—

- (1) Elementary schools; (2) Gymnasias and Realschulen; (3) Universities and colleges; (4) Technical high schools; (5) Mining high schools; (6) Veterinary high schools; and (7) Schools for special subjects.

Attendance is compulsory at the elementary schools from 6 to 14 in Austria generally; in Krain, Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia, 6 to 12; Bukovina, 13. Of these schools there are two grades. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary schools, and the payment of the teaching staff falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

Latest statistics of elementary schools:—

| Year                        | Elementary Schools  | Teachers | Pupils    | Children of School Age | Training Colleges |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1909 <sup>1</sup> . . . . . | 23,450 <sup>2</sup> | 105,370  | 4,454,238 | 4,744,521              | 133               |
| 1910 <sup>1</sup> . . . . . | 23,847 <sup>3</sup> | 108,006  | 4,520,138 | 4,818,870              | 142               |
| 1911 <sup>1</sup> . . . . . | 24,226 <sup>4</sup> | 110,607  | 4,533,734 | 4,885,504              | 148               |

<sup>1</sup> End of the calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> Including 1,208 private schools.

<sup>3</sup> Including 1,245 private schools.

<sup>4</sup> Including 1,261 private schools

In 9,180 of the elementary schools (1911) the language used was German; in 6,033 Czech (mainly in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia); and in 7,809 other Slav dialects; 738 Italian, 179 Rumanian, 5 Magyar, and 4 in other languages; and in 278 more than one language.

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasias and Realschulen. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c., with sometimes a subvention from the State. Private middle schools of a semi-official kind are included in the following table; these are under the same regulations as public schools:—

|            | Gymnasias        |          |                      | Realschulen |          |                     |
|------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------|
|            | No.              | Teachers | Pupils <sup>1</sup>  | No.         | Teachers | Pupils <sup>1</sup> |
| 1910-1911. | 296 <sup>1</sup> | 6,704    | 100,652 <sup>1</sup> | 147         | 3,480    | 48,922              |
| 1911-1912. | 316 <sup>1</sup> | —        | 105,002              | 149         | —        | 49,065              |
| 1912-1913. | 343 <sup>1</sup> | —        | 108,838              | 148         | —        | 49,151              |

<sup>1</sup> Including 13 gymnasias for girls, having 2,856 pupils in 1910-11, 23 with 3,564 pupils in 1911-12, and 32 with 4,797 in 1912-13.

In 140 Gymnasias (1912-13) the language used was German, in 68 Bohemian, in 93 Polish, in 8 Italian, in 10 Ruthenian, in 1 Slovenish, in 6 Serbo-Croatian, and in 17 two languages were used. There were also 68 'Lyceums' (secondary schools for girls) with 11,151 pupils.

There are eight universities maintained by the State. The number of teachers and of students in winter 1913-14:—

| Universities     | Teachers | Students | Universities      | Teachers | Students |
|------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Vienna, German   | 666      | 10,310   | Cracow Polish     | 195      | 3,344    |
| Prague, German   | 225      | 2,282    | Lemberg, „        | 186      | 5,871    |
| Prague, Bohemian | 249      | 4,713    | Innsbruck, German | 139      | 1,480    |
| Graz, German     | 199      | 2,203    | Czernowitz, „     | 61       | 1,194    |

The total, 31,646 students, shows an increase on the winter of 1912, which was 30,833. Of the total, 2,701 or 8.5 per cent. were women students.

There are (1913-1914) 49 theological colleges—viz.: 43 Roman Catholic, 2 Greek Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, 1 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 1,945 students.

Government technical high schools, teachers and pupils in winter 1913-14:—

|                 | Teachers | Students |                         | Teachers | Students |
|-----------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Vienna          | 183      | 3,177    | Brünn { German          | 102      | 924      |
| Graz            | 54       | 817      | { Bohemian              | 78       | 569      |
| Prague { German | 86       | 900      | Lemberg                 | 98       | 1,791    |
| { Bohemian      | 151      | 2,817    | Vienna agr. high school | 86       | 1,135    |

At Vienna there is also (1910-11) an Export Academy with 30 teachers and 453 students; at Vienna and Lemberg are Veterinary high schools with 79 teachers and 738 students; at Leoben and Pribram montanist high schools with 53 teachers and 540 students. There are also Academies of Art in Vienna (22 teachers, 258 students), in Prague (18 teachers, 133 students), and in Krakau (11 teachers, 176 students). Besides these there are an Academy of Music and Dramatic Art (formerly the 'Conservatorium') with 88 teachers and 884 students, and a Consular Academy in Vienna (32 teachers, 44 students).

There are (1910-11) besides 5,848 special technical institutes, training in mining, agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, commerce, &c., with 405,411 students.

### Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The 9 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The 72 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The 967 county courts (Bezirksgerichte).

There exist also special courts for commercial (3 courts, and 3 county courts), for industry (20 courts), shipping, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Court of the Empire (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide. Private persons can in certain cases appeal against the decisions of magistrates to the High Court for Administrative Affairs.

| Convictions.                                                                 | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Of crimes.                                                                   | 35,831  | 37,139  | 30,716  | 27,694  |
| Of less serious offences                                                     | 8,177   | 9,152   | 5,731   | 7,002   |
| Of misdemeanours                                                             | 556,391 | 552,592 | 539,471 | 567,496 |
| Number of prisoners in penal establishments (Strafanstalten) at end of year: |         |         |         |         |
| Males                                                                        | 7,184   | 7,303   | 7,287   | 7,193   |
| Females                                                                      | 748     | 761     | 693     | 624     |

### Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces. The funds first available are the public funds for the support of the poor (Localarmenfonde and Armeninstitute, the latter existing now only in Styria, Vorarlberg, Moravia, and Tyrol), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, e.g. theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (Heimatsgemeinde) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor-houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (Einlegesystem).

In some provinces unions (Verbände) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. In Lower Austria the care of the poor is incumbent partly on the communes and partly on the District Unions (Bezirksarmenverbände). By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (Schubstationen), a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

### Finance.

Expenditure and revenue (24 crowns = £1) in 1,000 crowns:—

|                       | 1907      | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Expenditure . . . . . | 2,470,229 | 2,796,924 | 3,650,968 | 3,564,068 | 3,472,606 | 4,123,072 |
| Revenue . . . . .     | 2,354,862 | 2,760,330 | 3,701,849 | 3,715,967 | 3,494,736 | 4,139,497 |

Revenue and expenditure estimates for 1913 and half of 1914<sup>1</sup>:—

| Sources of Revenue                            | 1913                             | 1914                            |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                               | Crowns                           | Crowns                          |
| Council of Ministers . . . . .                | 3,447,100                        | 1,901,500                       |
| Ministry of Interior . . . . .                | 2,401,019                        | 1,255,937                       |
| Ministry of Defence . . . . .                 | 1,713,511                        | 561,428                         |
| Ministry of Worship and Instruction . . . . . | 18,323,490                       | 9,200,781                       |
| Ministry of Finance . . . . .                 | 1,895,327,151                    | 952,040,508                     |
| Ministry of Commerce . . . . .                | 236,585,970                      | 123,469,090                     |
| Ministry of Railways . . . . .                | 887,714,940                      | 430,063,420                     |
| Ministry of Agriculture . . . . .             | 24,587,976                       | 13,578,993                      |
| Ministry of Justice . . . . .                 | 4,753,138                        | 2,450,444                       |
| Ministry of Public Works . . . . .            | 50,567,631                       | 24,018,387                      |
| Administration of Domains . . . . .           | 829,364                          | 291,546                         |
| New Buildings, &c. . . . .                    | 457,422                          | 52,322                          |
| Pensions . . . . .                            | 10,802,827                       | 5,000,264                       |
| Total . . . . .                               | 3,137,481,539<br>(130,728,397l.) | 1,564,528,620<br>(65,188,684l.) |

| Branches of expenditure                       | 1913                             | 1914                            |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                               | Crowns                           | Crowns                          |
| Imperial household . . . . .                  | 11,300,000                       | 5,650,000                       |
| Imperial Cabinet Chancery . . . . .           | 193,519                          | 100,950                         |
| Reichsrath . . . . .                          | 4,181,766                        | 2,085,715                       |
| Imperial Tribunal . . . . .                   | 71,195                           | 42,263                          |
| Council of Ministers . . . . .                | 5,873,038                        | 3,144,400                       |
| Contribution to common expenditure . . . . .  | 427,634,737                      | 261,069,903                     |
| Ministry of Interior . . . . .                | 59,219,655                       | 30,592,955                      |
| Ministry of Defence . . . . .                 | 108,949,196                      | 60,065,710                      |
| Ministry of Worship and Instruction . . . . . | 121,677,948                      | 59,452,390                      |
| Ministry of Finance . . . . .                 | 882,794,967                      | 433,746,934                     |
| Ministry of Commerce . . . . .                | 214,596,376                      | 121,746,930                     |
| Ministry of Railway . . . . .                 | 840,724,220                      | 373,890,330                     |
| Ministry of Agriculture . . . . .             | 62,714,731                       | 32,244,156                      |
| Ministry of Justice . . . . .                 | 90,667,541                       | 44,843,716                      |
| Ministry of Public Works . . . . .            | 117,914,281                      | 56,010,899                      |
| Administration of Domains . . . . .           | 4,873,014                        | 2,772,522                       |
| New Buildings, &c. . . . .                    | 26,076,349                       | 9,419,642                       |
| Board of Control . . . . .                    | 719,900                          | 870,100                         |
| Pensions . . . . .                            | 127,018,983                      | 67,259,424                      |
| Total . . . . .                               | 3,137,202,566<br>(130,716,770l.) | 1,564,458,879<br>(65,185,786l.) |

<sup>1</sup> The Austrian financial year commences on January 1, but the government intend to make it commence on July 1 from 1914 onward.

The general debt on December 31, 1912, was made up as follows:— Consolidated debt, 213,757,657l.; floating debt, 40,093l.; capital value of various indemnity loans, 1,135,432l.; total, 214,933,182l. On December 31, 1911, it was 215,793,495l.

The special debt of Austria on December 31, 1912, consisted of consolidated debt, 290,212,960l.; floating, 14,485,087l.; total, 304,698,047l. The charge for interest of the general and special debts was in 1912, 20,553,705l., of which 8,685,590l. was for the general State debt, and 11,868,115l. for the special State debt.

### Production and Industry.

#### I. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The cultivation of the soil furnishes employment to nearly half the population. The proportion of productive land is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukowina, Bohemia, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

An enumeration made on June 3, 1902, showed that there were at that date 2,856,349 holdings of land, of which 2,133,506 were for agriculture; 713,382 for agriculture and forestry; and 9,461 for forestry only. Of the agricultural holdings, 19,746 were vineyards, 3,445 were gardens, 112,067 (of 175,070 hectares) were under sugar-beet, and 27,767 (of 20,020 hectares) under hops. Of the holdings 2,054,035 were owned by the occupier; 631,042 were partly owned and partly rented; 151,649 were rented and 19,623 were held in shares, or for service, or otherwise.

Cultivated area, 1912:—

|                                   | Hectares   | Percentage of cultivated area |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Arable land . . . . .             | 10,631,450 | 37.5                          |
| Gardens . . . . .                 | 339,289    | 1.2                           |
| Pastures and meadows . . . . .    | 7,185,637  | 25.4                          |
| Vineyard . . . . .                | 224,293    | 0.8                           |
| Woodland . . . . .                | 9,782,167  | 34.5                          |
| Lakes and fishponds . . . . .     | 100,741    | 0.4                           |
| Olive, mulberry land, &c. . . . . | 41,176     | 0.2                           |
|                                   | 23,304,953 |                               |

The statistics of the leading crops are shown for three years:—

| Crops                            | Acreage   |           |           | Produce    |            |            |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                  | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       |
| Wheat . . . . .                  | 2,997,540 | 3,001,272 | 3,112,983 | 7,051,746  | 7,130,757  | 8,444,702  |
| Barley . . . . .                 | 2,720,707 | 2,708,792 | 2,632,780 | 7,895,650  | 8,404,871  | 8,981,088  |
| Oats . . . . .                   | 4,527,554 | 4,638,803 | 4,611,320 | 15,329,070 | 16,370,755 | 17,731,556 |
| Rye . . . . .                    | 5,090,621 | 4,992,722 | 5,019,381 | 13,627,389 | 12,751,977 | 14,490,302 |
| Maize (1st Crop) . . . . .       | 764,692   | 742,462   | 746,891   | 2,026,950  | 1,431,608  | 1,822,660  |
|                                  |           |           |           | Cwts.      | Cwts.      | Cwts.      |
| Belt . . . . .                   | 13,449    | 14,976    | 15,873    | 69,845     | 95,093     | 128,407    |
| Buckwheat (1st Crop) . . . . .   | 170,959   | 169,200   | 167,404   | 1,413,899  | 1,313,127  | 998,951    |
|                                  | 208,564   | 205,707   | 204,639   | 1,145,572  | 768,659    | 654,476    |
| Fixed Corn . . . . .             | 121,830   | 95,372    | 111,150   | 1,428,271  | 1,110,474  | 1,492,376  |
| Other kinds (1st Crop) . . . . . | 89,310    | 87,527    | 76,711    | 770,502    | 673,416    | 497,215    |
| ulse . . . . .                   | 625,592   | 625,730   | 636,494   | 5,176,820  | 4,746,771  | 4,907,515  |



| Crops                                       | Acreage   |           |           | Produce            |                    |                    |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                             | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1910               | 1911               | 1912               |
| Rape Seed . . . . .                         | 39,792    | 36,566    | 31,945    | Cwts.              | Cwts.              | Cwts.              |
| Flax (Seed . . . . .)                       | 95,868    | 94,846    | 90,745    | 416,473            | 357,347            | 339,638            |
| Flax (Fibre . . . . .)                      |           |           |           | 331,613            | 348,323            | 325,159            |
| Hemp (Seed . . . . .)                       | 57,052    | 54,078    | 55,116    | 448,010            | 416,307            | 459,991            |
| Hemp (Fibre . . . . .)                      |           |           |           | 249,451            | 237,514            | 205,354            |
| Tobacco . . . . .                           | 11,100    | 10,018    | 8,452     | 296,218            | 280,553            | 294,919            |
| Hops . . . . .                              | 52,564    | 49,200    | 50,151    | 121,309            | 106,066            | 111,481            |
| Potatoes . . . . .                          | 3,067,945 | 3,106,734 | 3,091,900 | 324,933            | 169,501            | 396,444            |
| Late Turnips (2nd Crop)                     | 150,137   | 149,035   | 149,551   | Tons               | Tons               | Tons               |
| Mangold and Carrots . .                     | 888,963   | 400,471   | 401,654   | 13,151,586         | 11,418,481         | 12,340,049         |
| Cabbage (1st Crop) . . .                    | 149,931   | 143,979   | 150,129   | 579,709            | 366,074            | 339,813            |
| Mixed Forage, Vetches, &c. (1st Crop) . . . | 447,979   | 497,809   | 691,138   | 3,495,745          | 2,964,175          | 3,854,066          |
| Sugar Beetroot . . . . .                    | 626,716   | 615,270   | 653,206   | 813,107            | 648,445            | 969,590            |
| Vineyards . . . . .                         | 551,000   | 548,221   | 554,604   | Gallons            | Gallons            | Gallons            |
| Olives, Mulberries, Chestnuts, &c. . . . .  | 100,045   | 101,705   | 101,705   | 56,081,734         | 84,406,388         | 87,337,206         |
|                                             |           |           |           | Cwts. of Olive Oil | Cwts. of Olive Oil | Cwts. of Olive Oil |
|                                             |           |           |           | 54,948             | 131,008            | 107,720            |

In Austria in 1910 there were 1,802,848 horses, 9,160,009 cattle, 2,428,101 sheep, 6,432,080 pigs, and 1,256,778 goats.

The produce of silk-cocoons in Austria was in 1905, 2,164,645; in 1911, 2,162,113; in 1912, 2,185,470 kilogrammes.

In 1910 of the 9,768,290 hectares under forest, 5,860,687 hectares were under pines.

## II. MINING.

Mines are worked for common coal in Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, Coast Land and Lower Austria; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Lower Austria, Carinthia, Upper Austria, Carniola, Coast Land, Tyrol, Silesia, Galicia, Dalmatia, and Moravia; for gold ore in Bohemia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Galicia, Salzburg, Moravia, Carniola, and Silesia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg, Carinthia, Bohemia, and Tyrol; lead ore in Carinthia, Tyrol, Galicia, Bohemia, and Styria; zinc in Carinthia, Tyrol, Galicia, Silesia, Styria, and Bohemia; sulphur in Bukovina, Bohemia, Silesia, Styria, Tyrol; manganese in Bukovina and Carniola; graphite in Bohemia, Lower Austria, Styria, Moravia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, Styria, and the Coast Land.

In mining (exclusive of petroleum, &c.) there were employed in Austria in 1910, 136,028 men, 5,721 women, 5,518 juveniles; total, 147,267; in 1911, 134,982 men, 5,492 women, 5,468 juveniles; total, 145,949; in smelting, in 1910, 7,926 men, 117 women, and 366 juveniles; total, 8,409; in 1911, 8,070 men, 240 women, 151 juveniles; total, 8,461; in salt works, in 1910, 6,208 men, 273 women, 76 juveniles; total, 6,557; in 1911, 6,453 men, 296 women, 6 juveniles; total, 6,755.

Value of the chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of crowns 24 crowns = 1l.):—

| —              | Common Coal | Brown Coal | Raw Iron | Lead  | Quick-silver | Zinc   | Silver | Copper |
|----------------|-------------|------------|----------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1890 . . . . . | 60,802      | 55,278     | 54,621   | 2,799 | 3,193        | 2,936  | 6,395  | 1,204  |
| 1900 . . . . . | 95,591      | 112,634    | 82,304   | 4,722 | 2,495        | 3,164  | 3,908  | 1,538  |
| 1909 . . . . . | 141,345     | 138,685    | 117,084  | 4,076 | 3,170        | 5,942  | 3,256  | 1,442  |
| 1910 . . . . . | 139,438     | 136,117    | 120,234  | 5,610 | 3,423        | 6,641  | 4,320  | 2,018  |
| 1911 . . . . . | 143,227     | 134,150    | 127,346  | 6,949 | 3,816        | 9,182  | 4,355  | 2,359  |
| 1912 . . . . . | 162,601     | 141,046    | 143,894  | 9,522 | 3,973        | 10,556 | 4,905  | 4,614  |

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in crowns:—

| —                            | 1908        | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mining products <sup>1</sup> | 317,833,337 | 317,501,821 | 315,484,476 | 320,107,395 | 352,545,531 |
| Furnace <sup>1</sup>         | 136,920,722 | 137,235,740 | 143,951,194 | 155,669,109 | 179,212,612 |

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of salt and petroleum, &c.

Quantities and values of the leading minerals and metallic products, 1912:

| Minerals              | Ores, &c.   |             | Metals produced |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                       | Metric tons | Crowns      | Metric tons     | Crowns      |
| Gold . . . . .        | 301,920     | 603,840     | 204 1           | 662,775     |
| Silver . . . . .      | 217,935     | 4,076,705   | 49,355 1        | 4,905,366   |
| Copper . . . . .      | 173,537     | 1,668,525   | 30,572          | 4,613,740   |
| Quicksilver . . . . . | 1,177,797   | 2,882,630   | 7,626           | 3,972,912   |
| Zinc . . . . .        | 346,747     | 2,887,256   | 172,979         | 10,555,550  |
| Iron . . . . .        | 29,266,857  | 27,364,903  | 17,598,505      | 143,893,646 |
| Lead . . . . .        | 279,515     | 6,567,943   | 199,934         | 9,521,899   |
| Graphite . . . . .    | 453,748     | 1,869,998   | —               | —           |
| Brown coal . . . . .  | 262,836,895 | 141,045,962 | —               | —           |
| Coal . . . . .        | 157,978,895 | 162,600,453 | —               | —           |

<sup>1</sup> Kilogrammes.

In 1913, 163,366,020 metric tons of coal were produced and 274,071,289 of brown coal.

## III. SEA FISHERIES.

| Years     | No. of Boats |        | Value caught in crowns |           | No. of Fishers |        |
|-----------|--------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
|           | Summer       | Winter | Summer                 | Winter    | Summer         | Winter |
| 1909-1910 | 5,363        | 4,785  | 6,626,019              | 3,225,155 | 19,049         | 15,882 |
| 1910-1911 | 5,758        | 5,324  | 5,642,720              | 3,213,527 | 19,433         | 16,594 |
| 1911-1912 | 5,962        | 5,260  | 6,671,484              | 3,721,192 | 20,333         | 16,498 |

## IV. MANUFACTURES.

In manufacturing, the character of the plants differ according to locality. In the large cities are many important modern establishments, such as iron foundries, vehicle factories, glass works, sugar mills, and plants for manufacturing woollen and cotton goods, leather goods, furniture, &c. In the smaller towns and mountain hamlets, handwork is still carried on to an enormous extent.

There are 1,188 breweries, producing in the year 1912-13 (6 months), 9,129,774 hectolitres of beer. In 1911-12 there were 45,384 distilleries which produced 1,548,814 hectolitres of alcohol. In 1912-13 sugar beet was grown on 660,900 acres and produced 1,900,700 metric tons, and in 1913 (six months) 30 tobacco factories with 39,757 work-people, producing tobacco to the value of 163,599,718 crowns.

### Shipping and Navigation.

Commercial marine of Austria, January 1 :—

| —                               | Vessels.<br>1911 | Tonnage.<br>1911 | Crews.<br>1911 | Vessels.<br>1912 | Tonnage.<br>1912 | Crews.<br>1912 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Sea-going vessels               | 186              | 364,553          | 4,965          | 192              | 407,016          | 5,378          |
| Coasting vessels.               | 1,608            | 35,311           | 4,811          | 1,603            | 35,428           | 4,878          |
| Fishing vessels,<br>&c. . . . . | 14,435           | 27,966           | 34,082         | 14,969           | 28,808           | 35,311         |
| Total . . . .                   | 16,229           | 437,830          | 43,858         | 16,764           | 471,252          | 45,567         |

Of the total (1912) 394 of 422,368 tons were steamers, and 16,370 of 48,884 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone :—

| Year | Entered |            | Cleared |            |
|------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
|      | No.     | Tonnage    | No.     | Tonnage    |
| 1910 | 166,173 | 24,498,021 | 166,061 | 24,283,240 |
| 1911 | 167,483 | 24,836,706 | 167,209 | 24,887,721 |
| 1912 | 167,113 | 25,566,314 | 167,122 | 25,569,882 |

Of the vessels entered and cleared, an average of 92 per cent. and 93 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Greece third. At Trieste in 1912, 12,606 vessels of 4,572,588 tons entered, and 12,614 vessels of 4,591,000 tons cleared. Of the former, 81 of 305,035 tons, and of the latter, 81 of 305,071 tons were British.

### Internal Communications.

In 1912 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was for rafts only, 2,405 miles; for vessels and rafts, 1,643 miles; of which 824 miles were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic during five years was as follows :—

| Year | Danube Steam Navigation Company |               |                                            |                                                              | Vereinigte Elbeschiffahrts<br>Gesellschaften-Aktien-<br>gesellschaft. |               |                                            |  |
|------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|--|
|      | Number of                       |               | Passen-<br>gers<br>(including<br>military) | Goods<br>and<br>Luggage<br>shipped,<br>in metre-<br>centners | Number of                                                             |               | Goods<br>carried,<br>in metre-<br>centners |  |
|      | Steam-<br>boats                 | Tow-<br>boats |                                            |                                                              | Steam-<br>boats                                                       | Tow-<br>boats |                                            |  |
| 1908 | 155                             | 837           | 2,192,423                                  | 20,086,640                                                   | 167                                                                   | 1,105         | 39,547,618                                 |  |
| 1909 | 136                             | 851           | 2,238,004                                  | 22,249,070                                                   | 160                                                                   | 1,063         | 43,574,688                                 |  |
| 1910 | 135                             | 856           | 2,149,660                                  | 22,650,200                                                   | 162                                                                   | 1,009         | 43,516,094                                 |  |
| 1911 | 135                             | 860           | 2,339,603                                  | 24,363,630                                                   | 159                                                                   | 1,002         | 31,387,321                                 |  |
| 1912 | 138                             | 860           | 2,380,277                                  | 25,548,126                                                   | 121                                                                   | 854           | 46,889,390                                 |  |

The following are railway statistics of Austria in 1912: State lines, 8,053 miles; private companies' lines worked by the State, 430 miles; private companies' lines worked by themselves, 5,637 miles; of foreign companies in Austrian territory, 20,798 miles.

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian railways :—

| —                             | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Passengers (in 1,000's)       | 241,956 | 227,800 | 276,643 | 290,851 |
| Goods carried (in 1,000 tons) | 152,186 | 137,560 | 146,127 | 159,210 |
| Receipts (in 1,000l.)         | 38,089  | 38,708  | 43,605  | —       |
| Working expenses (1,000l.)    | 30,989  | 31,437  | 32,536  | —       |

There were, in 1912, 9,859 post offices. Work of the Post Office :—

|                                 | 1911<br>Number | 1912<br>Number |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                 |                |                |
| Letters and post-cards          | 1,594,112,930  | 1,642,006,670  |
| Samples and printed packets     | 814,842,430    | 326,130,050    |
| Newspapers                      | 308,855,939    | 320,894,410    |
| Ordinary packets                | 79,545,370     | 83,588,690     |
| Money packets                   | 4,693,530      | 5,086,770      |
| Money orders (paid in)          | 37,008,663     | 38,468,248     |
|                                 | Crown          | Crown          |
| Receipts (posts and telegraphs) | 189,909,538    | 204,059,785    |
| Expenses                        | 184,033,680    | 206,596,723    |

In 1912 there were 7,171 telegraph offices, 29,258 miles of telegraph line and 148,128 miles of wire, number of messages 23,866,058. In 1912 there were in Austria 1,205 urban telephone systems with 266,886 miles of wire and inter-urban circuits with 9,199 miles of line and 43,392 miles of wire; 360,671,096 conversations were held.

### Money and Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austrian mint and the value of notes now in circulation :—

| —                                                    | 1908                            | 1909               | 1910               | 1911               | 1912               |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                                      | Crowns                          | Crowns             | Crowns             | Crowns             | Crowns             |
| Gold                                                 | Four-ducat . . . . .            | 7,994,821          | 8,558,700          | 9,450,881          | 735,723            |
|                                                      | Single-ducat . . . . .          |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|                                                      | 100 kronen, . . . . .           |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|                                                      | Twenty & ten-crown . . . . .    | 11,778,940         | 32,215,730         | 18,281,890         | 14,160,430         |
| Levantine thalers . . . . .                          | 3,228,100 (pieces)              | 6,054,100 (pieces) | 6,514,100 (pieces) | 8,377,200 (pieces) | 4,082,200 (pieces) |
|                                                      |                                 |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| Silver                                               | Single-crown . . . . .          | 4,784,992          | —                  | —                  | 8,457,000          |
|                                                      | Two crown . . . . .             | —                  | —                  | —                  | 20,489,000         |
|                                                      | Five Kronen . . . . .           | 25,448,500         | 17,422,935         | —                  | —                  |
| Nickel                                               | Twenty & ten-heller . . . . .   | 2,190,400          | 3,540,000          | 1,641,144          | 3,864,416          |
| Bronze                                               | Two and single-heller . . . . . | 449,060            | 646,180            | 787,53             | 1,184,111          |
| State notes in circulation (Dec. 31)                 | —                               | —                  | —                  | —                  | —                  |
| Austro-Hungarian bank-notes in circulation . . . . . | 2,112,907,050                   | 2,188,040,520      | 2,375,938,120      | 2,540,960,650      | 2,815,797,400      |

Statistics for December 31, 1911, of the 88 Austrian joint-stock and private banks:—

## LIABILITIES.

| Assets                      | 1910              | 1911              | Liabilities                | 1910              | 1911              |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                             | 1000<br>crowns    | 1000<br>crowns    |                            | 1000<br>crowns    | 1000<br>crowns    |
| Cash . . . . .              | 184,310           | 195,600           | Share Capital . . . . .    | 1,133,600         | 1,295,504         |
| Bills of exchange . . . . . | 1,577,798         | 1,721,692         | Reserve . . . . .          | 409,410           | 486,008           |
| Stock, bills, &c. . . . .   | 464,146           | 541,689           | Mortgages . . . . .        | 3,622,502         | 3,760,404         |
| Accounts current . . . . .  | 3,752,295         | 4,392,914         | Accounts current . . . . . | 3,755,611         | 4,170,854         |
| Mortgage loans . . . . .    | 3,690,274         | 3,841,180         | Deposits . . . . .         | 949,804           | 1,134,729         |
| Advances . . . . .          | 595,108           | 630,648           | Acceptances, &c. . . . .   | 442,421           | 501,090           |
| Various . . . . .           | 987,360           | 1,008,649         | Various . . . . .          | 737,943           | 983,723           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>      | <b>11,251,291</b> | <b>12,832,372</b> | <b>Total . . . . .</b>     | <b>11,251,291</b> | <b>12,832,372</b> |

The following are the savings-bank statistics:—

|                                                          | 1909      | 1910      | 1911             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| No. of banks . . . . .                                   | 655       | 669       | 675 <sup>1</sup> |
| Depositors at end of year . . . . .                      | 4,119,295 | 4,262,108 | 4,385,064        |
| Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 crowns) . . . . . | 5,719,947 | 6,045,174 | 6,359,609        |

The following are the statistics of the Austrian Post Office savings-banks:—

|                                                       | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No. of banks . . . . .                                | 6,803       | 6,870       | 6,913       | 7,002       |
| Depositors at end of year . . . . .                   | 2,238,232   | 2,308,277   | 2,371,732   | 2,384,714   |
| Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns . . . . . | 583,553,038 | 622,198,722 | 671,197,509 | 644,082,730 |

<sup>1</sup> 684 at the end of 1912, and 691 at the end of 1913.

## HUNGARY.

## Constitution and Government.

## I. CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper and Croatia-Slavonia, dates from the occupation of the country by the Magyars, about 891. The first king, Saint Stephen, was crowned in 1000. The first charter or constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Parliament (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary Proper. It consists of an Upper House (Főrendiház) and a Lower House (Képviselőház).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes the archdukes who have attained their majority (18 years), those Hungarian princes, counts and barons—if of age (24 years) and paying at least 6,000 crowns a year land tax—whose families possess the right of hereditary peerage (designated by Act of 1885 or having received it since by a special Act); 38 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 12 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; life peers appointed by the Crown not exceeding 50 in number; life peers elected, once for all, by the Upper House; 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries (*barones regni*) and high judges; and lastly, 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia, and the Governor of Fiume. In the session of 1912-13 the number of archdukes was 15, and there were 227 hereditary peers holding the property qualification; and 61 life peers appointed by the Crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The Lower House or House of Representatives is elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications: there were in 1912, 89,930. The number of the electorate was in 1912 in Hungary Proper, 1,221,415, or 24.9 per cent. of the total civil male population over 20 years. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law now in force, the House of Representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 413 are deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 4,800 crowns (200*l.*) a year, with an allowance of 1,600 crowns (66*l.* 13*s.*) for house rent.

The Parliament is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Parliament is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

Lower House (June 1910):—"National party of work," 255; Independents (in their two sections—Kossuthites, 53; and Justhists, 38), 91; other parties (Social Democrats, Christian Socialists, Farmers), 67.

The executive power of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a presidency and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Count Stephen *Tisza*, Privy Councillor, born April 22, 1865; appointed June 10, 1913.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—John *Teleszky*, Privy Councillor, born September 15, 1868; appointed April 22, 1912.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honvédelem).—Baron Samuel *Hazai*, Privy Councillor, born 1851; appointed January 17, 1910.

3. The Ministry near the King's preson (*ad latus*).—Baron Stephen *Burján*, Privy Councillor, born January 16, 1851.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—John *Sándor*, Privy Councillor, born November 14, 1860, appointed June 13, 1913.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. Adalbert *Fankovich*, Privy Councillor, born April 29, 1865; appointed February 28, 1913.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Eugen *Balogh*, Privy Councillor, born May 14, 1864; appointed January 4, 1913.

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Baron John *Harkányi*, born April 6, 1859; appointed July 13, 1913.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Baron Emeric *Ghillsányi*, Privy Councillor, born 1860; appointed June 10, 1913.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count Theodore *Pejacsevich*, Privy Councillor, born Sept. 24, 1855; appointed July 21, 1913.

The provinces of Croatia and Slavonia have autonomy for home affairs, public instruction, and justice.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet meeting annually at Zágráb (Agram), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of personal voters (not more than half). The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Personal voters are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 2,000 crowns of land tax.

At the head of the autonomous provincial government, which has three departments (Interior, Public Instruction and Worship, and Justice), is the Ban, who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister.

Ban.—Baron Iván *Skerlecz*, Privy Councillor, appointed November 27, 1913.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; and the members are elected also for

six years. All electors for the Parliament are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly similar to the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet. The municipalities within the county (except Zágráb and Eszék) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates; in the latter, of the municipal council.

## Area and Population.

### I.—PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Hungarian dominions, including Croatia and Slavonia, have an area of 325,711 square kilometres, or 125,609 English square miles. At the last four census enumerations the total (civil and military) population was as follows:—

| Year | Population | Absolute increase | Yearly increase per cent. |
|------|------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1880 | 15,739,259 | —                 | —                         |
| 1890 | 17,463,791 | 1,724,532         | 0·99                      |
| 1900 | 19,254,559 | 1,790,768         | 0·93                      |
| 1910 | 20,886,487 | 1,631,928         | 0·85                      |

The following table gives further details:—

| Provinces                              | Area : English square miles | Population, Dec. 31 |            |            | Population per sq. mile 1910 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
|                                        |                             | 1890                | 1900       | 1910       |                              |
| Civil population:                      |                             |                     |            |            |                              |
| Hungary Proper                         | 109,188                     | 15,162,988          | 16,721,574 | 18,142,200 | 166                          |
| Croatia and Slavonia                   | 16,421                      | 2,186,410           | 2,400,766  | 2,602,544  | 159                          |
| Hungary                                | 125,609                     | 17,349,398          | 19,122,340 | 20,744,744 | 165                          |
| Population in active military service: |                             |                     |            |            |                              |
| Hungary Proper                         | —                           | 98,876              | 116,681    | 122,333    | —                            |
| Croatia and Slavonia                   | —                           | 15,517              | 15,538     | 19,410     | —                            |
| Hungary                                | —                           | 114,393             | 132,219    | 141,743    | —                            |
| Total population:                      |                             |                     |            |            |                              |
| Hungary Proper                         | 109,188                     | 15,261,864          | 16,838,255 | 18,264,533 | 167                          |
| Croatia and Slavonia                   | 16,421                      | 2,201,927           | 2,416,304  | 2,621,954  | 160                          |
| Total Hungary                          | 125,609                     | 17,463,791          | 19,254,559 | 20,886,487 | 166                          |

In 1910, there were 10,345,333 males and 10,541,154 females.

The ethnical elements of the total population on the basis of language was as follows in 1900 and 1910 (in Hungary including Croatia and Slavonia):—

|                      | 1900      | 1910       |                   | 1900      | 1910      |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Hungarian (Magyar) . | 8,742,301 | 10,050,575 | Ruthenian . . .   | 429,447   | 472,587   |
| German . . . . .     | 2,135,181 | 2,037,435  | Croatian . . . .  | 1,682,104 | 1,833,162 |
| Slovak . . . . .     | 2,019,641 | 1,967,970  | Servian . . . . . | 1,048,645 | 1,106,471 |
| Roumanian . . . .    | 2,799,479 | 2,949,032  | Others . . . . .  | 897,761   | 469,255   |

The Hungarians in Hungary Proper in 1900 numbered 8,651,520 (51·4 per cent.); and in 1910, 9,944,627 (54·5 per cent.); persons speaking the Hungarian language in Hungary Proper, in 1900, 10,036,249 (59·6 per cent.); and in 1910, 11,820,416 (64·7 per cent.).

There were 278,130 foreign residents in Hungary at the end of 1910, of whom 235,475 were Austrian, 8,655 Germans, 10,612 Italians, 5,640 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,055 French, 2,389 Russians, 998 Swiss, 1,042 British, 1,674 Turks, and 10,590 others.

Population (1910) according to occupations:—

| Nature of occupation                                  | Earning   | Supported  | Total      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, &c. . . . .                    | 5,600,602 | 7,865,051  | 13,465,653 |
| Mining . . . . .                                      | 72,833    | 141,881    | 214,714    |
| Industry . . . . .                                    | 1,460,493 | 1,900,542  | 3,361,035  |
| Commerce . . . . .                                    |           |            |            |
| Credit . . . . .                                      | 300,799   | 421,553    | 722,352    |
| Traffic . . . . .                                     | 203,492   | 426,537    | 630,029    |
| Public service and intellectual professions . . . . . | 275,128   | 411,513    | 686,641    |
| Soldiers, gendarmerie . . . . .                       | 141,749   | 25,061     | 166,804    |
| Day labourers . . . . .                               | 225,396   | 276,074    | 501,470    |
| Living on their revenues or pensions . . . . .        | 285,612   | 421,031    | 706,643    |
| Other and unknown occupations . . . . .               | 390,824   | 40,322     | 431,146    |
| Domestic Servants . . . . .                           |           |            |            |
| Total . . . . .                                       | 8,956,922 | 11,929,565 | 20,886,487 |

The town population of Hungary in 1890 numbered 2,821,563; in 1900 3,431,641; and in 1910, 3,959,289.

## II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Births, deaths and marriages:—

| Year | Total Births (including Still-births) | Stillborn | Illegitimate (including Still-births) | Marriages | Deaths (including Still-births) | Surplus of Births over Deaths |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1908 | 771,126                               | 15,238    | 70,935                                | 188,648   | 531,360                         | 239,760                       |
| 1909 | 792,354                               | 15,950    | 72,582                                | 178,885   | 542,757                         | 249,597                       |
| 1910 | 758,566                               | 15,667    | 70,508                                | 179,537   | 506,356                         | 252,210                       |
| 1911 | 747,916                               | 15,149    | 69,439                                | 193,482   | 539,645                         | 208,271                       |
| 1912 | 792,281                               | 16,840    | 72,280                                | 182,373   | 506,062                         | 274,169                       |

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is 2·1 in 1912. The rate of illegitimacy is 9·2 per cent. of the whole.

Emigration statistics to the United States:—

| Year | Through German ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin) | Through other European ports | Total   | Year | Through German ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin) | Through other European ports | Total   |
|------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| 1907 | 112,788                                         | 96,381                       | 209,169 | 1910 | 56,861                                          | 63,040                       | 119,901 |
| 1908 | 22,682                                          | 26,683                       | 49,365  | 1911 | 39,008                                          | 34,646                       | 73,654  |
| 1909 | 61,641                                          | 67,696                       | 129,337 | 1912 | 69,216                                          | 51,300                       | 120,516 |

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH POPULATION.

|                       | 1900    | 1910    |                       | 1900   | 1910   |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Budapest . . . . .    | 732,322 | 880,371 | Békéscsaba . . . .    | 37,547 | 42,599 |
| Szeged . . . . .      | 102,991 | 118,328 | Brassó . . . . .      | 36,646 | 41,056 |
| Szabadka . . . . .    | 83,593  | 94,610  | Nyiregyháza . . . .   | 33,088 | 38,198 |
| Debrecen . . . . .    | 75,006  | 92,729  | Székesfehérvár . . .  | 32,167 | 36,625 |
| Zágráb (Zagreb) . . . | 61,002  | 79,038  | Kiskunfélegyháza . .  | 33,408 | 34,924 |
| Pozsony . . . . .     | 65,867  | 78,223  | Makó . . . . .        | 33,722 | 34,918 |
| Temesvár . . . . .    | 59,229  | 72,555  | Szatmár-Németi . . .  | 26,881 | 34,892 |
| Kecskemét . . . . .   | 57,812  | 66,834  | Cegléd . . . . .      | 30,106 | 33,942 |
| Nagy-Váradi . . . . . | 50,177  | 64,169  | Sopron . . . . .      | 33,478 | 33,932 |
| Arad . . . . .        | 56,260  | 63,166  | Mjvidék . . . . .     | 29,296 | 33,590 |
| Hódmező-Vásárhely . . | 60,883  | 62,445  | Nagyszében . . . . .  | 29,577 | 33,489 |
| Kolozsvár . . . . .   | 49,295  | 60,808  | Szentes . . . . .     | 31,308 | 31,593 |
| Ujpest . . . . .      | 41,858  | 55,197  | Eszék (Osiek) . . . . | 24,930 | 31,388 |
| Miskolcz . . . . .    | 43,096  | 51,459  | Erzsébetfalva . . . . | 15,732 | 30,970 |
| Pécs . . . . .        | 43,982  | 49,822  | Szombathely . . . . . | 24,751 | 30,947 |
| Fiume . . . . .       | 38,955  | 49,806  | Zombor . . . . .      | 29,609 | 30,593 |
| Győr . . . . .        | 37,543  | 44,300  | Kispest . . . . .     | 9,804  | 30,212 |
| Kassa . . . . .       | 40,102  | 44,211  |                       |        |        |

## Religion.

There is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are:—The Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Unitarian, the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Baptist (since 1905) and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1912:—

| Priests secular (not including bishops, canons, vicars, provosts, &c.):— | Members of orders:—                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Roman Catholic Church . . . . . 6,665                                    | Roman Catholic (male) . . . . . 2,534 |
| Greek Catholic Church . . . . . 2,424                                    | Catholic (female) . . . . . 6,807     |
| Greek Oriental Church . . . . . 2,881                                    | Greek Catholic (male) . . . . . 47    |
|                                                                          | Greek Oriental (male) . . . . . 157   |
|                                                                          | Protestant clergy . . . . . 3,888     |
|                                                                          | Jewish clergy . . . . . 1,823         |

The following table gives the division of the total population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1910 :—

| Religion                  | Number     | Per cent. of pop. |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Roman Catholics . . . . . | 10,888,138 | 52·1              |
| Greek Catholics . . . . . | 2,025,508  | 9·7               |
| Evangelical Helv. . . . . | 2,621,329  | 12·6              |
| Evangelical Augs. . . . . | 1,340,143  | 6·4               |
| Greek Oriental . . . . .  | 2,987,163  | 14·3              |
| Unitarians . . . . .      | 74,296     | 0·3               |
| Jews . . . . .            | 932,458    | 4·5               |
| Others . . . . .          | 17,452     | 0·1               |
| Total . . . . .           | 20,886,487 | 100·0             |

### Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades :—(1) Infant schools ; (2) elementary schools and repetition courses ; (3) middle or secondary schools, gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, realgymnasia) ; (4) preparatory and training institutions for infant-school teachers and male and female teachers ; (5) academies (high schools) of law ; (6) institutions for religious education ; (7) universities ; (8) polytechnica (technical high schools). The schools for special subjects, such as agricultural, industrial, commercial, mining, and military schools, are for the greater part administered by the competent ministries, while the philanthropic and artistic schools are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The progress of elementary education in Hungary in two intercensal periods is shown in the following statement :—

| Civil Population                 | 1890       | 1900       | 1910        |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Read and write . . . . .         | 7,326,372  | 9,483,930  | 1,775,204   |
| Read only . . . . .              | 557,854    | 507,034    | } 9,111,283 |
| Neither read nor write . . . . . | 9,465,172  | 9,131,376  |             |
| Total . . . . .                  | 17,349,398 | 19,122,340 | 20,886,487  |

\* 1 Civil and military population.

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years, and repetition courses for children of twelve to fifteen years ; the industrial law of 1884 requires special courses for apprentices ; and by the law of 1891, children from three to six years of age may be sent to infant schools, unless otherwise provided for.

Every parish or commune is bound to maintain an infant school. There were in 1912 altogether 2,885 infants' schools with 252,756 infants, and 10 training colleges for nurses.

Primary education is of three grades :—(1) Elementary schools connected with a repetition school ; (2) high primary schools for boys and girls separately, with, respectively, a three and two years' course for commercial or industrial education, and closely associated with the sixth class of the elementary school ; (3) the so-called 'burgher' schools (Polgári iskolák) for boys and girls separately, with, respectively, a six and a four years' course, and connected with the fourth class of the elementary school. There are also high schools for girls mostly supported by the State.

Every parish or commune is bound to have a school if the number of children of school age is thirty. For the support of the elementary schools every commune can levy an additional tax of 5 per cent. on the direct State taxes. There were in 1911-1912, 19,521 primary schools with 49,150 teachers, and 2,969,444 pupils. The number of the children of school age was 3,548,365, number of training colleges 96, with 1,229 teachers and 10,340 pupils. There were besides 201 'humanistic' schools, and 47 prison schools with a total attendance of 69,716.

In the gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, the realgymnasia) the curriculum extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a subvention from the State. There were in 1911-1912, 192 gymnasia, with 3,971 teachers and 66,863 pupils ; 43 real schools, with 1,044 teachers and 14,938 pupils.

There are five universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties, viz., theology, law, medicine, philosophy (the university of Zágráb is without the faculty of medicine) : the university of Budapest, with 412 professors, &c., and 6,962 students ; the University of Kolozsvár, with 137 professors and 2,157 students ; the University of Zágráb (Agram), with 97 professors and 1,096 students in 1912, and the Universities of Pozsony and Debreczen—the last two having been founded in 1912. There are also 47 theological colleges, viz., 29 Catholic, 4 Greek Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 9 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 296 professors and 2,007 students ; and 10 law schools with 123 professors and 1,386 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 169 professors and 1,868 students. There were in 1912, 66 institutes for agriculture, 673 for industries of all kinds, 187 for commerce, 55 for art and music, 6 for mining, 15 for military training, with 35,634 students and 3,568 teachers. There were of the 673 industrial schools, 599 for apprentices, with 4,378 teachers and 101,999 pupils ; of the 187 commercial schools, 99 for apprentices, with 522 teachers and 6,743 pupils. The number of pupils at elementary schools was 2,754,422 ; at middle schools, 86,378 ; at higher city schools (polgári iskolák), 98,125. Of the school children (in proper Hungary) 1,088,943 were Magyar (Hungarian). Of the 20,255 elementary schools, 13,270 were Magyar ; 458 German ; 403 Slovaks ; 2,257 Rumanian ; 1,821 Croatian and Sero ; other languages, 79. The number of teachers in elementary schools was 36,870.

In 1912, 2,067 periodicals of various kinds were published in Hungary, 416 being political papers. Of the whole, 1,550 were in Hungarian (81·02 per cent. in Hungary proper), 76 in Hungarian with another language, 157 in German, the rest being in Slovakish, Croatian, Servian, Ruthenian, French, Italian, &c.

### Justice and Crime.

In Hungary the ordinary judicial authorities are :—

The Royal Supreme Court (kiz. Kuria) in Budapest and the Supreme Court of Justice (Table of Septemvirs) in Zágráb (Agram), of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters ; 12 Royal Tables (királyi táblák) of second instance. As courts of first instance, 76 county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships ; 458 district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges ; 15 jury courts, (sajtóbíróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

There are 11 penal establishments in Hungary for males, and 1 for females.

There have been convicted in Hungary proper for offences falling under the competence of the county courts and of the district courts 121,601 persons in 1909 ; 122,994 in 1910 ; 125,465 in 1911 ; and 128,435 in 1912 ; for offences within the competence of the administrative authorities, 682,113 in

1909; 693,017 in 1910; 543,764 in 1911, and 619,390 in 1912. In Croatia-Slavonia the number of the convicted at the county courts was 2,893 in 1908; 4,095 in 1909; 3,969 in 1910; and 3,223 in 1911; at the district courts 30,906 in 1908, 32,081 in 1909, 29,613 in 1910, and 30,368 in 1911.

### Pauperism.

In Hungary poor relief is attached to the Ministry of the Interior, but in the main is left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers while in the larger there are poor-houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

### Finance.

Expenditure and revenue in thousands of crowns :—

|             | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 1914 <sup>2</sup> |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Expenditure | 1,721,564 | 1,901,666 | 1,768,579 | 2,013,261 | 2,072,754         | 1,110,901         |
| Revenue     | 1,750,783 | 2,074,549 | 1,830,779 | 1,954,877 | 2,072,809         | 1,072,824         |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for 6 months. See note 2 on p. 638.

Budget estimates for the year 1913 :—

| REVENUE.                                                         |               |                                     |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Ordinary revenue:                                                | Crowns        | Ministry of Justice                 | Crowns         |
| Parliament                                                       | 15,880        | Ministry of National Defence        | 3,627,438      |
| Pensions                                                         | 400,000       |                                     | 747,581        |
| State debts                                                      | 2,976,115     |                                     |                |
| Shares to the restitution of the loans of the various portfolios | 201,466       | Total of ordinary revenue           | 1,834,299,156  |
| Ministry of the Interior                                         | 31,954,012    | Extraordinary revenue               | 238,509,875    |
| " Finance                                                        | 1,127,045,764 |                                     |                |
| " Commerce                                                       | 603,384,580   | Grand total                         | 2,072,809,031  |
| " Agriculture                                                    | 56,143,748    |                                     | (86,367,043L.) |
| " Instruction and Public Worship                                 | 8,802,572     |                                     |                |
| EXPENDITURE.                                                     |               |                                     |                |
| Ordinary expenditure:                                            | Crowns        | Ministry <i>ad latus</i>            | Crowns         |
| Civil list                                                       | 11,300,000    | " for Croatia                       | 180,659        |
| Cabinet Chancery                                                 | 193,519       | " of the Interior                   | 128,500        |
| Parliament                                                       | 4,528,372     | " of Finance                        | 110,687,620    |
| Common expenditure                                               | 104,583,531   | " of Commerce                       | 273,822,968    |
| Pensions                                                         | 36,055,737    | " of Agriculture                    | 484,472,250    |
| National debt                                                    | 801,821,384   | " of Instruction and Public Worship | 78,414,362     |
| Debts of guaranteed railways now taken over by the State         | 24,315,363    | Ministry of Justice                 | 118,768,366    |
| Guaranteed railway interests                                     | 5,560,386     | " of National Defence               | 57,944,060     |
| Loans chargeable on separate Departments                         | 8,832,835     |                                     | 67,522,933     |
| Administration of Croatia                                        | 29,500,500    | Total of ordinary expenses          | 1,721,781,424  |
| Accountant-General's office                                      | 455,584       | Transitory expenditure              | 106,928,330    |
| High Court of Administration                                     | 833,737       | Investments, total of               | 244,043,840    |
| Minister-Presidency                                              | 1,879,199     | Grand total                         | 2,072,754,196  |
|                                                                  |               |                                     | (86,364,758L.) |

Debt of Hungary in thousands of crowns :—

|                             | 1907      | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Consolidated debt           | 3,485,780 | 3,584,974 | 3,834,939 | 4,083,872 | 4,195,845 | 4,315,820 |
| Annuities                   | 1,067,909 | 1,058,758 | 1,048,312 | 1,038,776 | 1,026,609 | 1,013,640 |
| Debts of various Ministries | 198,985   | 179,572   | 192,125   | 194,680   | 184,504   | 191,110   |
| Arrears outstanding:        |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| In cash                     | 721,515   | 723,873   | 774,518   | 752,412   | 796,965   | 888,349   |
| In papers or value          | 173,398   | 184,911   | 182,999   | 175,586   | 186,941   | 183,927   |
| Total                       | 5,647,787 | 5,712,088 | 6,032,893 | 6,245,326 | 6,390,864 | 6,592,846 |

### Production and Industry.

#### I.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to 68·4 per cent. of the population. According to the census of 1900, 12,977,419 persons are supported by agriculture properly so-called; 11,864 persons by dairy work, sheep breeding, and poultry; 43,954 persons by market gardening and horticulture; 132,399 by forestry, the chase, and charcoal-burning, and 9,447 by other agricultural occupations.

The total area of all the holdings in 1912 was 32,494,267 hectares (80,260,239 acres), and the different branches of culture were distributed as follows :—

| Branch of culture (1912) | Hectares   | Percentage of area |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Arable land              | 14,003,348 | 43·09              |
| Gardens                  | 431,277    | 1·33               |
| Meadows                  | 3,156,335  | 9·71               |
| Pastures                 | 3,941,734  | 12·13              |
| Vineyards                | 321,386    | 0·99               |
| Woodlands                | 8,884,033  | 27·34              |
| Reed-bank                | 63,831     | 0·20               |
| Infertile area           | 1,692,323  | 5·21               |
| Totals                   | 32,494,267 | 100·00             |

The following table shows the acreage devoted to wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye, and the actual yield of each in bushels during 1911 and 1912 :—

| Grain  | 1911      |             | 1912      |             |
|--------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|        | Acreage   | Yield       | Acreage   | Yield       |
|        |           | Bushels     |           | Bushels     |
| Wheat  | 9,153,685 | 190,242,000 | 9,428,635 | 184,643,562 |
| Corn   | 7,189,219 | 161,082,000 | 7,170,965 | 208,143,904 |
| Oats   | 2,930,750 | 95,582,000  | 2,922,467 | 80,066,357  |
| Barley | 2,925,788 | 75,612,000  | 2,786,710 | 72,119,356  |
| Rye    | 2,961,441 | 54,171,000  | 2,930,233 | 56,678,280  |

In 1912 the tobacco crop grown on 121,730 acres yielded 67,993 metric tons; in 1911, the area was 125,734 acres and 62,994 metric tons. The wine production in 1911 on 767,765 acres was 105,668,000 gallons, and in 1912 on the same acreage only 66,042,500 gallons were produced. Hops in 1912 grown on 3,352 acres produced 4,012,372 pounds in 1912; in 1911, the quantity was 2,554,108.

In Hungary there were (April, 1913) 2,005,019 horses, 905 mules, 16,157 asses, 6,206,867 cattle (including 161,683 buffaloes), 6,659,858 sheep, 6,824,657 pigs, 268,752 goats, and 607,986 beehives. The export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

In silk culture 66,280 families were engaged in 1912, compared with 1,059 in 1879. The produce of cocoons (1912) was 1,298 metric tons, the value being 110,819*l*.

In Hungary proper the inhabitants of 11,392 communes were engaged (1912) in rearing bees, which produced 2,679 metric tons of honey, and 163 metric tons of wax, of the value of 125,238*l*.

There are 64 agricultural institutions in Hungary with (1912) 2,408 pupils. The administration of the forests belonging to the State is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture. The total area under forest was in Hungary (1912), 8,948,875 hectares, of which 2,308,195 hectares are under oak, 4,695,883 hectares under beech, and 1,944,797 hectares under pine.

The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians and between the rivers Drava and Save.

## II.—MINING.

In Hungary were employed in mining and smelting works (1912) 72,352 men, 1,429 women, and 4,400 children, total, 78,181 persons; in salt works, 2,438 men, 1 woman, and 411 children, total, 2,850 persons.

Value of the principal mineral and furnace products in thousand crowns:—

| Mineral and furnace products | Thousand crowns |        |        |        |        |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                              | 1908            | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   |
| Gold . . . . .               | 10,787          | 8,933  | 9,960  | 10,469 | 9,354  |
| Silver . . . . .             | 1,132           | 940    | 1,079  | 907    | 1,023  |
| Iron ore . . . . .           | 13,287          | 14,526 | 13,628 | 13,334 | 15,379 |
| Pig iron . . . . .           | 43,557          | 42,730 | 40,987 | 43,848 | 46,447 |
| Coal . . . . .               | 16,116          | 17,965 | 16,679 | 15,481 | 16,904 |
| Lignite . . . . .            | 62,540          | 68,842 | 71,494 | 77,200 | 80,697 |

## III.—MANUFACTURES.

In Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) in 1900, there were employed in the various industries (domestic and ambulant industries included) 1,127,130; or 12·8 per cent of the earning population. Of these the most numerous were those working in clothing, 281,320; in food stuffs, 143,733; in iron and metals, 128,205; in building, 125,070; in wood and bone, 95,823; in personal services (hotels, inns, &c.), 95,358; in machinery, 72,428; in earthenware and glass, 44,887; in textile industries, 34,156; in leather and skins, 16,596; in polygraphical industries, 17,159; in chemical products, 14,494; in paper, 7,727. Domestic and popular industries gave occupation to 43,081, ambulant industry to 6,823 persons. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries was 2,604,082; or 13·5 per cent of the population.

In 1911-12 there were 84 breweries which brewed 64,589,575 gallons of

beer; 58,587 distilleries, which produced 26,054,180 gallons of alcohol; 25 active sugar factories employing 20,763 workpeople, and yielding 424,048 metric tons of sugar. The number of tobacco manufactories (tobacco manufacturing being a State monopoly) was (in 1912) 22, occupying 20,309 workpeople and producing 637 million cigars and 2,374 million cigarettes. The number of mills (including Croatia and Slavonia) was (1906) 20,726, of which 2,040 were steam-mills, 183 mills driven by steam and water, 16,590 water-mills 562 motor mills, 700 wind-mills, and 651 tread-mills.

## Commerce.

The special commerce of Hungary for five years was as follows (in thousands of pounds sterling.):—

|                   | 1909             | 1910             | 1911             | 1912             | 1913             |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Imports . . . . . | 1,060 <i>l</i> . | 1,000 <i>l</i> . | 1,000 <i>l</i> . | 1,000 <i>l</i> . | 1,000 <i>l</i> . |
| Exports . . . . . | 75,308           | 77,184           | 86,755           | 92,173           | 83,413           |
|                   | 70,842           | 71,531           | 76,270           | 81,784           | 77,066           |

Chief imports and exports (in thousands of crowns):—

| Imports                                      |  | 1911    | 1912    | Exports.                                               |  | 1911    | 1912    |
|----------------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| Cottons . . . . .                            |  | 203,662 | 197,537 | Cereals . . . . .                                      |  | 341,853 | 311,643 |
| Machinery . . . . .                          |  | 104,187 | 130,812 | Flour (of corn) . . . . .                              |  | 261,515 | 272,853 |
| Woollens (also semi-woollen goods) . . . . . |  | 135,131 | 125,591 | Cattle (horned) . . . . .                              |  | 133,912 | 177,603 |
| Ironware . . . . .                           |  | 82,530  | 91,350  | Swine . . . . .                                        |  | 56,834  | 90,177  |
| Leather, prepared . . . . .                  |  | 78,043  | 75,796  | Wine . . . . .                                         |  | 57,521  | 67,855  |
| Coal . . . . .                               |  | 54,639  | 65,051  | Raw sugar . . . . .                                    |  | 23,893  | 65,050  |
| Clothes (for men and women) . . . . .        |  | 52,742  | 56,432  | Wood, sawn and hewn . . . . .                          |  | 61,700  | 66,371  |
| Leather goods . . . . .                      |  | 43,997  | 53,886  | Sugar (refined) . . . . .                              |  | 31,648  | 44,505  |
| Maize . . . . .                              |  | 6,905   | 41,378  | Grease (lard, bacon, butter, also margarine) . . . . . |  | 28,296  | 37,522  |
| Raw metals . . . . .                         |  | 26,815  | 35,992  | Fowl (also killed) . . . . .                           |  | 33,667  | 34,438  |
| Silks (also semi-silk goods) . . . . .       |  | 30,445  | 33,720  | Horses . . . . .                                       |  | 38,626  | 33,455  |
| Cotton yarn . . . . .                        |  | 38,483  | 31,951  | Eggs . . . . .                                         |  | 36,524  | 32,668  |

In Hungary the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising merchants and a few representatives of industry and agriculture, with the approval of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Agriculture, and other authorities. In general, gross values are taken, and they are determined according to the value the goods represent at crossing of the frontier.

Of the imports in 1912, 23·05 per cent. in value were raw material, 13·98 per cent. were half-manufactured, and 62·97 per cent. were manufactured; of the exports 50·34 per cent. in value were raw material, 10·06 per cent. were half-manufactured, and 39·60 per cent. manufactured. The imports into Hungary from Austria were 1,583,658,000 crowns, or 71·59 per cent.; the exports to Austria were 1,447,076,000 crowns or 73·73 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Germany were 208,086,000 crowns (9·41 per cent.); and the exports to Germany were 141,260,000 crowns (7·20 per cent.). The imports from Great Britain (mostly machinery, woollen goods, steam-vessels, and coal) were 43,977,000 crowns (1·99 per cent.); and the exports to Great Britain (mostly raw sugar, barley and eggs) were 64,965,000 crowns (3·31 per cent.). Other countries having considerable trade with Hungary are Turkey, France, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania.



## Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial marine of Hungary in 1912:—

|                          | Number of vessels | Tonnage | Crews |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| Sea-going vessels . . .  | 68                | 127,965 | 1,518 |
| Coasting-vessels . . .   | 160               | 10,730  | 753   |
| Fishing vessels, &c. . . | 305               | 594     | 860   |
| Total . . .              | 533               | 139,289 | 3,131 |

Of the total number of vessels 133 of 137,416 tons were steamers, and 400 of 1,873 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows:—

| Year | Entered |           | Cleared |           |
|------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|      | No.     | Tonnage   | No.     | Tonnage   |
| 1908 | 25,481  | 3,481,665 | 25,488  | 3,502,889 |
| 1909 | 33,248  | 4,348,861 | 33,243  | 4,351,671 |
| 1910 | 35,120  | 4,552,114 | 35,113  | 4,566,755 |
| 1911 | 37,250  | 4,664,645 | 37,210  | 4,651,998 |
| 1912 | 33,771  | 4,713,866 | 33,779  | 4,728,424 |

At the port of Fiume alone in 1912, 16,513 vessels (including special passenger ships entered 7,274 of 619,959 tons, and cleared 7,274 of 619,959) of 3,184,624 tons entered, and 16,520 vessels of 3,199,171 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 125 of 407,798 tons, and of those cleared 122 of 409,424 tons, were British.

## Internal Communications.

In 1912 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary was 3,736 miles, of which 2,177 miles were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic of Hungary during five years was as follows:—

| Year | Number of steamboats <sup>1</sup> | Number of passengers carried <sup>2</sup> | Goods carried in tons <sup>2</sup> |
|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1908 | 148                               | 2,116,788                                 | 3,633,621                          |
| 1909 | 148                               | 2,207,450                                 | 3,947,802                          |
| 1910 | 149                               | 2,175,481                                 | 4,150,424                          |
| 1911 | 166                               | 2,443,353                                 | 4,744,130                          |
| 1912 | 190                               | 2,443,221                                 | 5,095,321                          |

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

<sup>2</sup> Inclusive the Hungarian traffic of the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

In 1912 the Ferencz canal, connecting the Danube and the Tisza (Theiss) was frequented by 3,675 ships and 3,254 rafts, the goods carried amounting to 405,241 metric tons. In 1912 the canal at the iron gates was frequented by 5,437 steamers, of which 4,311 with 2,686 rafts carried 745,021 metric tons weight of goods.

In 1912, the public roads of the Kingdom of Hungary had a length of 59,431 miles.

The following are railway statistics for 1912:—

Length of lines:—State lines, 5,061 miles; Companies' lines worked by the State, 6,170 miles; Companies' lines worked by companies, 2,102 miles; total length, 13,333 miles. Capital expenditure (1,000L.), 194,906; passengers carried (1,000's), 164,008; goods carried (1,000 tons), 83,629; receipts (1,000L.), 24,050; working expenses (1,000L.), 15,171.

The following are statistics of the Hungarian post-office for three years:—

|                                       | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of offices                     | 6,152   | 6,331   | 6,489   |
| Letters and post-cards (1,000's)      | 549,286 | 586,329 | 605,974 |
| Newspapers (1,000's)                  | 197,218 | 212,995 | 221,045 |
| Samples and printed packets (1,000's) | 118,388 | 122,985 | 126,886 |
| Money and postal orders (1,000's)     | 29,214  | 30,502  | 31,617  |
| " " value (1,000L.)                   | 70,860  | 74,882  | 79,579  |
| Parcels and money letters (1,000's)   | 36,417  | 39,349  | 39,665  |

In 1912 there were in Hungary 4,994 telegraph offices and 16,284 miles of telegraph line with 95,583 miles of wire; number of messages 13,401,000. In 1912 there were 347 urban and interurban offices; 438 serving country districts and 1,354 municipal, making a total of 2,139, with altogether 249,179 miles of wire, by which 201,504,419 conversations were held.

The united postal and telegraph receipts amounted (1912) to 97,951 thousands of crowns, and the expenses to 83,886 thousands of crowns.

## Money and Credit.

Coinage of the Hungarian mint (in thousands of crowns):—

|                | 1908         | 1909         | 1910         | 1911         | 1912         |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                | 1,000 crowns | 1,000 crowns | 1,000 crowns | 1,000 crowns | 1,000 crowns |
| Gold:          |              |              |              |              |              |
| 20-crown . . . | 2,770        | 9,175        | 1,705        | 1,256        | 4,218        |
| 10-crown . . . | 5,090        | 5,738        | 13,618       | 18,284       | 7,386        |
| Silver . . .   | 9,715        | 5,295        | 1,207        | 6            | 12,006       |
| Nickel . . .   | 4,036        | 1,722        | 4            | 5            | 5            |
| Bronze . . .   | 330          | 382          | 107          | 6            | 4            |

During the period 1867-1912 the total gold coinage amounted to 707,392 thousands of crowns; the silver coinage to 311,032 thousands of crowns; and the fractional coinage (small silver, copper, nickel, and bronze) to 58,369 thousands of crowns.

On December 31, 1912, there were in Hungary 2,033 savings-banks and other banks with a total nominal capital of 1,641,054 crowns; mortgage-banks with nominal capital of 15,200,000 crowns; and 3,964 co-operative (alliance) banks. The liabilities and assets of all the banks were (1912) as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

## LIABILITIES.

| —                             | Paid-up          | Reserve        | Deposits         | Deposits on account current, &c. | Mortgages        | Creditors        | Total, including others |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|                               | 1,000 cr.        | 1,000 cr.      | 1,000 cr.        | 1,000 cr.                        | 1,000 cr.        | 1,000 cr.        | 1,000 cr.               |
| Savings-banks and other banks | 1,477,098        | 677,489        | 3,772,223        | 892,621                          | 1,928,809        | 1,150,249        | 11,824,574              |
| Mortgage-banks                | 9,200            | 61,629         | 8,390            | 26,228                           | 684,431          | 5,359            | 911,510                 |
| Co-operative (alliance)       | 275,408          | 84,205         | 257,153          | —                                | —                | 8,451            | 877,236                 |
| <b>Total.</b>                 | <b>1,761,706</b> | <b>773,323</b> | <b>4,037,766</b> | <b>918,849</b>                   | <b>2,613,240</b> | <b>1,159,059</b> | <b>13,613,320</b>       |

## ASSETS.

| —                             | Bills of exchange | Credit accounts current | Hypothecary loans. | Loans for public works | Effects and notes. | Debtors        | Total, including others |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
|                               | 1,000 cr.         | 1,000 cr.               | 1,000 cr.          | 1,000 cr.              | 1,000 cr.          | 1,000 cr.      | 1,000 cr.               |
| Savings-banks and other banks | 2,980,889         | 1,480,336               | 3,092,844          | 984,926                | 1,299,234          | 545,044        | 11,824,574              |
| Mortgage-banks                | 11,107            | 16,755                  | 688,327            | 75,958                 | 59,793             | 7,171          | 911,510                 |
| Co-operative (alliance)       | 187,680           | —                       | 150,856            | —                      | 21,949             | 3,481          | 877,236                 |
| <b>Total.</b>                 | <b>3,188,626</b>  | <b>1,497,091</b>        | <b>3,931,527</b>   | <b>1,060,884</b>       | <b>1,380,976</b>   | <b>555,696</b> | <b>13,613,320</b>       |

The following are statistics of the post-office savings-banks:—

| —                                           | 1909       | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No. of banks                                | 4,487      | 4,487       | 4,555       | 4,588       |
| Depositors at end of year                   | 727,146    | 775,970     | 823,251     | 836,143     |
| Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns | 98,554,000 | 107,853,000 | 116,522,000 | 108,295,000 |

## Diplomatic Representatives.

## 1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.*—His Excellency Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, G.C.V.O.

*Councillor.*—Count Charles Trauttmansdorff.

*Councillor of Legation and Commercial Director.*—Baron George Franckenstein.

*Secretaries.*—Count Adolf Dubsky, Count Elemér Pejácsevich, Count George Festetics and Herr Franz Bolgár von Inám.

*Secretary Archivists.*—Aurel Poppauer and Edward Poppy.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain A. Accurti.

*Military Attaché.*—Captain Koloman Horváth.

*Consul-General.*—Theodore Ippen.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford

Bristol, Cardiff-Newport, Cork-Queenstown, Dublin, Edinburgh-Leith, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Hull, Jersey, Limerick, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Newport-Mon., North Shields-Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth-Southampton, Sheffield, Swansea, Waterford, Weymouth-Portland, etc.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Ambassador.*—Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. Appointed August 27, 1913.

*Councillor.*—Hon. Theo Russell, C.V.O.

*Secretaries.*—C. J. Wingfield, Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O., and Hon. Alex. Cadogan.

*Military Attaché.*—Major Sir Thos. A. A. M. Cuningham, Bt., D.S.O.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain J. R. Segrave, R.N.

*Attaché.*—N. W. Law.

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Budapest (C.G.) Fiume, Trieste, Prague, Innsbruck (V.C.), Lemberg (V.C.).

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

**Government.**—The Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. By autograph letter of October 5, 1908, addressed to the Premiers of the two States, the sovereignty of his Majesty the Emperor-King was extended over these two provinces. The direction of their administration is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the common Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King.

*Common Minister of Finance and Administrator.*—Dr. de Bilinski, appointed Feb. 20, 1912.

*Governor* (resident in Sarajevo).—General O. Potiorek, Privy Councillor.

The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (Landesregierung), in six departments, for internal affairs, finance, justice, matters of political economy, instruction and public works. For administration purposes there are 6 district (Kreis) and 54 county (Bezirk) authorities. The new Constitution was proclaimed on February 20, 1910. The Diet chosen by universal suffrage is competent to deal with provincial finance, taxes, railways, police, public works and civil and criminal law, subject to Austrian or Hungarian veto. There are 3 divisions of the electorate. The electors of the First Division are subdivided according to their qualification and the nature and amount of the taxes paid, and in all three divisions the number of representatives in the Diet is fixed according to the number of the inhabitants professing each religion. The Jews have 1 seat, the Roman Catholics 16, the Mohammedans 24, and the Orthodox 31 seats. The Government appoints, besides, 20 members, 4 representing the authorities, 16 others being spiritual heads of the Orthodox, the Mohammedan, the Roman Catholic, and the Jewish religious organisations; total, 72 elected members and 20 nominated. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Assembly are appointed by the Emperor each Session, each religion being represented and holding the Presidency in turn.

**Area and Population.**—Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (Kreise), with an area of 19,768 square miles. Population, 1910, 1,898,044 (994,852 males and 903,192 females). Estimated population, Dec. 31, 1912, 1,962,411, of whom there were: Mohammedans, 628,649;

Servian Orthodox, 856,158; Roman Catholic, 451,686; Evangelical, 6,734; Greek Catholic, 8,605; Jews, 12,798; There was an increase in 1910 of 329,952 on the census of 1895, or 21·04 per cent.

The nationality is Croato-Servian, only in the greater towns there are Spanish Jews, and here and there gipsies and colonists of different nationality. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with 51,919; Mostar, 16,392; Banja Luka, 14,800; and Tuzla, 11,333 (1910).

Vital statistics for 3 years were as follows:—

| Year | Marriages | Births |      | Deaths | Net Increase |
|------|-----------|--------|------|--------|--------------|
|      |           | Living | Dead |        |              |
| 1910 | 20,651    | 77,167 | 176  | 51,884 | 25,393       |
| 1911 | 20,763    | 76,698 | 213  | 49,622 | 27,071       |
| 1912 | 16,323    | 81,994 | 178  | 48,416 | 33,578       |

Of the number of living births (1912), 42,805 were boys and 39,189 girls.

**Instruction.**—In 1912 there were 6 gymnasias, 2 *Realschule*, 1 military college, 11 advanced schools for girls, 9 commercial schools, 544 elementary schools, 1,245 lower and 94 reformed Mohammedan schools, 1 Servian Orthodox, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, 38 Mohammedan schools for higher religious instruction, 3 training colleges for teachers, and a college for Mohammedan judges. Technical and industrial schools exist in most of the larger towns, and in the village schools the teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced. Elementary education is free, and under certain circumstances compulsory.

**Justice.**—There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and 53 county (Bezirk) courts of first instance. In every district court (Kreisgericht) and county court (Bezirksgericht) there are 2 assessors taken from the people to advise the judge in criminal causes.

**Finance.**—For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 3,313,988*l.* in 1911, and 3,520,790*l.* in 1912.

The chief items of revenue in 1912 were receipts from tobacco (758,167*l.*), railways (681,500*l.*); and those of expenditure in 1912 were for railways (631,667*l.*), public worship and instruction (268,026*l.*), and troops (298,655*l.*).

**Production and Industry.**—The agricultural population in 1910 numbered 1,668,587 or 87·9 per cent. of the whole, but agriculture is still in a low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Forest land occupies 49·8 per cent. of the whole area. Tobacco, an important crop, is a Government monopoly. In 1912, 1,648 metric tons of tobacco (value, 3,678,379 crowns; 24 crowns = 1*l.*), were exported. Maize (217,000 tons in 1912), wheat (81,000 tons in 1912), barley (62,000 tons in 1912), oats (69,000 tons in 1912), rye (11,000 tons in 1912), millet and buckwheat, potatoes (95,000 tons in 1912), flax, and hemp are cultivated. Both provinces have superabundance of fruit. In 1911 about 13,000 tons of dried plums and marmalade were exported, valued at 7,560,851 crowns.

The wine produced in Herzegovina is of good quality; the wine exported

in 1911 was of the value of 245,129 crowns. Sugar-beet is cultivated, and there is a sugar factory at Usora, near Doboj. Silk-culture has been introduced. Timber was exported in 1911 to the value of 32,865,021 crowns. Cattle-grazing and sheep-farming are important; cattle were exported in 1910 to the number of 121,382; horses, 12,578; sheep, 68,892; goats, 46,868. Hides are not exported, but sheep-skins and goat-skins are sent in large quantities to Great Britain and the United States, as well as to Hungary; lamb-skins are exported to France. In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1910 there were 221,981 horses, 1,308,930 cattle, 1,393,068 goats, 2,499,422 sheep, and 527,271 swine.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on (mainly by the Government) for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, quicksilver, and coal. In 1912 the output of coal was 852,920 tons, of iron ore 159,420 tons, of manganese 4,650 tons. The miners employed numbered 3,424. The output of metals in 1912 consisted of raw iron, 53,270 tons (3,446,600 crowns), steel ingots, rolled iron and cast-iron goods, 78,065 tons (12,893,334 crowns). There are salt-pits at Tuzla, and an ammoniac soda factory. In 1912 the output of salt reached 23,127 tons, value 578,100 crowns. The petroleum refinery at Bosnian Brod has been amalgamated with the alkali works at Lukavac, near Tuzla. There are various factories for chemicals, sugar, timber, plum drying, matches, and sundry minor products.

**Commerce and Communications.**—Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory; their export to Austria-Hungary and foreign countries in 1911 was estimated at 121,765,583 crowns, and their import at 154,101,977 crowns.

A law providing for the exclusive application of the metric system passed through the Diet in November, 1910. Before that date, from 1878 onwards, the metric system of weights and measures was in use side by side with the Turkish system.

There were in 1912 1,215 miles of railway. Large railway extensions were authorized by a law of December 3rd, 1912, by which a loan of 70,000,000 crowns (11,250,000*l.*) is to be raised for the purpose of completing the following lines within six years of the commencement of the work:—New normal gauge lines from Banjaluka to Jajce, Samac to Doboj, Bugojno to Rama, and from Breko to Tuzla, with a branch to Bijeljina and Laca; a new narrow gauge line from Bugojno to Arzano; and the conversion from narrow to normal gauge of the existing lines from Doboj to Sarajevo, ajce to Bugojno, Rama to Mostar, and from Doboj to Tuzla.

There were in 1912 1,972 miles of telegraph lines, and 4,193 miles of wire. Post- and telegraph-offices, 222; messages (1912), 796,937. The telephone service had in 1912, 759 miles of line and 3,211 miles of wire.

In 1912 there were transmitted 27,862,709 letters and postcards, and 0,025,072 pieces of printed matters, samples, and newspapers.

A post-office savings bank for Bosnia-Herzegovina was opened in July, 1911. At the end of the year there were nearly 6,000 deposit accounts, the balance of deposits amounting to 14,600*l.* and that of the current accounts 113,000*l.*

Military service is compulsory over 21 years of age. The native troops comprise 4 infantry regiments, 4 battalion *cadre* of reserve, 4 sections of train, 1 battalion of jägers, with a total of 7,200 men, on peace footing.

*British Consul at Sarajevo.*—John Francis Jones.

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## BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

### Reigning King.

**Albert**, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe de Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders (died November 17, 1905), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (died Nov. 27, 1912); married Oct. 2, 1900, to Princess *Elizabeth de Bavaria*; succeeded his uncle Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.

*Children of the King.*—(1) Prince *Leopold*, born Nov. 3, 1901. (2) Prince *Charles*, born Oct. 10, 1903. (3) Princess *Marie-José*, born Aug. 4, 1906.

*Sisters of the King.*—(1) Princess *Henriette*, born Nov. 30, 1870; married Feb. 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme. (2) Princess *Josephine*, born Oct. 18, 1872; married May 28, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

*Aunt of the King.*—Princess *Charlotte*, sister of Leopold II., born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

*Daughters of the late King.*—(1) Princess *Louise*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, born Feb. 18, 1858; married Feb. 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Marriage dissolved Jan. 15, 1906. (2) Princess *Stéphanie*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, born May 21, 1864; married to Archduke Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria, May 10, 1881; widow January 30, 1889; married March 22, 1900, to Elemér, Count of Lónyay de Nagy Lónya. (3) Princess *Clémentine*, daughter of Leopold II. and of Marie Henriette, born July 30, 1872, married to Prince Victor Napoleon, Nov. 14, 1910.

King Albert has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; he ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

### Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned

by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly and partly indirectly. Their total number is 120, of whom 27 are elected by the Provincial Councils. The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, and is proportioned to the population of each province. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at thirty years. In the election of members both of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives directly, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899. In 1912-13 the number of electors for the Senate was 1,483,994, of whom 761,864 had each one vote, 402,444 two votes, and 319,686 three votes. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; three for each with a population up to 1,000,000; and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age, those and elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes, or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body. Their number at present, 186 (law of May 2, 1912), is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years, one-half retiring every two years, except that after a dissolution a general election takes place. Every citizen over twenty-five years of age, domiciled for not less than one year in the same commune, and not legally disqualified, has a vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age with legitimate issue, and paying at least 5 francs a year in house tax, has a supplementary vote, as has also every citizen over twenty-five years of age owning immovable property to the cadastral value of 2,000 francs, or having a corresponding cadastral income from such property, or who for two years has derived at least 100 francs a year from Belgian funds either directly or through the Savings Bank. Two supplementary votes are given to citizens over twenty-five years of age who have received a diploma of higher instruction, or a certificate of higher secondary instruction, or who fill or have filled offices or engaged in private professional practice, implying at least average higher instruction. No person has more than 3 votes; failure to vote is a misdemeanour, punishable by law. In 1912-13 the number of electors for the Chamber was 1,745,666, of whom 1,005,094 had one vote, 412,721 two votes, and 327,851 three votes. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 4,000 francs (160*l.*), and a free pass all the year over Government and Companies' railways between his residence and the place of Session.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

Senate, 1913:—Catholics, 70; Liberals, 35; Social Democrats, 15. Chamber of Representatives, 1913:—Catholics, 101; Liberals, 44; Social Democrats, 39; Christian Socialist, 2.

The Executive Government consists of 11 departments, under the following Ministers:—

*President of the Council and Minister of War.*—Ch. de Broqueville. Appointed November 11, 1912.

*Minister of Science and Art.*—P. Pouillet, June 17, 1911.

*Minister of Interior.*—Paul Berryer. Appointed September 5, 1910.

*Minister of Finance.*—M. Levie. Appointed June 17, 1911.

*Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works.*—G. Helleputte, Appointed November 11, 1912.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—M. J. Davignon. Appointed May 2, 1907.

*Minister of Justice.*—H. Carton de Wiart. Appointed June 17, 1911.

*Minister of the Colonies.*—J. Renkin. Appointed October 30, 1908.

*Minister of Industry, and Labour.*—M. A. Hubert. Appointed May 2, 1907.

*Minister of Railways.*—A. Van de Vyvere. Appointed November 11, 1912.

*Minister of Marine and of Posts and Telegraphs.*—P. Segers. Appointed November 11, 1912.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, called on special occasions by the sovereign.

The Ministry of Marine was created in November, 1912.

#### *Local Government.*

The provinces and communes (2,632 in 1911) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. The provincial electors are the same as those who elect the senators directly, the qualifications of the communal electors are also the same, except that these must have been domiciled at least three years in the commune, and a supplementary vote is given to owners of real property yielding an income of at least 150 francs. No one has more than 4 votes. In communes with over 20,000 inhabitants there are councillors elected directly, by single vote, by citizens enrolled on the communal electoral lists, and possessing the qualifications requisite for electors to the Councils of Industry and Labour; half the councillors are appointed by the working-men electors, and half by the electors who are industrial heads (chefs d'industrie). In communal elections vote by ballot is suppressed, except when there is a single mandate to be conferred. Candidates obtaining an absolute majority are declared elected; others have seats allocated in accordance with the system of "Proportional Representation." In the year 1912-13 there were 1,483,994 provincial, and 1,344,565

communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every four years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communal Councils are elected for eight years, half being renewed every four years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding almost to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

#### Area and Population

● Belgium has an area of 29,451 square kilometres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population at various dates :—

| Census Years | Population | Total Increase | Increase per cent. per annum | Census Years | Population | Total Increase | Increase per cent. per annum |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1866         | 4,827,833  | 298,372        | 65                           | 1890         | 6,069,321  | 549,312        | 99                           |
| 1876         | 5,336,185  | 508,352        | 105                          | 1900         | 6,693,548  | 624,227        | 103                          |
| 1880         | 5,520,009  | 183,824        | 85                           | 1910         | 7,423,784  | 730,236        | 109                          |

#### Area and population of provinces :—

| Provinces        | Area :<br>Eng. sq. miles | Population              |                            | Population per<br>sq. mile, 1910 |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                  |                          | Census<br>Dec. 31, 1910 | Estimated<br>Dec. 31, 1912 |                                  |
| Antwerp (Anvers) | 1,093                    | 968,677                 | 1,004,909                  | 884                              |
| Brabant          | 1,268                    | 1,469,677               | 1,522,941                  | 1,158                            |
| Flanders         | West                     | 1,249                   | 874,135                    | 699                              |
|                  | East                     | 1,158                   | 1,120,335                  | 967                              |
| Hainaut          | 1,437                    | 1,232,867               | 1,247,042                  | 857                              |
| Liège            | 1,117                    | 888,341                 | 896,649                    | 798                              |
| Limbourg         | 931                      | 275,691                 | 284,171                    | 296                              |
| Luxembourg       | 1,706                    | 231,215                 | 232,900                    | 135                              |
| Namur            | 1,414                    | 326,846                 | 364,319                    | 231                              |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>11,373</b>            | <b>7,423,784</b>        | <b>7,571,387</b>           | <b>652</b>                       |

In 1910 there were 3,680,790 males and 3,742,994 females, or 98 males for every 100 females. In 1912 there were 3,756,872 males, 3,814,505 females. Of the population in 1910 (exclusive of children under 2 years of age), 2,838,334 spoke French only, 3,220,562 Flemish only, 31,415 German only, 871,288 French and Flemish, 74,993 French and German, 8,652 Flemish and German, and 52,547 spoke all three languages. Civil condition of the population in 1910 :—

|         | Unmarried | Married   | Widowed | Divorced |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Males   | 2,169,253 | 1,370,778 | 134,345 | 6,414    |
| Females | 2,092,618 | 1,371,102 | 270,929 | 8,345    |

In 1910 there were 254,547 foreigners (121,684 males and 132,863 females) in Belgium. Of these 70,950 were Dutch, 80,765 French, 57,010 German, 10,367 Luxembourgish, 6,974 British, 4,498 Italian, 8,927 Austro-Hungarian, 7,491 Russian, 2,335 Swiss, and 8,238 of other nationalities.

Statistics for occupations in 1900 (the latest available) will be found in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1913.

Births, deaths, and marriages :—

| Year | Total Living Births | Still-born | Illegitimate (Living) | Illegitimate per 100 Births | Deaths  | Marriages | Surplus of Births over Deaths |
|------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1906 | 186,271             | 8,504      | 11,933                | 6.41                        | 118,884 | 58,388    | 67,387                        |
| 1907 | 185,138             | 8,311      | 12,004                | 6.48                        | 115,347 | 58,660    | 69,791                        |
| 1908 | 183,834             | 8,563      | 11,325                | 6.16                        | 121,964 | 57,564    | 61,870                        |
| 1909 | 176,431             | 8,269      | 10,832                | 6.15                        | 117,571 | 57,126    | 58,860                        |
| 1910 | 176,413             | 8,008      | 10,837                | 6.14                        | 112,826 | 58,776    | 63,587                        |
| 1911 | 171,802             | 7,557      | 10,767                | 6.27                        | 122,843 | 59,370    | 48,959                        |

Divorces : 1907, 841 ; 1908, 892 ; 1909, 1,039 ; 1910, 1,089 ; 1911, 1,081.

The following table shows the immigration and emigration :—

|                              | 1907          | 1908          | 1909          | 1910          | 1911          |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Immigration                  | 38,921        | 38,155        | 39,488        | 44,950        | 41,062        |
| Emigration                   | 32,350        | 32,294        | 39,190        | 38,854        | 33,007        |
| <b>Excess of immigration</b> | <b>+6,571</b> | <b>+5,861</b> | <b>+4,298</b> | <b>+6,096</b> | <b>+8,055</b> |

The most important towns, December 31, 1912 :—

|                                   |         |          |        |             |        |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Brussels and suburbs <sup>1</sup> | 663,647 | Verviers | 45,964 | Namur       | 32,453 |
| Antwerp (Anvers)                  | 312,884 | Bruges   | 53,635 | Ostend      | 43,002 |
| Liège                             | 170,634 | Louvain  | 42,482 | St. Nicolas | 35,128 |
| Ghent (Gand)                      | 167,477 | Seraing  | 41,833 | Alost       | 35,603 |
| Mechlin (Malines)                 | 59,735  | Tournai  | 37,349 | Mons        | 27,805 |
|                                   |         | Courtrai | 36,029 | Charleroi   | 29,452 |

<sup>1</sup> The suburbs comprise 8 distinct communes.

#### Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority is Roman Catholic. But no inquisition on the profession or faith is now made at the censuses, and therefore, the last available figures, those of 1891, are the only clue to the numbers of the three dominant faiths. According to these there were :— Protestants and Anglicans 27,900 ; Jews, 13,200. There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1913 :— Roman Catholic higher clergy 85 ; inferior clergy, 5,694 ; Protestant pastors, 33 ; Jews (rabbis and ministers) 14. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. There is full religious liberty, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury ; this amounted, in 1913, to 7,318,200 francs to Roman Catholics ; 117,000 francs to Protestants ; and 32,000 francs to Jews ; subsidies for buildings devoted to Protestant and Jewish religious services, 10,000 francs. There are few endowments.



In 1911, there were six Roman Catholic dioceses, 200 deaneries, 6,476 Catholic churches and chapels, 6 large and 11 small seminaries. In 1900 there were 2,474 convents, of which, 291, with 6,237 inmates, were for men, and 2,183, with 31,668 inmates, for women.

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod.

### Instruction.

Of the four universities, Ghent and Liège are State, Brussels and Louvain free.

| Universities<br>1911-12 | Students of |               |            |          |          | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------|-------|
|                         | Theology    | Jurisprudence | Philosophy | Medicine | Sciences |       |
| Brussels . . .          | —           | 199           | 144        | 278      | 297      | 918   |
| Ghent . . .             | —           | 200           | 86         | 150      | 99       | 535   |
| Liège . . .             | —           | 468           | 175        | 241      | 915      | 1,803 |
| Louvain . . .           | 90          | 675           | 422        | 599      | 314      | 2,100 |

Attached to the universities are various special technical schools, 2,801 students in 1911-12. There are 6 commercial high schools; the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, 686 students in 1911; 84 schools of design, 15,427 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 20,545 students in 1911. Public schools, 1911:—

| —                                   |    | No.    | Pupils                            | —     |         | No. | Pupils |
|-------------------------------------|----|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|-----|--------|
| Royal Atheneums and colleges . . .  | 35 | 8,062  | Middle-class normal schools . . . | 4     | 207     |     |        |
| Middle-class schools (male) . . .   | 90 | 19,222 | Primary normal schools . . .      | 57    | 4,967   |     |        |
| Middle-class schools (female) . . . | 44 | 9,777  | Primary schools . . .             | 7,590 | 934,830 |     |        |
|                                     |    |        | Infant " . . .                    | 3,186 | 275,911 |     |        |
|                                     |    |        | Adult " . . .                     | 4,940 | 246,292 |     |        |

There are many private or free schools—infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care; besides, 1909-10 80 communal industrial schools, 25,275 pupils. 69 communal and 208 free professional and commercial schools, 26,976 pupils.

Each commune must have at least one primary school. The cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from the State and provinces. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1910 was 57,387,553 francs.

The proportion of the population (deduction made of children of less than 8 years), who could not read or write at the census of 1910 was 13.1 per cent.; in 1900 was 19.1 per cent.; in 1890, 25.0 per cent.; in 1880, 30.26 per cent. In 1913, of the 67,396 young men called out for military service, 4,207, or 9.24 per cent., could neither read nor write; in 1900 the corresponding percentage was 10.10; and in 1890, 15.92.

In 1911 Belgium had 112 daily newspapers, 1,061 weekly papers, and 1,072 of other sorts, making a total of 2,245.

### Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life. There is one Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, and Assize Courts for criminal cases. There are 26 judicial districts, each with a Court of first instance. In each of the 222 cantons is a justice and judge of the peace. There are, besides, various special tribunals. There is trial by jury. The Gendarmerie (3,523) and the Garde Civique (46,417) are used for the maintenance of internal order.

Criminals sentenced:—

| —                            | 1906   | 1907   | 1908   | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Assize Courts . . .          | 88     | 72     | 60     | 92     | 65     | 65     |
| Correctional Tribunals . . . | 46,806 | 47,194 | 45,718 | 44,712 | 47,913 | 46,560 |

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons were:—

| —                                | 1906  | 1907  | 1908  | 1909  | 1910  | 1911  |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Central prisons . . .            | 746   | 745   | 734   | 738   | 740   | 721   |
| Secondary " . . .                | 4,009 | 4,189 | 4,175 | 4,165 | 3,633 | 4,104 |
| Reformatories <sup>1</sup> . . . | 190   | 168   | 142   | 144   | 136   | 136   |

<sup>1</sup> The figures show only the number of children in the correctional branch of the State charity schools annexed to the Ghent central prison.

### Pauperism.

There are numerous private-charitable associations, but the only public charity institutions are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, hospitals, and the *bureaux de bienfaisance*, under the Communal Councils, while the provinces contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or almshouses, and asylums. The communes must furnish assistance to their paupers. The charity institutions received in donations and legacies 1,904,130 francs in 1911; Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. Statistics of *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults):—

| Year | Total Entries | Mean Population | Year | Total Entries | Mean Population |
|------|---------------|-----------------|------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1908 | 4,635         | 5,421           | 1910 | 4,597         | 5,676           |
| 1909 | 4,751         | 5,724           | 1911 | 4,280         | 5,645           |

### State Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of francs:—

| Years | Revenue             |                     |                     | Expenditure         |                     |                     |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|       | Ordinary            | Extra-ordinary      | Total               | Ordinary            | Special             | Total               |
| 1909  | 1,000fr.<br>645,107 | 1,000fr.<br>150,109 | 1,000fr.<br>795,216 | 1,000fr.<br>634,450 | 1,000fr.<br>151,747 | 1,000fr.<br>786,197 |
| 1910  | 682,487             | 132,918             | 815,405             | 672,954             | 156,502             | 829,456             |
| 1911  | 695,210             | 42,771              | 737,981             | 689,166             | 121,761             | 810,927             |
| 1912  | 754,263             | 22,254              | 776,517             | 753,278             | 146,518             | 899,796             |
| 1913  | 757,655             | —                   | —                   | 755,540             | —                   | —                   |

## Heads of the proposed budget for 1914:—

| Revenue                                                   | Francs                               | Expenditure                            | Francs.                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Property taxes . . . . .                                  | 30,382,000                           | Public debt . . . . .                  | 217,503,897.92                          |
| Personal taxes . . . . .                                  | 27,257,000                           | Civil list, dotations . . . . .        | 5,614,759                               |
| Trade licences . . . . .                                  | 9,500,000                            | Ministries: . . . . .                  | 32,248,400                              |
| Tax on income or profits of industry . . . . .            | 18,000,000                           | Justice . . . . .                      | 5,127,091                               |
| Tax on motor-cars or other carriages with motor . . . . . | 1,500,000                            | Foreign Affairs . . . . .              | 7,979,910                               |
| Tax on cinemas . . . . .                                  | 500,000                              | Interior . . . . .                     | 43,179,728                              |
| Mines . . . . .                                           | 29,000                               | Sciences and Arts . . . . .            | 26,873,600                              |
| Customs . . . . .                                         | 72,031,000                           | Industry . . . . .                     | 246,484,749                             |
| Excise . . . . .                                          | 94,703,500                           | Railways . . . . .                     | 54,693,391                              |
| Various receipts . . . . .                                | 1,652,500                            | Marine, Posts, Telegraphs . . . . .    | 101,096,455                             |
| Registration, &c. . . . .                                 | 49,100,000                           | War and Gendarmerie . . . . .          | 26,544,050                              |
| Succession . . . . .                                      | 32,100,000                           | Finance . . . . .                      | 35,139,424                              |
| Stamps . . . . .                                          | 14,500,000                           | Public works and Agriculture . . . . . | 1,442,925                               |
| Fines, &c. . . . .                                        | 3,013,000                            | Colonies . . . . .                     | 2,820,000                               |
| Rivers, Canals, &c. . . . .                               | 3,890,000                            | Repayments, &c. . . . .                |                                         |
| Railways . . . . .                                        | 352,300,000                          |                                        |                                         |
| Telegraphs and Telephones . . . . .                       | 23,535,000                           |                                        |                                         |
| Post Office . . . . .                                     | 27,650,855                           |                                        |                                         |
| Steam boats . . . . .                                     | 2,210,000                            |                                        |                                         |
| Domains, forests, &c. . . . .                             | 5,590,000                            |                                        |                                         |
| Various profits (Bank, Moniteur, &c.) . . . . .           | 24,179,645                           |                                        |                                         |
| Repayments . . . . .                                      | 9,609,924                            |                                        |                                         |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .                                    | <b>807,313,524</b><br>(32,292,541L.) | <b>Total</b> . . . . .                 | <b>806,754,379.92</b><br>(32,270,175L.) |

## National liabilities on January 1, 1913 —

|                                                       | Francs                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Share of the Netherlands debt at 2½ per cent. . . . . | 219,959,632                             |
| Loans at 3 per cent. . . . .                          | 3,519,174,106                           |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .                                | <b>3,739,133,738</b><br>(148,378,323L.) |

Almost the entire debt was raised for and devoted to works of public utility. There is a sinking fund for all descriptions of the debt, except the 2½ per cent. old debt. The debt charge amounted to 126,693,114 francs (5,027,425L.) in 1913.

The total debt amounts to about 494 francs per head, and the annual charge to about 16.73 francs per head; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone.

## Defence.

The Belgian army is recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription, the latter consisting of 49 per cent. of the actual annual contingent. Voluntary enlistment is retained (for those who desire to make the army a profession), first engagements being for 5 or 7 years for those under eighteen, and 3 or 5 years for those over that age. The young men of the contingent (compulsory recruits) serve for 15 months in the infantry, garrison artillery and engineers, 1 year and 9 months in the field artillery, and 2 years in the cavalry; the contingent is at present 33,000.

The total length of service is 8 years in the first line, or "active army," and 5 years in the second line, or reserve forces. The first line reservists will be liable to be called up for training for 4, 6, or 8 weeks, according to

the arm to which they belong, in the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th years of service, and the training period may be divided between the two years.

The authorised peace strength of the Belgian army is 3,300 officers and 50,300 other ranks, and the number of men available in war, including depôts, will eventually come to about 350,000.

The field army consists of 6 divisions, and 2 cavalry divisions. The former are composed of 3 or 4 mixed brigades (2 infantry regiments, making 8 battalions, 1 troop gendarmerie, a machine gun company), 9 batteries, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 cyclist company and 1 battalion of pioneers. An "aeronautical company" has been formed; it consists of the aeronautical school and of a number of sections of 4 aeroplanes each. The strength of a division is about 22,000 combatants. The cavalry divisions each contain 3 brigades of 2 regiments and 3 batteries of horse artillery. Strength about 4,000 combatants. The total strength of the field army will be close on 170,000 men, with about 140,000 told off to fortified positions, depôts included.

The Gendarmerie is a semi-military corps of about 3,800 of all ranks, nearly half of them mounted. It furnishes a squadron to each field division as divisional cavalry.

There is also a Garde Civique of 46,000 officers and men, organised on a military basis, and possessing a large reserve. In time of war it would be employed on the lines of communication, and would assist in garrisoning the fortresses.

The Belgian infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle. The field artillery has the shielded Krupp q.-f. gun, calibre 7.5 cm.

The peace establishment of the army in 1913 was:—

|                              | Officers     | Men           | Horses        |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| General Staff . . . . .      | 38           | —             | 85            |
| Staff . . . . .              | 46           | —             | 92            |
| Aides de Camp . . . . .      | —            | —             | 42            |
| Administration . . . . .     | 271          | 437           | 24            |
| Medical Service . . . . .    | 230          | —             | 28            |
| Veterinary Service . . . . . | 45           | —             | 45            |
| Provincial Staff . . . . .   | 34           | —             | 7             |
| Infantry . . . . .           | 1,745        | 25,070        | 272           |
| Cavalry . . . . .            | 304          | 5,671         | 5,522         |
| Artillery . . . . .          | 636          | 9,041         | 3,943         |
| Train . . . . .              | 29           | 291           | 331           |
| Engineers . . . . .          | 164          | 1,551         | 44            |
| Civilians . . . . .          | —            | 200           | —             |
| Various . . . . .            | —            | 1,800         | —             |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .       | <b>3,542</b> | <b>44,061</b> | <b>10,435</b> |

The army estimates for 1914 amount to 101,096,455 francs (4,043,850L.) A portion of the total is assigned for aviation purposes. Belgium has no navy.

## Production and Industry.

## I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province there is an official Agricultural Commission, delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture.

Of the total area, 2,945,589 hectares, 1,736,174 are under cultivation, 521,495 under forest, 190,444 fallow or uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years:—

| Crop         | Acreage |         |         | Produce in cwts.       |                        |                        |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|              | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    | 1910                   | 1911                   | 1912                   |
| Wheat . .    | 380,380 | 398,423 | 396,499 | 6,667,100              | 8,432,736              | 8,219,536              |
| Barley . .   | 79,040  | 83,313  | 84,279  | 1,605,771              | 1,904,358              | 1,822,041              |
| Oats . .     | 617,500 | 638,391 | 647,612 | 11,561,161             | 12,353,477             | 10,021,930             |
| Rye . .      | 629,850 | 647,543 | 650,077 | 11,039,679             | 12,176,821             | 10,653,382             |
| Potatoes.    | 469,300 | 386,800 | 387,009 | 2,804,196 <sup>1</sup> | 2,702,847 <sup>1</sup> | 3,253,067 <sup>1</sup> |
| Beet (sugar) | 163,267 | 145,061 | 152,851 | 1,944,627 <sup>1</sup> | 1,482,518 <sup>1</sup> | 1,702,535 <sup>1</sup> |
| Tobacco .    | 14,326  | 10,542  | 9,922   | 211,751                | 166,874                | 197,352                |

<sup>1</sup> Tons.

The average value of the total products of the forests is about 21,653,482 francs.

On December 31, 1912, there were 262,709 horses, 1,830,747 horned cattle, and 1,348,514 pigs.

## II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department of Industry and Labour. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned: artificial silk, motor cars, glass, iron and steel, lace (particularly hand-made lace), linen, and gloves.

1,550 quarries in 1912, workmen 35,532, value of products 69,758,300 francs; workmen engaged in metallic mines 264; iron ore produced in 1900 247,890 tons, valued at 1,320,000 francs; in 1912, 167,370 tons, valued at 736,600 francs. Coal mines in 1912, 209, of which 126 were worked; workpeople, 1910, 143,701; 1911, 142,580; 1912, 145,670. Production of coal:—

|                    | 1907    | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Tons (1000)        | 23,705  | 23,558  | 23,517  | 23,916  | 23,053  | 22,972  |
| Value in 1000 frs. | 339,657 | 308,579 | 337,906 | 348,877 | 340,279 | 380,444 |

Iron ore, from Luxemburg, was imported to the value of 9,224,891 francs in 1910; 8,231,724 francs in 1911; 9,165,390 francs in 1912.

Pig and manufactured iron produced:—

|                   | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Pig iron          |           |           |           |           |           |
| Tons              | 1,270,050 | 1,616,370 | 1,852,090 | 2,046,280 | 2,301,290 |
| Value (1,000 fr.) | 85,883    | 100,582   | 120,761   | 133,664   | 160,836   |
| Manufactured iron |           |           |           |           |           |
| Tons              | 303,650   | 316,990   | 299,500   | 290,270   | 334,750   |
| Value (1,000 fr.) | 41,584    | 45,653    | 39,494    | 37,437    | 46,025    |
| Steel ingots      |           |           |           |           |           |
| Tons              | 1,198,000 | 1,580,350 | 1,892,160 | 2,192,630 | 2,515,040 |
| Value (1,000 fr.) | 107,095   | 128,950   | 161,606   | 201,705   | 242,377   |
| Steel rails, &c.  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Tons              | 989,400   | 1,264,650 | 1,334,550 | 1,654,960 | 1,903,270 |
| Value (1,000 fr.) | 137,835   | 157,457   | 192,220   | 210,370   | 257,819   |

In 1913, 2,466,700 metric tons of pig-iron were produced.

In 1912 there were 17 pig-iron works in activity; 50 blast furnaces active and 4 inactive; number of workmen, 5,282. For manufacture of iron, 1912, 39 works active; 119 puddling furnaces; workmen, 11,095; steel works, 29 active, 3 inactive; Martin and other furnaces, 25; Bessemer converters, 76; workmen, 20,006; zinc produced, 1912, 205,940 tons, value 133,970,000 francs; workmen, 8,444; lead produced, 102,020 tons, value 45,249,000 francs; silver from lead, 279,965 kilog, value 32,264,000 francs; workmen, 1,826.

In 1911 there were 89 sugar manufactories, produce 234,764 tons of raw sugar; 21 refineries, output 121,226 tons; 125 distilleries, output 73,864 kilolitres of alcohol at 50° G.-L.

In 1911, 616 fishing vessels caught fish to the value of 6,381,939 francs.

## Commerce.

### GENERAL COMMERCE.

| Year | Imports     | Exports     | Year | Imports     | Exports     |
|------|-------------|-------------|------|-------------|-------------|
|      | £           | £           |      | £           | £           |
| 1910 | 170,598,440 | 136,297,120 | 1912 | 198,320,368 | 158,059,142 |
| 1911 | 180,338,920 | 143,224,000 | 1913 | 183,345,000 | 143,073,000 |

General imports, 1912 (4,958,009,199 francs), included imports by sea, 2,943,215,000 francs, by land, railway, canals and rivers, 1,855,257,000 francs; exports, by sea, 1,497,512,000 francs, by land, railway, canals and rivers 2 370,067,000 francs.

Imports for home consumption, exports of Belgian origin, and transit trade, in millions of francs:—

|         | 1906        | 1907        | 1908        | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|         | Million frs | Million frs | Million frs | Million frs | Million frs | Million frs | Million frs |
| Imports | 3,454.0     | 3,773.6     | 3,827.4     | 3,704.3     | 4,265.0     | 4,508.5     | 4,958.0     |
| Exports | 2,793.8     | 2,848.1     | 2,506.4     | 2,809.7     | 3,407.4     | 3,580.3     | 3,951.5     |
| Transit | 2,268.8     | 2,348.0     | 2,021.0     | 2,290.3     | 2,287.2     | 2,298.9     | 2,437.3     |

The customs receipts amounted, in 1907 to 57,788,044 francs; in 1908, 57,326,938 francs; in 1909, 60,990,545 francs; in 1910, 67,376,434 francs; in 1911, 65,425,120 francs (2,617,004.); in 1912, 74,460,572 francs (2,978,420.). The commercial treaty of 1862 provided for the "most favoured nation" treatment between Great Britain and Belgium. This treaty terminated in 1878, but since then the system in force under the treaty has been continued by an arrangement terminable after 3 months' notice.

The amount of revenue collected by means of a tariff on imported goods is very small, and when compared with the value of the entire imports it will be found that the average duty charged in relation to the entire imports amounts to less than 1.5 per cent. The customs tariff is intended more as a protection to home industries than as a means of revenue production.

Leading articles of special commerce for 2 years in thousands of francs :—

| Imports             | 1912          | 1913          | Exports                    | 1912          | 1913          |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     | 1,000 francs. | 1,000 francs. |                            | 1,000 francs. | 1,000 francs. |
| Wool                | 428,829       | 410,198       | Wool                       | 396,001       | 350,497       |
| Wheat               | 401,903       | 393,186       | Flax                       | 140,375       | 132,823       |
| Cotton              | 211,927       | 210,430       | Flax yarns                 | 131,018       | 114,402       |
| Lead                | 29,495        | 28,067        | Zinc                       | 120,017       | 93,499        |
| Raw hides           | 179,818       | 189,136       | Raw hides                  | 119,732       | 112,334       |
| Coal                | 148,409       | 161,957       | Railway and tramway cars   | 112,821       | 94,884        |
| Maize               | 139,047       | 110,425       | Rubber                     | 109,945       | 109,249       |
| Rubber              | 134,654       | 145,235       | Iron (hammered and rolled) | 262,149       | 251,315       |
| Flax                | 108,920       | 100,673       | and steel                  | 93,612        | 73,123        |
| Beer                | 11,422        | 13,078        | Wheat                      | 92,309        | 90,229        |
| Barley, &c.         | 91,733        | 73,018        | Coal                       | 92,862        | 84,348        |
| Coffee              | 86,663        | 92,830        | Cotton                     | 43,312        | 31,206        |
| Seeds               | 145,656       | 172,725       | Vegetable oil              | 29,819        | 32,771        |
| Building wood       | 123,074       | 124,505       | Copper                     | 94,250        | 77,112        |
| Jute                | 17,617        | 14,673        | Machinery                  | 2,441         | 2,854         |
| Pig iron            | 58,449        | 43,328        | Oil cloth                  | 48,224        | 45,741        |
| Machinery           | 97,595        | 107,036       | Window glass               | 62,249        | 68,127        |
| Oil cake            | 53,318        | 56,309        | Dyes and colours           | 44,071        | 24,380        |
| Flax                | 108,920       | 100,673       | Maize                      | 32,191        | 34,712        |
| Copper              | 47,902        | 42,032        | Lead                       | 37,831        | 40,894        |
| Chemical products   | 120,568       | 141,696       | Horses                     | 61,868        | 65,092        |
| Petroleum (refined) | 45,008        | 42,108        | Wool yarns                 | 18,285        | 93,601        |
| Dyes and colours    | 57,200        | 65,289        | Chemical products          | 38,687        | 37,288        |
| Wine                | 35,915        | 40,842        | Paper                      |               |               |

Special trade countries :—

|                       | Imports from |             | Exports to  |             |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                       | 1911         | 1912        | 1911        | 1912        |
|                       | 1000 francs  | 1000 francs | 1000 francs | 1000 francs |
| France                | 738,761      | 908,048     | 695,105     | 752,314     |
| United States         | 341,423      | 413,829     | 113,982     | 145,128     |
| Gt. Britain & Ireland | 436,220      | 505,646     | 498,187     | 594,625     |
| Netherlands           | 298,217      | 356,573     | 352,346     | 367,599     |
| Germany               | 602,393      | 703,120     | 959,331     | 1,007,469   |
| British India         | 267,614      | 249,551     | 34,967      | 40,389      |
| Russia                | 318,136      | 272,327     | 66,904      | 83,496      |
| Rumania               | 245,239      | 200,962     | 24,283      | 17,771      |
| Argentine Republic    | 272,328      | 305,524     | 83,661      | 92,661      |
| Sweden                | 41,464       | 39,144      | 12,739      | 16,212      |
| Norway                | 30,528       | 36,246      | 15,785      | 17,981      |
| Brazil                | 37,916       | 49,437      | 52,909      | 89,549      |
| Italy                 | 41,412       | 47,037      | 66,675      | 74,851      |
| China                 | 25,117       | 40,736      | 48,978      | 34,425      |
| Australia             | 162,199      | 164,512     | 27,639      | 29,048      |
| Spain                 | 54,422       | 52,813      | 47,671      | 44,221      |
| Chile                 | 80,595       | 65,936      | 20,877      | 25,965      |
| Egypt                 | 8,150        | 12,779      | 24,503      | 29,025      |
| Switzerland           | 14,620       | 18,471      | 51,598      | 52,162      |
| Belgian Congo         | 57,675       | 60,945      | 26,552      | 29,258      |
| Austria-Hungary       | 12,568       | 18,995      | 38,626      | 46,124      |

The principal imports into Great Britain from Belgian ports, and exports of British produce to Belgian ports (Board of Trade returns) were in the years mentioned :—

| Imports      | 1911      | 1912      | Exports   | 1911      | 1912      |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | £         | £         |           | £         | £         |
| Cottons      | 1,220,920 | 1,076,590 | Cottons   | 1,255,281 | 1,558,631 |
| Woollen Yarn | 1,342,226 | 1,455,886 | Woollens  | 708,548   | 738,758   |
| Silks        | 163,098   | 156,663   | Machinery | 968,725   | 1,072,831 |
| Ivory        | 171,776   | 200,022   | Ships     | 176,761   | 161,795   |
| Gloves       | 254,061   | 291,307   | Horses    | 456,981   | 445,337   |
| Flax         | 1,053,964 | 1,421,529 | Iron      | 785,027   | 1,329,588 |
| Zinc         | 1,215,411 | 1,495,850 | Coal      | 754,425   | 767,655   |
| Linen        | 769,907   | 1,039,978 |           |           |           |

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows :—

|                              | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                              | £          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports from Belgium to U.K. | 17,672,418 | 19,195,974 | 20,825,726 | 23,615,740 | 23,385,000 |
| Exports to Belgium from U.K. | 10,606,995 | 10,886,704 | 11,373,409 | 12,193,306 | 13,263,000 |

### Shipping and Navigation.

Merchant marine, December 31 :—

|                 | 1908 |         | 1909 |         | 1910 |         | 1911 |         | 1912 |         |
|-----------------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|
|                 | No.  | Tons    | No.  | Tons    | No.  | Tons    | No.  | Tons    | No.  | Tons    |
| Sailing Vessels | 4    | 3,038   | 4    | 3,183   | 5    | 3,402   | 8    | 5,905   | 8    | 7,616   |
| Steamers        | 84   | 149,287 | 97   | 134,261 | 99   | 187,730 | 93   | 160,515 | 97   | 174,021 |
| Total           | 88   | 152,325 | 101  | 187,444 | 104  | 191,132 | 101  | 166,420 | 105  | 181,637 |

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows :—

|         | 1908   |            | 1909   |            | 1910   |            | 1911   |            | 1912   |            |
|---------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
|         | No.    | Tons       | No.    | Tons       | No.    | Tons       | No.    | Tons       | No.    | Tons       |
| Vessels |        |            |        |            |        |            |        |            |        |            |
| Entered | 10,256 | 13,409,331 | 10,539 | 14,288,345 | 10,943 | 15,101,171 | 11,106 | 15,967,359 | 11,230 | 16,353,938 |
| Cleared | 10,268 | 13,441,093 | 10,519 | 14,274,014 | 10,929 | 15,074,961 | 11,122 | 15,896,915 | 11,214 | 16,519,066 |
| Total   | 20,524 | 26,850,424 | 21,058 | 28,557,359 | 21,872 | 30,175,232 | 22,228 | 31,864,274 | 22,444 | 32,872,999 |

The vessels entered and cleared in 1912 were as follows :—

| Nationality | Entered |           | Cleared |           |
|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|             | No.     | Tonnage   | No.     | Tonnage   |
| Belgian     | 1,962   | 1,856,832 | 1,961   | 1,871,603 |
| British     | 5,152   | 7,079,203 | 5,145   | 7,037,734 |
| German      | 1,768   | 4,269,515 | 1,748   | 4,239,807 |

### Internal Communications.

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1911) was as follows:— State roads, 5,072 miles; provincial roads, 987 miles; conceded roads, 140 miles; by-roads, 19,347 miles; total, 25,446 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1911 was 1,238 miles.

The length of railways (1912):— State lines, 2,708 miles; private lines, 190 miles; light railways, 2,503 miles; total, 5,401 miles (5,335 in 1911).

Passengers conveyed by State railways in 1912, 191,814,188, by companies 19,232,932. Gross receipts 1912 for the State 331,120,556 francs; for companies 35,219,722 francs; expenses for the State 229,672,818 francs; for the companies 14,588,366 francs. The first cost of State railways to end of 1912, 2,860,257,106 francs; net receipts 101,447,738 francs; financial charges 105,616,663 francs.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium in four years was as follows:—

|                    | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Private letters .  | 193,620,497 | 208,696,675 | 218,176,673 | 222,026,772 |
| Official letters . | 35,473,873  | 36,091,149  | 37,392,456  | 37,822,707  |
| Post-cards .       | 112,601,424 | 119,736,212 | 123,255,448 | 125,215,102 |
| Printed matter .   | 220,865,628 | 246,988,121 | 261,797,474 | 273,355,172 |
| Newspapers .       | 160,521,278 | 171,964,993 | 180,198,608 | 188,088,611 |

On December 31, 1912, there were 1,708 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1912 amounted to 43,413,097 francs, and the expenditure to 23,912,334 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 24,886,700<sup>1</sup> despatches, private and official, in the year 1912. In 1912 the total length of public telegraph lines was 4,985 miles, and the length of wires 26,365 miles, exclusive of railways and canal telegraphs. There were in 1912, 1,679 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1912 (telegraphs and telephones), 21,352,631 francs, expenses (telegraphs and telephones), 17,544,592 francs.

In 1912 there were 262 urban telephone systems with 163,212 miles of wire, and the inter-urban systems had 26,366 miles of wire; total number of conversations 135,200,472 in 1912.

### Money and Credit.

No gold has been minted since 1882, and no silver 5-franc pieces since 1876.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929. Its capital and reserve amounted in 1912 to 90,693,280 francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its situation for the week ending March 19, 1914, was:—

|                                              |            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Coin (gold and silver) and bullion . . . . . | 12,983,480 |
| Note circulation . . . . .                   | 38,320,840 |
| Accounts current, creditors . . . . .        | 4,591,440  |
| Other securities . . . . .                   | 26,625,760 |

(<sup>1</sup>) Including 14,686,790 telegrams sent in the administration of the railway system.

There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks:—

| Year | Offices | Depositors | Amount of Deposits at end of year | Year | Offices | Depositors | Amount of Deposits at end of year |
|------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|
|      |         |            | Francs                            |      |         |            | Francs                            |
| 1907 | 1,127   | 2,528,207  | 843,731,385                       | 1910 | 1,217   | 2,808,549  | 964,668,344                       |
| 1908 | 1,160   | 2,624,991  | 886,240,741                       | 1911 | 1,266   | 2,901,793  | 1,007,933,463                     |
| 1909 | 1,206   | 2,710,112  | 920,145,054                       | 1912 | 1,296   | 3,013,296  | 1,057,758,520                     |

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* Par value 25·22½ to £1 sterling  
Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.  
The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Count de Lalaing: appointed May 30, 1903.

*Councillor of Legation*.—E. de PELLE de la NIEPPE.

*First Secretary*.—G. de RAMAIX.

*Second Secretary*.—Count G. de HENRICOURT de GRUNNE.

*Military Attaché*.—Captain MATON.

*Consul-General in London*.—M. E. POLLET.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns:—

Aberdeen, Arbroath, Belfast, Berwick, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cowes, Dartmouth, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow, Goole, Grimsby, Guernsey, Harwich, Hull, Leith, Leeds, Lerwick, Limerick, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Milford-Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Queenstown, Ramsgate, Sheffield, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, Yarmouth, and other places.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Hon. Sir F. H. VILLIERS, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed October, 1911.

*Secretaries*.—J. W. R. MACLEAY and H. A. G. WATSON.

*Military Attaché*.—Lt.-Col. G. T. M. BRIDGES, D.S.O.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain HOWARD KELLY.

There is a Consul-General and three Vice-Consuls at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Bruges, Brussels, Charleroi, Ghent, Liège, Ostend, and Spa.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the Central Statistical Commission and of the various Administrative Departments: the Interior, Agriculture, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Instruction, Industry and Labour, &c.

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## BELGIAN CONGO

(CONGO BELGE.)

**Constitution and Government.**—The Congo Independent State was founded in 1882 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty, but its perpetual neutrality, in accordance with the provision of Chapter III. of the General Act of Berlin (1885), was guaranteed. [Concerning this Act, see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1908—p. 874.]

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian Legislature in August and by the King on October 18, 1908. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, and is a member of the Council of Ministers. He is President of the Colonial Council, consisting of 14 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King, and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives. One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chamber, retire annually, but may be re-appointed. The King is represented in the Colony by a Governor-General, assisted by several vice-Governors-General. The budget is presented annually to the Chambers, and voted by them; the financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts. An annual report on the Congo Administration has to be presented to the Chambers along with the budget.

The Annexation has up to date been recognised by all the Powers.

The Belgian Minister for the Colonies in October, 1909, indicated his scheme of reform in the Congo. The natives would be granted the right to take the produce of the soil in the Domain. This would be accomplished in three stages. Since July 1, 1910, the Lower Congo, Middle Congo, Ubangi, Bangala, Kwango, Kasai, Katanga, the southern portion of the Eastern Province, Aruwimi, and the banks of the river as far as Stanleyville are open to freedom of trade. On July 1, 1911, the Domain of the Crown, and on July 1, 1912, the Uele district would also be thrown open. Furthermore, the Government would levy taxes in money and the system of the provisioning of the agents would be abolished. (See map among the introductory matter of the YEAR BOOK for 1910.) In March, 1910, various decrees ameliorating the condition of affairs were voted by the Colonial Council, regulating taxation, abolishing the exploitation of Domain land by the State in July, 1912, and abolishing the powers of the Comité Spécial of Katanga.

**Governor-General.**—F. Fuchs (appointed May 25, 1912).

**Deputy Governor-General of Katanga.**—E. Wangermée (appointed July 29, 1910).

The precise boundaries of the Congo Colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France, and Portugal.

The territory is divided into twenty-two administrative districts (March 28, 1912):—Lower Congo, Middle Congo, Kwango, Lake Leopold II., Equator, Lulunga, Bangala, Ubangi, Lower Uele, Upper Uele, Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Lova, Kivu, Maniema, Sankuru, Kasai, Lomami, Tanganika—Moero, Lulua, and Upper Luapula. The last four districts form the sub-government of Katanga, with its capital at Elisabethville; the other eighteen districts forming the government general of Belgian Congo, with Boma as its capital. At the head of each district there is a commissioner. In 1911 there were, altogether about 350 posts and stations at which 1,937 European Government agents officiated.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Colony is estimated at 909,654 square miles, with a population of Bantu origin officially estimated at 15 millions. Sir H. Johnston's estimate is 15½ millions, and another estimate is 9 millions. The European population in January, 1912, numbered 5,465. Of these, 3,307 were Belgian, 505 English, 303 Portuguese, 177 Swedish, 33 Norwegian, 91 French, 46 American, 278 Italian, 30 Danish, 150 German, 129 Dutch, 69 Swiss, 117 Russian, 19 Austrian, 102 Greeks, 29 from Luxembourg, and 80 others.

The native languages comprise many dialects, every tribe having its own. Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence. Bangala is the commercial language on the upper Congo; Fiole is used on the lower Congo. The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetishism, but mission work is actively carried on. There are 138 mission stations, with 571 missionaries, of whom 350 are Catholic and 221 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government, which has formed colonies where children are collected and taught.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure for four years in pounds sterling:—

|                     | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        | 1913        |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue . . . .     | £ 1,340,668 | £ 1,620,668 | £ 1,814,004 | £ 1,616,724 |
| Expenditure . . . . | 1,614,832   | 2,360,508   | 2,661,556   | 2,037,322   |

For 1914 the receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows :—

| Receipts                       | Francs                               | Expenditure                       | Francs                               |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Customs . . . . .              | 6,031,156                            | Interior . . . . .                | 29,192,394                           |
| Direct taxes . . . . .         | 9,605,000                            | Posts and Telegraphs, &c. . . . . | 1,723,766                            |
| Transports, &c. . . . .        | 3,656,000                            | Education, Religion . . . . .     | 1,757,766                            |
| Taxes in kind . . . . .        | 1,643,500                            | Savings Bank . . . . .            | 13,972,845                           |
| Mines . . . . .                | 4,320,000                            | Mines . . . . .                   | 1,834,995                            |
| Various . . . . .              | 4,317,620                            | Coinage . . . . .                 | 150,000                              |
| Posts and telegraphs . . . . . | 878,000                              | Various . . . . .                 | 8,304,234                            |
|                                |                                      | Total ordinary . . . . .          | 51,936,000                           |
|                                |                                      | „ extraordinary . . . . .         | 11,139,573                           |
| Total                          | 30,451,276<br>(1,218,050 <i>l.</i> ) | Total . . . . .                   | 63,075,573<br>(2,523,022 <i>l.</i> ) |

The debt contracted at various dates is given as follows : Under decree of February 7, 1888, authorising the issue of bonds amounting to a nominal capital of 150,000,000 francs, the amount of 97,262,500 francs was issued ; under decrees of October 17, 1896, and June 14, 1898, 14,000,000 francs (nominal capital) was issued at 4 per cent. interest ; on July 5, 1887, bonds were created and delivered to the members and subscribers of the late "Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo," amounting to 422,200 francs, yielding interest at 2½ per cent. from January 1, 1900.

In October, 1901, a loan of 50,000,000 francs, at 4 per cent. interest, was issued for the purpose of public works, including railways. A decree of February 1, 1904, authorised the creation of bonds to bearer of the public debt for a nominal capital of 30,000,000 francs at 3 per cent. interest. The loan of 1906, at 4 per cent. of 150,000,000 francs was issued as follows : 1st and 2nd instalments of 10,000,000 francs each, issued up to 1910, a third instalment of 10,000,000 francs was issued on May 19, 1911, a 4th and 5th of 10,000,000 francs each on April 15 and December 26, 1912, respectively. Loan, 4 per cent., 1909, 6,800,000 francs. The total public debt of the Belgian Congo amounts (1912) to 278,747,200 francs (1,149,883*l.*).

**Defence.**—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to 18,000 men. They are all infantry and are organised in 26 independent companies. The force is recruited by conscription and volunteering, the annual contingent being 3,750 men in 1913. The officers (182) and 283 non-commissioned officers, are Europeans, for the most part Belgians. The term of service is seven years, and the recruits are trained in camps of instruction before being drafted to their companies.

**Justice.**—There are 7 courts of first instance, 15 county courts, and 2 courts of appeal (one at Boma and the other at Elizabethville) There are altogether 84 magistrates in the Congo.

**Production, Commerce, Shipping.**—The four chief products in the order of their importance are rubber, palm-nuts and palm-oil, white copal and cocoa. Ivory is also abundant. Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of cocoa is successful. Tobacco is grown in all native villages. Plantations of rubber and coffee have been established by the Government. Cattle do not thrive on account of the deadly tsetse fly. There are no native industries and few skilled workmen. Mining flourishes; the chief minerals being gold and copper. Other minerals are known to exist—coal, iron, tin and manganese—but as yet these have not been obtained in paying

quantities. The gold mines in 1911 employed some 3,000 natives, the output was 2,000 pounds and the exports 1,995 pounds. In 1911 the shipment of copper was 2,184,636 pounds (336,708 pounds in 1910).

The value of the commerce in the last five years was as follows :—

| Years | Imports   |           | Exports   |           |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|       | Special   | General   | Special   | General   |
|       | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| 1908  | 1,063,550 | 1,290,830 | 1,734,870 | 2,274,690 |
| 1909  | 885,100   | 1,139,290 | 2,246,690 | 3,020,570 |
| 1910  | 1,473,872 | 1,759,117 | 2,064,091 | 3,823,947 |
| 1911  | 1,945,315 | 2,334,602 | 2,163,697 | 3,158,215 |
| 1912  | 2,154,713 | 2,474,557 | 2,365,015 | 3,338,597 |

In the trade of 1912 the chief imports and exports were :—

|                               | Imports   |           |                                 | Exports    |            |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                               | Special   | General   |                                 | Special    | General    |
|                               | Francs    | Francs    |                                 | Francs     | Francs     |
| Arms, ammunition, &c. . . . . | 921,155   | 1,148,178 | Rubber . . . . .                | 34,518,837 | 53,293,654 |
| Steamers and ships . . . . .  | 3,503,92  | 3,993,120 | Ivory . . . . .                 | 5,551,832  | 8,834,176  |
| Machinery . . . . .           | 5,659,156 | 6,018,653 | Palm-nuts . . . . .             | 2,770,879  | 3,206,098  |
| Iron, steel, copper . . . . . | 7,497,241 | 7,674,617 | Palm-oil . . . . .              | 1,252,852  | 1,379,970  |
| Wines, spirits . . . . .      | 2,902,768 | 3,608,987 | Cocoa . . . . .                 | 6,384,861  | 6,392,680  |
| Provisions . . . . .          | 8,101,570 | 9,582,697 | Coffee . . . . .                | 1,115,001  | 1,123,765  |
| Cottons . . . . .             | 9,688,328 | 1,753,119 | Gold, crude . . . . .           | 1,912      | 2,124      |
| Clothing . . . . .            | 3,403,723 | 4,144,158 | Copper, ore and crude . . . . . | 3,322,221  | 3,322,221  |
|                               |           |           |                                 | 4,115,306  | 5,806,518  |

Of the special imports (1912) the value of 35,785,348 francs came from Belgium ; 5,670,133 francs from Great Britain ; 4,078,710 francs from Germany ; 1,143,738 francs from France, and 1,113,487 francs from Holland. Of the special exports the value of 53,883,269 francs went to Belgium ; 557,920 francs to Great Britain ; 1,291,046 francs to neighbouring Portuguese possessions ; 25,922 francs to British East Africa, and 1,172,345 francs to Holland.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo in 1912 amounted to the value of 22,897*l.* (rubber, 5,413*l.*, gum, 656*l.*) ; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo, to 367,063*l.* (cottons, 190,433*l.*).

At the port of Boma in 1911 of sea-going vessels there entered 117 of 435,941 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 90 vessels of 9,378 tons. There is regular steam communication every three weeks with Antwerp and frequent steam communication with Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Lisbon, and Bordeaux.

The administration possesses 11 steamers on the Lower Congo, and 41 on the Upper Congo.

**Internal Communications.**—The Congo is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 11 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Léopoldville). Above the Pool there are about 1,200 miles of navigable water, as far as

Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course.

The total length of railways in 1912 was 788 miles, made up as follows:—the Matadi-Leopoldville line, 248 miles; the Mayumbe railway (Boma to Tshela), 70 miles; the Stanleyville-Ponthierville line, 77 miles; the Kindu-Congolo line, 220 miles; Rhodesian boundary to Elizabethville, 163 miles; the Katanga branch line to Lubumbashi, 1 mile; to Mikola, 9 miles. Two sections of the Cape-to-Cairo railway are included in the system. The distance from Elizabethville, Katanga, on the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, to Cape Town is about 2,300 miles.

Projected lines include one from Elizabethville to Bakama, 310 miles; Kambovo to Lake Dilolo, 435 miles; and the extension of the Benguela Railway in Angola to Dilolo to connect with the second line mentioned. The last two lines would shorten the distance from Elizabethville to the sea by about 1,000 miles.

From Leopoldville a public transport service on the Upper Congo has been organised by the Government, 41 steamers being employed for this purpose.

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe line from Matadi to Leopoldville, 246 miles long, for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers. It has a diameter of 4 inches, with 8 pumping stations capable of delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Leopoldville, the terminus. The concession is for 50 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe lines, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will pass into the hands of the Congo Government.

In 1912 there were 49 post offices, 18 telegraph offices, and 6 telephone offices. In 1912 in the internal service 558,464 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted; and in the external, 2,441,349 were handled, and 23,673 passed in transit. The Congo is included in the Postal Union. Telegraph lines connect Boma, Matadi, Chigsville, Kinshasa and Leopoldville, 280 miles; Leopoldville and the Equator, 464 miles; Kasongo and Uvira (Lake Tanganyika), 248 miles; Stanleyville and Ponthierville, 79 miles; Boma and Banana and Moanda, 80 miles, and there are 50 miles of telegraph line in Mayumbe: total length, 1,272 miles. There are at present 11 stations of wireless telegraphy in the Belgian Congo—at Banana, Boma, Leopoldville, Coquilhatville, Lisala, Basoko, Stanleyville, Kindu, Kongolo, Kikondja, and Elizabethville. All these posts communicate with each other. It is hoped to establish a direct communication between Brussels and Boma. An experimental post has been erected at Laeken, near Brussels, with a powerful equipment with which it is hoped to cover the distance of 3,780 miles between Boma and Belgium.

The installation of stations at Leopoldville, Eolo, and Lusambo along the Sankuru Valley is at present under consideration, for the purpose of connecting Boma and Elizabethville through the Kasai basin.

Two banks are in existence the "Banque du Congo Belge," and the "Banque Commerciale du Congo," both with branches in all the commercial centres.

The currency of the Congo is that of Belgium and is now generally used, even by the natives. It consists of 20 and 10 franc pieces in gold; 5, 2 and 1 franc pieces and 50 cent. pieces in silver; 25, 10 and 5 cent. pieces (perforated) in nickel; and 2 and 1 cent. pieces (perforated) in copper. Banknotes of 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs issued by the Banque du Congo Belge were put in circulation during the year 1912. The total money in circulation on January 1, 1912, amounted to 740,067*l.* (on January 1, 1911, it was valued at 355,418*l.*).

The Metric System was introduced by law on August 17, 1910.

*British Consul.*—W. J. Lamont (at Boma).

There are British Vice-Consuls at Katanga, Léopoldville, Stanleyville, and Kasai District.

## Books of Reference concerning the Belgian Congo

### 1. OFFICIAL.

Anglo-Congolese Convention of May 12, 1894, and May 19, 1906.

Annales du Musée du Congo Belge de Tervueren.

The Bulletin Officiel du Congo Belge succeeds from Nov. 15, 1906, the Bulletin Officiel de l'Etat Indépendant. Brussels.

Bulletin Agricole du Congo Belge.

Renseignements de l'Office Colonial, Bulletin Administratif et Commercial, published fortnightly at Boma.

Journal Administratif du Vice-Gouverneur Général du Katanga, published fortnightly at Elizabethville.

Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians in the name of the International Association of the Congo. London, 1885.—Correspondence with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin respecting West African Conference. London, 1885.—Franco-Congolese Convention of August 14, 1894.—General Act of the Conference held at Brussels in 1890.—Protocols and General Act of the West African Conference. London, 1885.—L'Etat Indépendant du Congo. Documents sur le Pays et ses Habitants. Brussels.

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## BHUTAN.

A State in the Eastern Himalayas, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north and east by Tibet, on the west by the Tibetan district of Chumbi and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 20,000 square miles; population estimated at 250,000.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *duars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *duars* were thus annexed. Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhután Government was granted a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year on condition of good behaviour. By an amending treaty concluded in January, 1910, under which the Bhután Government surrendered the control of its foreign relations to the British Government, the subsidy has been increased to Rs. 1,00,000 a year. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over the State, while the occupation of two strong positions at Baxa and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The form of Government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity as represented by Dharma and Deb Rajás. In 1907 the Deb Rajá, who was also Dharma Rajá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was elected as the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután.

Chief towns: Punakhá, the winter capital, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong (Tashichódzong), the summer capital, Páro, Angdu, Phorang (Wangdupotang), Tongsa, Taka, and Biaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong (Tashichódzong), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. The State is now beginning to realise the necessity of encouraging foreign capital for industrial enterprises such as mines, tea gardens, and the working of its extensive and valuable forests. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

Trade with India was as follows:—

|         | 1908-09  | 1909-10  | 1910-11  | 1911-12  | 1912-13  |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Imports | £ 20,148 | £ 13,000 | £ 12,900 | £ 46,060 | £ 75,000 |
| Exports | 38,556   | 23,688   | 16,267   | 281,800  | 100,000  |

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## BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election; there is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for six years, and 75 Deputies elected for four years. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators one-third retire every two years; of the Deputies one-half retire every two years. Senators receive a salary of 500 bolivianos (40*l.*) per month during the sittings, which, as a rule, last for 60 days, but may be extended to 90 days, and Deputies receive £3 for each day they attend. Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes. There are a President, two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into six departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance; Government and Public Works; Justice and Industry; War and Colonisation; and Education and Agriculture.

*President of the Republic.*—Señor Dr. *Ismael Montes*, elected for the term 1913-17 (18,000 bolivianos). Installed August 16, 1913.

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 9 departments, 55 provinces, and 437 cantons and 248 vice-cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, corregidores and alcaldes. Prefects and sub-prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic; corregidores and alcaldes by the sub-prefects of the provinces. The capital of each department has its municipal council; the subdivisions have municipal boards, and the still smaller subdivisions have municipal agents. The territories in the north-east of the Republic and in the Gran Chaco are governed by two officials, called *delegados nacionales*.

| Departments and Territories | Area : square miles | Census 1900 | Estimated 1911 | Per square mile 1911 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|
| La Paz                      | 53,800              | 445,616     | 516,914        | 9.60                 |
| Cochabamba                  | 23,300              | 328,163     | 380,669        | 19.33                |
| Potosí                      | 48,900              | 825,615     | 377,713        | 7.70                 |
| Santa-Cruz                  | 141,700             | 209,592     | 243,127        | 1.70                 |
| Chuquisaca                  | 26,400              | 204,484     | 237,143        | 1.08                 |
| Tarija                      | 70,800              | 102,887     | 119,439        | 1.68                 |
| Oruro                       | 19,000              | 86,081      | 99,854         | 5.25                 |
| El Beni                     | 102,100             | 32,180      | 37,330         | 3.60                 |
| De los Chiquitos            | 2,795               | —           | 218,852        | 82.5                 |
| Territories                 | 119,400             | 10,000      | 36,984         | 3.60                 |
| Total                       | 708,195             | 1,744,568   | 2,267,985      | 3.38                 |

The Indian population in 1900 was 920,864, or 50.9 per cent. of the whole; the mixed was 486,018, or 26.7 per cent.; the white was 231,088, or 12.7 per cent.; the negro, 3,945, or 0.21 per cent.; and the unclassified, 170,936, or 9.4 per cent. Of the population not under 7 years of age, 564,000

were engaged in agriculture; 399,037 in the industries; 55,521 in commerce; 49,647 in the liberal professions; 36,285 in domestic service; 12,625 in mining, and 3,106 in artistic professions. The foreign population numbered 7,425, of whom 2,072 were Peruvian. The admission and settlement of immigrants are facilitated under the regulations published in March, 1906.

The boundary disputes of Bolivia with Brazil and with Chile were settled by treaties of November, 1903 and October, 1904. That with Peru was settled by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru.

The population of La Paz (the capital) estimated is 78,856; Cochabamba, 24,512; Sucre, 23,416; Santa Cruz, 20,535; Tarija, 7,817; Potosí, 23,450; Oruro, 20,670; Trinidad, 4,810. The temporary capital of the colonial territory in the north-west of the republic is Riberalta; population, 2,134. The capital of the Great Eastern Chaco is Villa Montes, 1,653. In 1912, the Government founded the new town of Caracaro in the department of La Paz.

### Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted. The religious orders have 18 convents (10 for males and 8 for females); the male members number about 241, the female 280; there are about 567 secular clergy. In 1900 the non-Catholic population numbered 24,245. The Church is under an archbishop (resident in Sucre) and 3 bishops. The maintenance of the Church costs the State about 200,000 bolivianos a year, 14,000 bolivianos being devoted to the propagation of the faith among the Indians. In 1911 a law was passed that all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities.

Primary instruction, free and nominally obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities. In 1912 (including industrial, parish, and private schools), there were 990 elementary schools with 3,960 teachers and 81,336 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 21 colleges, 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private lyceos with, in all, 180 teachers and 2,177 pupils. For superior instruction there are 19 establishments with 78 professors and 780 students. At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess more than one faculty; at both degrees may be obtained in law, medicine, and theology; at La Paz there is also a faculty of commerce. In some departmental capitals are schools of commerce, and at La Paz the military college. At some places are rural schools for the natives, and in 1911 a normal college for training teachers of Indians was established at La Paz. A normal school for training teachers generally was established at Sucre in 1909, and has 60 students. In all the departmental capitals there are public libraries; at La Paz there is a museum; at Oruro and Potosí are mineralogical museums. The State spent 195,836*l.* in 1913 for educational purposes.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court sitting in the Capital of the Republic has 7 judges; the district courts (one in each department) have each 5 judges, except that in El Beni which has only one; the local tribunals have judges of instruction and parish alcaldes. Public justice is directed by an Attorney-General and by district and local attorneys. The administration of justice is free.

### Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, tin and silver mining, rubber export, patents, and stamps. From Jan. 1, 1912, onward, a tax of 3 per cent. is imposed on the liquidated profits

of all mineral enterprises the gross value of whose 'production and exportation' exceeds 8,000*l.* yearly. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows (12½ bolivianos = 1*l.*):—

| —    | Revenue   | Expenditure | —                 | Revenue   | Expenditure |
|------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
|      | £         | £           |                   | £         | £           |
| 1909 | 1,064,000 | 1,396,370   | 1912 <sup>1</sup> | 1,378,968 | 1,388,523   |
| 1910 | 1,006,658 | 1,019,754   | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 1,765,880 | 1,777,784   |
| 1911 | 1,353,080 | 1,385,482   | 1914 <sup>1</sup> | 1,840,000 | 1,840,000   |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 2 years were as follows:—

| Revenue       | 1912      | 1913      | Expenditure           | 1912      | 1913      |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
|               | £         | £         |                       | £         | £         |
| Duties:       |           |           | Legislative services. | 29,890    | 39,806    |
| Import . . .  | 613,440   | 830,960   | Foreign relations and |           |           |
| Export . . .  | 294,968   | 397,720   | worship . . .         | 75,880    | 86,427    |
| Taxes . . .   | 203,840   | 195,560   | Interior . . .        | 249,134   | 507,699   |
| Various . . . | 266,720   | 341,640   | Finance . . .         | 383,610   | 315,601   |
|               |           |           | Justice and industry  | 101,608   | 142,016   |
| Total . . .   | 1,378,968 | 1,765,880 | Public instruction    | 149,728   | 208,306   |
| Deficit . . . | 9,555     | 11,904    | and agriculture .     |           |           |
|               |           |           | War and colonisa-     | 398,673   | 477,929   |
|               |           |           | tion . . .            |           |           |
| Total . . .   | 1,388,523 | 1,777,784 | Total . . .           | 1,388,523 | 1,777,784 |

Until five years ago, Bolivia had no foreign debt. In December, 1908, a loan of half a million sterling was negotiated in order to pay off some internal debts and to aid in the establishment of a gold standard; but this loan is now held by the Banco de la Nacion Boliviana, which was established on January 1, 1911, with a capital of 1,275,000*l.*, 1,000,000*l.* of which was subscribed by the Bolivian Government out of the loan of 1,500,000*l.* which was made in France at the end of November, 1910. The 1908 loan now (January, 1914) amounts to 450,640*l.*, and the 1910 loan to 1,457,460*l.* There is also an amount of 35,159*l.*, issued in 3 per cent. bonds, indemnities decreed by the Joint Arbitration Tribunal of Brazil and Bolivia. In 1913, another loan of 1,000,000*l.* was negotiated in France to be spent in the construction of the La Quiaca-Tapiza line. Total debt charge (1913), 348,849*l.*

The total internal debt amounts (1912) to 4,862,156 bolivianos.

The departmental revenues for 1912 were 2,586,414 bolivianos. These revenues are mainly from territorial contribution by natives, land taxes, taxes on tobacco, hides, inheritances, imported and exported cattle, &c. The expenditure is chiefly on justice, police, public works, instruction, and worship. The municipal revenues amount to 224,000*l.*

### Defence.

The law of February 5th, 1910, provides for a permanent force of 3,158 officers and men. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 20th to the 50th year.

The army is a militia, with a total service in the first line of 5 years, of which about 1 year is spent in the ranks. For the next 5 years (from age of 25 to that of 30) the Bolivian soldier belongs to the 'ordinary reserve.' After this the men pass to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally complete their service by 10 years in the Territorial Guard.

The permanent formations are 6 infantry battalions of about 300 men each, 1 cavalry regiment totalling about 400, one field and two mountain batteries; total peace strength about 3,000. But a considerable force of militia could be mobilised in event of war.

In addition to the above troops, there are small bodies of infantry, 20 to 80 strong (called *columnas*), at the chief towns of departments, which can be expanded to battalions, if necessary; also 2 squadrons which do duty in Gran Chaco.

The Bolivian infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1898. The material for 3 field batteries and 9 mountain batteries of 4 guns each has recently been obtained from Europe.

Military expenditure in 1913, 477,929*l.*

### Production and Industry.

It is estimated that about 4,940,000 acres are under cultivation, but agriculture is in a backward condition. Irrigation by means of artesian wells is being attempted in some regions. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced mostly for local consumption, and coffee, coca, quina, &c., are exported to Chile and Argentina. Cocoa and coffee are grown on the slopes of La Paz and Cochabamba; coffee and other products are grown in El Beni and Santa Cruz. Rubber is produced on 40,642,000 acres in the National Territories, and in the Departments of El Beni and Santa Cruz, and parts of La Paz and Cochabamba. The quantity exported in 1912 was 4,079 metric tons, value, 15,508,721 bolivianos. Other vegetable products in 1912 amounted to 648,713; animal products, 474,137; manufactured articles, 910,163 bolivianos. The public lands of the State have an area of about 245,000 square miles, of which 104,000 square miles are reserved for special colonisation.

The number of cattle was (1912), 734,266; sheep, 1,499,114; horses, 98,846; mules, 44,584; asses, 172,959; goats, 467,950; pigs, 114,146; llamas, 414,047; alpacas, 112,033; vicunas, 200; domestic fowls, 78,477.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. Bolivia produces one quarter of the total tin output of the world, standing next to the Malay Peninsula in the production of this metal.

The following table shows the comparative weights and values of mineral exports for 1911-12:—

| Mineral            | 1911        |           | 1912        |           |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|                    | Metric tons | £         | Metric tons | £         |
| Tin . . . . .      | 37,073      | 4,211,168 | 38,378      | 4,789,661 |
| Copper . . . . .   | 2,950       | 114,185   | 4,681       | 269,675   |
| Silver . . . . .   | 128         | 307,019   | 124         | 344,853   |
| Bismuth . . . . .  | 414         | 168,493   | 387         | 161,272   |
| Wolfram . . . . .  | 297         | 18,495    | 472         | 23,619    |
| Zinc . . . . .     | 9,798       | 29,799    | 9,010       | 26,580    |
| Antimony . . . . . | 312         | 5,473     | 91          | 410       |
| Gold . . . . .     | —           | 4,589     | —           | 4,738     |

The chief silver mining company is the Huanchaca Company, which produces nearly all the silver obtained. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs, but its production is mainly limited to washings by Indians. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopó and in the South of Bolivia. In 1911 large tracts of land were taken up for the production of petroleum, especially near Calacoto, on the Arica-La Paz railway.

### Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the river-ports of Suarez on the Paraguay, Montes on the Iténez, Villa Bella, on the Madeira, and Bahía on the Upper Acre. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The chief exports are silver, tin and rubber. The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (12 5 bolivianos = £1 in 1909):—

|               | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|               | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports . . . | 3,394,385 | 2,954,960 | 3,904,187 | 4,669,712 | 3,960,719 |
| Exports . . . | 3,770,624 | 3,649,680 | 6,049,771 | 6,610,493 | 7,200,838 |

The values of imports (dutiable and duty-free) are determined according to the appraisement in force; those of exports, by declarations of the exporters, based on current prices at the place and time.

The principal imports are cottons, woollens, cattle, provisions, machinery and hardware, wines, spirits, clothing. In 1912 the exports consisted of tin, 4,819,055*l.*; rubber, 1,240,697*l.*; silver, 344,666*l.*; copper, 271,340*l.*; and bismuth, 172,003*l.*

The following table gives the comparative value of the total imports into Bolivia during the years 1910–12 from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Belgium:—

|                                   | 1910      |                                        | 1911    |                                        | 1912      |                                        |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|
|                                   | Value     | Percent-<br>age of<br>Total<br>Imports | Value   | Percent-<br>age of<br>Total<br>Imports | Value     | Percent-<br>age of<br>Total<br>Imports |
|                                   | £         |                                        | £       |                                        | £         |                                        |
| Germany . . .                     | 677,800   | 17.4                                   | 824,900 | 17.6                                   | 1,321,090 | 33.4                                   |
| United Kingdom <sup>1</sup> . . . | 1,305,000 | 33.5                                   | 997,600 | 21.4                                   | 725,561   | 18.3                                   |
| United States . . .               | 440,000   | 11.3                                   | 789,000 | 16.8                                   | 267,572   | 9.3                                    |
| Belgium . . .                     | 283,000   | 7.2                                    | 325,000 | 6.9                                    | 205,648   | 5.2                                    |

<sup>1</sup> Including specie.

Total trade between U.K. and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years:—

|                              | 1908    | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                              | £       | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports from Bolivia to U.K. | 737,279 | 1,246,455 | 1,434,819 | 1,586,377 | 1,620,052 |
| Exports to Bolivia from U.K. | 177,598 | 202,904   | 239,804   | 325,313   | 330,144   |

In July, 1912, a Commercial Treaty was ratified between Great Britain and Bolivia. (Signed August, 1911.)

### Communications.

In 1913 the total length of line open in Bolivia was 798 miles, comprising 300 miles of the older railways, and the rest being operated provisionally by the contractors on new lines now being constructed (374 miles). The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway, from Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast, to Ollague, thence to Oruro, thence to Viacha, thence to La Paz (719 miles). Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904, the Arica-La Paz line (208 miles, of which 186 miles are in Bolivia) was built from La Paz via Lluta with Tacora and to Corocoro. The Bolivian section was handed over to the government of Bolivia on May 3, 1913. It is expected that the proposed Pan-American Railroad will follow the shore line of Lake Titicaca from Guayaquil to Viacha, and thence to the Argentine border by way of Uyuni, Tupiza, and La Quiaca, a total distance in Bolivia of 529 miles, of which 361 are already in operation.

Up to the end of December, 1912, 3,362,231*l.* has been spent on the various lines constructed and in course of construction. Length of lines projected, 1,801 miles.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca and on the Bolivian rivers is carried on by steamers, which belong to private owners.

There are about 2,304 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns.

In Bolivia there are 200 post offices with 248 officials. In 1912, 7,341,400 pieces of postal matter were handled. The postal expenses amounted to 548,479 and the receipts to 276,299 bolivianos.

In 1912 there were 2,730 miles of state telegraph lines, and 1,080 miles of private lines, making a total of 3,810 miles, of which 476 miles were added during 1911. All the departmental capitals are connected by telegraph. There is telegraph communication with foreign countries by the lines of the Central and South American Telegraph Company; the Southern railway telegraph lines of Peru; the West Coast of America Telegraph Company; and also by way of Tupiza and Buenos Aires. Wireless telegraphic stations are being erected at La Paz, Villa Bella, Cobija, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez, and Nacimba. Despatches (1912) sent, 421,618; received, 464,351. Cost of administration, 428,271 bolivianos; receipts, 328,980.

A contract has been made between the Bolivian Government and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company for the establishment of wireless telegraphy in Bolivia.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The net earnings of the Banco de la Nacion (State bank) in 1912 were 537,276 bolivianos. After its fusion with the Industrial Bank, the capital of the National Bank is 1,517,000*l.*

On September 14, 1906, a monetary law was passed providing for the adoption of a gold standard. The unit of account is the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling weighing 1.5976 grams, .916 fine, thus containing 1.464466 grams of fine gold. There are two gold coins struck, British and Peruvian pounds and half pounds; there is no Bolivian gold yet in circulation. Silver coins, .900 fine, are pieces of 50 and 20 centavos. Nickel coins, pieces of 10 and 5 centavos. Gold is legal tender to any amount and English and Peruvian gold coins of corresponding value have legal currency, the rate of exchange being fixed at 12.5 bolivianos = 1l. Silver is legal tender up to 10 pesos, and nickel up to 1 peso. Silver and nickel coins are being minted. In 1909 silver coin to the value of 1,000,000 bolivianos (50 and 20 centavo pieces) were coined for Bolivia at Birmingham. There are also paper notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivianos.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The quintal is equal to 101½ lbs.

### Consular Representative.

#### 1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Col. Pedro Suarez.  
*First Secretary.*—Dr. Alcides Arguedas.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Cecil W. G. Gosling.  
There are Consular representatives at La Paz, Oruro, Sucre, Santa Cruz, Uyuni and Cochabamba.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Bolivia.

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## BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

### Constitution and Government.

BRAZIL became a Portuguese settlement in 1500. On the French invasion of Portugal, in 1807, the Portuguese Royal family fled to Brazil; in 1813 the colony was declared 'a kingdom.' The Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II., who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress on 24 February, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil comprising twenty States, one National Territory and one Federal District. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

<sup>1</sup> Dom Pedro, born in 1825, died in 1891.

The following table shows the number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district :—

| Deputies                | Deputies                | Deputies                 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Amazonas . . . . . 4    | Alagoas . . . . . 6     | Rio Grande do Sul . . 16 |
| Pará . . . . . 7        | Sergipe . . . . . 4     | Minas Geraes . . . . 37  |
| Maranhão . . . . . 7    | Bahia . . . . . 22      | Goyaz . . . . . 4        |
| Piauhý . . . . . 4      | Espirito Santo . . . 4  | Matto Grosso . . . . 4   |
| Ceará . . . . . 10      | Rio de Janeiro . . . 17 | Federal District . . 10  |
| Rio Grande do Norte . 4 | São Paulo . . . . . 22  |                          |
| Parahyba . . . . . 5    | Paraná . . . . . 4      | Total . . . . . 212      |
| Pernambuco . . . . 17   | Santa Catharina . . 4   |                          |

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

*President of the Republic.*—Senhor Wenceslao Braz, elected March 1, 1914.

*Vice-President.*—Senhor Urbano dos Santos, elected March 1, 1914.

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments :—  
1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Communications and Public Works, 7. Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce

#### I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. In cases of obstinate infringement of the Federal Constitution by State authorities the only resource of the central power is an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Federal District. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four

years by the President of the Republic. There are in Brazil 3,161 municipalities and 3,161 parishes.

#### Area and Population.

Following are the census returns of 1890 and of 1900 (capitals of States in brackets) :—

| States                                     | Area :<br>sq. miles. | Population |            |                      |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
|                                            |                      | 1890       | 1900       | Per sq. mile<br>1900 |
| Alagoas (Maceió) . . . .                   | 22,583               | 511,440    | 642,249    | 28.7                 |
| Amazonas (Manáos) . . . .                  | 732,439              | 147,915    | 249,756    | 0.3                  |
| Bahia (San Salvador) . . . .               | 164,643              | 1,919,802  | 2,117,956  | 12.8                 |
| Ceará (Fortaleza) . . . .                  | 40,247               | 805,687    | 849,127    | 21.1                 |
| Espirito Santo (Victoria) . . .            | 17,312               | 135,997    | 209,783    | 12.1                 |
| Goyaz (Goyaz) . . . . .                    | 288,536              | 227,572    | 255,284    | 0.9                  |
| Maranhão (St. Luiz) . . . .                | 177,561              | 430,854    | 459,508    | 2.8                  |
| Matto Grosso (Cuyabá) . . . .              | 532,683              | 92,827     | 118,525    | 0.2                  |
| Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte) . . . . .   | 221,951              | 3,184,099  | 3,594,471  | 16.2                 |
| Pará (Belém) . . . . .                     | 443,903              | 328,455    | 445,356    | 1.0                  |
| Parahyba (Parahyba) . . . .                | 28,854               | 457,232    | 490,734    | 17.0                 |
| Paraná (Curitiba) . . . . .                | 85,451               | 249,491    | 327,130    | 3.8                  |
| Pernambuco (Recife) . . . .                | 49,573               | 1,030,224  | 1,178,150  | 23.7                 |
| Piauhý (Therézina) . . . .                 | 116,523              | 267,609    | 334,328    | 2.9                  |
| Rio de Janeiro (Nichteroy) . .             | 26,634               | 876,884    | 926,035    | 34.7                 |
| Rio Grande do Norte (Natal) . .            | 22,195               | 268,273    | 274,317    | 12.3                 |
| Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre) . . . . . | 91,333               | 897,455    | 1,149,070  | 12.5                 |
| Santa Catharina (Florianopolis) . . . . .  | 28,632               | 283,769    | 320,289    | 11.2                 |
| São Paulo (S. Paulo) . . . .               | 112,307              | 1,384,753  | 2,282,279  | 20.3                 |
| Sergipe (Aracajú) . . . . .                | 15,093               | 310,926    | 356,264    | 23.6                 |
| Federal District . . . . .                 | 538                  | 522,651    | 730,951    | 1,359.2              |
| Aggregate . . . . .                        | 3,218,991            | 14,333,915 | 17,318,556 | 5.4                  |

In 1900 the population consisted of 8,825,636 males and 8,492,920 females. In 1913 the population was estimated at 24,308,219, and the area 3,290,564 square miles.

The Acre Territory (not included in the census results) has an area of about 74,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 70,000. For this territory Brazil paid to Bolivia 2,000,000*l.* in 1902. In 1909 the Territory petitioned to be received into the Brazilian Union as a State.

The next census was fixed for June 30, 1911, but owing to lack of funds it was postponed. In 1911 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 1,128,637; in 1906, 811,265; São Paulo (1911), 450,000; of Bahia, 290,000; of Pernambuco, 150,000; Belem, 200,000; Porto Alegre, 100,000; Manáos, 50,000; Nichteroy, 35,000; Santos, 35,000; Ceará, 33,000; Maceió, 33,000; Parahyba, 32,000; São Luiz, 32,000.

The number of immigrants into Brazil from 1835 to 1912 was 2,845,980. In 1912 there were 180,182 immigrants, as follows: Portuguese, 76,580; Spaniards, 35,492; Italians, 31,785; Russians (mostly Poles), 9,193; Syrians, 7,302; Germans, 5,733; Austro-Hungarians, 3,045; English, 1,077; Japanese, 2,909; French, 1,513, and 5,603 of other nationalities. These immigrants were classified as follows: 124,517 voluntary and 55,655 subsidized; of the total 124,612 were agriculturists. In 1913 there were 192,684 immigrants.

A boundary treaty with Colombia was signed on April 24, 1907; and a boundary treaty with Peru was signed September 8, 1909.

### Religion.

The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income. The Catholic Church is perfectly free; religious orders are allowed and are prosperous. All but about 100,000 of the population are Catholics.

There is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop, an archbishop at Bahia, one at Rio de Janeiro, one at San Paulo, one at Pará, and one at Mariana (Minas). There are 25 suffragan bishops. For instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

### Instruction.

Education is free but not compulsory. The Republican Government undertakes to provide for higher or university instruction within the Union, leaving the provision of primary and training schools to the State Governments. There is, in fact, no university in Brazil, but there are 25 faculties which confer degrees. In Rio de Janeiro are also the military college, the preparatory school of tactics, and the naval school. At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind and another for the deaf and dumb. The Federal Government maintains also a School of Arts and a National Institute of Music in the Capital, there being similar academies of music in the States of Maranhão, Pará, São Paulo, and several in the State of Rio de Janeiro. In Manaus, Bahia, and Curitiba there are schools of Fine Arts. There are, besides, 28 industrial schools, 11 agricultural and 9 commercial institutions for tuition. There are faculties of law at Recife, São Paulo, Ceará, Goyaz, Pará, Bahia, Bello Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Rio de Janeiro (2); faculties of medicine at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Porto Alegre; colleges of pharmacy at Ouro Preto, Belem, Juiz de Fora, and São Paulo; schools of odontology at Rio de Janeiro, Bello Horizonte and also attached to the colleges of medicine and pharmacy; engineering colleges at Rio, Ouro Preto, Bahia, Recife, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo.

There existed in 1910 in the various States, 12,221 primary schools with 634,539 (352,418 boys and 282,121 girls) pupils and 8,064 teachers. Of the total number 6,918 are government schools, 2,608 municipal, and 2,691 private. But on April 5, 1911, a decree was issued for the reform of the school system, a feature of which will be that a Board of Education will have entire control over all schools. There are also 327 secondary schools with 30,258 pupils. For teachers' diplomas there are 29 colleges in all Brazil supported by the Union and 15 private. In recent years public instruction has made great progress.

Brazil has many public libraries. The National Library in Rio contain more than 400,000 books and manuscripts. There is also a National Museum, an Academy of Fine Art, and a Botanical Garden.

### Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro; and Federal judges in each State. Justice is administered in the States in accordance with State law, by State courts, but in Rio de Janeiro Federal Justice is administered. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected for four years, and whose chief function is to settle cases up to a certain amount.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (gold milreis = 2s. 3d.; paper milreis = 1s. 4d.).

|                   | Revenue     |              | Expenditure |              |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|                   | (Gold)<br>£ | (Paper)<br>£ | (Gold)<br>£ | (Paper)<br>£ |
| 1910              | 11,745,450  | 19,589,875   | 8,205,525   | 22,683,415   |
| 1911              | 9,567,959   | 22,493,130   | 7,312,956   | 26,183,119   |
| 1912              | 17,481,078  | 15,286,321   | 11,136,101  | 31,992,132   |
| 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 14,555,876  | 23,194,187   | 9,616,080   | 30,023,962   |
| 1914 <sup>1</sup> | 14,731,643  | 23,232,875   | 10,740,352  | 29,051,564   |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The expenditure for 1914 is estimated as follows:—

|                                                           | Milreis                      |                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                                           | Gold                         | Paper                         |
| Ministry of Justice and the Interior . . . . .            | 15,119                       | 47,552,499                    |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . . . .                     | 2,936,988                    | 2,339,600                     |
| Ministry of Marine . . . . .                              | 2,900,000                    | 42,154,754                    |
| Ministry of War . . . . .                                 | 250,000                      | 71,978,543                    |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce . . . . . | 796,800                      | 23,767,357                    |
| Ministry of Roads and Public Works . . . . .              | 10,662,059                   | 124,160,037                   |
| Ministry of Finance . . . . .                             | 52,618,843                   | 108,970,679                   |
| Total . . . . .                                           | 70,179,809                   | 420,923,469                   |
| Application of the special revenue . . . . .              | 25,290,000                   | 14,850,000                    |
| Total . . . . .                                           | 95,469,809<br>(10,740,352l.) | 435,773,469<br>(29,051,564l.) |

The consolidated foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1912, amounted to 81,447,520l. and 299,032,000 francs; the internal paper debt, to 685,289,600 milreis. Paper money in circulation on April 30, 1913, 605,273,094 milreis.

The rate of interest on the Foreign Debt varies from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., that on the Internal Funded Debt from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., but this last has been to a large extent redeemed. The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apólices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortização*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

### State Finances.

Each of the States of Brazil has its own receipts, expenditure and debt. The last available figures are those of 1907. For these see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912, p. 676.

On July 24, 1912, a bill was introduced into the Senate, making it necessary for the States to obtain the Federal authorization before contracting any loans.

### Defence.

Under the military law of January, 1908, military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 45. The terms of service are 2 years in the ranks, 7 in the reserve, 7 in the Territorial Army, and 8 in the National Guard. The reservists are called up for training annually for 4 weeks, besides which there is rifle practice once a month. The men in the territorial army also have an annual training of 2 to 4 weeks. The army consists of 15 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 12 battalions of rifles, of 12 regiments of cavalry of 4 squadrons, and 5 regiments of 2 squadrons, 5 regiments of field artillery of 9 batteries each with 4 guns, 9 horse artillery batteries, 5 howitzer batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 5 battalions of engineers, and 9 battalions of garrison artillery. The country is divided into 13 territorial districts, each generally containing one rifle battalion: they also supply men for 5 "strategical" brigades and 3 cavalry brigades, all stationed in the south near the frontiers of the three southern republics. Each "strategical" brigade consists of 3 infantry regiments, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 field artillery regiment, 1 howitzer battery. A cavalry brigade consists of from 2 to 3 regiments. The total peace strength is at present 23,500. There is also a gendarmerie 20,000 strong. Infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, the field and horse artillery have a Krupp 12 pr. Ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows:—

| Laid down | Name                                                                | Displacement | Armour |     | Principal Armament  | Torpedo Tubes | H.P.   | Nominal speed |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----|---------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
|           |                                                                     |              | Belt   | Gun |                     |               |        |               |
| 1907      | DREADNOUGHTS.<br>(Minas Geraes)<br>(Sao Paulo)                      | 19,281       | 9      | 12  | 12—12in., 22 4.7in. | —             | 23,500 | 21            |
| 1898      | OLD BATTLESHIPS.<br>(Deodoro)<br>(Floriano)                         | 3,200        | 14     | 8   | 2 9.2in., 4 4.7in.  | —             | 3,400  | 14            |
| 1907      | PROTECTED<br>CRUISERS.<br>(Bahia)<br>(Rio Grande do Sul)<br>(Ceara) | 3,500        | —      | —   | 10 4.7in.           | —             | 18,000 | —             |
| 1895      | BARTOZO                                                             | 3,450        | —      | —   | 6 6in., 4 4.7in.    | 2             | 7,500  | 20            |
| 1887      | TAMMENDARE                                                          | 4,500        | —      | —   | 10 6in., 2 4.7in.   | 2             | 17,500 | 17            |

In 1913 a new Dreadnought, *Rio de Janeiro*, was sold to Turkey.

There are 5 torpedo gunboats (*Tupy*, *Timbira*, *Tamayo*, *Gustavo Sampaio*, and *Tiradentes*), 10 Yarrow destroyers, 4 first-class torpedo boats, 4 destroyers, a mine ship, and 3 submarines are building or projected to complete the naval programme. A fourth new battleship is projected.

There are three naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal).

### Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Agricultural industries are encouraged by the State governments. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar, tobacco, and cotton, maté (Paraguay tea), india-rubber, timber, cocoa, and nuts. The four states of San Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and Minas Geraes, the combined areas of which cover about one-eighth of the entire area of the Republic, are the principal districts for coffee growing. Four-fifths of the coffee of the world comes from these parts; more than half of the world's supply from San Paulo alone. The average annual crop of Brazil may be estimated at about 12 million sacks (1 sack=137.6 pounds). In 1912, 100,000 tons were produced; in 1913, 115,000 tons, and in 1914 the estimated produce will also be 115,000 tons. India Rubber is the other great natural product of the country. About one half of the world's supply comes from Brazil, the principal rubber-growing districts being Ceara, Manaoas, and Pará. Cocoa is produced in many States but chiefly in Espirito Santo, and Bahia, where also the tobacco industry flourishes. In Pernambuco there are 47 sugar factories, in Campos (Rio de Janeiro) 40, in Bahia 12, and in other parts of Brazil 15. The average annual production may be taken as 300,000 tons. The cultivation of rice is extending. Cattle breeding is important in San Paulo, which has 3,738,000 cattle; 1,282,000 swine; 136,000 sheep; 230,000 horses; and 124,000 mules.

Both the forests and mines of Brazil are of value, but little has been done to make use of them. The mines, with certain reservations, belong to the proprietors of the soil. Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Paraná, and São Paulo, much of the coal being of inferior quality. Gold is found; diamond districts are Diamantina, Graão Mogol, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and other States. Petroleum also exists in workable quantities. Manganese ores are worked in Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. The greater part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil. Other mineral exports are mica and talc, copper ore, platinum, rock crystal, agate, but all of these are found in small quantities.

The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is cotton weaving, which in the past 22 years has developed to such an extent that all but the finer grades are made in this country, and the importation of cotton goods from Europe is decreasing. In 1911 the capital invested in this industry was 48,514,651. It employed 1,000,000 spindles and 36,000 looms, and produced 256,976,000 yards of goods. In the State of São Paulo alone 9 new factories were started during 1911 and 1912 and 4 increased their capital. The imports of yarn for weaving amounted to 1,835,603 Kilogs (1 Kilo = 2.204 lb.) valued at 236,923. in 1912; and of sewing thread, 1,421,584 kilogs, valued at 436,906. There are important woollen factories for cloths, flannels, rugs, felts, &c., at Rio de Janeiro, Niteroy, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, and Rio Grande do Sul. The manufacture of silk is also being encouraged; the Federal Government grants premiums to silk cocoon producers. There are 2 silk mills at Petropolis near Rio. In Rio de Janeiro flour milling is important, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics, but the imports of wheat flour are very large, mostly from the Argentine Republic. Brewing, being protected, is prosperous. There are 50 breweries in the State of São Paulo, 36 in Minas Geraes and 15 in the Federal District. Altogether there are 11,316 factories in Brazil, with a capital of 665,676,000 milreis, an annual output of 741,536,000 milreis, and



151,841 employees. Efforts are being made to establish a fishing industry. Other industries are also being introduced. In 1912, 54 companies were registered to engage in manufacture, with an aggregate capital of 3,600,000.

In the southern States of Brazil there are prosperous German, Russian, and Italian colonies. In Rio Grande do Sul there are about 200,000 Germans; in Paraná, 180,000, and in Santa Catharina, 85,000. The colonies maintained by the Union are the eighteen following:—Afonso Penna, in the State of Espírito Santo; Visconde de Maua and Itatiaya in the State of Rio de Janeiro; João Pinheiro and Inconfidentes in that of Minas Geraes; Bandeirantes and Monção in that of S. Paulo; Ivahy, Tayo, Iraty, Vera-Guarany, Itapara, Senador Correia, Jesuino Marcondes, Cruz Machado and Apucarana, in Paraná; Annitapolis and Senador Esteves Junior in Santa Catharina. On December 31, 1912, the population of these Colonies was 90,451.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) conversions at current rates, varying from 11½d. to 16d. per milrei (paper):—

|               | 1909         | 1910         | 1911         | 1912         | 1913         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Imports . . . | £ 37,139,354 | £ 47,871,974 | £ 52,944,810 | £ 63,424,687 | £ 67,169,929 |
| Exports . . . | £ 63,724,140 | £ 63,901,547 | £ 66,838,820 | £ 74,649,143 | £ 64,612,292 |

Principal exports in 1912 and 1913 were (metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.):—

|                            | Quantities<br>1912 | Quantities<br>1913 | Value<br>1912 | Value<br>1913 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Coffee (Sacks) . . .       | 12,080,303         | 13,267,449         | £ 46,558,079  | £ 40,777,978  |
| Rubber (Metric tons) . . . | 42,286             | 35,861             | 10,095,025    | 10,237,362    |
| Tobacco " . . .            | 24,705             | 29,388             | 1,434,371     | 1,637,988     |
| Sugar " . . .              | 4,726              | 5,367              | 56,052        | 64,786        |
| Yerba Maté " . . .         | 62,880             | 65,331             | 2,102,568     | 2,348,138     |
| Cocoa " . . .              | 30,468             | 29,758             | 1,529,842     | 1,593,609     |
| Cotton " . . .             | 16,773             | 37,423             | 1,087,395     | 2,307,080     |
| Leather " . . .            | 36,255             | 34,667             | 2,011,820     | 2,193,693     |
| Hides " . . .              | 3,189              | 3,231              | 758,167       | 770,874       |

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1911 and 1912 was as follows:—

| From or to                | Imports     |              | Exports     |              |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|                           | 1911        | 1912         | 1911        | 1912         |
| Germany . . .             | £ 8,870,000 | £ 10,909,000 | £ 9,702,000 | £ 10,685,000 |
| United States . . .       | 7,045,000   | 9,899,000    | 23,810,000  | 29,201,000   |
| France . . .              | 4,672,000   | 5,710,000    | 5,289,000   | 7,308,000    |
| United Kingdom . . .      | 15,343,000  | 15,970,000   | 10,040,000  | 8,861,000    |
| Portugal . . .            | 2,841,000   | 3,002,000    | 305,000     | 158,000      |
| Austria-Hungary . . .     | 776,000     | 904,000      | 3,445,000   | 3,757,000    |
| Belgium . . .             | 2,203,000   | 3,414,000    | 1,603,000   | 2,002,000    |
| Argentina . . .           | 4,025,000   | 4,757,000    | 2,630,000   | 2,928,000    |
| Uruguay . . .             | 1,174,000   | 1,588,000    | 913,000     | 856,000      |
| Netherlands . . .         | 339,000     | 474,000      | 5,439,000   | 4,729,000    |
| Italy . . .               | 1,926,000   | 2,489,000    | 770,000     | 843,000      |
| British Possessions . . . | 1,316,000   | 1,299,000    | 405,000     | 478,000      |
| Other countries . . .     | 2,292,000   | 3,010,000    | 2,488,000   | 2,843,000    |

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil (Board of Trade statistics) in two years were:—

| Imports into U.K.<br>from Brazil | 1911        | 1912        | Exports from U.K.<br>to Brazil | 1911        | 1912        |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rubber . . .                     | £ 7,935,650 | £ 6,791,666 | Coal, cinders, &c. . .         | £ 1,442,316 | £ 1,505,356 |
| Raw cotton . . .                 | 902,340     | 848,623     | Cottons and yarn . . .         | £ 3,213,326 | £ 2,762,603 |
| Coffee . . .                     | 808,989     | 499,643     | Machinery . . .                | £ 1,261,627 | £ 1,434,293 |

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil for 5 years:—

|                                   | 1909         | 1910         | 1911         | 1912         | 1913         |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Imports from Brazil into U.K. . . | £ 11,290,126 | £ 17,496,568 | £ 10,864,006 | £ 9,360,189  | £ 10,064,000 |
| Exports to Brazil from U.K. . .   | £ 8,470,542  | £ 16,426,985 | £ 11,938,455 | £ 12,657,830 | £ 12,461,000 |

### Shipping and Navigation.

In 1912 there entered the ports of Brazil 26,233 foreign steam and sailing vessels of 26,505,884 tons, and cleared, 26,191 steam vessels, of 26,420,341 tons. Of those entering, 2,868 with a tonnage of 8,748,770 were British; 1,191 with a tonnage of 3,520,328 German; and of those clearing, 2,851 with a tonnage of 8,713,718 were British and 1,184 with a tonnage of 3,497,539 were German.

The merchant navy in 1912 consisted of 238 steamers of 130,582 tons net, and 290 sailing vessels of 60,728 tons net. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. The Brazilian Lloyd, for coasting trade, maintains a monthly service between Rio de Janeiro and New York, and has also inaugurated a service between Liverpool, Portugal and Brazil.

### Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed on December 3, 1912, railways of a total length of 14,220 miles open for traffic, besides 4,501 miles in process of construction to link up the different State systems. About 1,878 miles of railway are owned and administered by the Government. The private lines are being taken up by one or two large companies, the most important of which is the Brazil Railway Company. This controls a system, which, when complete, will join up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay. On April 1, 1911, the total length of this line was 3,102 miles; 233 miles are under construction and 1,540 miles are being planned.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1911 there were 20,716 miles of line, and 72,962 miles of wire. There were 2,043 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 2,835,970. (2,814,350 in 1910). Telegraph revenue, 600,000 milreis gold and 6,500,000 paper; expenditure, 14,343,935 paper and 328,888,949 gold.

The Post Office carried (1912), 198,514,000 letters, 12,475,000 postcards and 77,498 other postal packets. There were 3,415 post-offices.

A wireless system is now in process of completion. Fifteen new stations were erected along the Amazon and Paraguay rivers, and 5 on the coast.

A decree was issued in 1913 adopting the standard time and longitude of Greenwich (instead of that of Rio de Janeiro) as from January 1, 1914.

### Money and Credit.

The *Caixa de Conversão* was founded in 1906, and up to May, 1910, it received gold in exchange for notes at the rate of 1s. 3d. per milreis. It then suspended operations, having in deposit at that date 20,000,000l., the maximum fixed by law. On January 23, 1911, it recommenced operations, Congress having fixed the maximum deposit at 60,000,000l. at the exchange of 1s. 4d. per milreis. On February 17, 1914, it had gold to the value of 268,495,668 milreis (17,899,711l.).

At the end of 1911 the fiduciary circulation of Brazil was made up of 61·8 per cent. inconvertible and 38·2 per cent. convertible notes. The existence of the former is decreasing, while that of the latter is increasing rapidly.

At the end of November, 1913, the activities of the banks of Brazil totalled at 3,322,285 milreis. They held gold to the value of 179,142 milreis; their deposits amounted to 1,406,108 milreis and their reserve funds to 26,237 milreis.

The value of the currency milreis fluctuates; in 1900 the average rate of exchange was 9½d.; in 1905, 15½d.; in 1910, 16d.; in 1911-12, 16½d.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

#### MONEY.

The unit is 1 real (*pl.* reis); bronze coins, 20 and 40 reis (100 reis = 1½d.); nickel coins, 100, 200, and 400 reis (400 reis = 6½d.); silver, 500, 1,000, and 2,000 reis. The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* is of the par value of 2s. 2·934d. (practically 27d.).

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872; was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient measures are still partly employed. They are:—

|                            |   |   |   |   |                         |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| The <i>Libra</i>           | . | . | . | = | 1·012 lbs. avoirdupois. |
| " <i>Arroba</i>            | . | . | . | = | 32·38 " "               |
| " <i>Quintal</i>           | . | . | . | = | 129·54 " "              |
| " <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio) | . | . | . | = | 1 imperial bushel.      |
| " <i>Oitava</i>            | . | . | . | = | 55·34 grains.           |

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Eduardo Felix Simões dos Santos Lisboa (appointed May 16, 1913).

*Councillor of Legation.*—A. de Guerra-Duval.

*Secretaries.*—A. da Silva Gordo and Gustavo de Vianna Kelsh.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commander R. Varella Quadros.

*Military Attaché.*—Vacant.

*Consul-General in Liverpool.*—Sully José de Souza.

*Consul-General in London.*—F. Alves Vieira.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth,

Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Limerick, Manchester, Milfordhaven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Sir Lionel Carden, K.C.M.G., appointed April 16, 1914.

*Secretaries.*—M. A. Robertson and J. H. S. Birch.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceió, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manaus, Paranaguá and São Paulo.

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## BULGARIA.

## Reigning King.

**Ferdinand**, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the late Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orléans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887; assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated September 7, 1886. His election was confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers in March, 1896. Married (1) April 20, 1893, to Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma; (2) February 28, 1908, to Princess Eleonore of Reuss Köstritz.

*Children of the King* (all of first marriage).—(1) Prince *Boris*, born January 30, 1894 (heir-apparent); (2) Prince *Cyril*, born November 17, 1895; (3) Princess *Eudoxia*, born January 17, 1898; and (4) Princess *Nadejda*, born January 30, 1899.

The Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. The princely title is hereditary. In May 1893, the Grand Sobranje confirmed the title of "Royal Highness" to the Prince and his heir, and this style was recognised by the Porte and by Russia in April, 1896. On July 10, 1911, the Grand Sobranje confirmed the title of "King" (Czar). According to the Constitution the Sovereign must profess the Orthodox religion, excepting the case of the present King.

The civil list is fixed at 1,250,000 leva (francs), besides 830,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces, &c.

## Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence. The difficulty as to compensation to the Turkish Government in respect of railway claims was arranged by an understanding between the Turkish Government and the Oriental Railways Company, and the Powers have recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of "King of the Bulgarians" assumed by Prince Ferdinand.

Eastern Rumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy, with a Governor-General nominated by the Porte. On September 18, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed. On April 6, 1886, the Sultan agreed that the government of Eastern Rumelia should be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General.

On September 30, 1912, Bulgaria allied with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro commenced war on Turkey (First Balkan war), which was ended by the Treaty of London on May 30, 1913, by which Turkey ceded to the Allies all its European territory west of a line drawn from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean, and also Crete. The future of Albania,

the Aegean Islands, and Mount Athos was left to the decision of the Powers.

The Balkan League broke up almost immediately after the signing of the Treaty of London, owing to disagreements among the allies as to the division of the territory ceded to them, and on June 29, 1913, war broke out among the allies (second Balkan War). On July 10, 1913, Rumania intervened to impose peace on the allies and to exact for herself from Bulgaria an extension of her frontier. Peace came finally on August 10 (July 26 old style), 1913, by the Treaty of Bukarest, between Bulgaria on the one hand, and Rumania, Servia, Greece and Montenegro on the other.

By the treaty (see Introductory Tables) the Rumano-Bulgarian frontier starts from the Danube above Turtukai and ends on the Black Sea, south of Ekrene. The Serbo-Bulgarian frontier starts from the Partarica Mountain, continues along the old Turko-Bulgarian frontier and the watershed between the Varda and the Sturma (the upper valley of the Strummtza however, remaining Servian), and ends at the Mountain of the Belashitza. (See maps in this volume). The Greco-Bulgarian frontier starts on the crest of the Belashitza range and ends at the mouth of the River Nestor on the Aegean Sea.

On September 18, 1913, a treaty between Bulgaria and Turkey was signed by which the Turko-Bulgarian frontier was determined. The new frontier follows the course of the Maritza from its mouth to Mandra, where it crosses the railway and runs north and slightly west, passing close to Ortakeni, which remains Bulgarian. Thence the line goes to Lefke, almost due north of Mustapha Pasha. From Lefke the line runs to the nearest point of the old Turko-Bulgarian boundary, which is followed as far as the neighbourhood of Kaibilar. From Kaibilar it runs east to the mouth of the Resvaya at Sveti Stefan, with a slight deviation southward so as to leave the Malka Tirnovo district to Bulgaria.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, and June, 1911, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the Sobranje or National Assembly. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Those residing in the city where the National Assembly sits receive 15 leva (12s.) a day (including Sundays and holidays) during session; others, 20 leva (16s.) a day with travelling expenses. All over 30 years of age who can read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights, &c.) are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the King, when new elections must take place within two months. Laws passed by the Sobranje require the assent of the King. Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand Sobranje, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary Sobranje is elected, but with double the number of members.

Sobranje (elected March 10, 1914); 126 Ministerialists, 51 Agrarians, 21 Socialists, 31 Democrats, 9 Nationalists, 5 Radicals, 2 Zankovists.

The executive power is vested in a Council of eight Ministers nominated by the King. The present cabinet, first appointed July 20, 1913, and re-appointed January 5, 1914, is as follows:—

*Premier, Minister of the Interior, and Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim.*—M. Radoslavoff.

*Minister of Finance.*—M. Toncheff.

*Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of Education.*—M. Pecheff.

*Minister of War.*—General Boyadjieff.

*Minister of Commerce.*—M. Blakoff.

*Minister of Public Works.*—M. Dimcheff.

*Minister of Railways.*—M. Apostoloff.

### Area and Population.

The estimated area of Bulgaria (1914) is 43,305 English square miles, and the estimated population, 4,752,997. The territory abandoned to Rumania consists of 2,687 square miles, with a population of 286,000.

By a census taken on December 31, 1910, the population of the whole kingdom was ascertained to be 4,337,516 (2,206,691 males and 2,130,825 females), as against 4,035,575 (2,057,092 males and 1,978,483 females) in 1900. Bulgaria before 1913 was divided into 12 districts (including the 3 districts of Eastern Rumelia).

Area and population of districts, according to census of December 31, 1910:—

|                                       | Area      | Popula-<br>tion |                      | Area      | Popula-<br>tion |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
|                                       | sq. miles |                 |                      | sq. miles |                 |
| 1. Bourgas . . .                      | 5,409     | 351,508         | 8. Roussé (Rustchuk) | 2,135     | 406,309         |
| 2. Varna . . .                        | 2,554     | 329,612         | 9. Sophia . . .      | 1,832     | 481,598         |
| 3. Vidin . . .                        | 3,255     | 237,571         | 10. St. Zagora . . . | 6,540     | 442,969         |
| 4. Vratza . . .                       | 773       | 312,460         | 11. Tirnovo . . .    | 2,502     | 448,197         |
| 5. Kustendil . . .                    | 867       | 231,522         | 12. Choumen . . .    | 2,691     | 282,601         |
| 6. Plovdiv (Philippo-<br>polis) . . . | 3,238     | 447,309         | Total . . .          | 38,647    | 4,337,516       |
| 7. Pleven . . .                       | 1,851     | 365,868         |                      |           |                 |

The population, divided according to nationality, was as follows in 1910, 3,203,810 Bulgarians, 488,010 Turks, 75,773 Rumanians, 63,487 Greeks; 98,004 Gipsies, 37,663 Jews, 3,863 Germans, 3,275 Russians, and 61,690 of other nationalities. The present capital is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1910) of 102,812. The other principal towns, with population in 1910, are Philippopolis 47,981; Rustchuk, 36,255; Varna, 41,419; Shumla, 22,225; Slivno (Sliven), 50,598; Plevna (Pleven), 23,049.

The census returns of 1905 referring to callings (issued in 1912) shows the following distribution of the population:—Agriculture, 3,109,270 (1,552,240 men and 1,557,030 women); mining, 2,064 (1,348 men and 716 women); industry, 358,846 (200,775 men and 158,071 women); transport workers, 64,408 (34,170 men and 30,238 women); commerce, 165,806 (92,390 men and 73,416 women); public defence, 49,336; public service, 48,596 (26,767 men and 21,829 women); liberal professions, 78,566 (39,985 men and 38,581 women). Total, 1905, 4,035,575—2,057,092 men and 1,978,483 women.

The movement of population in the principality in five years has been:—

| Years | Marriages | Living births | Still-births | Deaths  | Surplus of births |
|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1907  | 40,849    | 181,138       | 1,092        | 93,295  | 87,843            |
| 1908  | 37,016    | 170,248       | 939          | 102,752 | 67,496            |
| 1909  | 38,927    | 172,571       | 1,547        | 113,208 | 59,368            |
| 1910  | —         | —             | —            | —       | —                 |
| 1911  | 41,868    | 176,909       | —            | 74,860  | —                 |

### Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox communion. The church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. There are 11 Eparchies or Bishopricks. The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c. Of the population in 1910, 3,643,951 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 602,101 were Mahomedans, 40,070 were Jews, 32,130 were Catholics, 12,270 Gregorian Armenians, 6,252 Protestants. The Mahomedans are mostly in the northern and eastern provinces.

There is a university at Sofia, with three faculties—History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, and Law. In 1911–12 it was attended by 2,260 students, of whom 217 were women, and there were 70 professors and lecturers.

In 1911–1912 the Bulgarian and other secondary schools were as shown in the following table. The non-Bulgarian schools were Turkish, Greek, Jewish, Armenian, American, French and German:—

| Description of Schools                 | Schools | Teachers |        | Pupils |        |
|----------------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                        |         | Male     | Female | Male   | Female |
| Gymnasias                              | 47      | 567      | 300    | 10,625 | 5,862  |
| Lower Middle Class                     | 316     | 2,111    | —      | 38,973 | 16,539 |
| Special Technical and<br>Other Schools | 155     | —        | —      | 4,749  | 4,744  |

In 1910–11 there were 4,674 elementary schools with 8,686 teachers and 453,592 pupils.

For education the State grants a yearly subvention which provides for half the cost (two-thirds in the case of the elementary schools), the remainder being provided in towns by the municipalities and in villages by the communal authorities. Education is free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years (8–12). The richer parents are, however, required to pay 2 leva (16s.) a year for each of their children attending the higher schools. There are free public libraries at Sofia, Philippopolis, Varna, and Rustchuk.

### Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 5 years were as follows (25 leva = £1):—

| —           | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913      |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|             | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Revenue     | 6,126,780 | 6,889,940 | 7,137,812 | 7,610,920 | 5,765,344 |
| Expenditure | 6,125,680 | 6,883,160 | 7,135,818 | 7,537,200 | 4,732,832 |

For 1912 and 1913 the chief sources of revenue were: direct taxes 1,593,640l.; indirect taxes, 2,743,600l. The chief branches of expenditure were Public Debt, 1,605,880l.; War, 1,620,000l.; Interior, 441,280l.; Instruction 996,640l.; Finance, 343,000l.; Public Works (including railways, posts and telegraphs), 1,360,120l.

Debt in 1914, 35,145,572l. as follows:—6 per cent. loan of 189 3,470,700l.; 5 per cent. loan of 1902, 4,064,200l.; 5 per cent. loan of 190

1 Including the expenditure for the war.

3,884,700l.; 4½ per cent. loan of 1907, 5,738,400l.; 4½ per cent. loan of 1909 (to the Russian Government), 3,271,976l.; 4½ per cent. loan of 1909, 3,978,000l.; the 6 per cent. loan of 1913, 1,200,000l., and treasury bonds, £9,537,596.

### Defence.

Service is universal and compulsory. Mahomedans are exempted, but like all others exempted, pay a tax. Service in the ranks commences at the age of 20, and is now for 2 years in the infantry, and for 3 years in the other arms. Reserve service is for 18 years in the infantry, and 16 years in the other arms. The reservists are liable to be called out for 3 weeks training annually.

After completion of his reserve service, the Bulgarian soldier passes to the Opolchenie (Territorial Army), serving in the first ban for 4 years (infantry), or 5 years (all other arms). Finally the men of all arms pass for 2 years to the second ban, thus completing a total service of 26 years.

At present the Bulgarian infantry is organised in 36 regiments of 2 battalions, each of 4 companies; and the artillery in 9 regiments of 2 divisions each of 3 batteries of 4 guns, 12 mountain batteries, and 3 battalions of fortress artillery. On mobilisation each infantry regiment expands to four battalions, and each artillery regiment forms a third division of 3 batteries. Further, from the large number of reservists of each regiment is formed a reserve regiment of 4 battalions, and a depot battalion.

There is one guard cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons, 4 line regiments of 4 squadrons, and 6 of 3 squadrons. On mobilisation, all regiments are raised to 4 squadrons and a depot squadron. There further are 3 battalions of pioneers, 1 railway battalion, 1 pontoon battalion, 1 telegraph battalion, etc.

The Opolchenie forms on mobilisation 36 battalions of the first ban, and 36 half-battalions of the second ban.

The reservists not required to complete the field units join the depots and are available to make good the waste of war.

Bulgaria is divided into 9 military districts, each of which supplies a complete division to the field army, besides a portion of the independent cavalry, fortress artillery and engineers, mountain artillery, etc., and of reserve troops. The strength of the divisions in peace (8 battalions, 6 batteries, etc.) is small; but in war, besides the expansion above mentioned, a third (reserve) brigade is added, enabling additional divisions to be created—there were fourteen mobilised in the summer of 1913. The peace strength of the Bulgarian army is about 3,900 officers and 56,000 all other ranks, but the field army amount to about 280,000 men besides line of communications, troops, &c.

The Bulgarian infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, calibre .315. Cavalry have the Mannlicher carbine. The field gun is the Schneider Q.F. gun of 7.5 cm. calibre. The mountain batteries are armed with the light Krupp 7.5 cm. Q.F. guns.

### Production and Industry.

Land is held in absolute freehold by the owners and there is a land tax. The communes hold pasture-land and wood-land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights.

About five-sevenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The total area of (old) Bulgaria comprised 23,797,000 acres, of which, in 1913, 8,212,649 acres were cultivated. Of the new area 986 sq. miles are cultivated land.

The acreage and yield of the principal crops for 3 years are shown as follows:—

|            | Acreage   |           |           | Produce in Cwts.    |                     |                     |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|            | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1910                | 1911                | 1912                |
| Wheat      | 2,689,079 | 2,762,470 | 2,767,635 | 22,626,386          | 25,865,144          | 34,142,321          |
| Barley     | 643,013   | 620,410   | 642,200   | 6,083,907           | 5,308,619           | 7,871,429           |
| Oats       | 488,687   | 446,569   | 895,200   | 8,081,639           | 2,976,654           | 3,443,750           |
| Rye        | 561,540   | 545,180   | 531,050   | 4,521,197           | 4,494,859           | 6,198,750           |
| Maize      | 1,510,449 | 1,560,879 | 1,005,500 | 14,176,301          | 15,291,080          | 27,550,000          |
| Rice       | 8,089     | 5,728     | 7,410     | 91,403              | 59,506              | 59,086              |
| Potatoes   | 7,059     | 7,803     | —         | 11,555 <sup>1</sup> | 13,643 <sup>1</sup> | —                   |
| Sugar Beet | 8,715     | 7,328     | 7,410     | 31,270 <sup>1</sup> | 64,128 <sup>1</sup> | 44,277 <sup>1</sup> |
| Tobacco    | 10,239    | 29,944    | 26,182    | 124,463             | 809,524             | 157,429             |

<sup>1</sup> Tons.

In 1905 there were in Bulgaria 8,081,816 sheep, 1,370,201 goats, 2,167,275 head of cattle, and 463,241 pigs, 536,616 horses, 124,216 asses, and 11,823 mules.

All minerals belong by law to the State. Besides the coal mines at Pernik, worked by the Government, coal of good quality has also been found in Balkans near Trevna, and several working concessions have been granted. About 1,000,000 cubic metres of stone are quarried annually. Iron is found in large quantities; gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper also exist in the country. The chief manufactures are woollen goods, cottons, cord, and cigarettes.

### Commerce.

The foreign trade follows three main routes:—The Black Sea, the Danube, and the mainland railway.

Imports and exports:—

|         | 1907        | 1908        | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports | £ 4,987,560 | £ 5,206,025 | £ 6,417,185 | £ 7,094,268 | £ 7,973,792 | £ 8,524,408 |
| Exports | 5,026,790   | 4,404,280   | 4,457,347   | 5,162,088   | 7,885,356   | 6,257,264   |

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1911 and 1912:—

| Country         | Imports     |             | Country         | Exports   |           |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | 1911        | 1912        |                 | 1911      | 1912      |
| U. Kingdom      | £ 1,201,372 | £ 1,270,852 | U. Kingdom      | £ 960,460 | £ 656,356 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,923,624   | 2,056,182   | Austria-Hungary | 422,688   | 620,912   |
| Belgium         | 201,892     | 253,330     | Belgium         | 2,151,580 | 1,673,712 |
| Germany         | 1,593,463   | 1,741,048   | France          | 444,760   | 303,728   |
| France          | 997,080     | 599,932     | Germany         | 916,430   | 983,352   |
| Italy           | 364,732     | 529,484     | Turkey          | 1,168,396 | 680,932   |
| Turkey          | 639,444     | 543,656     | Greece          | 505,984   | 335,304   |
| Other countries | 1,047,180   | 1,547,924   | Other countries | 806,018   | 1,002,968 |
| Total           | 7,973,792   | 8,524,408   | Total           | 7,885,356 | 6,257,264 |

The chief imports in 1912 were: cattle, 117,288 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cereals, 116,692 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; building timber, 557,988 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; machinery, implements, &c., 1,051,836 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; textiles, 2,737,276 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; hides, skins, leather, &c., 529,004 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The chief articles of export were: wheat, 1,787,904 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; maize, 295,924 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; live stock, 70,168 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; silk cocoons, 56,788 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; hides, skins, &c., 107,044 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; attar of roses, 464,828 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Other exports are fruit, timber, and tobacco.

A commercial Convention, specifying maximum rates of duties leviable on British imports into Bulgaria, fixing the dues leviable on merchandise, &c., landed at Bulgarian ports, and providing for the most favoured nation treatment between Bulgaria and Great Britain, was signed at Sofia on December 9, 1905.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

|                                 | 1908     | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Imports from Bulgaria into U.K. | £ 83,093 | £ 118,040 | £ 139,552 | £ 317,086 | £ 491,484 |
| Exports to Bulgaria from U.K.   | 658,618  | 856,734   | 707,692   | 940,993   | 1,002,423 |

### Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the ports of Bulgaria in 1911 was 18,818 of 4,951,452 tons, and 18,792 of 4,934,559 cleared. The chief ports are Varna and Bourgas on the Black Sea, and Rustchuk, Sistor, Vidin on the Danube.

In 1913, Bulgaria (including Eastern Rumelia) had 1,384 miles of railway open, and 239 miles under construction. Railways connect Sofia with the general European system. New railways are being planned to link the Danube and the Aegean. One is to be 110 miles long and Portolagos will be the terminus at the sea. The other will be a shorter line from Kayadjik to the Stara-Zagora-Philippopolis railway. There were, in 1911, 4,043 miles of State telegraph lines with 9,435 miles of wire and 374 telegraph offices; the messages in 1911 were 2,165,683. There were, in 1911, 32 telephone systems with 1,383 miles of line and 7,297 miles of wire. There were 2,245 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried in 1911 was 79,896,000.

### Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Varna, Bourgas, Tirnovo and 59 agencies in the different towns of Bulgaria; its capital is 20,000,000 leva, provided by the State with a reserve fund of, 1911, 7,323,671, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. The latter were issued for the first time in December, 1899; in September, 1913, the note issue amounted to 165,958,000 gold, and 22,783,000 silver. Three foreign banks, one German (Banque de Crédit, capital 9,000,000 frs.), one Austro-Hungarian (Banque Balkanique, capital 4,000,000 frs.), and the other French (Banque Générale de Bulgarie, capital 2,000,000 frs.) have been founded, having their headquarters at Sofia and branches at Varna, Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Bourgas. There is a State Agricultural Bank for making advances on personal security, with an aggregate capital of 45,450,340 leva on December 31, 1913, and power to borrow from the National Bank. There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lev, and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (francs);

nickel coins of 2½, 5, 10, and 20 stotinki (centimes); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF BULGARIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister*—M. Michel Madjaroff (February, 1912).

*First Secretary*—M. Constantin C. Mincoff.

*Third Secretary*—N. G. Yankoloff.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BULGARIA.

*Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and Consul-General*.—Sir Henry G. O. Bax-Ironside, K.C.M.G.

*Secretary*.—W. E. O'Reilly.

*Military Attaché*.—Lt.-Col. E. A. Plunket.

*Vice-Consul*.—W. B. Heard.

*Hon. Attaché*.—K. E. Digby.

There are Vice-Consuls at Philippopolis and Varna, and Consular Agents at Burgas and Rustchuk.

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## CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation on May 25, 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 37 members popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies composed of 118 members chosen directly by departments for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15,000; the present number of deputies was determined in 1910 on the basis of the census results of 1905. Both bodies are chosen by the same electors. Electors must be 21 years of age, and able to read and write. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto; a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a Presidency, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year.

*President of the Republic*.—Señor Dr. Ramon Barros Luco, assumed office December 23, 1910.

The salary of the President is fixed at 1,384L., with 923L. for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress, and a Cabinet or Ministry divided into six departments, viz., Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Public Instruction, Finance, Defence, Industry and Public Works.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendentes*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 9 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

### Area and Population.

The Republic is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 78 departments, and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into 865 sub-delegations and 3,068 districts.

In 1884 the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna were ceded to Chile by

Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plébiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. The provinces, however, are still occupied by Chile.

Area and population of the provinces at the end of 1911:—

| Provinces   | Area :<br>Sq. Miles | Popula-<br>tion 1911 | Pop.<br>per Sq.<br>Mile | Provinces    | Area :<br>Sq. Miles | Popula-<br>tion 1911 | Pop.<br>per sq<br>Mile |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Tacna .     | 9,248               | 48,654               | 5.1                     | Ñuble .      | 3,406               | 171,047              | 48.8                   |
| Tarapacá .  | 18,125              | 117,922              | 6.1                     | Concepción . | 3,560               | 227,782              | 66.7                   |
| Antofagasta | 46,597              | 120,522              | 2.6                     | Arauco .     | 2,446               | 62,495               | 25.2                   |
| Atacama .   | 30,720              | 65,495               | 2.1                     | Biobío .     | 5,245               | 101,329              | 18.7                   |
| Cochimbo .  | 13,457              | 179,982              | 13.0                    | Malleco .    | 2,973               | 114,093              | 38.8                   |
| Aconcagua   | 5,485               | 134,136              | 23.9                    | Cautín .     | 5,830               | 164,396              | 28.1                   |
| Valparaíso  | 1,953               | 305,375              | 144.3                   | Valdivia .   | 8,352               | 136,441              | 13.7                   |
| Santiago .  | 5,663               | 556,601              | 91.4                    | Llanquihué . | 85,390              | 116,094              | 2.9                    |
| O'Higgins . | 2,289               | 94,888               | 40.3                    | Chiloé .     | 8,580               | 92,665               | 10.4                   |
| Colchagua   | 3,855               | 159,548              | 41.3                    | Magallanes   |                     |                      |                        |
| Curicó .    | 2,978               | 108,455              | 36.0                    | ter .        | 66,174              | 24,009               | 0.3                    |
| Talca .     | 3,839               | 132,982              | 33.9                    |              |                     |                      |                        |
| Maule .     | 2,474               | 117,324              | 44.6                    |              |                     |                      |                        |
| Linares .   | 3,941               | 112,566              | 27.7                    | Total .      | 292,580             | 3,459,951            | 11.1                   |

Many islands to the north, west, and south, belong to Chile. The coast line is about 2,485 miles in length.

In 1885 the population numbered 2,527,320; in 1895, 2,712,145; in 1905, 3,399,928. In 1907 (last census), 3,249,279 (1,624,221 males and 1,625,058 females).

The population of the principal towns in 1910 was:—Santiago, 332,724; Valparaíso, 179,815; Concepción, 55,554; Iquique, 44,171; Talca, 38,040; Chillán, 42,500; Antofagasta, 32,496; Viña del Mar, 26,262; Curicó, 18,313; Temuco, 16,037; la Serena, 24,425; Talcahuano, 16,261; Valdivia, 17,681. The great majority of the population is of European origin. The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches, the *Fuegians*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego; the *Araucans* (101,118) in the valleys or on the western slopes of the Andes; the *Changos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers.

Births, marriages, and deaths, exclusive of still births:—

| Year | Births  | Marriages | Deaths  | Surplus of Births |
|------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| 1908 | 129,733 | 21,483    | 104,226 | 25,507            |
| 1909 | 129,333 | 19,637    | 104,707 | 24,626            |
| 1910 | 130,052 | 19,326    | 106,073 | 23,979            |
| 1911 | 133,468 | 19,184    | 107,837 | 25,631            |
| 1912 | 135,255 | 21,298    | 104,295 | 30,960            |

Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government. The number of immigrants in 1910 was 2,543; in 1911, 1,711. Colonies (agricultural settlements) are encouraged, and their number and importance are increasing.

### Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. There is one archbishop (Santiago), three bishops, and two vicars apostolic.

### Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, but is not compulsory. It was organized on January 9th, 1879. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, the other a Catholic university) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. In the State University the branches included are theology, law, and political science, medicine and pharmacy, physical and mathematical sciences, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts. In 1911, in the 2 Universities there were 2,685 matriculated students studying law, mathematics, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and nursing. In the same year 41 *liceos* for boys and 36 for girls had 1,033 teachers and 20,329 matriculated students (12,052 males and 8,277 females). There are 15 normal schools with 262 teachers and 2,322 students, besides one belonging to the Archbishopric with 74 students. There are many institutions for technical instruction. The Agricultural Institute has 94 students and there are 6 other schools for different agricultural subjects. There are mining schools at La Serena, Santiago, and Copiapó. Ten commercial schools have 2,296 pupils. There are schools of industry, of design, of electric work, of hygienic work, of mechanics, of modelling. Among the professional schools are 29 for girls with 236 teachers and 4,084 students. The Society for the Development of the Textile Industries maintains 14 schools with 902 pupils. There were in 1912, 2,947 public primary schools with 287,116 pupils, an average attendance of 169,744, and 4,829 teachers. In addition the private schools receiving assistance from the Government had 36,577 scholars, and those receiving no assistance had 30,385 teachers. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind and public museums. The National Library contains 135,494 volumes. The cost of maintaining the public primary schools in 1910 was 7,317,885 pesos.

There are 254 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 63 dailies and 113 weeklies.

### Justice, Crime, Pauperism.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, seven Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, Tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. In 1911, 515 children (439 boys and 176 girls) were sent to the 2 correctional schools; 50,119 offenders (7,845 women) were sent to prison; 1,429 criminals were sent to houses of correction (*presidios*); and 285 men were sent to the 2 penitentiaries.

At 98 hospitals in Chile in 1911, there were admitted 99,070 patients; on December 31, there were 7,606 in hospital; at the imbecile asylum at the end of 1911 there were 5,525 patients.

### Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from nitrate duties, customs duties, the alcohol tax, the railways, post office, &c., while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.



In recent years the revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) in gold and in currency pesos was as follows (gold pesos = 18*d.*):—

| Years             | Revenue     |             | Expenditure |             |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | Gold        | Currency    | Gold        | Currency    |
| 1910              | 120,770,518 | 286,453,943 | 120,770,518 | 286,453,943 |
| 1911              | 306,873,898 | 309,914,900 | 291,715,888 | 335,750,515 |
| 1912              | 321,735,280 | 296,440,635 | 321,735,280 | 328,739,527 |
| 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 52,732,116  | 257,916,444 | 54,083,120  | 274,343,789 |

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

The budget for 1914 (in pounds sterling) was as follows:—

| Receipts                    | Amount     | Expenditures            | Amount     |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
|                             | £          |                         | £          |
| Import duties . . .         | 2,322,600  | Interior . . .          | 1,981,939  |
| Parcel post . . .           | 88,480     | Foreign Affairs, Public |            |
| Import of cattle . .        | 132,720    | Worship, & Colonization | 306,119    |
| Gold premium (65 per cent.) | 1,513,008  | Justice . . .           | 486,242    |
| Discharge and surcharge     | 269,864    | Instruction . . .       | 1,753,375  |
| Stamps and stamped paper    | 199,080    | Treasury . . .          | 3,665,877  |
| Alcohol and tobacco tax     | 530,880    | War . . .               | 1,791,720  |
| Posts and telegraphs .      | 309,680    | Navy . . .              | 1,495,312  |
| Railways . . .              | 3,390,996  | Industry & Public Works | 1,132,544  |
| Treasury receipts . .       | 232,039    | Railways . . .          | 3,538,871  |
| Nitrate export duties .     | 6,786,628  | Total . . .             | 16,152,001 |
| Sale of nitrate lands .     | 583,968    | Excess of receipts over |            |
| All other . . .             | 449,036    | expenditures . . .      | 656,978    |
| Total . . .                 | 16,808,979 | Total . . .             | 16,808,979 |

In 1913 the customs revenue was 158,095,630 gold pesos and 2,314,722 paper. On January 1, 1913, the external debt amounted to 34,497,760*l.* The internal debt amounted to 5,916,700 pesos gold (181,203,570 pesos currency).

### Defence.

The Chilean Army is a national militia in which all able-bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 18th to the 45th year, inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for one year. And they afterwards serve for 9 years in the reserve of the active army. After that they belong till completion of their 45th year to the second reserve. The latter is organised as a second-line army.

Chile is divided into 4 zones, or military districts, each of which furnishes a complete division on mobilisation. There are 48 battalions of infantry, 8 regiments of cavalry, 2 batteries of horse artillery, 32 batteries of field artillery, 8 batteries of mountain artillery, 2 battalions of fortress artillery, and 8 battalions of engineers. The total strength of the active army is 1,200 officers and 26,000 men.

The infantry are armed with the Chilean Mauser rifle (1895), calibre 7 mm., and the cavalry have a carbine of similar pattern. The field artillery are armed with Q.F. Krupp guns.

Military budget for 1913 was 1,824,000*l.* The peace establishment for 1912 was fixed at 19,360 and 1,737 gendarmes. The principal vessels of the Chilean fleet are as follows:—

| Name                       | Launched | Displacement, Tons | Extreme Armouring, Inches | Main Armament        | Torpedo Tubes | Indicated Horse-Power | Nominal Speed |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| <i>Pre-Dreadnoughts.</i>   |          |                    |                           |                      |               |                       |               |
| Capitan Prat . . .         | 1890     | 6,966              | 12                        | 6 9/4-in.; 8 4/7-in. | 4             | 12,000                | 18.3          |
| <i>Dreadnoughts.</i>       |          |                    |                           |                      |               |                       |               |
| Almirante Latorre 1913     |          | 28,600             | —                         | 10 14-in.; 12 6-in.  | 4             | 37,000                | 23            |
| Almirante Cochrane 1914    |          |                    |                           |                      |               |                       |               |
| <i>Armoured Cruisers.</i>  |          |                    |                           |                      |               |                       |               |
| Esmeralda . . .            | 1896     | 7,030              | 6                         | 2 8-in.; 16 6-in.    | 3             | 18,000                | 23.0          |
| O'Higgins . . .            | 1896     | 8,500              | 7                         | 4 8-in.; 10 6-in.    | 3             | 10,000                | 21.2          |
| <i>Protected Cruisers.</i> |          |                    |                           |                      |               |                       |               |
| Blanco Encalada . .        | 1893     | 4,420              | —                         | 2 8-in.; 10 6-in.    | 5             | 14,500                | 22.0          |
| Pres. Errazuriz . .        | 1890     | 2,080              | —                         | 4 6-in.              | 3             | 5,400                 | 19.0          |
| Chacabuco . . .            | 1898     | 4,300              | —                         | 2 8-in.; 10 4/7 in.  | 5             | 15,000                | 24.0          |

There are also 3 torpedo gunboats, 13 destroyers, 5 modern torpedo boats, and 2 submarines. Also a mine ship, and a hospital ship. Total strength of navy, 6,084 officers and men.

### Agriculture and Industry.

There are three zones in Chile—the arid zone in the north, the agricultural zone in the centre, and the forest zone in the south. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. The principal crops of the harvest for 3 years are shown as follows:—

|               | Acreage   |         |           | Produce in Cwts. |            |            |
|---------------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------|
|               | 1909-10   | 1910-11 | 1911-12   | 1909-10          | 1910-11    | 1911-12    |
| Wheat . . .   | 1,094,622 | 897,373 | 1,024,751 | 18,946,006       | 8,540,709  | 11,081,880 |
| Barley . . .  | 109,377   | 84,704  | 103,434   | 2,036,754        | 1,447,597  | 1,392,971  |
| Oats . . .    | 61,498    | 58,196  | 69,031    | 969,553          | 581,430    | 965,531    |
| Maize . . .   | 67,283    | 45,747  | 56,232    | 395,349          | 610,443    | 763,084    |
| Beans . . .   | 89,355    | 72,196  | 90,301    | 862,394          | 728,627    | 893,923    |
| Peas . . .    | 5,444     | 4,404   | 4,572     | 23,744           | 17,673     | 20,336     |
| Lentils . . . | 1,009     | 1,334   | 1,235     | 9,367            | 7,588      | 12,427     |
| Potatoes . .  | 69,439    | 67,913  | 65,880    | 273,686          | 199,226    | 255,572    |
| Vines . . .   | —         | 120,421 | 140,249   | —                | 29,293,636 | 43,216,362 |

<sup>1</sup> Tons.

<sup>2</sup> Gallons of wine.

On December 31, 1912, the live stock of Chile comprised 415,000 horses and mules, 1,640,322 oxen, 3,537,738 sheep, and 159,000 pigs.

Dairy farms and the production of butter and cheese are on the increase. In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep-farming. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest being found in the provinces of Valdivia (1,885,406 acres), Llanquihue (1,406,024 acres),

and Chiloé (1,188,572 acres). The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacá.

The number of work-people employed in mineral workings in 1912 was 79,514, of whom 47,800 worked at nitrate of soda workings, 8,705 at coal mines, and 14,772 at metalliferous mines.

The metals obtained were gold (1,200 ozs. in 1912; 12,950 ozs. in 1903), silver, copper, cobalt, and manganese; the non-metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur, and guano. Iron-ore deposits are found in the province of Coquimbo, estimated at over 200,000,000 tons. All the coal mines of Chile are situated south of Valparaíso, the principal districts being Lota and Coronel, with others of less importance in Concepcion Bay and its neighbourhood. The value of mineral output in 1910 was 22,527,927; in 1911, 24,880,000. (nitrate alone, 20,320,000.); and in 1912, 27,949,708 (nitrate alone, 22,327,956).

Production and exportation of nitrate in recent years are stated as follows:—

| Years | Production  | Exported    | Years | Production  | Exported    |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
|       | Metric tons | Metric tons |       | Metric tons | Metric tons |
| 1907  | 1,816,080   | 1,656,085   | 1910  | 2,465,415   | 2,385,941   |
| 1908  | 1,970,974   | 2,050,941   | 1911  | 2,521,023   | 2,449,515   |
| 1909  | 2,110,961   | 2,134,858   | 1912  | 2,585,820   | 2,493,082   |

The more important of the industries of Chile (after the chemical and metallurgical) are those concerned with the manufacture or preparation of food substances, beverages (beer, wine, spirits), textiles, clothing, leather, wood-work (including furniture and carriages of various sorts), pottery. In 1911 there were 5,722 factories employing 74,618 people, of which 17,037 were women and 6,057 children.

The oyster beds of Quetalmaure are said to cover 276 acres, from which 40,000 sacks of oysters were taken during 1912.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports) (special trade, including bullion and specie) (1 peso = 18d.) :—

| —       | 1908       | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|         | £          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports | 20,044,812 | 19,656,207 | 22,311,427 | 26,174,277 | 25,084,107 |
| Exports | 28,570,556 | 22,982,248 | 24,662,038 | 25,455,702 | 28,742,095 |

The following table shows the principal imports and exports for 1912 (1 peso = 18d.) :—

| Imports                 | Value      | Exports             | Value       |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|
|                         | Gold pesos |                     | Gold pesos  |
| Cottons and Woollens    | 77,976,164 | Minerals            | 336,067,787 |
| Coal and other Minerals | 53,140,916 | Vegetable products  | 19,835,763  |
| Oil, &c.                | 48,965,675 | Industrial articles | 7,795,831   |
| Machinery               | 48,379,947 | Animal products     | 20,769,760  |
| Paper materials         | 9,108,514  | Live animals        | 237,053     |
| Animal products         | 28,533,580 |                     |             |
| Chemicals               | 7,200,324  |                     |             |

Foreign trade of Chile (in gold pesos each equal to 18d.) :—

| Imports from  | 1911        | 1912        | Exports to    | 1911        | 1912        |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Great Britain | 111,767,889 | 105,751,459 | Great Britain | 145,913,102 | 150,966,163 |
| Germany       | 89,578,552  | 90,928,960  | Germany       | 71,780,194  | 76,87,617   |
| United States | 43,221,833  | 46,044,771  | United States | 53,566,989  | 67,163,193  |
| Argentina     | 21,410,343  | 11,238,238  | France        | 18,06,983   | 21,009,780  |
| Peru          | 20,343,731  | 13,198,441  | Belgium       | 9,531,591   | 12,132,767  |
| France        | 18,990,996  | 19,893,317  | Netherlands   | 9,429,511   | 11,004,240  |
| Belgium       | 10,567,088  | 8,555,204   | Spain         | 5,511,370   | 5,025,005   |
| Italy         | 8,681,239   | 8,246,002   | Argentina     | 3,284,006   | 3,093,317   |
| India         | 6,104,645   | 9,114,199   | Peru          | 1,074,477   | 2,501,892   |
| Australia     | 6,056,240   | 8,273,280   | Italy         | 979,371     | 1,088,983   |

The foreign trade is distributed over about 15 ports, the principal of which are Iquique, Valparaíso, Pisagua, Coquimbo, Coronel, Talcahuano, Corral, and Antofagasta.

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia) :—

| Imports    | 1911      | 1912      | Exports   | 1911      | 1912      |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|            | £         | £         |           | £         | £         |
| Nitrate    | 1,157,223 | 1,175,608 | Cottons   | 1,400,688 | 1,495,850 |
| Copper     | 450,152   | 645,210   | Woollens  | 716,496   | 709,813   |
| Copper ore | 428,637   | 450,778   | Ironwork  | 919,815   | 803,806   |
| Tin ore    | 298,501   | 430,534   | Coal      | 594,315   | 562,225   |
| Wool       | 669,445   | 668,804   | Machinery | 639,465   | 607,117   |
|            |           |           | New ships | 41,780    | 25,694    |

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years :—

| —                          | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913      |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                            | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports from Chile to U.K. | 5,508,589 | 5,181,737 | 4,336,378 | 4,982,183 | 5,315,000 |
| Exports to Chile from U.K. | 4,632,022 | 5,479,556 | 6,139,419 | 6,159,156 | 6,010,000 |

### Shipping and Navigation

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, in 1912, of 83 steamers of 51,167 tons net and 66 sailing vessels of 31,903 tons net. The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in 1912 was as follows:—Entered, 14,110 steam vessels of 26,227,203 tons, and 1,018 sailing vessels of 1,298,978 tons; cleared, 14,100 steam vessels of 26,214,008 tons, and 965 sailing vessels of 1,382,363 tons. Of the total entered, 4,344 steamers of 12,409,125 tons, and of those that cleared, 4,329 of 12,322,575 tons, were British.

The Chilean 'South American Steamboat Company,' with 12 steamers for general navigation and 7 for river navigation, receives an annual subvention. The vessels of the company ply between South American Pacific ports, but do not now go to San Francisco or California. Other steamship

lines on the coast are those of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), with 43 steamers, and the lines of 6 other British companies, the Kosmos Steamship Company (German), and the Roland line (German), the Italian Lloyd del Pacifico has begun a service between Genoa and Chilean ports.

### Communications.

In 1910 there were in Chile 15,000 miles of public road, and 672 miles of navigable river.

In 1912 the total length of railway lines open for traffic was 6,738 English miles, of which 2,393 belonged to the State. Mileage under construction, 1,337. Number of passengers carried (1912), 12,187,807. The trans-Andine railway has been completed by a line from Los Andes to the summit of the Cordillera, joining one of the same gauge (1 metre) from Mendoza. The Arica to La Paz railway was opened on Aug. 6, 1912. It has a length of 266 miles, of which 127 are in Chile and 139 in Bolivia. The cost was 2,450,000L. Progress is being made with the "Longitudinal Railway," which will eventually traverse the whole length of the country from the nitrate ports in the north to the Government Central Railway at Caldera, and along the main line as far as Puerto Montt.

The post-office in 1912 dispatched 73,482,245 postal packets, of which 4,494,895 were sent abroad. There were 1,104 post-offices, besides letter boxes. Revenue (1911-12), 3,426,946 pesos gold; expenditure, 4,269,950 pesos gold.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1910 was 22,334 miles, of which 16,513 miles belonged to the State. In 1911 there were 367 telegraph offices; 2,225,000 messages were sent. The Telephone and railway companies have 8,000 miles of telephone line.

Work has progressed on the several wireless stations now under construction along this coast, which with those now completed will form a chain composed of Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, and Punta Arenas. A wireless station is also being erected on the Juan Fernandez Islands, about 400 miles west and south of Valparaiso. All these stations were expected to be completed before the end of 1913.

### Money and Credit.

In 1912 a law was promulgated establishing a Bank of Issue (Caja de Emission). There are a number of joint-stock banks of issue with agencies in Chile. Their joint capital amounted on September 30, 1911, to 183,199,628 pesos, and their reserve funds to 44,145,074 pesos. The largest of the banks is the Bank of Chile with a paid-up capital of 30,000,000 pesos. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. Several savings banks are established in the large towns. The 19 principal ones contained on July 1, 1912, deposits to the amount of 2,103,668L. The public savings banks number 72, and on January 1, 1913, had 301,353 depositors, and £1,683,699.

The currency is mostly paper; the time fixed for the conversion of legal tender paper money has been deferred till January 1, 1915. Under the law which came into force on September 12, 1907, the President in 1907 issued 30,000,000 pesos in legal tender paper money. The paper peso in 1912 fluctuated between the value of 10½d. and 9½d.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows:—Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10-peso gold piece weighs 5.99103 grammes .916 fine and herefore contains 5.49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the peso, weighing 20 grammes, .400 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 5 of nickel) are the *centavo* and 2½-, 2-, and ½-centavo pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a condor or the (uncoined) gold peso, of the value of 1s. 6d. Its use is obligatory in transactions with the Customs Department of the Government; it serves, too, as the basis of perhaps the larger half of the trade in imported merchandise, though the actual gold coin is not in these cases usually tendered. A forced paper currency is in general use, the paper peso varying considerably in relative value, and representing (1913) about 10½d. The English sovereign has a legal value of 13½ pesos.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Agustin Edwards.

*First Secretary*.—Enrique Cnevas.

*Second Secretaries*.—Ricardo Pepper and Dario Ovalle.

*Financial Attaché*.—Luis Waddington.

*Attachés*.—Julio Bittencourt, Horacio Sandford, and Santiago Monk.

*Consul in London*.—Vicente Echeverria Lariain.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Nottingham, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

*Envoy and Minister*.—F. W. Stronge.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain H. S. Grant, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut.-Col. Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart.

*British Consul-General* at Valparaiso.—A. Maclean.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (C.), Antofagasta (C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C.), Lota, Junin (V.C.), Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, Tomé.

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## CHINA

(CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO.)

## Government.

On February 12, 1912, China, the oldest of Monarchies, became a Republic. The Chinese Imperial family was of Manchu origin, dating from 1644, and was styled *Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao* ('Great Pure Dynasty'). The last Emperor, P'u-yi, was the tenth of the line; but the official genealogy is carried back six generations earlier than the real founder, and P'u-yi's will be the sixteenth name in the canonized series of *Ta Ch'ing* Emperors. He was born on February 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle the Emperor Tsai t'ien on November 14, 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912. He retains the title of Manchu Emperor, but with his death the title will cease. For account of the Revolution of 1911, see *STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1912, pp. 699-701.

The Government is composed of a President, a Vice-President, a Senate, (*T'san-Yi-Yuan*) of 274 members who serve for 6 years (one-third of the members retiring every two years) elected by the various Provincial Assemblies and Electoral Colleges, and a House of Representatives (*Chung-Yi-Yuan*) of 596 members, who serve for three years, the number for each province, Tibet, Kokonor and Mongolia being proportional to the estimated population, one representative being elected for each 800,000 of the population. Male citizens are eligible to vote if they are 21 years of age or older and if they possess any of the following qualifications: (a) payment of direct tax of 2 dollars per annum or over, (b) possession of immovable property of the value 500 dollars or over, (c) graduate of an elementary or higher school, (d) possession of an education equivalent to (c). Opium smokers are disqualified. The administration is carried on by the following Ministries:—(1) Foreign Affairs (*Wai Chiao Pu*). (2) Interior. (3) Finance. (4) Education. (5) War. (6) Marine. (7) Agriculture and Commerce. (8) Communications, and (9) Justice. The affairs of Mongolia and Tibet, formerly under the control of the Ministry of the Colonies, are now under the 'Department for Mongolia and Tibet.'

*President of the Republic.*—Yuan Shih-K'ai (Honan), elected October 6, 1913; inaugurated October 10, 1913. The Presidential Term is 5 years. The President can be re-elected but for one other term only. Three months prior to the expiration of the term the new President will be elected.

*Vice-President.*—Li Yuan-Hung (Hupeh), resides at Peking, elected October 7, 1913.

Parliament met on April 8, 1913. The Committee for drafting the Constitution consisting of 60 members, 30 appointed from each house, met on July 21; the draft constitution of 113 articles was completed and passed on October 25, 1913. A constitutional struggle broke out between the President and Parliament to determine the powers of the President which are regarded as unduly restricted in the draft constitution; on January 11th, 1914, the President formally dissolved Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies, and has taken all power into his own hands (April, 1914).

A Presidential Mandate issued November 5, 1913, ordered the dissolution within 3 days of the political party *Kuo Min Tang* and the expulsion from Parliament of its members on the ground that the Party were wilfully obstructing the Government and were in rebellious relations with the Revo-

lutionary leaders who led the insurrection in the Yangtse valley in the summer. In the Senate 130 members and in the House of Representatives, 180 members, were thus unseated.

The Cabinet (*Kuo Wu Yuan*) is composed of the Premier, the heads of the various Ministries and the Vice-President, who is also Chief of the General Staff. On August 1, 1912, Dr. G. E. Morrison was appointed Political Adviser to the President of the Republic. Other Foreign Advisers have since been appointed, namely:—

Legal, Prof. F. J. Goodnow (American); Constitutional, Prof. Nagao Ariga (Japanese); Military, Colonel Brissaud-Desmillets (French); Colonel Banzai (Japanese), Major von Dinkelmann (German); Police, Colonel C. D. Bruce (British), M. G. Passeri (Italian), Dr. Arnhold (German); Railways, Dr. S. Hirai (Japanese); Technical, Herr G. Baur (German); Telegraphs, M. Eriksen (Dane); Foreign Office Legal Adviser, M. H. de Codd (Belgian); Mongolian Affairs, M. F. A. Larson (Swede); and in connection with Quintuple Loan, Sir Richard Dane (British), Herr von Strauch (German), and M. N. Konovaloff (Russian); Accounts, M. H. Mazot (French), and Herr H. Pfeiffer (German).

The following are the members of the Cabinet (February, 1914):—

*Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Sun Pao-ch'i (Chekiang).

*Minister of Finance.*—Chow Tzu-ch'i (Shantung).

*Minister of Education.*—Yen Hsiu (Chihli).

*Minister of War.*—Chow Tzu-ch'i (Shantung).

*Minister of Justice.*—Chang Tsung-hsiang (Chekiang).

*Minister of the Interior.*—Chu Ch'i-ch'ien (Kweichow).

*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.*—Chang Ch'ien (Kiangsu).

*Minister of Communications.*—Chu Ch'i-ch'ien (Kweichow).

*Minister of Marine.*—Liu Kuan-hsiung (Fukien).

Considerable discussion as to the seat of Government has resulted in the retention of Peking as the capital. The Government has been recognised by all the Powers (October 10, 1913).

The Republic has adopted a new flag on which the old yellow dragon has been replaced by five stripes—crimson, yellow, white, blue and black—to denote the five races comprised in the Chinese people, Mongol, Chinese, Manchu, Turki (Mohammedan natives of Chinese Turkestan), and Tibetan.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the monarchy each of the 22 provinces was ruled by a Viceroy placed over one, two, or three provinces, or by a Governor over a single province, either under a Viceroy or depending directly on the central government. There were thus 9 Viceroys and 3 Governors equal in rank to Viceroys. Each Viceroy or Governor was assisted by various other high officials, such as the Treasurer, the Judicial Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Education. In August, 1910, in addition, a Commissioner for Foreign Affairs was appointed to each of the more important provinces, to rank immediately after the Treasurer—a step which marked the growing importance of foreign relations in Chinese eyes. Each province was subdivided into prefectures ruled by prefects, and each prefecture into districts, each with a district magistrate. Two or more prefectures were united into a tao, or circuit, the official at the head of which being called a Taotai. Each town and village had also its unofficial governing body of 'gentry.' An Edict of July 22, 1908, instituted Provincial Assemblies, and the first meetings were held on October 14, 1909.

Under the Republic a new system of Provincial Government is gradually being evolved and the measure of autonomy permitted to such province is being adjusted with the Central Government. For some time after the outbreak of the Revolution many of the Provinces exercised almost complete autonomy, but gradually an accord is being effected with the Central Government and the authority of the Central Government is being more willingly recognised. Actually each of the 22 Provinces is under a *Tutuh* or Military Governor appointed by the Central Government. Under the old régime no official could hold office in his native province; now in nearly every instance the *Tutuh* is a native of the province. Next in authority to the *Tutuh* is the Civil Commissioner, who is also in nearly every case a native of the province. There is increasing determination to separate civil and military authority. (Actually in the 22 Provinces, 15 of the *Tutuh*s and 20 of the Civil Commissioners are natives of the Province in which they hold office.) In addition to the *Tutuh* and the Civil Commissioner each province has Commissioners of Finance, Justice, Education, Commerce and Foreign Affairs.

#### Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the Chinese Republic according to the 1910 Census published in the Government Gazette, February 27, 1911. In 1912, Mr. Rockhill, formerly American Minister at Peking—a recognised authority—after careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that "this document, though showing complete ignorance of the methods now nearly universally followed in vital statistical reports, throws considerable light on the question of China's population, and seems entitled to more confidence than the enumerations which have heretofore appeared." He believed that the population of China, Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, i.e., the Chinese Republic exclusive of Tibet and Mongolia, appeared to be in round numbers 325,000,000, new information having confirmed the opinion reached by him in former studies of the same subject that the population of China "is much smaller than we have been led to believe, and that in the last century it has been increasing very slowly if at all."

| The 18 Provinces of China Proper | Area: English square miles | Population (Estimated) | Capital (Seat of Tutuh) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chihli . . . . .                 | 115,800                    | 22,970,000             | Tientsin                |
| Shantung . . . . .               | 55,970                     | 25,810,000             | Ch'i-nan                |
| Shansi . . . . .                 | 81,830                     | 9,420,000              | Tai-yuan                |
| Honan . . . . .                  | 67,940                     | 22,375,000             | K'ai-feng               |
| Kiangsu . . . . .                | 38,600                     | 15,380,000             | Nanking                 |
| Anhui . . . . .                  | 54,810                     | 14,075,000             | Anch'ing                |
| Kiangsi . . . . .                | 69,480                     | 16,255,000             | Nanch'ang               |
| Chekiang . . . . .               | 36,670                     | 13,950,000             | Hangchow                |
| Fukien . . . . .                 | 46,820                     | 8,560,000              | Foochow                 |
| Hupei . . . . .                  | 71,410                     | 21,260,000             | Wuchang                 |
| Hunan . . . . .                  | 83,580                     | 20,580,000             | Ch'angsha               |
| Shensi . . . . .                 | 75,270                     | 6,725,000              | Hsian                   |
| Kansu . . . . .                  | 125,450                    | 3,810,000              | Lanchow                 |
| Szechwan . . . . .               | 218,480                    | 54,500,000             | Ch'engtu                |
| Kwangtung . . . . .              | 99,970                     | 23,700,000             | Canton                  |
| Kwangsi . . . . .                | 77,200                     | 5,425,000              | Kuei-lin                |
| Kweichow . . . . .               | 67,160                     | 9,265,000              | Kuei-yang               |
| Yunnan . . . . .                 | 146,680                    | 8,053,000              | Yunnan                  |
| Total . . . . .                  | 1,582,420                  | 302,110,000            |                         |

| The 18 Provinces of China Proper | Area : English square miles | Population (Estimated) | Capital (Seat of Tutuh) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>New Dominion :—</b>           |                             |                        |                         |
| Hsinchiang . . . . .             | 550,840                     | 2,000,000              | Tihuafo (Urumchi)       |
| <b>Dependencies :—</b>           |                             |                        |                         |
| Manchuria . . . . .              | 363,610                     | —                      | —                       |
| Fengtien . . . . .               | —                           | 5,830,000              | Mukden                  |
| Kizin . . . . .                  | —                           | 5,350,000              | Kizin                   |
| Heilungchiang . . . . .          | —                           | 1,560,000              | Tsitsihar               |
|                                  |                             | 12,740,000             |                         |
| Mongolia . . . . .               | 1,367,600                   | 1,800,000              | Urga <sup>1</sup>       |
| Tibet . . . . .                  | 463,200                     | 2,000,000              | Lhasa <sup>2</sup>      |
| <b>Grand Total</b> . . . . .     | <b>3,913,560</b>            | <b>320,650,000</b>     |                         |

<sup>1</sup> The seat of the Bogdo Khan.

<sup>2</sup> The seat of the Dalai Lama.

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

In November, 1897, the Germans seized the Port of Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of Shantung, and in March, 1898, obtained from the Chinese a 99 years' lease of the town, harbour, and district. By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement. In 1900, in consequence of the 'Boxer' uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria. Japan, after long and unsuccessful efforts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8, 1904, commenced hostilities. The war, in the course of which Japan proved victorious both on land and at sea, was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth signed September 5, 1905. Under this Treaty Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung (or the Liao-tung Peninsula), where Japan succeeds to the leasehold and other rights of Russia. The exclusive administration of Manchuria (with the exception mentioned) was to be restored to China. By treaty of December 22, 1905, China agreed to the transfer to Japan from Russia of the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula and the control of the railway from Port Arthur to Chang-chun (Kwan-ch'engtzu), and conceded to Japan the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce. In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co-operate to maintain the "status quo" in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. For such period as Russia should hold Port Arthur, Great Britain was, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to hold Wei-Hai-Wei, in the province of Shantung. For defensive purposes Great Britain on June 9, 1898, obtained a 99 years' lease of territory on the mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong. The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years lease of the Bay of Kuang-Chau-Wan, on the coast of the peninsula, between Hong Kong and the Island of Hainan, and in November, 1899, the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay. This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

Peking, the capital of China, according to a census undertaken by the Minister of the Interior (1912) has an estimated population of 692,500. The Chinese population of the treaty ports is (1912) estimated as follows, mostly from Maritime customs, partly from Consular, returns :—

| Ports                 | Population | Ports                   | Population |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Antung . . . . .      | 34,000     | Fuchow . . . . .        | 624,000    |
| Tatungkow . . . . .   | 4,300      | Amoy . . . . .          | 114,000    |
| Newchwang . . . . .   | 61,000     | Swatow . . . . .        | 86,000     |
| Chinwangtao . . . . . | 5,000      | Canton . . . . .        | 900,000    |
| Tientsin . . . . .    | 800,000    | Kongmin . . . . .       | 62,000     |
| Chefoo . . . . .      | 54,000     | Samsui . . . . .        | 6,000      |
| Tsingtau . . . . .    | 34,000     | Kiungchow . . . . .     | 43,000     |
| Chungking . . . . .   | 598,000    | Pakhoi . . . . .        | 20,000     |
| Changsha . . . . .    | 250,000    | Wuchow . . . . .        | 59,000     |
| Yochow . . . . .      | 20,000     | Nanning . . . . .       | 37,000     |
| Ichang . . . . .      | 55,000     | Lungchow . . . . .      | 13,000     |
| Shasi . . . . .       | 90,000     | Meungtsz . . . . .      | 11,000     |
| Hankau . . . . .      | 826,000    | Sze-mao . . . . .       | 15,000     |
| Kinkiang . . . . .    | 36,000     | Tengyueh . . . . .      | 10,000     |
| Wuhu . . . . .        | 122,000    | Aigun . . . . .         | 5,800      |
| Nanking . . . . .     | 267,000    | Sarsing . . . . .       | 22,000     |
| Chinkiang . . . . .   | 184,000    | Manchouli . . . . .     | 5,000      |
| Shanghai . . . . .    | 651,000    | Harbin . . . . .        | 3,700      |
| Soochow . . . . .     | 500,000    | Suifen ho . . . . .     | 1,500      |
| Hangchow . . . . .    | 594,000    | Hunchun . . . . .       | 3,700      |
| Ningpo . . . . .      | 450,000    | Lun-chingtsun . . . . . | 500        |
| Wenchow . . . . .     | 100,000    | Dairen . . . . .        | 20,000     |
| Santiao . . . . .     | 8,000      |                         |            |

According to an estimate of the Customs authorities, in 1912 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 144,754, made up as follows :—

|                    |        |                    |       |                               |                        |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Japanese . . . . . | 75,210 | American . . . . . | 3,869 | Portuguese . . . . .          | 2,785                  |
| Russian . . . . .  | 45,008 | French . . . . .   | 3,133 | Other nationalities . . . . . | 2,342                  |
| British . . . . .  | 8,690  | German . . . . .   | 2,817 |                               |                        |
|                    |        |                    |       |                               | <b>Total . . . . .</b> |
|                    |        |                    |       |                               | <b>144,754</b>         |

### Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The police authorities of Peking about the end of 1908, made a census of the temples in Peking and of their inhabitants. The totals are as follows : Temples of all descriptions, 1,049 ; Buddhist priests, 1,553 ; Taoist, 133 ; Nuns, 102 ; Students (T'u-ti), 934 ; Servants, 795 ; Lodgers in temples 15,445.

Under the monarchy the Emperor was considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and could alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. A proposal to make Confucianism the State religion of China was negatived by the Constitution Committee who, however, agreed that Confucianism shall be the basis of the Ethical teaching in National Education.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and

contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism — originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Probably all Chinese (not Mahometans or Christians) profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-west.

Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 32 vicariates apostolic besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, and Mongolia. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at about 150,000. Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population. There is also a colony of a few hundred Chinese Jews in K'ai-feng, capital of Honan.

### Instruction.

For many centuries education of a purely Chinese type was general, and led through an intricate system of public examinations to all classes of employment under the State. Being confined in its scope to the study of Chinese classical literature, this form of education was gradually undermined by the influence of increasing intercourse with other countries, until it was completely swept away by a Decree of September 3, 1905, abolishing the historic system of examinations.

Since that date an enormous impetus has been given to the new educational movement, schools for the teaching of 'western learning' springing up in every town throughout large portions of the Empire.

The education policy of the government divides the education of the country into secondary and primary, the former being directly under the central government, the latter under the provincial. Universities with their preparatory colleges, technical colleges, and higher normal schools come directly under the Peking Education Board; middle schools, lower normal schools, and primary schools, while conforming to the general plan of the central government are managed and financed by the provincial governments. There are to be four universities, one each in the north, centre, west and south with a preparatory college attached; capital cities of provinces will have technical colleges in law, industry, and medicine, and higher normal schools. Each district city will have its middle school and lower normal school, while primary schools will be established throughout the country. Primary education is to be compulsory. Under the new plan there are already 34 technical colleges (law, industry, &c.) operating in various capital cities, and 6 higher normal schools have been established. Financial stringency has hitherto delayed the carrying out of the plan of primary education.

The Peking Government University has been in existence as a university for four years. There are courses in Chinese literature, law, political science and economics, pure science and mathematics, civil and mining engineering and agriculture. Foreign professors and western educated Chinese are employed in this institution and its preparatory department. There is a tendency to replace foreign teachers by Chinese educated in Europe, America, and Japan.

By the energy of a British medical missionary, an important medical school was founded in Peking in 1906, for the training of Chinese medical

students. The expenses of the foundation were met by public subscription among Chinese and foreigners. The Government has undertaken to recognise the diplomas to be issued by this school of medicine, which is known as the Union Medical College, and has given an annual grant towards its expenses. At Tientsin there are a Chinese University and preparatory department with 12 foreign and 7 Chinese professors, an Anglo-Chinese College, an industrial school under Japanese tuition, general medical colleges, and various private and mission schools.

In 1911 a scheme was set on foot in London to establish a modern university in Central China (at Hankau-Wuchang). The scheme was promoted by committees representative of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London in this country, and of the University of Toronto in Canada.

There are numerous Catholic and Protestant mission schools and colleges at Shanghai and other ports, where the French and English languages and lower branches of western science are taught. It is estimated that altogether some 58,000 educational institutions of all grades (military and naval schools included), are to be found in China, with an aggregate enrolment of 1,600,000 students.

The engagement of America to return to China the surplus of her indemnity of 1900, amounting to 1,756,900*l.*, produced an undertaking from China to spend this amount in preparing and sending students to the United States there to receive their education. Large numbers of students have already been sent.

Translations of foreign standard works are gradually reaching the most distant parts of the Empire, with the effect that the desire for western knowledge becomes year by year more evident among the people. The Chinese Government has of late years established schools with and without foreign instructors in connection with the different arsenals and military establishments, and steps are being taken for the gradual re-organisation of military instruction.

Fifty Chinese newspapers are published at Shanghai, and more than 60 in Tientsin and in Peking, while the number of native papers and the influence they wield is growing rapidly. Every large city has its newspapers. Altogether there are over 300 daily, weekly, or monthly journals in China. Foreign residents in China are admirably served by a number of papers, English, French, and German, published daily in Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin. Peking has two English daily papers and one French.

### Justice.

Under the old system justice was very badly administered; so much so that the Treaty Powers had to claim the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over their own citizens in China. The new régime has brought changes in the judicial system. For the present four kinds of courts are established: (1) The High Court of Justice (*Ta Li Yuan*) which is the Supreme Court of Appeal. It is divided into Civil and Criminal Courts, a bench consisting of five Judges. (2) Provincial High Courts (*Kao Teng Shen Pan Ting*) in each of the provincial capitals. These decide important civil and military cases and hear appeals from District Courts. (3) District Courts. These deal with ordinary cases, civil and criminal, and hear appeals from the Courts of First Instance, and (4) Courts of First Instance, one in each *hsien*, a single magistrate sitting.

Great Britain and the United States have special courts in China, the one, His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai (established 1865), and

the other, the United States District Court for China (established 1906).

The first trial by jury in the annals of China took place on March 23, 1912.

### Finance.

No Chinese statement of revenue and expenditure such as is issued in western countries has yet been published, but is called for by parliament. The preparation of such a statement is now being undertaken by the Ministry of Finance. Until such a statement has been made all estimates of revenue and expenditure are largely guesswork based upon deductions from imperfect data, one recent estimate placed expenditure at 576,000,000 taels, revenue at 297,000,000 taels.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Chinese Maritime Customs, an admirably organised institution, founded by Sir Robert Hart, which has a large staff of Foreign and Chinese subordinates, the numbers of the Foreign employees being approximately in relation to the amount of trade of their respective countries. At present the staff consists of an *Inspector General*, Mr. F. A. Aglen (British); *Chief Secretary*, Mr. C. A. V. Bowra (British), and employees graded as in a western service from commissioners downwards. By agreement, dated February 13, 1898, China undertook that the post of *Inspector General* must be held by a British subject so long as British Foreign Trade predominates. By Decree of May 9, 1906, the customs service, hitherto supervised by the Board of Foreign Affairs, was placed under the control of two Chinese high officials, forming a new department known as the *Shui Wu Ch'u*, or Revenue Council. Since November, 1901, the Native Customs at the Treaty Ports, hypothecated for the service of the Boxer indemnity, have been under the Maritime Customs.

Directors of the *Shui Wu Ch'u*.—Sun Pao-Ch'i (Chekiang), Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Tsai Ting-Kan (Cantonese).

Under the present administration, since the outbreak of the Revolution, all Customs Revenue is collected by the Maritime Customs and paid into Foreign Banks designated for the purpose by the Bankers' Commission, who allot therefrom the payments for the service of Foreign loans secured on the Customs Revenue and for the Boxer Indemnity, which is also secured on the Customs.

The Customs Tariff is five per cent. *ad valorem*, these duties in 1901 being converted with specific duties on the basis of prices ruling in the three years prior to the Boxer outbreak, namely, 1897, 1898, 1899. China has (October, 1913) formally given notice of her desire to revise the tariff according to the prices now ruling and to make the tariff, which at present is somewhat less than four per cent. *ad valorem*, an effective five per cent. as provided by Treaty.

On November 22, 1912, an Audit Bureau was established, charged with auditing the expenditures and revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments. On Jan. 15, 1913, an inspectorate-general was established for the Salt Gabelle. The department is now being reorganised by Sir Richard Dane, K.C.I.E., appointed co-Inspector-General (under the Chinese Inspector-General, who is also Vice-Minister of Finance), by terms of the Quintuple Loan Contract of April 26, 1913, when 25,000,000*l.* were lent to China on the security of the Salt Gabelle.

The receipts from maritime customs and from opium likin in the last 5 years were (in Haikwan taels):—

| Year | Customs    | Opium likin | Total      | Total     | Exchange |
|------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
|      | Taels      | Taels       | Taels      | £         | Pence    |
| 1908 | 28,030,473 | 3,871,422   | 32,901,895 | 4,388,919 | 32       |
| 1909 | 31,634,951 | 3,005,966   | 35,389,917 | 4,627,593 | 31½      |
| 1910 | 32,732,856 | 2,839,023   | 35,571,879 | 4,789,234 | 32½      |
| 1911 | 32,615,669 | 3,564,156   | 36,179,825 | 4,871,085 | 32½      |
| 1912 | 35,526,495 | 4,424,117   | 39,950,612 | 6,096,629 | 36½      |

In 1913 the total customs receipts was 43,960,000 taels (7,993,000*l.*). The foreign debt secured on Imperial revenue outstanding December 31, 1912, is shown in the following table:—

| No. | Nature of Loan                                                                                   | Rate of Interest | Original Amount      | Principal outstanding Dec. 1, 1911 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1   | Silver Loan of 1894. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank)                                               | 7%               | 10,900,000 Tls       | 2,180,000 Tls.                     |
|     | Gold Loan of 1895. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank)                                                 | 6%               | 3,000,000 <i>l.</i>  | 800,000 <i>l.</i>                  |
| 3   | "Cassell Loan" of April, 1895. (Chartered Bank)                                                  | 6%               | 1,000,000 <i>l.</i>  | 266,700 <i>l.</i>                  |
| 4   | "Arnhold Karberg Nanking Loan," 1895. (Three German Banks)                                       | 6%               | 1,000,000 <i>l.</i>  | 266,700 <i>l.</i>                  |
| 5   | "Russian Loan" of 1895. (French Group)                                                           | 4%               | 15,820,000 <i>l.</i> | 11,367,473 <i>l.</i>               |
| 6   | Gold Loan of 1896. (Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and German Banks)                                       | 5%               | 16,000,000 <i>l.</i> | 12,397,425 <i>l.</i>               |
| 7   | Gold Loan of 1898. (Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and German Banks)                                       | 4½%              | 16,000,000 <i>l.</i> | 14,022,625 <i>l.</i>               |
| 8   | Imperial Railways of N. China Loan, 1899. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank)                          | 5%               | 2,300,000 <i>l.</i>  | 1,897,500 <i>l.</i>                |
| 9   | Shansi Railway Loan, 1902. (Russo-Chinese Bank)                                                  | 5%               | 1,600,000 <i>l.</i>  | 1,600,000 <i>l.</i>                |
| 10  | Kaifeng-Honan (Pien-Lo) Railway Loan, 1903. (Belgian)                                            | 5%               | 1,000,000 <i>l.</i>  | 1,000,000 <i>l.</i>                |
| 10A | 2nd issue of same, 1907. (Belgian)                                                               | 5%               | 640,000 <i>l.</i>    | 640,000 <i>l.</i>                  |
| 11  | Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan, 1903. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank)                               | 5%               | 3,250,000 <i>l.</i>  | 2,900,000 <i>l.</i>                |
| 12  | Gold Loan, 1905. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and German Banks)                                      | 5%               | 1,000,000 <i>l.</i>  | 209,000 <i>l.</i>                  |
| 13  | Hankow-Canton Railway Redemption Loan, 1905. (Hong-Kong Govt.)                                   | 4½%              | 1,100,000 <i>l.</i>  | 440,000 <i>l.</i>                  |
| 14  | Honan Railway (Pekin Syndicate) Loan of 1905                                                     | 5%               | 700,000 <i>l.</i>    | 700,000 <i>l.</i>                  |
| 15  | Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan, 1907. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank)                                 | 5%               | 1,500,000 <i>l.</i>  | 1,500,000 <i>l.</i>                |
| 16  | Tientsin-Pukou Railway Loan, 1903. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and German Banks)                    | 5%               | 5,000,000 <i>l.</i>  | 5,000,000 <i>l.</i>                |
| 17  | Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Loan, 1903. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank)                       | 5%               | 1,500,000 <i>l.</i>  | 1,500,000 <i>l.</i>                |
| 18  | Gold Loan of 1908 (Peking-Hankow Railway Redemption). (Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and French Banks) | 5%               | 5,000,000 <i>l.</i>  | 5,000,000 <i>l.</i>                |
| 19  | Hupei Provincial Loan of 1909. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank)                                     | 7%               | 500,000 H'kow ts.    | 400,000 H'kow ts.                  |
| 20  | Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan, 1900. (Yen 2,150,000)                                              | 5%               | 220,599 <i>l.</i>    | 220,599 <i>l.</i>                  |
| 21  | Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway Loan, 1909. (Yen 820,000)                                              | 5%               | 32,834 <i>l.</i>     | 20,185 <i>l.</i>                   |



| No. | Nature of Loan.                                                                                                | Rate of Interest | Original Amount              | Principal outstanding Dec. 1, 1911 |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 22  | "Birchal" Peking-Hankow Railway Redemption Loan, 1910. (London City and Midland Bank for Dunn, Fischer & Co.)  | 7%               | 450,000 <i>l</i>             | 450,000 <i>l</i>                   |
| 23  | Loan to Nanking Viceroy, 1910. (British, German, French)                                                       | 7%               | 3,000,000 <i>l</i> ts.       | 3,000,000 <i>l</i> ts.             |
| 24  | Loan to Shanghai Taotai, 1910. (All Foreign Banks)                                                             | —                | 3,500,000 <i>l</i> ts.       | 3,500,000 <i>l</i> ts.             |
| 25  | Tientsin-Pukou Railway Supplementary Loan, 1910. (Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank)                                 | 5%               | 3,000,000 <i>l</i>           | 3,000,000 <i>l</i>                 |
| 26  | Yokohama Specie Bank, Railway Supplementary Loan, 1910. (Yen 10,000,000)                                       | 5%               | 1,026,043 <i>l</i>           | 1,026,043 <i>l</i>                 |
| 27  | Currency Reform Loan, 1911. (10,000,000 <i>l</i> ) (American, British, German, French)                         | 5%               | 10,000,000 <i>l</i>          | 400,000 <i>l</i>                   |
| 28  | Hukuang Railways Loan, 1911. (German, British, French, American)                                               | 5%               | 6,000,000 <i>l</i>           | 6,000,000 <i>l</i>                 |
| 29  | Hupei Prov. Silver Loan, 1911. (British, German, French, American)                                             | 7%               | 2,000,000 H'kow <i>l</i> ts. | 2,000,000 H'kow <i>l</i> ts.       |
| 30  | Kuangtung Silver Loan, 1911. (British, French, German)                                                         | 7%               | 5,000,000 <i>dols.</i>       | 5,000,000 <i>dols.</i>             |
| 31  | Advances by Sextuple Group (English, French, German, Japanese, Russian, American), 1912                        | 6%               | 3,200,000 <i>l</i>           | 3,200,000 <i>l</i>                 |
| 32  | Belgian Loan, 1912                                                                                             | 6%               | 1,200,000 <i>l</i>           | 1,200,000 <i>l</i>                 |
| 33  | "Crisp" Loan, British, 1912 (prior charge on Salt Revenue)                                                     | 5%               | 5,000,000 <i>l</i>           | 5,000,000 <i>l</i>                 |
| 34  | Belgian Loan, 1913 (Franco-Belgian, for construction of Hanchow-Lanchow Railway)                               | 5%               | 4,000,000 <i>l</i>           | 4,000,000 <i>l</i>                 |
| 35  | Austro-German Gunboat Loan, 1913                                                                               | 6%               | 3,200,000 <i>l</i>           | 3,200,000 <i>l</i>                 |
| 36  | Quintuple Reorganisation Loan, 1913 (later charge on Salt Revenue), English, French, German, Japanese, Russian | 5%               | 25,000,000 <i>l</i>          | 25,000,000 <i>l</i>                |

The Boxer Indemnity of 67,500,000*l* is also outstanding 4 per cent.

## Defence.

### ARMY.

The task of creating an army on modern lines was inaugurated by Imperial decree in January, 1905, and in October, 1907, an edict was issued ordering the formation of 36 divisions in the various provinces of the Empire by 1912. Recruitment for this new army, which is called the *Lu Chun*, is on a principle of modified conscription. The terms of service are 3 years with the colours, 3 in the first reserve, and 4 in the second reserve, or 10 years in all. First reservists are called out for 30 days' training every year, and men in the second reserve for a like period every other year.

These 36 divisions were to have an establishment of about 10,000 combatants each. In 1909 recruiting was furthermore commenced for a division of Military Guards. At the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911 13 divisions were practically complete and the formation of 19 more had been begun. A division consisted of 2 brigades of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and 9 batteries, 1 Sapper battalion and 1 transport battalion, besides medical and other units, &c. In all the number was nominally about 250,000, actually it was about 180,000. Northern

## DEFENCE

troops have so far shown superiority over the southern troops both in training and armament. No organisation is as yet complete for the second reserve. Besides the *Lu Chun* provincial troops were still in existence. They were the remains of a force which the *Lu Chun* had superseded, and were being organised to form a civil police under the control of the Provincial Viceroys. They consisted only of mounted troops and infantry and some old fashioned artillery.

At the present time (January, 1914) all is in a state of flux. There have been two considerable rebellions since the Revolution, and several provincial outbreaks. It is difficult to define clearly the present condition of the Chinese army. Theoretically the provincial troops are under the *Tutuhs* (Military Governors), with the exception of the Civil Guards, who are under the Civil Governors. The provincial troops are paid from provincial revenues. Troops of the *Lu Chun*, under the direct orders of the Central Government, are stationed in various provinces, and as the Central Authority is extended their numbers will be increased. In some cases they are under the *Tutuhs*. They are at present paid by the Central Government.

During 1912 there was great lack of discipline. The troops in several provinces rebelled; mutinies were frequent. Peking was looted by the soldiers of the 3rd division on the 29th of February, 1912. Nanking was looted by the troops in the first days of August. Immense destruction of property and great suffering were caused by the undisciplined soldiery. In many provinces the soldiers preyed upon the people whom they were sent to protect. Gradually, however, order is being evolved. Large numbers of troops have been disbanded, but simultaneously other large numbers have been recruited. It is impossible to say how many troops are at present under arms. Estimates vary from 300,000 to 800,000.

### NAVY.

The largest vessel in the Chinese navy is the protected cruiser *Hai Chi*, of 4,300 tons displacement and 24 knots original speed, carrying a main armament of 2 8-in. guns, 10 4.7-in. guns and 5 above-water torpedo tubes. There are also three 3,000-ton cruisers, *Hai Yung*, *Hai Chu*, and *Hai Chen*, each of 19.5 knots speed, carrying main armaments of 3 6-in. and 8 4.1-in. guns, together with 1 submerged and 2 above-water torpedo tubes. All the above vessels were acquired during the years 1897 and 1898. There are, in addition, a number of antiquated cruisers, torpedo boats and some modern gunboats built in Japan.

Various naval programmes have been proposed during the past decade, but no important extensions have been effected. Towards the end of the Ching Dynasty a special Naval Commission was appointed having as its head Prince Tsai H'sun, the then Minister of Navy and brother of the ex-Prince Regent. An extensive tour was undertaken with the object of studying naval conditions abroad, on the termination of which a small programme was drawn up and orders placed for the construction of different types of war vessels. The only rule followed seemed to be that the ships were to be as heterogeneous as possible. Under this programme the following cruisers, especially adapted for the training of cadets, have been added to the fleet:—The *Ying Swei* and the *Chao Ho*, both built in England, each having a displacement of about 2,600 tons and a contract speed of 20 knots. The main armaments consist of 2 6-in. and 4 4-in. guns. A similar vessel has been built in America. There are, in addition, a number of torpedo-boat destroyers built in Germany, Austria and Italy, 2 light-draught river gun-

boats built in Germany, and 2 sea-going gunboats built in Japan. There is no attempt at uniformity—very much to the contrary.

Naval bases are non-existent, though the provision of such facilities is contemplated. Existing dockyards are inadequate for the requirements of the present fleet, and their plant is obsolete. The number of the personnel cannot be stated exactly. Practical experience demonstrates that the Chinese bluejacket with training and discipline can rank with any bluejacket in the world.

A British Senior Naval Officer and a staff of subordinate officers have been appointed as instructors (October, 1912).

### Production and Industry.

**Agriculture.**—China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold held by families on the payment of an annual tax. The holdings are in general small; the implements used are primitive; irrigation is common. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals, with pease and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated in the south provinces. The area of cotton production is the basin of the middle and lower Yangtse, but the quantity produced cannot be estimated.

Under the restrictive measures introduced in 1906 the cultivation of the opium poppy is being rapidly diminished. Other decrees followed with the same purpose, and the anti-opium campaign culminated on May 8, 1911 in the signature of an agreement with the British Government whereby the import of Indian opium into China was to be reduced in the same proportion as the diminution of the cultivation of native opium, the importation and cultivation to cease in 1917. A clause was inserted providing that Indian opium shall cease to be conveyed into any province which can show that it has effectively suppressed the cultivation and import of native opium. A further important concession to the desire of the Chinese Government to suppress opium was made by the British Government in the provision for ear-marking a restricted number of chests of Indian opium for shipment to China, the number of permits being limited in 1911 to 30,600 and progressively reduced by 5,100 in each successive year during the remaining six years.

Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fukien, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Anhui, Kwangtung, and Szechuen. The exportation of tea (especially black leaf), which fell off owing to the competition of Ceylon and Indian teas, has tended to increase in recent years. In 1912, 197,560,000 lbs. (valued at 5,154,600*l.*) were exported.

The culture of silk is more important than that of tea. Silk culture in China, however, is not in a prosperous condition. Still 27 per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk is from China, the most serious rivals being Japan with 28 per cent. and Italy with 25 per cent.

**Manufacture.**—An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of filatures for winding silk from cocoons in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. At Shanghai a new cotton-spinning and weaving factory with 20,592 spindles, was opened by a Japanese company. It was reported that a total of 34 mills with 932,506 spindles and 4,635 looms were established in China on January 1, 1912. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. At Hanyang, near Hankow, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with ore from mines at Ta-yeh, about

60 miles distant. These works were turning out about 300 steel rails a day, but a large amount of machinery was destroyed during the Revolution, and the works are not yet in proper running order.

**Mining.**—Most of the 18 provinces and the 3 provinces of Manchuria contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The principal collieries worked by foreign methods are the following:—Kaiping (Chihli) with a daily output of 5,000 tons (British-Chinese); Fushun (Fengtien) with a daily output of 6,000 tons (Japanese); Honan with a daily output of 1,000 tons (British); Pinghs (siang) (Kiangsi) with a daily output of 2,000 tons (Chinese); Hungshan (Shantung) with a daily output of 1,500 tons (German); Ching Ching (Honan) with a daily output of 500 tons (Chinese-German); Lin Ch'eng (Honan) with a daily output of 1,500 tons (Chinese-Belgian). Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is ancient, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. The Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, are among the richest in the world. Their output has for a term of years been mortgaged to a Japanese syndicate, the Han-yang foundry engaging to buy from 70,000 to 100,000 tons of ore annually during the period at prices already fixed till 1915. On the Upper Yangtse and in Shensi province petroleum is being worked. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan where the copper-mining industry has long existed; near Kiukiang rich veins of copper ore are now being worked, and near the city of Mengtze tin, lead, and silver are found. Large deposits of tin are found in Yunnan. In 1912, 138,331 prints (8,298 tons) of tin were exported chiefly from the Hochiu tin mines, which are provided with a modern electric plant. Antimony ore is exported from Hunan. In Tam Chiu (Yunnan) mining for tin and gold has been begun under the Chinese Board of Works; silver, copper, and lead are known to exist in the island. Many mining concessions have been granted, but in the majority of cases, the foreign concessionaires, owing to provincial or other opposition, have been prevented from working profitably. Under the new régime it is believed that new mining regulations permitting the employment of foreign capital and of foreign expert assistance will be promulgated.

The mineral exports of China in two years are given as follows:—

| Exports                       | 1911    |         | 1912    |           |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
|                               | Tons.   | £       | Tons.   | £         |
| Antimony:                     |         |         |         |           |
| Regulus and refined . . . . . | 6,878   | 95,310  | 13,419  | 162,693   |
| Ore . . . . .                 | 6,704   | 63,286  | 2,038   | 12,684    |
| Iron:                         |         |         |         |           |
| Pig and manufactured          | 69,745  | 214,377 | 12,499  | 75,614    |
| Ore . . . . .                 | 110,521 | 33,643  | 203,164 | 68,404    |
| Lead . . . . .                | 11      | 155     | 20      | 507       |
| „ Ore . . . . .               | 5,325   | 16,711  | 4,240   | 29,923    |
| Quicksilver . . . . .         | 18      | 3,916   | 4       | 947       |
| Tin in slabs . . . . .        | 5,960   | 866,451 | 8,713   | 1,756,712 |
| Zinc . . . . .                | 699     | 11,976  | 755     | 12,146    |
| „ Ore . . . . .               | 4,705   | 6,982   | 7,118   | 16,884    |

Tin is the most important mineral export. It is mined in Yunnan, and through Mengtze it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries. Coal exports are increasing rapidly, amounting in 1912 to 680,512 tons, value 504,391*l.* as against 326,610 tons, value 256,640*l.* in 1911.

## Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion) :—

|                   | 1908       | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                   | £          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Net Imports . . . | 52,000,730 | 54,477,605 | 62,331,472 | 63,481,130 | 72,196,541 |
| Exports . . .     | 56,888,050 | 44,139,689 | 51,273,654 | 50,803,081 | 56,512,956 |

Trade by principal countries in 1911 and 1912 :—

|                          | Imports    |            | Exports    |            |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                          | 1911       | 1912       | 1911       | 1912       |
|                          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| United Kingdom . . .     | 12,116,791 | 11,423,368 | 2,328,460  | 2,426,348  |
| Hong Kong . . .          | 19,959,611 | 22,553,104 | 13,957,619 | 15,776,854 |
| India . . .              | 4,986,093  | 7,118,370  | 782,196    | 1,155,626  |
| Russia and Siberia . . . | 2,324,571  | 3,240,117  | 6,828,414  | 6,897,218  |
| France . . .             | 406,376    | 447,492    | 5,264,558  | 5,922,436  |
| Germany . . .            | 3,023,463  | 3,224,518  | 1,897,779  | 2,188,164  |
| Belgium . . .            | 1,463,142  | 1,335,514  | 911,685    | 1,000,317  |
| Italy . . .              | 90,894     | 74,097     | 1,258,292  | 1,654,626  |
| United States . . .      | 5,496,202  | 5,523,916  | 4,572,983  | 5,348,761  |
| Japan . . .              | 10,704,361 | 13,889,520 | 8,353,937  | 8,433,212  |

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The share of the British Empire in the foreign trade of China in 1912 was 41·93 per cent., Japan coming second with 20·36 per cent., and Germany third with 9·16 per cent.

The chief imports and exports for 2 years were as follows :—

| Imports             | 1911       | 1912       | Exports                     | 1911       | 1912       |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
|                     | £          | £          |                             | £          | £          |
| Opium . . .         | 6,497,066  | 7,280,252  | Beans and bean cake . . .   | 6,462,391  | 6,259,335  |
| Cotton goods . . .  | 19,360,845 | 21,088,562 | Cotton, raw and waste . . . | 2,908,194  | 2,632,654  |
| Woolen goods . . .  | 897,694    | 1,197,727  | Oils, vegetable . . .       | 1,834,465  | 2,158,646  |
| Metals . . .        | 2,555,835  | 2,783,864  | Sesamum seed . . .          | 1,580,465  | 1,826,038  |
| Cereals, rice . . . | 2,517,107  | 1,762,063  | Silk, raw & manuf'd . . .   | 12,477,423 | 14,277,254 |
| Cigarettes . . .    | 1,022,056  | 1,323,534  | Cow and buffalo hides . . . | 1,175,884  | 1,338,136  |
| Coal . . .          | 1,129,303  | 1,244,071  | Tin . . .                   | 866,451    | 1,787,211  |
| Fish . . .          | 1,351,812  | 1,510,156  | Straw braid . . .           | 1,385,863  | 1,166,439  |
|                     |            |            | Tea . . .                   | 5,161,360  | 5,154,588  |

Of the tea in 1912, 12,771,733 lbs. were exported to Hong Kong, 13,054,400 lbs. to the United Kingdom, 62,997,466 lbs. to Russia and Siberia, and 21,008,266 lbs. to the United States. The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows :— 1885, 283,833,466; 1895, 248,757,333; 1905, 182,573,064; 1911, 195,040,400; 1912, 197,559,867 lbs.

China has besides an extensive coasting and river trade, which, by treaty, is largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels.

The commercial treaty of 1858 provided for most-favoured nation treatment in the case of Great Britain; that of 1902, in the case of British possessions, and also made provision respecting investments by Chinese in non-Chinese companies, and by British in Chinese companies. Dairen is the customs port for all the leased territory and has out-stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur. Net Value of Trade at each Port in 1912 :—

| Port                | Net Foreign Imports           | Net Native Imports            | Total Exports                 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                     | Hk Taels                      | Hk Taels                      | Hk Taels                      |
| Aigun . . .         | 694,148                       | 242,144                       | 231,019                       |
| Sansing . . .       | 171,218                       | 513,754                       | 1,643,780                     |
| Manchouli . . .     | 11,310,975                    | 1,246,550                     | 1,954,983                     |
| Harbin . . .        | —                             | —                             | 6,223,593                     |
| Suifengo . . .      | 7,126,053                     | —                             | 15,150,534                    |
| Hunchun . . .       | 343,405                       | 152,716                       | 270,677                       |
| Lungchingtsun . . . | 352,504                       | —                             | 119,877                       |
| Antung . . .        | 4,468,292                     | 1,011,287                     | 5,539,462                     |
| Tatungkow . . .     | 35,616                        | 19,874                        | 294,661                       |
| Dairen . . .        | 27,967,552                    | 3,670,807                     | 28,885,944                    |
| Newchwang . . .     | 17,911,289                    | 9,697,972                     | 22,776,065                    |
| Chinwangtao . . .   | 3,755,946                     | 1,807,000                     | 3,672,700                     |
| Tientsin . . .      | 47,922,251                    | 16,893,711                    | 37,442,156                    |
| Chefoo . . .        | 8,672,023                     | 7,200,696                     | 12,863,731                    |
| Kiaochow . . .      | 23,955,281                    | 5,757,450                     | 24,999,360                    |
| Chungking . . .     | 7,815,401                     | 7,976,959                     | 11,078,707                    |
| Iehang . . .        | 1,150,550                     | 915,275                       | 3,487,070                     |
| Shasi . . .         | 3,868,831                     | 550,634                       | 1,118,501                     |
| Changsha . . .      | 9,726,428                     | 1,941,056                     | 10,370,884                    |
| Yochow . . .        | 1,194,793                     | 2,600,003                     | 2,490,471                     |
| Hankow . . .        | 40,204,778                    | 12,122,964                    | 82,704,437                    |
| Kiukiang . . .      | 12,271,518                    | 4,285,717                     | 18,104,415                    |
| Wuhu . . .          | 8,498,935                     | 3,033,444                     | 16,973,910                    |
| Nanking . . .       | 5,242,414                     | 2,445,813                     | 4,583,598                     |
| Chinkiang . . .     | 10,807,866                    | 5,214,733                     | 5,533,885                     |
| Shanghai . . .      | 73,667,301                    | 31,126,095                    | 81,716,738                    |
| Soochow . . .       | 2,082,218                     | 552,055                       | 8,736,307                     |
| Hangchow . . .      | 2,789,957                     | 3,875,823                     | 13,540,160                    |
| Ningpo . . .        | 6,562,473                     | 6,824,268                     | 8,915,469                     |
| Wenchow . . .       | 1,257,431                     | 1,409,724                     | 1,082,728                     |
| Santao . . .        | 214,617                       | 198,895                       | 1,870,243                     |
| Foochow . . .       | 7,577,226                     | 1,988,138                     | 8,467,961                     |
| Amoy . . .          | 11,754,227                    | 5,757,312                     | 3,871,295                     |
| Swatow . . .        | 18,947,348                    | 22,261,981                    | 16,181,795                    |
| Canton . . .        | 25,646,119                    | 22,759,367                    | 47,765,145                    |
| Kowloon . . .       | 22,196,285                    | 4,975,031                     | 12,877,468                    |
| Lappa . . .         | 11,602,640                    | 774,579                       | 4,552,592                     |
| Kongmoon . . .      | 4,923,414                     | —                             | 1,088,663                     |
| Saushui . . .       | 3,852,653                     | 584,018                       | 1,734,896                     |
| Wuchow . . .        | 7,393,007                     | 1,066,282                     | 3,816,414                     |
| Nanning . . .       | 3,040,467                     | 671,851                       | 3,321,507                     |
| Kiungchow . . .     | 2,727,739                     | 215,242                       | 2,360,670                     |
| Pakhoi . . .        | 1,444,586                     | 8,290                         | 1,082,319                     |
| Lungchow . . .      | 76,532                        | —                             | 7,303                         |
| Mengtzu . . .       | 7,721,840                     | —                             | 11,847,849                    |
| Szema . . .         | 219,578                       | —                             | 43,223                        |
| Tengyueh . . .      | 1,824,908                     | —                             | 681,997                       |
| Grand Total . . .   | 474,690,641<br>(72,439,770L.) | 194,350,620<br>(29,658,714L.) | 554,507,271<br>(84,620,120L.) |

In recent years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were :—

| Year | Quantities | Value   | Year | Quantities | Value   |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|---------|
|      | lbs.       | £       |      | lbs.       | £       |
| 1907 | 18,776,952 | 761,885 | 1910 | 18,914,720 | 650,468 |
| 1908 | 21,394,800 | 755,636 | 1911 | 24,701,844 | 880,452 |
| 1909 | 17,422,011 | 618,853 | 1912 | 20,947,029 | 798,929 |

Other important articles of import into, and of export from, Great Britain from and to China (according to the Board of Trade returns in 1912) were:—

| Imports                       | £       | Exports                  | £         |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Raw and waste silk . . . .    | 899,914 | Cottons . . . .          | 8,423,706 |
| Soya beans . . . .            | 545,289 | Iron, wrought, &c. . . . | 656,071   |
| Bristles . . . .              | 244,653 | Woolens . . . .          | 1,170,047 |
| Wool and camels' hair . . . . | 247,304 | Machinery . . . .        | 348,072   |

Total trade between United Kingdom and China for 5 years:—

| —                            | 1909      | 1910      | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
|                              | £         | £         | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports from China into U.K. | 4,870,056 | 5,529,530 | 4,892,744  | 4,933,015  | 4,674,000  |
| Exports to China from U.K.   | 8,445,832 | 9,171,672 | 12,132,448 | 10,780,042 | 14,848,000 |

### Shipping and Navigation.

During 1912, 169,935 vessels of 86,206,497 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 1,622 of 716,001 tons, were American; 31,909 of 38,106,732 tons, British; 1,836 of 1,634,468 tons, French; 4,778 of 6,171,684 tons, German; 20,091 of 19,913,385 tons, Japanese; 303 of 465,761 tons, Russian; and 107,698 of 17,277,407 tons, Chinese. Of vessels engaged in foreign trade only the entrances during the year numbered 34,543 of 12,847,881 tons, and the clearances 34,267 of 13,223,601 tons.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows:—

| Nationality<br>1912. | Entrances |            | Clearances |           |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
|                      | No.       | Tons       | No.        | Tons      |
| British . . . .      | 4,044     | 4,930,821  | 5,034      | 5,185,716 |
| American . . . .     | 256       | 262,178    | 243        | 255,254   |
| French . . . .       | 476       | 599,589    | 474        | 575,807   |
| German . . . .       | 710       | 1,310,494  | 745        | 1,467,913 |
| Japanese . . . .     | 2,140     | 2,991,411  | 2,096      | 2,960,345 |
| Norwegian . . . .    | 240       | 242,373    | 250        | 250,802   |
| Russian . . . .      | 105       | 193,777    | 111        | 213,511   |
| Chinese . . . .      | 25,466    | 50,859,991 | 25,111     | 2,002,961 |

### Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable

rivers. In February, 1898, the Chinese Government agreed that all internal waterways should be open both to foreign and native steamers.

In 1912 there were 1,021 vessels registered for inland waters navigation; of these, 176 foreign, 845 under Chinese flag.

Chinese railway history began in 1876 when the Woosung line, built by foreign enterprise, was opened. In 1911 an Edict was issued commanding that all trunk lines of railway should revert to Government and that provincial control should cease. At the beginning of 1914 there were 6,960 miles of railway open to traffic in China (including about 1,800 miles in Manchuria), of which about 1,300 miles have been constructed by British enterprise and British capital. There are 2,273 miles under construction.

The Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. They now connect all the principal cities of the Empire, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries. The telegraph lines (end of 1912) had a length of 36,339 miles, with 49,963 miles of wire; there are 561 offices. The administration is now completely under government control, partly Imperial and partly provincial. Five foreigners (Danes) are employed in the Telegraphs. There is also a Danish Telegraph Adviser in the Ministry of Communications and a Danish Expert in Wireless Telegraphy. Wireless Telegraph Stations have been installed at Kalgan, Peking, Hankow, Nanking, and Shanghai. Since 1912 uniform telegraph charges have been introduced.

The postal work of China, formerly carried on by the Government Courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs. By Edict of November 6, 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July, 1911. The work of the Post Office extends over the 18 Provinces of China proper, the New Dominion and Manchuria, which have been divided into postal districts, or sub-districts. The Postal Service with Tibet has been suspended. In 1912 there were 6,816 post offices in the country. The number of letters, cards, &c., was 443,000,000, and parcels 3,688,000, a total of 446,688,000, as against 425,237,000 in 1911. China has postal conventions with India, France, Japan, Germany, Hong Kong, Natal, and Russia, and through their intermediary has postal communication with postal union countries, the disadvantage of not belonging to the union being thus diminished.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

#### MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China has been hitherto the copper cash, of which about 1,220 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 35 = 1 penny. A coin recently issued in great numbers by the provincial mints is the 'hundredth of a dollar.' This coin, of which the issue to the end of 1906 is computed to have been 12,500,000,000, has been readily accepted, but latterly at rates corresponding closely to the intrinsic value of the metal in it. The face value of the coin is about  $\frac{1}{100}$ d.; the intrinsic worth about  $\frac{1}{100}$ d. The use of silver bullion, or sycee, as the medium of exchange, is not now much less common, but the circulation of the dollar is certainly extending. The haikwan (or customs) tael was equal in value in 1912 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The dollar (of the same weight and touch as the Mexican dollar) is now current in all the provinces, even in out-of-the-way districts. Notes for cash are also much in vogue. But there is unparalleled currency confusion. It is recognised by the Chinese Government that currency reform is the most pressing need of the country.

In the treaty of September 5, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Decree was issued in October 1908, commanding the introduction of a uniform tael currency, of which the unit must be a silver tael coin of '98 touch weighing 1 K'up'ing or Treasury-scale tael or ounce. This decree was cancelled by a further decree of May 25, 1910, establishing the silver dollar (yuan) of '90 touch and weighing '72 Treasury-weight tael as the unit of currency. The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50c., 25c., and 10c.) was also definitely specified, while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5c. nickel, 2c., 1c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and  $\frac{1}{10}$ c. copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later. The minting of these silver coins has begun, but very few are as yet in circulation. By the law of May, 1910, the several mints have been brought under the Central Government, and are no longer practically private ventures of local viceroys. All coins are now minted at the Imperial Mint in Tientsin and at branch mints in Hankow, Chengtu and Mukden. The K'up'ing tael weighs 575.642039 grains, somewhat less than the Haikwan tael which weighs 581.47 grains. A decree for uniform weights and measures was issued Oct. 9, 1907, whereby the K'up'ing or Treasury scale was made the standard weight.

## WEIGHT.

|               |                                                              |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 Ssü . . .  | = 1 Hu.                                                      |
| 10 Hu . . .   | = 1 Hao.                                                     |
| 10 Hao . . .  | = 1 Li (nominal cash).                                       |
| 10 Li . . .   | = 1 Pên (Candaren).                                          |
| 10 Pên . . .  | = 1 Chien (Mace).                                            |
| 10 Ch'ien . . | = 1 Liang (Tael) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois by treaty. |
| 16 Luang . .  | = 1 Chin (Catty) = $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.     "     "           |
| 100 Chin . .  | = 1 Tan (Picul) = 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.     "     "         |

## CAPACITY.

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 Ko . . .  | = 1 Sheng.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 10 Sheng . . | = 1 Tou (holding from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 Kin of rice and measuring from 1'13 to 1'63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight. |

## LENGTH.

|              |                                                   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 10 Fen . . . | = 1 Ts'un (inch).                                 |
| 10 Ts'un . . | = 1 Ch'ih (foot) = 14.1 English inches by treaty. |
| 10 Ch'ih . . | = 1 Chang = 2 fathoms                             |
| 1 Li . . .   | = approximately one-third of a mile.              |

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Chih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

## 1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Lew Yuk-lin.

*Councillor of Legation.*—Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.

*First Secretary.*—Philip K. C. Tyan.

*Second Secretary.*—Wu Pauyien.

*Third Secretary.*—Yatson C. Yen.

*Attachés.*—Lao Yu-Cheng and Lew Yi-Ming.

*Financial Commissioner.*—Dr. Chin-tao Chen.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.  
Appointed October 26, 1906.

*Counsellor of Legation.*—J. W. R. Macleay.

*Secretaries.*—T. H. Lyons and Sir S. Head, Bart.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. the Hon. H. G. Brand, M.V.O. R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Major D. S. Robertson.

*Chinese Secretary.*—S. Barton, C.M.G.

*Commercial Attaché.*—William P. Ker, C.M.G.

*Judge.*—Sir H. W. de Sansmarez (at Shanghai).

*Assistant Judge.*—F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G.

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C.G.), Changsha, Chefoo, Cheng-tu (C.G.), Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chow, Hang-chow, Hankow (C.G.), Harbin, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiungchow, Mukden (C.G.), Newchwang, Nanking, Pakhoi, Shanghai (C.G.), Swatow, Teng-Yueh, Tien-tsin (C.G.), Wuchow, Wuhu, Yunnan-fu (C.G.).

## Chinese Dependencies and Frontier Provinces.

**Manchuria**, lying between the province of Chihli and the Amur river, and extending from the Hingan mountains eastwards to Korea and the Ussuri river, has an area of about 363,610 square miles and a population probably of about 20,000,000, but variously estimated at from 5,750,000 to 29,400,000. It consists of 3 provinces, Sheng-King or Feng-tien (area, 56,000 sq. miles; pop. 10,312,241), capital Mukden; Kirin (105,000sq. miles; pop. 6,000,000), capital Kirin; and Heilung-chiang or the Amur province (203,000 sq. miles: pop. 1,500,000) with Tsitsihar for its capital. The population given above for Fengtien provinces is from an official Chinese statement of November, 1908, which also gives the agricultural population as, 2,520,145, and the cultivated area as 4,333,333 acres, but these figures must be taken with reserve. The chief towns are Mukden, the capital, with about 158,132 inhabitants; Newchwang (50,000) standing about 30 miles up the Liao river, at the mouth of which is the port of Ying-tse (60,000) often called Newchwang. Besides Newchwang, Mukden, An-tung, Tatung-kau, Tiehling, (28,492) Tungchiangtzu, (7,299) and Fakumen, (19,432) are open to commerce. Other important towns are Hsin-min-fu (20,000), Liao-yang (40,000), Feng-hwang-cheng (25,000), and Taonanfu, a town rapidly risen to importance, on the border of Eastern Mongolia. In Kirin province is the town of Chang-chun (Kwangchengtze), with 80,000 inhabitants. The chief town in the Heilungchiang province is Tsitsihar (30,000).

There is no longer a Manchu population in Manchuria. A few scattered communities alone remain. Within quite recent years Manchuria has been colonised by Chinese from the Northern Provinces of China and the immigration still continues by road and sea. Owing to the development of the Soya Bean industry and the improved railway facilities, Manchuria has grown more rapidly in wealth than any other part of China. Its soil is one of the richest in the world. As cultivation has extended, the climate has become more equable, and warmth remains longer in the soil. Millet, beans, wheat, and rice are the principal crops.

The Russian lease of Port Arthur and Talien-wan, and the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula and the South Manchurian Railway were transferred to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Conference, September 5, 1905. On December 22, 1905, China gave official recognition to this transfer and granted Japan an extension of the railway from Mukden and Antung at the mouth of the Talu. Recently (November, 1913) the right of constructing other branch lines was granted to Japan.

The Manchurian Railways extend from Shan-hai-kwan at the Great Wall northwards to Hsüminfu and Mukden, and thence to Chang-chun and Harbin. From Mukden southwards, the railway extends to Port Arthur and Dalny. There is a branch, 78 miles long, from Chang-chun to Kirin (opened to traffic, October 21, 1912) and other branches are in contemplation. From Mukden there is a branch to the Fushun collieries. From Mukden also runs the trunk line to Antung connecting with the Korean Railways. There is a branch from Tsitsihar to the mainline—Russian section. At Harbin, on the Sungari River, the South Manchuria system connects with the Trans-Manchurian line which running for 960 miles through Manchuria connects Vladivostock with Trans-Baikalia.

Imports and exports through the 3 ports of Dairen, Newchwang and Antung for 3 years:—

|                   | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports . . . . . | £ 4,270,202 | £ 4,973,173 | £ 5,947,337 |
| Exports . . . . . | 4,405,694   | 5,055,848   | 4,827,511   |

Tibet, extending from the Pamir region eastwards between the Himalayan and Kwen-lun mountains to the frontiers of China, has an area of 463,200 square miles with a population estimated at 6,500,000. Lhasa, the capital, has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The country being bleak and mountainous and strangers having been jealously excluded, wide regions are still unexplored.

Chinese authority was in the past represented by two *Ambans* who had charge, respectively, of foreign and military affairs. There were three Chinese commandants of troops at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri where the permanent military force of about 4,600, provided by China, were mostly quartered. There were a few other Chinese officials, but the civil and religious administration of the country was left almost entirely to Tibetans. The head of the government is the Dalai Lama, who resides at the Po-ta-la (or palace) near Lhasa. He acts through a minister or regent appointed from among the chief Tibetan Lamas and assisted by five ministers. Early in 1908 the territory of Western Szechuan and the adjoining territory of Eastern Tibet were united into a new province, Hsi-Kan, with Batang, re-named Baanfu, as capital. Throughout 1908 and 1909 a Chinese expeditionary force advanced into Tibet reaching Lhasa at the end of December. The Dalai Lama on February, 12, 1910, fled into India. On February 15, an Imperial Edict deposed the Dalai Lama who had twice involved his country in grave international difficulties. On the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution the small Chinese Garrison in Lhasa was cut off and was forced to leave Tibet, returning to China *via* India. Pending an agreement, no Chinese communications with Tibet *via* India are allowed. In the meantime, the Dalai Lama, who had been restored to his high office by the Chinese Government, has returned to Lhasa. A conference in which

he is represented opened in Simla on October 13, 1913, with representatives of the Chinese and Indian Governments in order to negotiate a tripartite agreement regulating the future relations of Tibet with China and India. It is still (January, 1914) sitting; the basis of the negotiations is a note communicated to the Chinese Government by the British Government on August 17, 1912, but difficulties have arisen in consequence of the demands submitted by the two representatives of the Dalai Lama that Tibet in future should be independent of China.

On January 21, 1912, a treaty between Tibet and Mongolia, negotiated by the Russian Buriat Lama Dorjeieff, whose earlier negotiations with Russia had been the immediate cause of the British advance into Tibet, was signed, the principal provisions of which being that each country recognises the independence of the other. They both undertake to promote and spread Buddhism, and to open their frontiers for mutual trade and intercourse.

The prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with it there exists the Bon, or Shamanistic, faith. In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown. In some favoured regions fruits, including peaches and even grapes, are produced. In other places the pursuits are pastoral, the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels. Wool-spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices. The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt. There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier.

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China (as suzerain of Tibet) in 1890, supplemented by a second treaty in 1893, but the hindrances still remained. Consequently, in 1904, the Indian Government sent a mission with an escort to arrange matters directly with the Tibetan Government. The mission met with a good deal of armed opposition, but at length, on September 7, a convention was executed at Lhasa. The convention provides for the re-erection of boundary stones (alluding to former pastoral disputes) on the Sikkim frontier; for marts at Yatung, Gyantze, and Gartok for Tibetan and British merchants; for the demolition of forts on the trade routes; for a Tibetan commissioner to confer with British officials for the alteration of the objectionable features of the treaty of 1893; for the settlement of an equitable customs tariff; for the repair of the passes and the appointment of Tibetan and British officials at the trade marts. The Tibetans have paid an indemnity of 2,500,000 rupees (166,666*l.*), and the evacuation of the Chumbi valley by the British began in February, 1908. Further, no Tibetan territory may be sold, leased or mortgaged to any foreign Power, nor may Tibetan affairs, or Tibetan public works, be subject to foreign management or interference without the consent of the British. The adhesion of China to this convention was secured by an agreement signed at Peking on April 27, 1906. Under the Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agree not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese Government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa. But this engagement does not affect the provisions of the British-Tibetan convention of September 7, 1904, ratified by China in 1906. Negotiations were begun at Simla in Sept. 1907, for the conclusion of Trade Regulations between India and Tibet, and were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in April 1908.

The province of Sin-Kiang, consisting of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja, and Kashgaria comprises all Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the south. It is now regarded as a separate

province, its *Tutuk* residing at Tihuaifu (Urumchi), the capital. Its area is estimated at about 550,340 square miles and population at about 1,200,000. The inhabitants are of various races, known as Turki (Kashgari, Kalnuk, Khirghiz, Taranchi, etc.), mostly Mohammedan and Chinese, who have of recent years greatly increased in numbers. The chief towns are Tihuaifu, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, and Aksu. The country is administered under Chinese officials, residing at Tihuaifu, the subordinates being usually natives of the country. In regions about the Kashgar and Yarkand rivers the soil is fertile, irrigation is practised, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown. Other productions of the country are wool, cotton, and silk. Jade is worked, and in some districts gold is found. The whole territory is yearly increasing in population and prosperity.

### Mongolia.

*Emperor*—**Jebtsun Dampa Hutuktu** (Venerable Sacred Saint).

The Cabinet is made up as follows:—

*President of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia*.—Khan of Sainnoin, *Namnan Surun*.

*Minister of the Interior*.—Tchin Susuktu Chin Wang (Prince of First Rank), Lama, *Tsening Chimel*.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—Daidje (Chieftain) Wang (Prince), *Handa Dorje*.

*Minister of War*.—Erdeni Dalai Chün Wang (Prince of Second Rank), *Gombo Surun*.

*Minister of Finance*.—Tushetu (or Chün Wang), *Dorje Tsak*.

*Minister of Justice*.—Erdeni Chün Wang (*Namsarai*).

The vast and indefinite tract of country called **Mongolia** stretches from the Kingan mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtysh river. On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan-su and other regions which are united into Sin-Kiang. The area of Mongolia is about 1,367,600 square miles, and its population about 2,600,000. A wide tract in the heart of this region is occupied by the Desert of Gobi which extends south-westwards into Chinese Turkestan. The inhabitants are nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks who range the desert with camels, horses, and sheep. Even in fertile districts they are little given to agriculture. But of recent years there has been a great extension of Chinese immigration, and a large area of what was known as Mongolia, extending from China proper and Manchuria to the Gobi Desert, is now indistinguishable from Chinese territory. Chinese settlers are gradually invading the Gobi Desert. Irrigation alone is needed. The chief town or centre of population is Urga, 170 miles due south of Khiakta, a frontier emporium for the caravan trade carried on with China across the Gobi Desert, goods being easily transported to the Siberian frontier town of Kiakta, which stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Baikal. Imports at Urga in 1908 amounted to about 1,560,000*l.*, and the exports to about 990,000*l.* Chief exports were wool, skins and hides, furs, horns, &c. The commerce between Mongolia and China has been interrupted for nearly a year.

Goods entering or leaving Mongolia from or to China have to pay a duty of 10 per cent., *ad valorem*. Trade with Russia is free. Further trade with

Russia will be stimulated by the projected railway from Urga and Huiakta and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution, Outer Mongolia declared its independence and proclaimed the Hutuktu (living Buddha) as Emperor. Its autonomy was recognised by the Russian Government, and on November 3, 1912, a Convention and a Protocol was signed at Urga by the Russian Envoy and the Cabinet of the Hutuktu. By this Convention the Russian Government undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous *régime* she has established, to support her right to have a national army, and to admit neither the presence of Chinese troops on her soil nor the colonization by the Chinese of her territory. The Mongolian Sovereign and Government will assure to Russian subjects and Russian commerce as in the past the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges as enumerated in the Protocol, and it is clearly understood that no other foreign subjects in Mongolia shall be granted fuller rights than those accorded to Russian subjects.

On November 5, 1913, after prolonged negotiations, an agreement was reached in Peking between Russia and China, whereby Russia recognised Outer Mongolia as part of Chinese Territory under Chinese Suzerainty, and China recognised the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. Both countries agreed not to send troops to Outer Mongolia other than as consular or official guards, and not to colonise its territory. Autonomous Outer Mongolia is defined as the territory formerly under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities at Kobdo, Uliasutai and Urga. Frontiers and other questions are to be settled at a tripartite conference between Mongolians, Chinese, and Russians, at a place to be subsequently designated.

In October, 1913, a war loan of 2,000,000 roubles was granted to the Mongolian Government by Russia. The advance was secured on certain revenues from districts near Kobdo, where Russian tax-collectors have already begun operations.

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion, the Lamas having their residence at Urga and other centres.

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## COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. It split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the States was abolished, and they became simple departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances. In 1909, a new territorial division of the country was adopted, 15 departments and 4 "Intendencias" being formed.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate contains 34 Senators elected indirectly by electors specially chosen for the purpose. The House of Representatives consists of 92 members elected by the people in 24 electoral circumscriptions (one for every 50,000 of population), but in each of the 4 intendencias appointed by the Intendente, his secretary and 3 inhabitants chosen by the municipal council of the capital of the intendency. Senators are elected for 4 years, Representatives for 2 years.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years, and his salary is 18,000 gold dollars per annum. Congress elects, for a term of one year, two substitutes, one of whom, failing the president during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

*President of the Republic.*—Señor Carlos E. Restrepo, appointed July 15th, 1910, holds office from August 7, 1910, to August 7, 1914.

*President-Elect.*—Don José Vicente Concha. Elected February 9, 1914. Holds office from August 7, 1914, to August 7, 1918.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Treasury, War, Public Instruction, and Public Works.

### Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at about 461,606 square miles, according to a census taken in 1870, the population, including that of Panama, at that date was 2,931,111. The area and population of the 15 departments and 4 intendencias was, according to the census of 1912 (March 5), as follows:—

|                      | Area<br>sq. miles | Popula-<br>tion<br>(1912) | Per<br>sq.<br>mile |              | Area<br>sq. miles | Popula-<br>tion<br>(1912) | Per<br>sq.<br>mile |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Antioquia            | 22,752            | 740,937                   | 32                 | Caqueta with | —                 | —                         | —                  |
| Atlántico            | 1,008             | 114,887                   | 114                | Comisarias   | —                 | 87,847                    | —                  |
| Bolívar              | 22,320            | 420,730                   | 19                 | Chocó        | 68,127            | 60,544                    | —                  |
| Boyacá               | 16,400            | 586,499                   | 35                 | Guagira      | —                 | 53,013                    | —                  |
| Caldas               | 7,380             | 341,198                   | 46                 | Meta         | —                 | 29,309                    | —                  |
| Cauca                | 20,403            | 211,756                   | 10                 | Total        | —                 | —                         | —                  |
| Cundinamarca         | 8,046             | 713,968                   | 88                 | Intendencias | 258,840           | 238,315                   | 0.9                |
| Huila                | 8,100             | 158,191                   | 19                 |              |                   |                           |                    |
| Magdalena            | 19,080            | 149,547                   | 7                  |              |                   |                           |                    |
| Panamá               | 29,760            | 400,000                   | 13                 |              |                   |                           |                    |
| Nariño               | 9,360             | 292,535                   | 31                 |              |                   |                           |                    |
| Santander            | 17,865            | 400,084                   | 22                 |              |                   |                           |                    |
| Norte Santander      | 6,255             | 204,381                   | 32                 |              |                   |                           |                    |
| Tolima               | 10,080            | 282,426                   | 28                 |              |                   |                           |                    |
| Valle                | 3,897             | 217,159                   | 55                 |              |                   |                           |                    |
| Total<br>Departments | 202,766           | 5,234,308                 | 25                 | Grand Total  | 461,606           | 5,472,604                 | 11                 |

This excludes about 30,000 uncivilised Indians. On December 4, 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate Republic, but Colombia has not yet recognised the independence of Panama, though (April, 1914) negotiations are in progress for such recognition.

The capital, Bogotá (pop. 121,257, 50,557 males and 71,700 females), lies 8,600 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (48,907, 22,446 males and 26,461 females), connected with the coast by 17 miles of railway; Manihales (34,720, 17,131 males and 17,589 females); Cartagena (36,632, 17,210 males and 19,422 females); Medellín (71,004, 31,270 males and 39,734 females) a mining centre; Cali, 27,747 (12,465 males and 15,282 females); Bucaramanga (19,735, 8,574 males and 11,161 females); Cúcuta (20,364, 10,414 males and 9,950 females), the last two being coffee centres.

Most of the boundary line with Brazil is still undefined, and there are frontier difficulties with Peru and Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama.

### Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz. of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín, and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 a-piece. One of the suffragan sees is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and now also to the Republic of Panamá. Other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.'

There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic, and is divided into 5 sections: primary, secondary, professional, artistic and industrial. Education is stated to be in a satisfactory condition, there being 4,075 schools with 292,058 pupils in 1913. Nearly all the schools for secondary education, maintained or assisted by the nation, are entrusted to religious corporations of the Catholic Church. The University of Bogotá (founded 1572) has Faculties of letters and philosophy; of jurisprudence and political sciences; of medicine and natural sciences; and of mathematics and engineering. There is also a University at Medellín (founded 1822). In 1913 the University of Magdalena was established at Santa Marta. For the working class there are many schools

of arts and trades directed by the Salesian Fathers. There are other schools or colleges open, under religious orders, and the school of fine arts has been reopened. 21 normal schools have been established in 13 departments, and schools of mining at Medellín and Pasto. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. Total spent on education (1912), 341,489*l*. The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory at Bogotá.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years in gold pesos :—

| Year | Revenue    | Expenditure | Year | Revenue    | Expenditure |
|------|------------|-------------|------|------------|-------------|
| 1910 | 10,831,500 | 10,831,500  | 1913 | 14,070,652 | 14,060,294  |
| 1911 | 12,685,119 | 12,685,119  | 1914 | 16,500,000 | 16,115,000  |
| 1912 | 12,043,145 | 12,500,000  |      |            |             |

The internal debt consists of the consolidated internal, implying a half-yearly payment by the Government to the Church of 41,000 pesos gold, as well as half-yearly interests at different rates on 5,476,888 pesos silver, nominal value, which amount to 60,000 pesos gold, and the floating, amounting on July 1, 1913, to 4,598,967 pesos gold. This is exclusive of the paper money in circulation, amounting in 1912 to more or less the value of 10,000,000 pesos gold.

The external debt, mostly due to British creditors, in 1896 amounted, with arrears, to 3,514,442*l*., the nominal value of the debt being 2,700,000*l*. A settlement was arrived at in that year whereby new bonds were issued for 2,687,800*l*. Under arrangement of 1905 unpaid coupons were exchanged for non-interest-bearing certificates. Of 351,000*l*., the amount of these, 70 per cent. has been paid off, and payment of the remaining 30 per cent. is contingent on Colombia receiving compensation from the United States in respect of the secession of Panama. On March 30th, 1910, the total outstanding was 2,660,400*l*., and from April, 1911, to January, 1912 it was reduced to 2,486,600*l*. In addition to the external debt of 1906, there are guarantee railway debts amounting to 1,469,400*l*.

### Defence.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress. The peace footing was fixed at 7,000 in 1910. After the war the actual strength was reduced to 10,000 men, and in 1905 to 5,000, many of these being engaged in making or repairing highways. There are now about 6,000 men. Every able-bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

The Colombian navy consists of the following vessels :—On the Atlantic, 3 cruisers ; on the Pacific, 2 cruisers, 2 gunboats, 1 troopship, 2 tugs ; on the river Magdalena, 1 gunboat. The ships are all old, and of little or no fighting value.

### Production.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. In 1912, gold was exported to the value of 6,634,913 gold pesos, silver to the

value of 123,254 gold pesos, and platinum to the value of 594,188 gold pesos. The mines are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolívar, Tolima, and Magdalena. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines). The emerald mines of Muzo and Cosquez belong to the Government. No statistics of their output are published, but they are said to yield 1,000,000 pesos worth of stones per annum. Nearly all the emeralds mined to-day come from Colombia. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, rails, sugar mills, castings, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying most of the interior departments. The maritime departments use sea salt evaporated at the numerous natural salt pans along the coast. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government desires to concede for a term of years.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee is the staple product, but transport is difficult. In 1911, 12,237,875 kilograms of coffee were exported, and in 1912, 55,993,293 kilograms. Tobacco is grown and shipped to Germany ; in 1912, 3,262,343 kilos were exported. Cotton is produced in Magdalena, Bolívar, Antioquia and Santander, and is beginning to be cultivated in Boyaca and Cundinamarca. Cocoa, sugar, vegetable, ivory, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending, and near Santa Marta a large amount of capital is being invested in this industry ; in 1912, 4,541,701 bunches weighing 105,262,518 kilos were exported. The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun ; in 1912, 502,672 kilos were exported. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena river, but little or no wood of any sort is exported. The Panama hat industry is making great strides ; some 86 per cent. of the hats manufactured are sent to the United States. The greatest industrial development was at Barranquilla, where several new factories were opened, including two match factories, a glass factory for the production of all kinds of glassware (no flat glass), a shoe factory, a nail factory, a cotton-goods factory, a cotton gin, and an ice factory ; but Bogotá has two large breweries, boot factories, flour mills, glass factory, large electric lighting works, electric tramway and many smaller factories.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years :—

| Year | Imports   | Exports   | Year | Imports   | Exports   |
|------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------|
|      | £         | £         |      | £         | £         |
| 1908 | 2,702,778 | 2,999,749 | 1911 | 3,621,773 | 4,475,179 |
| 1909 | 2,112,409 | 3,102,669 | 1912 | 4,792,924 | 6,644,349 |
| 1910 | 3,475,008 | 3,557,361 |      |           |           |

## Trade by countries for 2 years in pesos gold :—

| Imports                 | 1911                               | 1912                               | Exports               | 1911                               | 1912                               |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| United Kingdom . . .    | 5,838,789                          | 7,688,878                          | United States . . .   | 12,248,995                         | 15,832,884                         |
| United States . . .     | 5,404,975                          | 7,612,987                          | United Kingdom . . .  | 4,596,137                          | 4,876,182                          |
| Germany . . .           | 3,242,634                          | 4,201,125                          | Germany . . .         | 1,910,533                          | 1,554,211                          |
| France . . .            | 1,718,747                          | 2,011,886                          | France . . .          | 769,189                            | 625,198                            |
| Italy . . .             | —                                  | 596,886                            | Spain . . .           | 119,654                            | * 302,918                          |
| Belgium . . .           | —                                  | 570,918                            | Panama . . .          | 42,977                             | 73,470                             |
| Spain . . .             | 897,738                            | 476,968                            | Other countries . . . | 2,658,594                          | 9,156,882                          |
| Venezuela . . .         | —                                  | 12,021                             |                       |                                    |                                    |
| Dutch West Indies . . . | —                                  | 60,723                             |                       |                                    |                                    |
| Panama . . .            | 31,790                             | 53,264                             |                       |                                    |                                    |
| Other countries . . .   | 1,474,190                          | 459,817                            |                       |                                    |                                    |
| <b>Total . . .</b>      | <b>18,108,663</b><br>(3,621,773L.) | <b>23,964,623</b><br>(4,792,924L.) | <b>Total . . .</b>    | <b>22,375,899</b><br>(4,475,178L.) | <b>32,221,746</b><br>(6,644,349L.) |

The principal articles of export (1912), coffee, 16,777,908 gold pesos; hides, 2,661,721; bananas, 1,996,999; rubber, 736,427.

About 67 per cent. of the coffee exported from Colombia goes to the United States; most of the tobacco to Germany; cotton to Liverpool or Havre. The chief imports are flour, lard, petroleum, and cotton goods from the United States; rice from Germany; and cotton goods from Great Britain.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years :—

| —                               | 1908    | 1909    | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                 | £       | £       | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports from Colombia into U.K. | 430,382 | 764,802 | 1,041,151 | 1,046,215 | 1,198,010 |
| Exports to Colombia from U.K.   | 933,009 | 885,185 | 1,196,760 | 1,086,052 | 1,433,877 |

## Shipping and Communications.

In 1911 the merchant shipping of Colombia consisted of 1 steamer of 457 tons and 4 sailing vessels of 1,121 tons. At Cartagena in 1910 there entered 257 vessels of 585,706 tons, and at Puerto Colombia 327 vessels of 737,639 tons. The ports of Colombia are in regular communication with those of European and American countries by means of 7 lines of mail steamers, 3 of which are British and the others German, French, Spanish, and Italian.

The total length of railways open in Colombia in 1911 was 621 miles belonging to 9 companies and 2 States. Of the total, 466 miles have a gauge of 3 ft.; the rest a metre gauge. Number of passengers carried (1912), 1,350,548; tons of freight, 383,930. The roads of Colombia are generally simple mule tracks, but the Government continues to improve the main roads, which can be used now by automobiles. There are many cart roads besides. Much of the inland traffic is by river, and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 900 miles; steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water, and on these rivers 42 steamers, with a total tonnage of 7,331, regularly ply.

Postal facilities between Barranquilla and foreign countries are stated to

be excellent, but as to internal services there are no recent statistics. In 1912, in the internal service there were 4,512,686 letters and post-cards transmitted, and 2,447,859 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Number of offices, 655. A British river-transport company has contracted with the Government to convey mails and passengers to and from the interior every three days. Other companies, British, German, and native, ply on the rivers.

There were 12,000 miles of Government telegraph lines in July, 1913; 225,239 telegrams were despatched in 1912, and 15,095 cablegrams were sent.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The redemption of the paper currency and the restoration of metallic money is now taken in hand by the Government. The sovereign is received by the Government and the Commerce in all transactions as the equivalent of 5 gold pesos. By a special law the exchange between the paper currency and the gold currency has been fixed at 10,000 per cent., so that the value of the paper peso is 1 cent gold.

Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit is a gold dollar equal to one-fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same. Gold coins are 2½ and 5 dollars. Silver coins are (900 fine) the half-dollar, the peseta, and the real; the silver coinage being legal tender for amounts not exceeding 10 dollars gold. Nickel coins for 1, 2, and 5 pesos (cents.) are legal tender up to 2 dollars gold, each peso paper being reckoned as worth 1 centavo gold (as stated above). Colombia has no gold coinage beyond the British £1 and 10s. pieces, but coining has already begun at the Mint in Medellin, the first gold having been coined on August 11, 1913.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos; and the carga, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara or 80 cm., is still in some cases the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

## Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

## 1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister and Envoy.*—Dr. Pedro M. Carreno (November, 1918).

*Secretary of Legation.*—Saturnino Restrepo (in charge).

*Attaché.*—Samuel Montaña.

*Consul-General in London.*—Luis Martinez Silva.

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Grimsby, Liverpool, Nottingham, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dover, Dundee, Glasgow, & Manchester.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

*Envoy Extra., Min. Plen. and Consul-General.*—Percy C. Wyndham. Appointed May, 1911.

Consul at Barranquilla, and vice-consuls at Bogotá, Carthagena, Honda, Medellin, and Santa Marta, and consular agents at Tumaco and Buenaventura.

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## COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

## Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated on December 7, 1871, and modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 43 deputies, being one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to support themselves. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years. A Standing Committee of 5 deputies represents Congress during its recess and advises the President on all matters which would ordinarily come before the Chamber.

*President of the Republic.*—Ricardo Jimenez. (Elected for four years from May 8, 1910.)

The administration normally is carried on by six Secretaries of State, who are appointed by, and responsible to, the President. They are the Secretaries respectively of the Interior and Police; of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Worship; of Public Instruction; of War and Marine; of Finance and Commerce; and a Sub-Secretary of Public Works under the control of Secretary of Finance and Commerce.

On December 20, 1907, the 5 Central American States, by their representatives at a conference at Washington, signed (among other treaties) a treaty of peace by which all the States agree to submit disputed matters to a Court of Arbitration, the judges of which will be appointed by the Congress of each country, the decisions of this Court to be binding on all parties.

## Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into seven provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limón. The last Census was taken in 1892. According to the estimate for December 31, 1912, the population was 399,424, made up as follows:—

| Province       | Population | Province         | Population |
|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| San José . . . | 124,109    | Guanacaste . . . | 34,952     |
| Alajuela . . . | 95,382     | Puntarenas . . . | 20,591     |
| Heredia . . .  | 43,304     | Limón . . .      | 19,647     |
| Cartago . . .  | 61,439     | Total . . .      | 399,424    |

There are about 3,500 aborigines (Indians).

The official returns of births and deaths for 1912 showed 17,125 births, and 9,378 deaths, increase 7,747; for 1911, 16,839 births, and 9,483 deaths, increase, 7,356.

The immigration in 1912 amounted to 10,972, and the emigration to 9,612. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (32,449), and in the towns of Alajuela (6,144), Cartago (5,992), Heredia (7,798), Liberia (2,398), Puntarenas (4,692), and Limón (6,539). There are some 25,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limón Province, on the banana farms.

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 26 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury.

### Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. The Bishop of San José is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Guatemala. Elementary instruction is compulsory and free. Elementary schools are provided and maintained by local school councils, while the national government pays the teachers, besides making subventions in aid of local funds. In 1912, there were open 402 elementary schools; the teachers numbered 1,191, and the enrolled pupils 31,407, the average attendance being 27,680. For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 362 pupils in 1912, and a college for girls with 248 pupils (including a normal section). The towns of Cartago, Alajuela, and Heredia, have each a college. For professional instruction there is a Medical Faculty, and also schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Dentistry.

Spanish is the universal language of the country.

### Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted. In 1912 there were 11,516 convictions of misdemeanor, and 1,636 of crime.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been (in colones, worth about 22·9d., £1 = Colones 10·45) as follows:—

|                   | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 1914 <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                   | £       | £       | £       | £                 | £                 |
| Revenue . . .     | 777,200 | 921,494 | 952,217 | 880,380           | 920,000           |
| Expenditure . . . | 847,710 | 962,050 | 891,889 | 862,545           | 901,363           |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The revenue is chiefly derived from customs, liquors, and railways, posts, and telegraphs. The largest items of expenditure are finance, public instruction, and internal development.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on December 31, 1912, was made up of gold refunding bonds, 1911, of 2,000,000*l.* (1,617,200*l.* issued) and the French Loan of 1911, of 85,000,000 francs. The coupons have been paid up to date, and the London agents had 39,518*l.* in hand, and the Paris Bankers 9,102*l.* for 1913 coupons. Of this balance 150,000*l.* was

deposited with London agents for the special credit of 150,000*l.* at 6 per cent. and 50,000*l.* was deposited with National City Bank, New York, for credit of 150,000 U.S. gold dollars; the remainder was deposited with London agents. Of the old bonds of the foreign debt, previous to this arrangement with Mr. Keith, the amount of 27,040*l.* have not been presented for exchange for the gold refunding bonds of 1911. The internal debt on December 31, 1912, was about 35,000*l.* repayable at fixed dates not yet due.

### Defence.

Costa Rica has an army, including reserve and national guard, of 51,807 officers and men. The active army numbers 37,280, the reserve 8,865, and the national guard 4,340; total, 50,485. The active army consists of 3 brigades, 1 battalion, 3 companies, and 135 unclassified soldiers. The peace strength is 1,000 men, and the war strength is estimated at 50,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve. The Republic has also 1 motor launch on the Atlantic side and 1 on the Pacific side for Revenue purposes.

### Industry and Commerce.

The principal agricultural products are coffee and bananas; 94,200 acres to bananas; 10,647,702 bunches of bananas were exported in 1912, and 196,211 bags (weight 12,238 metric tons) of coffee. There is a brisk banana trade with New Orleans, Mobile, New York, and Boston, and also between Limón and Bristol and Manchester. Other exports of produce were gold and silver bullion and concentrates, cocoa, tortoiseshell, hides, rubber, besides cedar, mahogany, fustic and other woods. Maize, sugar, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. The live stock consists of 361,045 cattle, 59,173 horses, 111,540 pigs, besides mules, sheep, and goats. Several districts are auriferous, and mining is carried on in the Abangarez, Barranca, and Aguacate districts; 3 mining companies are crushing.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (in sterling 1 colon = 22·9d.):—

|               | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|               | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports . . . | 1,126,553 | 1,182,568 | 1,625,299 | 1,825,829 | 2,087,169 |
| Exports . . . | 1,552,482 | 1,582,306 | 1,723,386 | 1,836,546 | 2,050,523 |

The imports include 298,306*l.* coin (part proceeds of the French Loan) and the exports, 14,743*l.* coin.

For 1912 the value of the chief imports and exports was as follows:—

| Imports                   | £       | Exports                                       | £         |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Cotton goods . . .        | 188,725 | Bananas . . .                                 | 1,018,918 |
| Flour . . .               | 68,747  | Coffee . . .                                  | 729,527   |
| Constructional iron . . . | 59,818  | Gold, silver (bullion) and concentrates . . . | 108,250   |
| Railway material . . .    | 55,825  | Timber . . .                                  | 23,382    |
| Rice . . .                | 46,355  | Hides and skins . . .                         | 23,978    |
| Drugs . . .               | 40,294  | Rubber . . .                                  | 19,218    |
| Lard . . .                | 35,256  | Cocoa . . .                                   | 17,511    |
| Timber . . .              | 32,170  | Raw Sugar . . .                               | 7,281     |
| Coal . . .                | 30,042  |                                               |           |

Of the import value in 1912, 896,014*l*. (50·08 per cent.) was from the United States, 296,152*l*. (16·59 per cent.) from the United Kingdom, 306,209*l*. (17·11 per cent.) from Germany, 86,366*l*. (4·82 per cent.) from France. Of the value exported, 1,023,250*l*. (49·90 per cent.) went to the United States, 853,718*l*. (41·64 per cent.) to the United Kingdom, 113,930*l*. (5·55 per cent.) to Germany, and 26,811*l*. (1·30 per cent.) to France.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

|                                   | 1908      | 1909    | 1910    | 1911      | 1912      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| —                                 | £         | £       | £       | £         | £         |
| Imports from Costa Rica into U.K. | 1,265,855 | 875,572 | 826,890 | 1,162,745 | 1,317,154 |
| Exports to Costa Rica from U.K.   | 201,3·8   | 169,262 | 217,066 | 270,697   | 236,242   |

### Shipping and Communications.

There are no official figures available as regards Costa Rica shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches, and on the Pacific coast some motor launches.

In 1912 there entered the ports of the Republic 552 vessels of 1,256,093 tons, and cleared 550 vessels of 1,247,642 tons. Limon is visited regularly by steamers of 7 shipping companies (2 British, 1 German, 1 Spanish, 1 French, and 1 Italian) connecting it with ports of Europe and America. Three lines visit the Pacific port of Punta Arenas.

The railway system connects San José with the Atlantic port, and has been extended to connect the capital with the Pacific port. The length of railway is about 180 miles—the San José to Limon main line, 104 miles (Costa Rica Railway), and the San José to Puntarenas main line, 76 miles (State owned); the system is being extended into the banana lands. At San José there is an electric tramway of 5½ miles.

In 1912 there were 200 post offices. The number of postal packets despatched and received was 7,691,085.

There are (1912) telegraph wires of a total length of 1,661 English miles, with 134 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1912 was 1,032,221. The telephone lines had a length of about 470 miles. Wireless telegraphy is working from Limon to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and Colon Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and Colon, in Republic Panama. Limon has a radius of 300 miles.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are 4 banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank (founded 1863) and the Bank of Costa Rica (1877), with a capital of 1,200,000 and 2,000,000 colones respectively, the Commercial Bank of Costa Rica (1905) with a capital of 1,750,000 colones, and the Mercantile Bank of Costa Rica (1908) with a capital of 1,500,000 colones. Banks of issue must keep a reserve in gold equal to 40 per cent. of their note circulation. The total notes in circulation on December 31, 1912, were 4,406,375 colones. The 4 banks had a reserve (December 31, 1912) of 3,659,938·40 colones.

On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, the monetary unit to be the gold *colon*, weighing 778 grammes, 900 fine (value about 22·9*d*.). The U.S. gold dollar is worth 2·15 colones. The new silver coinage consists of fractions of the colon, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent

pieces 900 fine silver, which are legal tender up to 10 colons, copper being legal tender up to 1 colon. Foreign gold is legal, but not foreign silver.

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures:—

|                  |           |                                 |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| The <i>Libra</i> | . . . . . | = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.        |
| „ <i>Quintal</i> | . . . . . | = 101·40 lbs. „                 |
| „ <i>Arroba</i>  | . . . . . | = 25·35 „                       |
| „ <i>Fanega</i>  | . . . . . | = 11 bushels (imperial bushel). |

The old weights and measures of Spain are in use in the country districts, but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established and in general use.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*.—W. de la Guardia.

*Secretaries*.—Victor M. and Guillermo de la Guardia.

*Consul-General*.—W. J. LeLacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

*Minister and Consul-General*.—Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G., resident at Panama.

*Consul*.—F. N. Cox.

There is a Vice-Consul at Port Limon.

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## CUBA.

## Constitution and Government.

Cuba, after having been continuously in Spanish possession from its discovery, was by the peace preliminaries and by the definitive treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners at Paris, December 10, 1898, relinquished by Spain, and thus has the position of an independent nation. The direct armed interposition of the United States in the struggle against Spanish domination has, however, brought the island into close association with the United States Government. On November 5, 1900, a convention met to decide on a constitution, and on February 21, 1901, a constitution was adopted, under which the island has a republican form of government, with a president, a vice-president, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The United States legislature passed a law authorising the President of the United States to make over the government of the island to the Cuban people as soon as Cuba should undertake to make no treaty with any foreign power, endangering its independence, to contract no debts for which the current revenue would not suffice, to concede to the United States Government a right of intervention, and also to grant to it the use of naval stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted by Cuba, on February 24, 1902, the President and Vice-President of the Republic were elected, and on May 20 the control of the island was formally transferred to the new Cuban Government. Under treaties signed July 2, 1903, the United States has coaling stations in the Bay of Guantánamo and Bahía Honda, for which they pay 2,000 dollars annually. The connection between Cuba and the United States was rendered still closer by the reciprocal commercial convention which came into operation on December 27, 1903.

In August, 1906, an insurrection broke out, and a United States Commission undertook the provisional government. On January 24, 1909, the provisional government came to an end, and the new president assumed office.

*President.*—General Mario G. Menocal (inaugurated May 20, 1913).

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretaries of State, of Justice, of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour, of Public Instruction, of Public Works, and of Sanitation and Charity.

The National Congress is made up of a Senate (24 members, 4 for each province) and a House of Representatives (91 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants).

## Area and Population.

Cuba has an area of 44,164 square miles, with a population, according to the enumeration of June, 1913, of 2,382,990. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces according to the census of 1913 were as follows:—

| Province                | Area         | Population in 1913 | Pop. per sq. mile |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
|                         | Square miles |                    |                   |
| Havana. . . . .         | 2,772        | 608,699            | 219.4             |
| Pinar del Rio . . . . . | 5,164        | 260,150            | 52.0              |
| Matanzas . . . . .      | 3,700        | 266,376            | 71.9              |
| Santa Clara . . . . .   | 9,560        | 549,990            | 57.5              |
| Camagüey . . . . .      | 10,500       | 147,896            | 14.0              |
| Oriente . . . . .       | 12,468       | 549,879            | 44.1              |
| Total . . . . .         | 44,164       | 2,382,990          | 54.1              |

The population in 1913 has increased 162,712 over that of 1910. The whites formed 71.9 and the coloured 28.1 of the total population.

The coloured people, distributed per provinces, is as follows:—Havana, 135,142; Pinar del Rio, 63,300; Matanzas, 98,895; Santa Clara, 141,387; Camagüey, 24,794; Oriente, 207,959; total, 671,477.

The movement of population in 1912 was as follows:—Marriages, 13,321; births, 74,399; deaths, 31,021; surplus of births over deaths, 43,378.

In 1912 there were 40,885 immigrants (32,702 men and 7,683 women) of whom 32,104 were Spanish.

The chief towns are (population in 1913) Habana, 324,146; Santiago de Cuba, 60,857; Matanzas, 56,566; Cienfuegos, 81,462; Camagüey, 73,284; Cárdenas, 30,401.

## Instruction.

According to the census returns for 1899, 64 per cent. of the population could not read; 2 per cent. could read but not write; 33 per cent. could write, but were without superior education; 1 per cent. had received higher education. Education was made obligatory in 1880, but the law was not enforced. Under United States rule the elementary and secondary school systems were re-organised; each municipality was required to have a school board, and every town to have schools at which the attendance of children should be compulsory. On December 31, 1912, there were 3,916 schools, with 4,055 teachers, and 234,625 enrolled pupils (121,806 boys and 112,810 girls); the average attendance was 105,774. For secondary instruction there are in the Island many institutes and colleges. The highest instruction in Cuba is given at the University of Havana, which has faculties of letters and sciences, of medicine and pharmacy, and of law. The number of students is (1912-13) 1,176. In 1912 the first military academy in Cuba was established at Cabanas Fortress.

## Finance, Defence.

The Budget for the fiscal years commencing July 1, 1912 and 1913, and ending June 30, 1913 and 1914, shows estimated receipts 37,940,200 dollars; expenses 33,974,147 dollars, leaving a surplus of 3,966,052.

The principal items of estimated income were:—Customs Revenue, 26,484,000 dollars and Consular Fees, 500,000 dollars. The principal items of estimated expenditure were:—Home Affairs, 10,117,394 dollars, Finance Department, 2,909,722 dollars, Instruction, 4,782,653 dollars, and Public Works, 3,704,625 dollars.



The debts of the Republic of Cuba (January 1, 1914) were (according to the President's message) as follows:—

|                                          | dollars    | dollars.                    |
|------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Exterior Debt, 1904, 5 per cent. . . . . | 30,920,000 |                             |
| „ „ 1909, 4½ „ . . . . .                 | 16,500,000 |                             |
| „ „ 1914, 5 „ . . . . .                  | 10,000,000 |                             |
| Total Exterior Debt . . . . .            |            | 57,420,000                  |
| Interior Debt, 5 per cent. . . . .       |            | 10,200,000                  |
| Total Debt . . . . .                     |            | 67,620,000<br>(£13,524,000) |

For the preservation of order there is a Rural Guard, horse and foot, of 5,298 men, and a regular army of 10,612 enlisted men, and 493 officers. The navy consists of two cruisers and 13 steam launches and revenue cutters.

### Production and Industry.

The staple products of Cuba are tobacco and sugar, but coffee, cocoa, cereals, and potatoes are grown, and a considerable trade is done in fruits and minerals. In 1912 the sugar crop was 2,427,000 tons; that for 1913 is 2,429,240, the largest ever raised in Cuba. In 1913 there were 164 sugar mills. The production of tobacco in 1911 was 308,497 bales (of 120 lbs. each). In 1911, 188,129,188 cigars were exported. The principal fruits exported were pineapples (25,775 tons in 1911) and bananas (38,000 tons in 1910), also 3,000,000 coconuts were exported.

On December 31, 1912, the live stock in the island consisted of 2,829,553 head of cattle, 560,580 horses, 41,192 mules, and 2,298 asses.

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an area of about 1,250,000 acres. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils. Cedar is used locally for cigar-boxes, and mahogany exported. Many other hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

In the district of Santiago de Cuba, copper, manganese, and iron mines are worked. The iron mines employ over 4,000 workmen, and supply on an average 50,000 tons of ore per month to the United States. Gold is found but little worked. There are rich beds of asphalt which are not largely worked.

### Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports for 4 years (ending June 30) were as follows:—

|         | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|         | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports | 21,551,250 | 22,520,370 | 25,047,773 | 26,600,000 |
| Exports | 30,008,125 | 26,912,264 | 30,580,685 | 33,042,500 |

The imports and exports were distributed as follows:—

| Countries                 | Imports    |            | Exports    |            |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                           | 1910-11    | 1911-12    | 1910-11    | 1911-12    |
|                           | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| United Kingdom . . . . .  | 2,658,064  | 3,090,367  | 1,059,742  | 2,305,615  |
| United States . . . . .   | 11,901,738 | 13,088,789 | 23,635,569 | 25,618,638 |
| Spain . . . . .           | 1,776,602  | 2,079,563  | 155,249    | 100,033    |
| France . . . . .          | 1,153,929  | 1,437,427  | 292,783    | 522,810    |
| Germany . . . . .         | 1,501,869  | 1,569,553  | 769,105    | 768,650    |
| Other Countries . . . . . | 3,528,168  | 3,782,074  | 999,816    | 1,264,939  |
| Totals . . . . .          | 22,520,370 | 25,047,773 | 26,912,264 | 30,580,685 |

The principal exports are sugar and tobacco; in 1912, the one formed 64 per cent. and the other 26 per cent. of the total exports. In 1912, 1,895,984 tons (1,483,451 tons in 1911) of sugar were exported, and tobacco to the value of 6,261,256£. (6,184,680£. in 1911). The principal imports are cotton goods (2,434,508£. in 1912) and machinery (2,000,000£. in 1912).

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years:—

|                                     | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                     | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports from Cuba into U.K. . . . . | 1,271,734 | 1,292,723 | 2,668,879 | 1,296,089 | 2,548,153 |
| Exports to Cuba from U.K. . . . .   | 1,700,726 | 1,892,663 | 1,919,195 | 2,239,701 | 2,552,913 |

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1912-13, 16,391 vessels entered and 12,306 cleared. British vessels, 268 of 508,050 tons entered the Port of Havana and 266 of 510,639 tons cleared (1912). In Cuba there were in 1912, 1,690 miles of railway. The four lines are—the United Railways of Havana, 672 miles; Cuba Railroad, 602 miles; Cuban Central Railway, 269 miles, and Western Railway of Havana, 147 miles. The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west, to Santiago de Cuba in the east. The larger sugar estates have private lines connecting them with the main lines. Several important railway extensions are projected. There are 1,033 miles of cart roads open to traffic. There are 487 post offices, 171 telegraph offices, and nine wireless stations operated by the Government. There are 5,065 miles of government telegraph line.

The National Bank has a paid up capital of 5,000,000 dollars. On June 29th, 1912, its assets amounted to 38,127,307 dollars. There is no Cuban currency and no paper money. The Spanish gold dollar is worth 45½d.; the silver dollar about 40d., and the American dollar 49½d. The principal coins used are the peso, worth 84 cents; the peseta, worth 17 cents; the real, worth 8 cents. The French 'Louis' is worth 3'85 dollars.

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF CUBA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—General Carlos Garcia Vélez.

*Councillor of Legation.*—Miguel Angel Campa.

*Attaché.*—Arturo Loymaz del Castillo.

*Consul in London.*—Gustavo Navarrete.

There is a Consul-General in Liverpool, and Consuls in Birmingham, Glasgow, and Hull.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CUBA.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Stephen Leech.

*British Vice-Consuls at Havana.*—H. D. R. Cowan and G. F. Plant.

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and Guantanamo.

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## DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

### Reigning King.

**Christian X.**, born September 26, 1870; son of King Frederik VIII. and Queen Lowisa; married April 26, 1898, to Princess *Alexandrine*, of Mecklenburg; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912.

### Children of the King.

- I. Prince *Christian Frederik*, born March 11, 1899.
- II. Prince *Knud*, born July 27, 1900.

### Brothers and sisters of the King.

- I. Prince *Karl*, born August 3, 1872; elected King of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII., November 1905; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain; offspring Prince Alexander (now Crown Prince Olav of Norway), born July 2, 1903.
- II. Prince *Harald*, born October 8, 1876; married April 28, 1909, to Princess Helena of Sonderborg-Glücksborg; offspring Princess Feodora, born July 1, 1910.
- III. Princess *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878; married August 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden.
- IV. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.
- V. Prince *Gustav*, born March 4, 1887.
- VI. Princess *Dagmar*, born May 23, 1890.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian X. has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner. The heir apparent to the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 120,000 kroner.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

*House of Oldenburg.*

|                        | A. D. |                         | A. D. |
|------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Christian I. . . . .   | 1448  | Christian V. . . . .    | 1670  |
| Hans . . . . .         | 1481  | Frederik IV. . . . .    | 1699  |
| Christian II. . . . .  | 1513  | Christian VI. . . . .   | 1730  |
| Frederik I. . . . .    | 1523  | Frederik V. . . . .     | 1746  |
| Christian III. . . . . | 1533  | Christian VII. . . . .  | 1766  |
| Frederik II. . . . .   | 1559  | Frederik VI. . . . .    | 1808  |
| Christian IV. . . . .  | 1588  | Christian VIII. . . . . | 1839  |
| Frederik III. . . . .  | 1648  | Frederik VII. . . . .   | 1848  |

*House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.*

Christian IX., 1863.  
Frederik VIII., 1906.  
Christian X., 1912.

**Constitution and Government.**

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the King and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the terms of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 114 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services at the rate of 10 kroner (11s. 1d.) per day, including Sundays

and holidays, during the first 6 months of the session, and 6 kroner (6s. 8d.) for each additional day of the session. Members must accept payment. They also receive second-class free passes on the railways and may charge travelling expenses to and from Copenhagen at the beginning and end of the session.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the Rigsret, a tribunal who can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed June 21, 1913), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following ten departments:—

- 1 and 2. *The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Justice.*—C. Th. Zahle.
3. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Erik Scavenius.
4. *Ministry of the Interior.*—Ove Rode.
5. *Ministry of Defence.*—P. Munch.
6. *Ministry of Finance.*—Edvard Brandes.
7. *Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—S. Keiser-Nielsen.
8. *Ministry of Agriculture.*—Kr. Pedersen.
9. *Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Commerce and Navigation (ad interim).*—J. Hassing Jørgensen.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

Landsting, elected 1910:—29 Right, 21 Left, 5 Free Conservatives, 4 Socialists, 4 Radicals, and 3 Independents.

Folkething, elected May, 1913:—44 Left, 31 Radical Left, 32 Socialists, 7 Right (Conservatives).

Denmark is divided into 18 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand), and the counties into Hundreds (Herreder), each with a portion of the Peace (Herredsfoged or Birkedommer). In the towns there is a Mayor, appointed by the government, with or without aldermen. The Hundreds are divided into parishes of which there are, in all, about 1,100. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, modified by two laws of October 3, 1903, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 40 members, 34 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland (Hannes Hafstein) nominated by the king, and residing at Reikjavik is the responsible head of the administration. The offices of the governor and the two Amtmands have been abolished.

## Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1911:—

| Divisions                                       | Area 1911<br>English sq. m. | Population<br>1911 | Population<br>1911.<br>per sq. m. |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) without suburbs | 27                          | 462,161            | 16,800                            |
| Islands in the Baltic                           | 5,117                       | 1,096,458          | 214                               |
| Peninsula of Jutland                            | 9,898                       | 1,198,457          | 121                               |
| Faeroe Islands                                  | 540                         | 18,000             | 33                                |
| Total                                           | 15,582                      | 2,775,076          | 178                               |

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,337,900 males and 1,419,176 females in 1911. The total population at the census of 1911 was 2,757,076, showing an increase during 1908—11 of 1·27 per cent. per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 1,023,334 in 1906 to 1,109,726 in 1911; while the rural population has increased from 1,565,585 in 1906 to 1,647,350 in 1911. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; in 1911, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96·66 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0·07 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0·15 per cent. in Norway, 1·45 per cent. in Sweden, 0·97 per cent. in Sleswig, 0·47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0·23 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3·27 per cent. of the whole.

According to the occupation the population of Denmark in 1911 was classified thus:—

|                                                                          |         |                                        |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------|-----------|
| Immaterial Production                                                    | 142,233 | Day labourers                          | 50,416    |
| Agriculture and Forestry                                                 | 969,227 | Domestic servants                      | 127,745   |
| Dairy work                                                               | 13,996  | Capitalists and rural pensioners       | 117,237   |
| Fishing                                                                  | 34,489  | Public assistance (including the aged) | 64,707    |
| Business and industry                                                    | 739,058 | Profession not indicated               | 39,498    |
| Railways, posts, telegraphs, telephones, land transports, and navigation | 163,904 |                                        |           |
| Commerce, circulation, & hotel-keeping                                   | 294,566 | Total                                  | 2,757,076 |

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1911, was 462,161, or with suburbs, 559,398; Aarhuus, 61,755; Odense, 42,237; Aalborg, 33,449; Horsens, 23,843; Randers, 22,970.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

| Years | Total Births | Still Births | Marriages | Deaths | Surplus of Births over Deaths |
|-------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1908  | 76,232       | 1,845        | 19,956    | 39,072 | 37,160                        |
| 1909  | 76,301       | 1,815        | 19,944    | 35,807 | 40,494                        |
| 1910  | 75,297       | 1,783        | 19,986    | 35,187 | 40,110                        |
| 1911  | 73,938       | 1,751        | 19,879    | 37,232 | 36,706                        |
| 1912  | 74,651       | 1,754        | 20,533    | 36,481 | 38,170                        |

Of the Births in 1910, 11·27 per cent. were illegitimate. In 1908, there were 651 divorces; in 1909, 734; in 1910, 749; in 1911, 736; in 1912, 724.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, 4,558 in 1908; 6,782 in 1909; 8,890 in 1910; 8,303 in 1911, and 8,636 in 1912.

## Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops, the Bishop of Roeskilde being metropolitan. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1911 there were 2,732,792 Protestants, 9,821 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 256 Greek Catholics, 5,164 Jews, 9,043 other or of no confession.

## Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the last century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. The public schools, maintained by communal rates, are with exception of a few middle-class schools, free. Of public elementary schools there are 3,441 (51 in the capital, 150 in other towns, and 3,230 in rural districts), with 381,879 pupils in the year 1912 (79 of these are communal schools and have the right to prepare for the school leaving examination). For higher instruction there are furthermore: a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 31 professors and teachers and about 500 pupils; 19 agricultural or horticultural schools; 76 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 8,000 pupils); 41 grammar schools (14 Government, 27 private); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 7 teachers and 72 students; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 13 teachers and 350 pupils; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 41 professors and teachers and about 800 students; 110 *Mellemskoler* or middle-class schools, and 41 grammar schools. The higher schools for children (grammar-schools and *Mellemskoler*), together with other non-municipal schools in 1911, had an attendance of 48,300 pupils. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 26,000*l.* To the *Mellemskoler* grants are made amounting annually to about 25,000*l.* The University of Copenhagen founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has 101 professors and teachers, and about 3,000 students.

## Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

Ordinary *poor relief* is regulated by the law of April 9, 1891 (and its amendments) under which in 1911, 134,053 (4·84 per cent. of the population) were relieved at a cost of 696,665*l.*

Another law of 1891 concerning *Old Age Pensions* has been extended by enactments of 1902 and 1908 so as to provide for, and to regulate assistance granted to the aged poor. Recipients must be over 60 years of age, of good character, and must have, for the preceding 5 years, had their domicile in the country without receiving public charity. The assistance granted may be in money, or in kind, or by abode in an hospital. It must be sufficient for maintenance and for attendance in case of illness. The estimate of the poverty of the recipient does not include private assistance unless amounting to over 100 kroner (about 5*l.* 13*s.*) a year. The subvention is paid by the commune of domicile and half of it is refunded by the State. For the year ending March 31, 1912, 80,561 persons were relieved, of whom 60,192 were principals and 20,369 dependents. The total expenditure was 682,901*l.*, of which 344,405*l.* was expended by the State.

### Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court (*Overret*), or court of second instance, in Viborg with 9 judges, and in Copenhagen with 20 judges. The Copenhagen superior court, however, is identical with that of the civic magistrates. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, 12 puisne judges, and 11 special judges sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1911, 3,441 men and 492 women were convicted of crimes and delicts; 49,975 persons were convicted of minor offences. On March 31, 1912, 823 men and 68 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

### Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget called the 'Finanslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the six years ending March 31 (18 kroner = 1*l.*):—

| Year | Revenue   | Expenditure | Year | Revenue    | Expenditure |
|------|-----------|-------------|------|------------|-------------|
|      | £         | £           |      | £          | £           |
| 1908 | 5,472,210 | 5,228,860   | 1911 | 7,894,689  | 7,731,208   |
| 1909 | 5,186,620 | 5,099,780   | 1912 | 9,398,676  | 9,340,078   |
| 1910 | 7,513,825 | 7,898,859   | 1913 | 10,806,578 | 10,551,853  |

The estimated revenue for 1913-14 was 6,253,430*l.*, and expenditure 5,765,716*l.* The following is an abstract of the budget for 1914-15:—

| Revenue                                                       | Kroner                                | Expenditure                                               | Kroner                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Balance of domain revenues . . .                              | 1,071,149                             | Civil list and appanages . . .                            | 1,174,000                             |
| Interest on State assets . . .                                | 7,564,704                             | Rigsdag and Council of State . . .                        | 881,202                               |
| Direct taxes . . .                                            | 37,736,200                            | Interest and expenses on State debt . . .                 | 12,273,939                            |
| Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise . . .               | 62,333,400                            | Pensions including military invalids . . .                | 4,608,400                             |
| Posts and telegraphs . . .                                    | 2,155,213                             | Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .                         | 990,402                               |
| Balance of lotteries . . .                                    | 1,516,428                             | Ministry of Agriculture . . .                             | 4,263,244                             |
| Separate revenues . . .                                       | 6,643,027                             | Ministry of Interior . . .                                | 14,987,053                            |
| Revenue from employment of property and funding of debt . . . | 4,581,111                             | Ministry of Public Works . . .                            | 2,369,558                             |
|                                                               |                                       | Ministry of Justice . . .                                 | 9,949,523                             |
|                                                               |                                       | Ministry of Commerce and Navigation . . .                 | 658,008                               |
|                                                               |                                       | Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction . . .          | 16,013,348                            |
|                                                               |                                       | Ministry of War . . .                                     | 18,350,484                            |
|                                                               |                                       | Ministry of Marine . . .                                  | 9,934,643                             |
|                                                               |                                       | Ministry of Finance . . .                                 | 7,861,586                             |
|                                                               |                                       | Iceland . . .                                             | 267,300                               |
|                                                               |                                       | Improvement of State property and reduction of debt . . . | 14,570,858                            |
| Total revenue . . .                                           | 123,606,232<br>(6,867,068 <i>l.</i> ) | Total expenditure . . .                                   | 119,457,008<br>(6,636,554 <i>l.</i> ) |

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. In 1867 it was 6,458,110*l.*; in 1887, 990,050*l.*; in 1907, 994,210*l.*; on March 31, 1910, 994,342*l.*; 1911, 994,345*l.*; 1912, 985,789*l.*; 1913, 869,622. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities from 1908 to 1913:—

| Year ending March 31 | Capital of Debt | Year ending March 31 | Capital of Debt |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                      | £               |                      | £               |
| 1908                 | 14,218,500      | 1911                 | 18,658,889      |
| 1909                 | 14,108,010      | 1912                 | 19,359,000      |
| 1910                 | 16,764,121      | 1913                 | 19,638,737      |

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1913 to 14,993,691*l.* The debt is at 3 and 3½ per cent.

The interest of the debt for 1912-13 was set down as 624,123*l.* The investments of the State on March 31, 1913, including the reserve fund, but excluding the State railways (valued at 14,904,000*l.*) and the domains, amounted to 10,170,496*l.*

The revenue and expenditure, and the property and debt of Copenhagen

and of the provincial towns and places and rural communes, were as follows:—

| —                                                          | Revenue   | Expenditure | Property   | Debt       |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
|                                                            | £         | £           | £          | £          |
| Copenhagen (April 1, 1912–March 31, 1913)                  | 1,867,466 | 2,175,957   | 13,307,104 | 11,087,445 |
| Provincial Towns and Places (April 1, 1911–March 31, 1912) | 2,456,143 | 2,530,815   | 9,065,845  | 6,445,104  |
| Rural Communes (April 1, 1911–March 31, 1912)              | 1,896,182 | 1,843,904   | 4,545,147  | 2,393,297  |

### Defence.

The Danish army is a *national militia*, resembling in some respects the Swiss army. Every able-bodied Danish subject is liable to serve in the army or navy, except the inhabitants of Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and the Danish Antilles. Exemptions in Denmark are few, even clergymen having to serve for 5 years.

Service commences at the age of 21 and lasts for 16 years. For the first 8 the men belong to the active army, and for the second 8 years to the extra, or territorial, reserve. At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 165 days in the infantry, 280 days in the field artillery, 1 year in the garrison artillery, and 200 days in the cavalry. The engineers have 7 months', and the train 2 months' continuous training. In the case of about, one fourth of the men, their initial training is prolonged by periods ranging from 2½ to 8½ months, according to the arm of the service to which they belong. Subsequent training for all arms only takes place once or twice in the remaining six or seven years of army service, and then only for 25 or 30 days on each occasion. The peace strength of the active army is about 820 officers and 12,900 men.

The country is divided into two territorial commands; one including Copenhagen and the first and second Zealand brigades; the other comprising the Funen brigade, and first and second Jutland brigades. There are 15 regiments of infantry each of 3 or 4 battalions making 53 battalions altogether, also 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments of field artillery with 20 four-gun batteries altogether, 4 garrison artillery battalions, and 3 battalions of engineers. The field army would apparently consist of 5 mixed brigades, with a fighting strength of about 50,000 men.

There are two special corps of infantry and garrison artillery, formed from reservists, for the defence of Copenhagen and the island of Bornholm.

The Danish infantry is armed with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle, calibre 8 mm. Mounted troops have the Remington carbine. The field artillery has been rearmed with a Krupp gun, firing a 14·88 pound shell.

The permanent staff of the Danish army (officers and non-commissioned officers) is about 2,650 strong, and about 8,000 recruits are trained yearly. The military budget for 1913–14 amounts to 1,088,000L, of which 166,000L is for extraordinary expenditure on fortifications.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. It consists of three monitors, *Peder Skram*, *Olfert Fischer*, and *Herluf Trolle*, carrying a pair of 9·4-inch and 4 6-inch guns, a smaller monitor, *Skjold* (launched 1896), with one 9·4 and three 4·7-inch guns; three torpedo gun-boats and 20 torpedo boats; 7 submarines. This is the effective fleet.

It is reinforced by the old battleship *Iver Hvitfeldt*, and a small cruiser, the *Valkyrien*.

A new coast defence battleship, *Niels Juel*, is under construction.

### Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The area under the chief crops in 1912, and the production in 1910–1912, were as follows:—

| Crops                 | Area      | Production  |            |             |  |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|
|                       | 1912      | 1910        | 1911       | 1912        |  |
|                       | Acres     | Bushels     | Bushels    | Bushels     |  |
| Wheat . . . . .       | 133,546   | 4,408,414   | 4,378,265  | 3,502,970   |  |
| Barley . . . . .      | 596,535   | 21,128,259  | 18,047,266 | 22,100,198  |  |
| Oats . . . . .        | 1,058,568 | 38,328,314  | 26,290,587 | 41,120,832  |  |
| Rye . . . . .         | 607,352   | 18,967,614  | 18,026,204 | 17,920,615  |  |
| Mixed grain . . . . . | 445,659   | 13,645,267  | —          | 17,244,049  |  |
| Potatoes . . . . .    | 151,084   | 29,582,710  | —          | 28,006,524  |  |
| Beetroot, &c. . . . . | 627,264   | 502,931,842 | —          | 501,275,508 |  |

On July 15, 1909, there were in Denmark proper 535,018 horses, 2,253,982 head of cattle, 726,829 sheep, 40,257 goats, and 1,467,822 swine. In 1881 there were 1,470,078 cattle, and in 1871, 1,288,898.

In 1912 there were exported 24,890 horses, 124,680 head of cattle, 235 sheep.

In 1912 there were in Denmark 25 distilleries (Copenhagen 6), whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 3,196,430 gallons (14,530,878 litres). In 1911 there were produced 21,821,520 gallons of excisable beer and 32,050,357 gallons (small) beer, not excisable.

In the same year 134,665 tons of beet sugar were produced at 9 sugar factories, and 39,623 tons of margarine and oleomargarine were manufactured at 26 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was in 909, 692,667L; in 1910, 769,126L; 1911, 838,697L; 1912, 917,824L.

## Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (18 kroner = 1*l.*) :—

| Years | Imports    | Exports    | Years             | Imports    | Exports    |
|-------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
|       | £          | £          |                   | £          | £          |
| 1907  | 43,825,800 | 33,608,700 | 1910 <sup>1</sup> | 35,244,900 | 30,448,600 |
| 1908  | 39,533,500 | 34,274,600 | 1911              | 38,505,000 | 34,517,000 |
| 1909  | 40,279,833 | 33,782,278 | 1912              | 45,417,697 | 37,893,748 |

<sup>1</sup> From 1910 all goods transhipped are excluded from the figures.

The exports of home produce in five years were, in sterling :—1908; 24,417,600*l.*; 1909, 24,656,778*l.*; 1910, 26,965,200*l.*; 1911, 29,552,000*l.*, 1912, 33,151,543*l.*

In 1912 the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows (18 kroner = 1*l.*) :—

| 1912                  | Imports,<br>(General)   | Imports,<br>(Special)   | Exports,<br>(General)   | Exports,<br>(Special)   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                       | 1,000 kroner            | 1,000 kroner            | 1,000 kroner            | 1,000 kroner            |
| Food substances       | 251,699                 | 211,438                 | 590,557                 | 518,791                 |
| Personal and domestic | 71,086                  | 63,791                  | 9,651                   | 1,560                   |
| Fuel                  | 67,070                  | 66,888                  | 238                     | 17                      |
| Fodder, manure, seeds | 113,721                 | 110,877                 | 12,460                  | 9,389                   |
| Raw products          | 313,986                 | 287,021                 | 99,176                  | 66,966                  |
| <b>Total.</b>         | 817,512                 | 740,015                 | 682,082                 | 596,723                 |
|                       | (45,417,697 <i>l.</i> ) | (41,112,273 <i>l.</i> ) | (37,893,748 <i>l.</i> ) | (33,151,543 <i>l.</i> ) |

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows :—

|                       | Imports,<br>1911<br>(General) | Exports,<br>1911<br>(General) | Imports,<br>1912<br>(General) | Imports,<br>1912<br>(Special) | Exports,<br>1912<br>(General) | Exports,<br>1912<br>(Special) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                       | 1,000<br>Kroner               | 1,000<br>Kroner               | 1,000<br>Kroner               | 1,000<br>Kroner               | 1,000<br>Kroner               | 1,000<br>Kroner               |
| Colonial goods        | 45,621                        | 9,370                         | 47,464                        | 41,379                        | 16,940                        | 10,600                        |
| Beverages             | 5,503                         | 1,834                         | 5,313                         | 5,166                         | 1,793                         | 1,586                         |
| Textile manufactures  | 55,175                        | 8,250                         | 59,060                        | 53,079                        | 8,256                         | 904                           |
| Metals and hardware   | 57,162                        | 8,923                         | 76,232                        | 71,248                        | 12,383                        | 7,052                         |
| Wood & manufacture    | 37,939                        | 948                           | 42,598                        | 41,331                        | 2,706                         | 1,304                         |
| Coal                  | 49,276                        | 5,401                         | 67,020                        | 66,838                        | 224                           | 3                             |
| Animals               | 12,098                        | 62,191                        | 8,766                         | 8,495                         | 54,464                        | 54,185                        |
| Provisions, eggs, &c. | 58,125                        | 423,537                       | 56,667                        | 25,813                        | 466,491                       | 434,618                       |
| Cereals, &c.          | 94,890                        | 16,243                        | 119,856                       | 117,315                       | 18,537                        | 15,891                        |

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade :—

| Countries       | Imports,<br>1911<br>(General) | Imports,<br>1912<br>(General) | Exports,<br>1911<br>(General) | Exports,<br>1912<br>(General) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                 | Kroner                        | Kroner                        | Kroner                        | Kroner                        |
| Germany         | 265,802,000                   | 314,286,000                   | 160,003,000                   | 181,646,000                   |
| United Kingdom  | 115,341,000                   | 135,887,000                   | 353,447,000                   | 373,104,000                   |
| Sweden          | 67,234,000                    | 69,060,000                    | 30,878,000                    | 33,552,000                    |
| Norway          | 7,820,000                     | 9,166,000                     | 16,453,000                    | 18,541,000                    |
| United States   | 63,440,000                    | —                             | 7,605,000                     | —                             |
| Rest of America | 12,749,000                    | —                             | 3,700,000                     | —                             |
| Russia          | 52,563,000                    | 56,179,000                    | 15,521,000                    | 16,347,000                    |
| Holland         | 17,189,000                    | 20,863,000                    | 3,622,000                     | 5,270,000                     |
| Belgium         | 9,992,000                     | 9,902,000                     | 2,826,000                     | 1,726,000                     |
| France          | 17,243,000                    | 19,406,000                    | 2,873,000                     | 3,302,000                     |
| Danish Colonies | 8,726,000                     | 9,990,000                     | 7,198,000                     | 7,510,000                     |

The treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Denmark, made in 1661 and 1670 and confirmed in 1814, provide for the 'most favoured nation' treatment.

The values of imports, whether subject to duty or duty-free, and of exports, always duty-free, are determined by the Statistical Bureau in communication with commercial firms, who state the average values of the various articles of merchandise. The quantities are verified by the Customs authorities. The prime origin and ultimate destination of goods are not recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports; the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade, but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The chief imports into and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Denmark in two years (Board of Trade Returns) were :—

| Imports into U. K. | 1911       | 1912       | Exports to Denmark | 1911      | 1912      |
|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                    | £          | £          |                    | £         | £         |
| Butter             | 10,569,137 | 10,356,001 | Coal               | 1,540,237 | 1,792,712 |
| Eggs               | 2,030,607  | 1,942,573  | Cottons            | 540,289   | 512,547   |
| Bacon              | 6,690,937  | 7,835,133  | Iron-work          | 380,468   | 529,558   |

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

|                               | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                               | £          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports from Denmark to U. K. | 18,768,417 | 19,464,059 | 20,580,668 | 22,119,910 | 23,836,000 |
| Exports to Denmark from U. K. | 5,057,876  | 5,426,248  | 5,304,477  | 5,588,892  | 5,790,000  |

## Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1912, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,294 vessels of 506,624 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 642 of 415,436 tons were steamers. In 1912, 38,667 vessels of 4,387,258 tons cargo entered the Danish ports, and 39,339 vessels of 1,623,077 tons cargo cleared.

## Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (end of 1912) 4,213 miles of road, besides 22,506 miles of by-ways. There are (1912) railways of a total length of 2,303 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of

this total, about 1,214 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1912, was 288,579,344 kroner. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ inches, except 109 miles of which the gauge is 3 ft. 3½ inches.

The Post Office in the year 1912-13 carried 192,705,247 letters and post-cards, and 156,153,180 samples and printed matter. There are 1,137 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1912-13 carried 3,759,979 messages, of which 1,020,389 were internal, 2,739,590 international; exclusive of 140,015 official telegrams. The length of State telegraph wires (March 31, 1913) was 8,081 English miles; number of offices 179. At the same date the railway telegraphs had 395 offices. On March 31, 1913, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 303,405 English miles. In the year 1912-13 there were 224,208,000 telephonic conversations.

### Money and Credit.

On July 31, 1913, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 12,091,180*l*. The assets included 4,954,846*l*. in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 9,086,220*l*. note issue, 1,486,836*l*. of capital, and 452,758*l*. reserve fund. In Denmark there are about 138 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1912, there were 521 savings banks, with 1,376,766 depositors, and deposits amounting to 46,489,751*l*., or about 34*l*. to each account.

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoinage of worn-pieces) in Denmark since 1873 is given as follows:—

| Years ending March 31 | Gold       | Silver     | Bronze    | Total       |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
|                       | Kroner     | Kroner     | Kroner    | Kroner      |
| 1873-1900 . . . . .   | 39,309,180 | 22,071,894 | 1,351,792 | 62,732,866  |
| 1901-1905 . . . . .   | 4,040,560  | 1,232,708  | 199,618   | 5,472,886   |
| 1906 . . . . .        | —          | 587,637    | 40,041    | 627,678     |
| 1907 . . . . .        | —          | 301,548    | 89,722    | 391,270     |
| 1908 . . . . .        | 5,926,990  | 808,915    | 129,967   | 6,865,872   |
| 1909 . . . . .        | 9,301,630  | —          | 139,465   | 9,441,095   |
| 1910 . . . . .        | 5,535,270  | 252,966    | —         | 5,788,236   |
| 1911 . . . . .        | 8,657,240  | 250,000    | 29,943    | 8,937,183   |
| 1912 . . . . .        | 3,680,560  | 311,694    | 102,765   | 4,095,019   |
| 1913 . . . . .        | 16,290,260 | 398,808    | 26,848    | 16,716,016  |
| Total . . . . .       | 87,741,690 | 26,216,270 | 2,110,161 | 116,068,121 |

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 øre, is of the value of 1*s*. 1½*d*., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8·870 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece weighs 15 grammes .800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The use of the metric system of weights and measures, under the law of May 4, 1907, became obligatory in Denmark in public offices on April 1, 1910, and generally on April 1, 1912.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—H. Grevenkop Castenskiold (1912).

*Secretary of Legation*.—Count E. Reventlow.

*Honorary Attaché*.—Paul Baron Bertouch-Lehn.

*Consul-General in London*.—J. W. Faber.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Yarmouth.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Sir Henry C. Lowther, K.C.M.G. (1912).

*Secretary*.—Vacant.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reikjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies), Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), Elsinore (V.C.).

### Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America. Iceland has a local legislature and, under the constitutional law of 1903, a minister appointed by the King and residing at Reykjavik. The area and population of the colonies, and the value of their imports into and exports from Denmark alone in 1911, according to Danish returns, were:—

| Colonies              | Area<br>English sq. m. | Population,<br>1911 | Import to<br>Denmark, 1912 | Export from<br>Denmark, 1912 |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Iceland . . . . .     | 39,756                 | 85,188              | £ 390,114                  | £ 274,558                    |
| Greenland . . . . .   | 46,740                 | 13,517              | 95,223                     | 41,334                       |
| West Indies . . . . . | 138                    | 27,086              | 10,445                     | 18,111                       |
| Total . . . . .       | 86,634                 | 125,791             | 495,782                    | 334,003                      |

The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly. The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven, which has (1911 census) a population of 766, and the smallest is Skansen, in North Greenland, with 46 inhabitants.

The West Indian Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, are inhabited mostly by free negroes engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but the trade with Denmark, formerly considerable, has fallen off in recent years.

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## ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

## Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. Under the present Constitution, promulgated December 23, 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of thirty-two senators, two for each province (chosen for four years), and the second of 48 deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write. The Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people. Under the present constitution there is no election for Vice-President. In case of death, or other cause of vacancy in the office of President, he is replaced (1) by the President of the Senate of the Last Congress, and (2) if he should also fail, by the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

*President of the Republic*.—General Leonidas Plaza (elected April 1, 1912).

The President, who receives a salary of 24,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers (Interior, Foreign affairs, public instruction, finance and war) who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress, and who, with seven other members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but this does not include the Chinese, and in recent contracts with the Government provision is made that Chinese and Turks are not to be employed. Most of the Indians are virtually in bondage; peonage and debt servitude exists in its worst forms on the landed estates. By an edict of 1896, the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under a local administrator.

## Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 116,000 square miles, divided into seventeen provinces. The bulk of the population is Indian; inhabitants of pure European blood are few; those of mixed blood are estimated at about 400,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 400. Ecuador and Colombia, under treaty of November 5, 1904, were to submit their boundary dispute to the German Emperor

as arbiter; but Ecuador has positively declined to submit any of its boundary disputes to any form of arbitration. The dispute between Ecuador and Peru was referred to the King of Spain, but he has declined to interfere.

The population of the Republic was distributed as follows (1903):—

| Provinces  | Pop.    | Provinces | Pop.    | Provinces  | Pop.      |
|------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Carchi     | 36,000  | Azuay     | 132,400 | Manabi     | 64,100    |
| Imbabura   | 68,000  | Loja      | 66,000  | Esmeraldas | 14,600    |
| Pichincha  | 205,000 | Bolivar   | 43,000  | Oriente    | 80,000    |
| Leon       | 109,600 | Rios      | 32,800  | Galapagos  | 400       |
| Tungurahua | 103,000 | Oro       | 32,600  |            |           |
| Chimborazo | 122,000 | Guayas    | 98,100  |            | 1,272,000 |
| Cañar      | 64,000  |           |         |            |           |

Estimated population 1910: 1,500,000.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (70,000), Guayaquil (80,000), Cuenca (50,000), Riobamba (18,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000), Bahia (8,000), Esmeraldas (4,000).

### Religion and Instruction.

The Church of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic, which has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. In 1904 a law was passed and promulgated placing the Church and its property under the control of the State, and forbidding the foundation of new orders or the entrance of foreign religious communities into the country. All members of the Episcopate are required to be Ecuadorian citizens. Civil marriages are obligatory in accordance with regulations prescribed by law of December, 1902.

Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. Higher education is carried on in the Central University at Quito (founded in the eighteenth century by the Dominicans), which has the faculties of medicine, pharmacy, science, and law; at the Guayas University, in Guayaquil, and at the Azuay University, in Cuenca. The two latter have faculties of medicine, pharmacy, and jurisprudence. There is also a law college at Loja. There are 12 schools for higher education, with (1913) 1228 pupils, and (1913) 1,266 primary schools, with 65,531 pupils. There are commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil, and, in 1900, English began to be taught in the normal schools, about a dozen American teachers being employed. Now, however, German teachers are to replace the Americans. Total cost of education (1912-13), 122,309*l*.

### Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, which is the highest tribunal and consists of 5 justices elected by Congress for a term of 6 years. The six superior courts are located at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja and Portoviejo. The first two are composed of 6 judges, the remainder of 3 judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years. The Court of Accounts is empowered to audit and investigate all public accounts. In the Republic there are 33 cantonal and 359 parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice.

### Finance.

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent. is derived from customs duties; 15 per cent. from taxes on cocoa, real estate, white rum, and tobacco; 6 per cent. from salt and gunpowder monopolies, and the remainder mostly from excise,

rents of State property, and the postal department. The revenue and expenditure for recent years are given as follows in sterling (1 sucré = 24*d*.), but the figures are not to be taken as representing the exact state of affairs:—

|             | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 1914 <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
|             | £         | £         | £         | £                 | £                 |
| Revenue     | 1,511,720 | 1,326,419 | 1,997,279 | 2,638,658         | 2,076,045         |
| Expenditure | 1,547,943 | 1,583,613 | 1,994,976 | 2,038,658         | 2,076,045         |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The principal items of revenue are: Import and export duties, alcohol duties, and salt monopoly. The chief items of expenditure are: Government, army and navy, education.

On 1st January, 1913, the foreign debt amounted to 3,221,745*l*. The internal debt was made up as follows:—Bank of Ecuador, 305,920*l*; Commercial and Agricultural Bank, 237,424*l*; other debts, 714,610*l*; total, 1,257,948*l*.

### Defence.

The Ecuadorian regular army has an establishment of 7,810 officers and men. This force is composed of 13 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 12 batteries of artillery, besides some departmental troops. These serve one year and then pass to the reserve and second line. The second line army has an elaborate organisation on paper—135 infantry battalions, 7 artillery regiments, and 44 cavalry squadrons. The regular infantry have the Mauser rifle; the artillery have old-fashioned Krupps. Military service is supposed to be obligatory from 18 to 32 years of age in the army, and from 32 to 45 in the national guard.

The Navy consists of two vessels, the *Libertador Bolivar*, a torpedo gunboat of 800 tons, and an old sloop which was formerly the French *Papin*.

### Production and Industry.

Ecuador is divided into two agricultural zones: the coast regions and the lower river valleys, where tropical farming is carried on; and the hill country, the foothills, and the high mountain valleys, adapted to grazing, dairying, and the production of hay, grain, and the fruits and vegetables of temperate climes. The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Rios and other provinces near the coast. The total exports of cocoa in 1913 amounted to 85,908,495 lbs. (72,892,014 lbs. in 1912), valued at 1,490,461*l*. The largest cocoa estate in the country has been taken over by an English company. Coffee is also grown; the exports were valued in 1912 at 190,678*l*. The rubber exports in 1912 amounted to 143,525*l*. But rubber is rapidly declining on account of the destructive methods employed in its collection. The rubber tree is not cultivated, but grows in a wild state, and the poor people who gather the rubber and sell it for their own account tap the trees regardless of the season of the year or the number of times the tree has been tapped already. Other products are tagua (ivory nuts), exports 1912, 422,100*l*; tobacco, the annual yield of which is from 30,000 to 40,000 quintals; and sugar. Cotton cultivation has almost ceased, and all that is now produced is sent to the mills in the interior to be manufactured into rough calicoes and other goods. Peruvian bark exports have fallen to 60 or 70 tons a year. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities. Ecuador is auriferous, but mining companies have had little success. The Esmeraldas mines have absorbed much foreign capital with no practical result. At Zaruma, in the province of Oro, there are quartz

crushings worked by an American company which in 1910 produced gold to the value (approximate) of 25,000*l.*, and cyanide slime (containing gold, silver, copper, zinc and iron) to the value of 26,000*l.*; total, 51,000*l.* At Pillzhum in Cañan rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked. Petroleum is found; the oil-fields of Santa Elena are being worked by two British Companies. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal; and sulphur exists in great quantities in the Pichincha district and in the Galapagos Islands.

Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, and the demand for them is greater than the makers can meet. The value of exports of hats in 1912, 274,410*l.* The Government of Ecuador attempted to monopolize the hat business for its own people by placing a heavy export duty on "paja toquilla," but large quantities of the material still go to Peru; and Payta, Peru, where little "toquilla" is grown, is a strong competitor of Ecuador in the manufacture of Panama hats. During 1912, 15,000 pounds of the raw material were also exported to Germany, where some attention is evidently being given to the manufacture of these hats. There are flour mills, sugar works, breweries, and chocolate factories.

### Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sterling (10 sucres = £1):—

|         | 1908        | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports | £ 2,055,473 | £ 1,870,424 | £ 1,647,660 | £ 2,364,013 | £ 2,130,568 |
| Exports | £ 3,089,429 | £ 3,000,623 | £ 3,427,100 | £ 2,07,046  | £ 3,471,313 |

In 1912 the chief imports were textiles, foodstuffs, iron-work, clothing, and gold and silver. The chief exports were cocoa, 1,975,092*l.*; tagua, or ivory nuts, 422,100*l.*; rubber, 152,553*l.* Of the imports in 1912, the value of 552,821*l.* was from the United States; 643,847*l.* from Great Britain; 433,204*l.* from Germany; 126,760*l.* from France. Of the large quantities of cocoa shipped to Havre, the greater part is ultimately distributed among other countries.

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain in 1912 consisted of cocoa of the value of 244,233*l.*; coffee, 7,744*l.*; straw hats, 127,868*l.* The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1912 were cotton goods, to the value of 357,134*l.*; woollens, 38,158*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 19,487*l.*

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom for five years:—

|                                | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Imports from Ecuador into U.K. | £ 534,334 | £ 546,518 | £ 605,267 | £ 588,626 | £ 421,093 |
| Exports to Ecuador from U.K.   | £ 487,489 | £ 437,294 | £ 301,768 | £ 602,402 | £ 555,003 |

### Shipping and Internal Communications.

In 1913 (first nine months) there entered at Guayaquil 167 vessels of 306,337 tons (140,718 tons British), and cleared 166 vessels of 305,685 tons (140,066 tons British). Guayaquil is visited by the steamers of three

European lines passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, 20 steam yachts or tow-ferry boats, many small steam launches, and a large fleet of gasoline launches, canoes, and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito. Length of line about 370 (1912) miles. Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities. That from Puerto Bolivar (Machala) to the cocoa districts is being worked and extended; that from Ambato to the Arayumo River is not yet begun. There is a project for a railway from Bahia de Caraquez to Quito undertaken by a French company. This has been partially built and is running for about 40 to 50 miles to the important cocoa district of Chone, in Manabi, with various stations at Calcuta. Another line from Manta to Santa Ana, in the ivory, nut and coffee districts of Manabi, is also in course of construction and will shortly arrive at the capital of the Province Porto Viejo.

The total length of telegraphs (1912) is about 3,310 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia, and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are about 188 telegraph stations. Two telephonic systems with 400 subscribers each are established at Guayaquil, and a system is also in operation in Quito. Total length (1912) 327 miles. Wireless telegraphy is about to be installed; the system is to consist of six stations—two main ones at Quito and Guayaquil each, one on the coast to the north of Guayaquil, one on the Galapagos Islands, and one on each of the two war vessels of the Ecuadorian Navy.

On January 1st, 1913, there were 151 post offices in the country, handling 5,332,514 pieces of postal matter, of which 807,493 were foreign.

### Money and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States, and Peru.

There are two banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 3,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola, capital 5,000,000 sucres. The Banco del Pichincha also has a note circulation. On December 31, 1909, the Government owed 279,187*l.* to the former bank, and 252,181*l.* to the latter. By the banking law of 1897 the banks are required to hold at least half their metallic reserve in gold (1*l.* = 10 sucres). In 1909 their united gold reserve was 427,383*l.*, and their circulation 6,651,397 sucres.

Other banks are the Banco Hipotecario with a capital of 2,000,000 sucres and the Banco Territorial. These are only mortgage loan banks.

On December 31, 1910, the gold and notes in circulation were as follows: gold, 5,086,925 sucres (508,692*l.*); silver, 2,782,954 (278,295*l.*); and note 9,834,885 (983,488*l.*).

### Money, Weights and Measures.

A law passed in 1898 provided for a gold standard, which was established on June 4, 1900. The new coinage consists of: the gold *condor* of 10 sucres weighing 8.136 grams, and containing 7.3224 grams of fine gold (equivalent to the English sovereign), the silver *sucre* and its sub-divisions, and nickel and copper pieces. The sucre, so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin, is legal tender only up to 10 sucres.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but is not adopted by commerce. The quintal is equivalent to about 101 pounds.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister.*—Vacant.

*Consul-General.*—C. Nevares (London).

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Southampton, and Falmouth.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—E. A. Rennie, M. V. O., (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru).

*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Quito.*—L. J. Jerome.

*Consul at Guayaquil.*—A. Cartwright.

*Vice-Consul at Guayaquil.*—George Powell.

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## FRANCE.

### Constitution and Government.

#### I. CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875, by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June 1879, August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the two Chambers, but may, and sometimes does, choose ministers who are not members of either Chamber (e.g. a general as Minister for War, an admiral as Minister of Marine, a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs); he appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but treaties which affect the area of France or of French colonies must be approved by the Legislature, and he cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

*President of the Republic.*—M. Raymond Poincaré; born 1858; elected President, January 17, 1913.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry consists of the following members, March 18, 1914 :—

*Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—M. Gaston Doumergue (Senator).

*Minister of Justice.*—M. Bienvenu-Martin (Senator).

*Minister of the Interior.*—M. Malvy (Deputy).

*Minister of War.*—M. Noulens (Deputy).

*Minister of Marine.*—M. Lebrun (Deputy).

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—M. Viriani (Deputy).

*Minister of Finance.*—M. René Renoult (Deputy).

*Minister of Colonies.*—M. Lebrun (Deputy).

*Minister of Agriculture.*—M. Raynaud (Deputy).

*Minister of Commerce and Posts and Telegraphs.*—M. Peret (Deputy).

*Minister of Public Works.*—M. Fernand David (Deputy).

*Minister of Labour.*—M. Métin (Deputy).

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

| <i>House of Bourbon.</i>          |           | <i>Second Republic.</i>                      |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Henri IV. . . . .                 | 1589-1610 | Provisional Government,<br>Feb.—Dec. . . . . | 1848      |
| Louis XIII., 'le Juste' . . . .   | 1610-1643 | Louis Napoléon . . . . .                     | 1848-1852 |
| Louis XIV., 'le Grand' . . . .    | 1643-1715 |                                              |           |
| Louis XV. . . . .                 | 1715-1774 | <i>Second Empire.</i>                        |           |
| Louis XVI. (+ 1793) . . . .       | 1774-1792 | Napoléon III. (died 1873) . .                | 1852-1870 |
| <i>First Republic.</i>            |           | <i>Third Republic.</i>                       |           |
| Convention . . . . .              | 1792-1795 | Government of National<br>Defence . . . . .  | 1870-1871 |
| Directory . . . . .               | 1795-1799 | Adolphe Thiers, President. . .               | 1871-1873 |
| Consulate . . . . .               | 1799-1804 | Marschal MacMahon „ . . .                    | 1873-1879 |
| <i>First Empire.</i>              |           | F. J. P. Jules Grévy „ . . .                 | 1879-1887 |
| Napoléon I. (+ 1815) . . . .      | 1804-1814 | F. Sadi Carnot „ . . . .                     | 1887-1894 |
| <i>House of Bourbon restored.</i> |           | Casimir Perier<br>(June—Jan.) „ . . . .      | 1894-1895 |
| Louis XVIII. . . . .              | 1814-1824 | Félix Faure „ . . . .                        | 1895-1899 |
| Charles X. (+ 1836) . . . .       | 1824-1830 | Emile Loubet „ . . . .                       | 1899-1906 |
| <i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>  |           | Armand Fallières „ . . . .                   | 1906-1913 |
| Louis-Philippe (+ 1850) . . .     | 1830-1848 | Raymond Poincaré „ . . .                     | 1913      |

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, in 1889 the uninominal vote was reintroduced and in 1912 the previous practice was again resorted to. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors General appointed by the prefect of the department. The Chamber is now composed of 597 Deputies; each *arrondissement* elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. In 1901 there were 10,863,421 inscribed electors; in 1898 there were 10,231,532, and 7,657,429 voted.

Chamber of Deputies, elected May, 1910:—Radicals, 113, Radical-Socialists, 150, Democratic Left, 72, Organised Socialists, 75, Progres-

sionists, 76, Independent-Socialists, 34, Action Libérale, 32, Right, 21, Independent, 24,

The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination; in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate, constituted as a High Court of Justice, tries cases of attempt against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government.

Senators and Deputies are paid 15,000 francs (600*l.*) a year from January 1, 1907, and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs (2,840*l.*) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs (24,000*l.*), with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses. On January 1, 1905, a fund was instituted for pensions to ex-Deputies, or their widows and orphans. It is supported by contributions from Deputies (deducted from their pay) as well as by gifts and legacies.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'Etat*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice-president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres des Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort' (remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be

considered as a separate department. Since 1881 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-Prefect in every *arrondissement*, except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There were, in 1906, 36,222 communes, but the territorial land survey of 1909 had the effect of increasing their number by 7. Most of them (31,690) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 18,471 have even less than 500; while 124 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,911 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace, (*juge de paix*) but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-Prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years (one Councillor for each canton). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

### Area and Population.

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The legal population at the date of the last two enumerations was:—

### AREA AND POPULATION

| Departments                   | Area :<br>Engl. sq.<br>miles | Population  |             | Population per<br>square mile.<br>1911. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                               |                              | March, 1906 | March, 1911 |                                         |
| Ain . . . . .                 | 2,248                        | 345,856     | 342,482     | 153.8                                   |
| Aisne . . . . .               | 2,866                        | 534,495     | 530,226     | 186.5                                   |
| Allier . . . . .              | 2,848                        | 417,961     | 406,291     | 146.7                                   |
| Alpes (Basses-) . . . . .     | 2,697                        | 113,126     | 107,231     | 41.9                                    |
| Alpes (Hautes-) . . . . .     | 2,178                        | 107,498     | 105,083     | 49.3                                    |
| Alpes-Maritimes . . . . .     | 1,443                        | 344,007     | 356,338     | 231.4                                   |
| Ardèche . . . . .             | 2,144                        | 347,140     | 331,801     | 161.9                                   |
| Ardennes . . . . .            | 2,027                        | 317,505     | 318,896     | 156.6                                   |
| Ariège . . . . .              | 1,892                        | 205,684     | 198,725     | 108.7                                   |
| Aube . . . . .                | 2,326                        | 243,670     | 240,755     | 104.7                                   |
| Aude . . . . .                | 2,448                        | 308,327     | 300,537     | 126.0                                   |
| Aveyron . . . . .             | 3,385                        | 377,299     | 369,448     | 111.4                                   |
| Bouches-du-Rhône . . . . .    | 2,025                        | 765,918     | 805,532     | 378.2                                   |
| Calvados . . . . .            | 2,197                        | 403,431     | 396,318     | 183.6                                   |
| Cantal . . . . .              | 2,229                        | 228,690     | 223,361     | 102.6                                   |
| Charente . . . . .            | 2,305                        | 351,733     | 346,424     | 152.6                                   |
| Charente-Inférieure . . . . . | 2,791                        | 453,793     | 450,871     | 162.6                                   |
| Cher . . . . .                | 2,819                        | 343,484     | 337,810     | 121.5                                   |
| Corrèze . . . . .             | 2,272                        | 317,430     | 309,646     | 139.7                                   |
| Corse . . . . .               | 3,367                        | 291,160     | 288,820     | 86.4                                    |
| Côte-d'Or . . . . .           | 3,391                        | 357,959     | 350,044     | 105.5                                   |
| Côtes-du-Nord . . . . .       | 2,786                        | 611,506     | 605,523     | 219.3                                   |
| Creuse . . . . .              | 2,163                        | 274,094     | 266,188     | 126.7                                   |
| Dordogne . . . . .            | 3,550                        | 447,052     | 437,432     | 126.0                                   |
| Doubs . . . . .               | 2,052                        | 298,438     | 299,935     | 145.4                                   |
| Drôme . . . . .               | 2,532                        | 297,270     | 290,894     | 117.4                                   |
| Eure . . . . .                | 2,330                        | 330,140     | 323,651     | 143.4                                   |
| Eure-et-Loir . . . . .        | 2,291                        | 273,823     | 272,255     | 119.5                                   |
| Finistère . . . . .           | 2,729                        | 795,103     | 809,771     | 291.4                                   |
| Gard . . . . .                | 2,270                        | 421,166     | 413,458     | 185.5                                   |
| Garonne (Haute-) . . . . .    | 2,457                        | 442,065     | 432,126     | 179.1                                   |
| Gers . . . . .                | 2,428                        | 231,088     | 221,994     | 95.6                                    |
| Gironde . . . . .             | 4,140                        | 823,925     | 829,095     | 199.0                                   |
| Hérault . . . . .             | 2,402                        | 482,779     | 480,484     | 201.0                                   |
| Ille-et-Vilaine . . . . .     | 2,697                        | 611,805     | 608,098     | 226.8                                   |
| Indre . . . . .               | 2,664                        | 290,216     | 287,673     | 109.0                                   |
| Indre-et-Loire . . . . .      | 2,377                        | 337,916     | 341,205     | 142.1                                   |
| Isère . . . . .               | 3,178                        | 562,315     | 555,911     | 176.9                                   |
| Jura . . . . .                | 1,951                        | 257,725     | 252,713     | 132.1                                   |
| Landes . . . . .              | 3,604                        | 293,397     | 288,902     | 81.4                                    |
| Loir-et-Cher . . . . .        | 2,478                        | 276,019     | 271,231     | 111.4                                   |
| Loire . . . . .               | 1,852                        | 643,943     | 640,549     | 347.5                                   |
| Loire (Haute-) . . . . .      | 1,930                        | 314,770     | 303,838     | 163.1                                   |
| Loire-Inférieure . . . . .    | 2,693                        | 666,748     | 669,920     | 247.6                                   |
| Loiret . . . . .              | 2,629                        | 364,999     | 364,061     | 138.8                                   |
| Lot . . . . .                 | 2,017                        | 216,611     | 205,769     | 107.3                                   |
| Lot-et-Garonne . . . . .      | 2,078                        | 274,610     | 268,083     | 132.1                                   |
| Lozère . . . . .              | 1,996                        | 128,016     | 122,738     | 64.1                                    |
| Maine-et-Loire . . . . .      | 2,811                        | 513,490     | 508,149     | 182.6                                   |
| Manche . . . . .              | 2,475                        | 487,443     | 476,119     | 196.9                                   |

| Departments             | Area :<br>English sq.<br>miles | Population        |                   | Population per<br>sq. mile.<br>1911. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                         |                                | March, 1906       | March, 1911       |                                      |
| Marne . . . . .         | 3,167                          | 434,157           | 436,310           | 137.1                                |
| Marne (Haute-) . .      | 2,420                          | 221,724           | 214,765           | 91.6                                 |
| Mayenne . . . . .       | 1,986                          | 305,457           | 297,732           | 153.8                                |
| Meurthe-et-Moselle .    | 2,036                          | 517,508           | 564,730           | 254.1                                |
| Meuse . . . . .         | 2,408                          | 230,220           | 277,955           | 116.3                                |
| Morbihan . . . . .      | 2,738                          | 573,152           | 578,400           | 209.3                                |
| Nièvre . . . . .        | 2,658                          | 313,972           | 299,312           | 118.1                                |
| Nord . . . . .          | 2,228                          | 1,961,861         | 1,961,780         | 850.1                                |
| Oise . . . . .          | 2,272                          | 410,049           | 411,028           | 180.4                                |
| Orne . . . . .          | 2,371                          | 315,993           | 307,433           | 133.2                                |
| Pas-de-Calais . . .     | 2,606                          | 1,012,466         | 1,068,155         | 388.5                                |
| Puy-de-Dôme . . .       | 3,090                          | 535,419           | 525,916           | 173.3                                |
| Pyrénées (Basses-) .    | 2,977                          | 425,817           | 433,318           | 143.0                                |
| Pyrénées (Hautes-) .    | 1,750                          | 209,397           | 206,105           | 119.6                                |
| Pyrénées-Orientales .   | 1,598                          | 213,171           | 212,986           | 133.4                                |
| Belfort (Territoire de) | 235                            | 95,421            | 101,386           | 406.0                                |
| Rhône . . . . .         | 1,104                          | 858,907           | 915,581           | 778.0                                |
| Saône (Haute-) . .      | 2,074                          | 263,890           | 257,606           | 127.2                                |
| Saône-et-Loire . .      | 3,330                          | 613,377           | 604,446           | 184.2                                |
| Sarthe . . . . .        | 2,410                          | 421,470           | 419,370           | 174.0                                |
| Savoie . . . . .        | 2,388                          | 253,297           | 247,890           | 106.1                                |
| Savoie (Haute-) . .     | 1,774                          | 260,617           | 255,137           | 148.0                                |
| Seine . . . . .         | 185                            | 3,848,618         | 4,154,042         | 20,803.3                             |
| Seine-Inférieure . .    | 2,448                          | 863,879           | 877,383           | 352.9                                |
| Seine-et-Marne . .      | 2,275                          | 361,939           | 363,561           | 159.1                                |
| Seine-et-Oise . . .     | 2,184                          | 749,753           | 817,617           | 338.7                                |
| Sèvres (Deux) . . .     | 2,337                          | 339,466           | 337,627           | 145.2                                |
| Somme . . . . .         | 2,443                          | 532,567           | 520,161           | 217.5                                |
| Tarn . . . . .          | 2,231                          | 330,533           | 324,090           | 148.1                                |
| Tarn-et-Garonne . .     | 1,440                          | 188,553           | 182,537           | 130.9                                |
| Var . . . . .           | 2,333                          | 324,638           | 330,755           | 139.1                                |
| Vancluse . . . . .      | 1,361                          | 239,178           | 238,656           | 173.2                                |
| Vendée . . . . .        | 2,690                          | 442,777           | 438,520           | 164.6                                |
| Vienne . . . . .        | 2,711                          | 333,643           | 332,276           | 123.0                                |
| Vienne (Haute-) . .     | 2,119                          | 385,732           | 384,736           | 182.0                                |
| Yosges . . . . .        | 2,303                          | 429,812           | 433,914           | 186.6                                |
| Yonne . . . . .         | 2,892                          | 315,199           | 303,889           | 109.0                                |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>  | <b>207,054</b>                 | <b>39,252,267</b> | <b>39,601,509</b> | <b>189.5</b>                         |

Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5.7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2.4; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1.6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2.1.

In the following table, the third, fourth, and fifth columns give in brackets for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase on the present territory of France, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

## AREA AND POPULATION

| Dates | Area : sq. miles | Domiciled Population       | Inhabitants per sq. mile | Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabits. |
|-------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1801  | 207,765          | 27,349,003<br>[26,930,756] | 131<br>[130]             | —                                    |
| 1821  | —                | 30,461,875<br>[29,871,176] | 146<br>[144]             | 57<br>[55]                           |
| 1841  | —                | 34,230,178<br>[33,400,864] | 164<br>[161]             | 62<br>[58]                           |
| 1861  | 212,659          | 37,386,313<br>[35,844,902] | 176<br>[173]             | 37<br>[36]                           |
| 1866  | —                | 38,067,064<br>[36,495,489] | 178<br>[176]             | 40<br>[36]                           |
| 1872  | 207,054          | 36,102,921                 | 174                      | —96<br>[—17]                         |
| 1876  | —                | 36,905,788                 | 178                      | 54                                   |
| 1881  | —                | 37,672,048                 | 182                      | 41                                   |
| 1886  | —                | 38,218,903                 | 184                      | 29                                   |
| 1891  | —                | 38,342,948                 | 185                      | 6.5                                  |
| 1896  | —                | 38,517,332                 | 186                      | 4.5                                  |
| 1901  | —                | 38,961,945                 | 188                      | —                                    |
| 1906  | —                | 39,252,267                 | 189                      | —                                    |
| 1911  | —                | 39,601,509                 | 189                      | —                                    |

1 Decrease.

In 1906, the foreign nationalities most numerous represented were: English, 35,990; Belgians and Luxembourgais, 310,433; Germans, 87,836; Austrians, 13,001; Swiss, 68,897; Italians, 377,638; Spaniards, 80,914; Russians, 25,605; others, 46,576; total, 1,046,885. In 1911 the total was 1,132,696.

The active population of 1906 was returned under the following occupations: Fisheries, 78,000; agriculture and forestry, 8,777,053; mines and quarries, 281,027; manufacturing industries, 5,979,216; transport, &c., 887,337; commerce, 2,002,631; liberal professions, 483,179; domestic service, &c., 1,012,232; public service (including the army), 1,220,154; total, 20,720,879, of whom 7,693,412 were of the female sex.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

## Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

| Year | Marriages | Living Births | Illegitimate Living Births | Deaths  | Surplus of Births over Deaths | Still-born |
|------|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1907 | 314,061   | 772,681       | 71,075                     | 791,752 | -19,071                       | 36,765     |
| 1908 | 315,641   | 792,178       | 70,413                     | 744,135 | +48,043                       | 37,536     |
| 1909 | 307,687   | 769,565       | 67,505                     | 754,957 | +14,608                       | 36,076     |
| 1910 | 307,710   | 774,390       | 66,978                     | 702,972 | +71,418                       | 36,009     |
| 1911 | 307,788   | 742,114       | —                          | 776,983 | -34,869                       | 33,840     |
| 1912 | 311,929   | 750,651       | —                          | 692,740 | +57,911                       | 34,312     |

In 1912 the average birth rate for all France (living births) was 1.90 per cent. of population. The departments in which the rate was highest were Finistère, 2.71 per 100; Pas-de-Calais, 2.66 per 100; Morbihan, 2.58 per 100. It was lowest in Gers, 1.30; and Lot-et-Garonne, 1.36. The marriage rate in 1912 was 1.58 per cent., and the death rate 1.75. In 1910 the living births comprised 395,669 male and 378,721 female births, or 1,046 male to 1,000 female.

The number of divorces was 11,461 in 1908, 12,770 in 1909, 12,975 in 1910, 13,058 in 1911, and 14,579 in 1912, the number having steadily increased since 1900.

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following towns, according to the census of 1911 have each a total population over 35,000 :—

|                       |                         |                        |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Paris . . . 2,888,110 | Rennes . . . 79,372     | Lorient . . . 49,039   |
| Marseille . . 550,619 | Grenoble . . 77,438     | Caen . . . 46,934      |
| Lyon . . . 523,796    | Dijon . . . 76,847      | Clichy . . . 46,676    |
| Bordeaux . . 261,678  | Tours . . . 73,398      | Bourges . . 45,735     |
| Lille . . . 217,807   | Calais . . . 72,322     | Neuilly-sur-           |
| Nantes . . . 170,535  | Orléans . . . 72,096    | Seine . . . 44,616     |
| Toulouse . . 149,576  | St. Denis . . 71,759    | Cherbourg . . 43,731   |
| St. Étienne . 148,656 | Le Mans . . . 69,361    | Montreuil . . 43,217   |
| Nice . . . 142,940    | Levallois-Perret 68,703 | Asnières . . 42,583    |
| Le Havre . . 136,159  | Clermont-Ferrand        | St. Ouen . . 41,904    |
| Rouen . . . 124,987   |                         | Poitiers . . . 41,242  |
| Roubaix . . . 122,723 | Versailles . . 65,386   | Perpignan . . 39,510   |
| Nancy . . . 119,949   | Besançon . . 60,458     | Belfort . . . 39,371   |
| Reims . . . 115,178   | Boulogne-sur-           | Dunkerque . . 38,891   |
| Toulon . . . 104,582  | Seine . . . 57,027      | St. Nazaire . . 38,267 |
| Amiens . . . 93,207   | St. Quentin . 55,571    | Angoulême . . 38,211   |
| Limoges . . . 92,181  | Troyes . . . 55,486     | Pau . . . 37,149       |
| Brest . . . 90,540    | Boulogne-sur-Mer        | Roanne . . . 36,397    |
| Angers . . . 83,786   |                         | La Rochelle . . 36,371 |
| Tourcoing . . 82,644  | Béziers . . . 51,042    | Donai . . . 36,314     |
| Nîmes . . . 80,437    | Avignon . . . 49,304    | Rocheport . . 35,019   |
| Montpellier . 80,230  |                         |                        |

On March 4, 1906, the urban population was 16,537,234, and rural 22,715,011.

In 1911 the number of communes and the resident population were as follows:—

| Communes with Population | Number<br>1911 | Population<br>1911 |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Not over 500 . . . . .   | 19,270         | 5,138,621          |
| 501- 1,000 . . . . .     | 9,409          | 6,505,288          |
| 1,001- 2,000 . . . . .   | 4,845          | 6,677,471          |
| 2,001- 3,000 . . . . .   | 1,260          | 3,044,441          |
| 3,001- 4,000 . . . . .   | 512            | 1,760,004          |
| 4,001- 5,000 . . . . .   | 276            | 1,246,602          |
| 5,001- 10,000 . . . . .  | 371            | 2,537,425          |
| 10,001- 20,000 . . . . . | 164            | 2,315,820          |
| 20,001- 30,000 . . . . . | 54             | 1,323,111          |
| 30,001- 50,000 . . . . . | 41             | 1,555,783          |
| 50,001-100,000 . . . . . | 24             | 1,720,397          |
| Over 100,000 . . . . .   | 15             | 5,777,295          |
| Total . . . . .          | 36,241         | 39,602,258         |

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated (comptée à part)*; the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being

urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000.

## Religion.

No religion is now recognised by the State.

Under the law promulgated on December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*), and the State, the Departments and the Communes were relieved from payment of salaries. As transitory measures, ecclesiastics over 45 years of age and of over 25 years of service remunerated by the State were entitled to a pension, and all other ecclesiastics were to receive a grant during a period of from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over, after an inventory was taken, to the associations for public worship; the places of worship for the total period of the existence of these associations, the ecclesiastical dwellings for a time.

The law of January 2, 1907, provides (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their furniture, will continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion; but, in each case, there is required an administrative act drawn up by the *préfet* as regards buildings belonging to the State or the Departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the Communes. Forms of the documents necessary under the new law have been supplied by the Government.

There are 17 archbishops and 67 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France, not including Algeria or the colonies. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the Reformed Church is under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris.

The Associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious communities to be authorised by the State, and no monastic association can be authorised without a special law in each particular case. Before the passing of that law there were 910 recognised associations, and 753 not recognised; the establishments, mostly not recognised, numbered 19,514, and their members 159,628 (30,136 men and 129,492 women). After the passing of the law, of the 753 associations not recognised, 305 dissolved themselves and 448 asked for authorisation, which was refused by the Chambers to the majority of them.

## Instruction.

The Minister of Instruction, seconded by the Government educational bureaux and inspectors-general, directs public and controls private schools. The Superior Council of 58 members has deliberative, administrative and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working of the school system, but the inspectors-general are in direct communication with the Minister. For local educational administration France is divided into 17 circumscriptions, called Academies, each of which has an Academic Council whose members comprise a certain number elected by the professors or teachers. The Academic Councils deal with all grades of instruction. Each is under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, one for each department except Nord which has two (one being for primary instruction), and Seine which has eight (one being director of primary instruction), besides primary inspectors of schools, usually one for each *arrondissement*, 20 inspectors (male or female) for the department of the Seine. Each department has a council for primary educational matters,



the préfet being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management and maintenance of schools and the opening of free schools.

Since 1878 primary instruction has been entirely reorganised and great progress has been made. The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools, one for school-masters, the other for school-mistresses; there are two higher normal schools of primary instruction: one at Fontenay-aux-Roses for professors for normal schools for school-mistresses, the other at St. Cloud for professors for normal schools for school masters. The law of June 16, 1881, made instruction absolutely free in all primary public schools; that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 completed to 13 years of age. The law of October 30, 1886, is the organic law of primary instruction now in force: it established that teachers should be lay; for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile*; it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities. The laws of July 19, 1889, and July 25, 1893, March 1 and Dec. 30, 1903, and April 22, 1905, determined the payment of the teachers, who are nominated by the préfet on the recommendation of the Academy inspector under the authority of the minister, and who (except in towns of more than 150,000 inhabitants) are paid directly by the State, which itself receives the eight 'additional centimes' for primary instruction, formerly collected on behalf of the communes and departments.

The application of the law of July 1, 1901, as regards the teaching congregations, resulted in 1902-03 in the refusal of authorisation to the congregations applying for it and the closing of many private establishments. A law of July 7, 1904, decided on the suppression of all congregationist teaching within a period of 10 years.

The following table shows the condition of primary instruction in 1910-11 and 1911-12.

| Description of Schools             | France and Algeria. |               |                |                  |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
|                                    | 1910-11             | 1911-12       |                |                  |
|                                    | Pupils              | Schools       | Teachers       | Enrolled Pupils  |
| <b>Infant Schools:</b>             |                     |               |                |                  |
| Public (Lay)                       | 513,303             | 2,719         | 6,967          | 514,735          |
| Public (Cleric)                    | 1,766               | 9             | 14             | 1,664            |
| Private (Lay)                      | 90,444              | 1,166         | 1,584          | 90,649           |
| Private (Cleric)                   | 15,410              | 92            | 178            | 13,513           |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>620,922</b>      | <b>3,986</b>  | <b>8,693</b>   | <b>620,561</b>   |
| <b>Primary and Higher schools:</b> |                     |               |                |                  |
| Public (Boys' and Mixed)           | 2,482,957.3         | 45,766        | 57,726.1       | 2,490,280.3      |
| Public (Girls)                     | 2,121,688.4         | 23,689        | 63,807.2       | 2,134,047.4      |
| Private (Boys' and Mixed)          | 359,364.3           | 5,525         | 8,420.1        | 364,155.3        |
| Private (Girls)                    | 690,835.4           | 9,807         | 28,614.2       | 693,870.4        |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>5,654,704</b>    | <b>82,787</b> | <b>158,367</b> | <b>5,682,362</b> |
| <b>Lay (Public)</b>                | <b>4,592,634</b>    | <b>69,363</b> | <b>121,170</b> | <b>4,615,063</b> |
| <b>Lay (Private)</b>               | <b>986,868</b>      | <b>12,945</b> | <b>35,618</b>  | <b>1,007,749</b> |
| <b>Cleric (Public)</b>             | <b>11,961</b>       | <b>92</b>     | <b>63</b>      | <b>9,264</b>     |
| <b>Cleric (Private)</b>            | <b>63,331</b>       | <b>367</b>    | <b>1,416</b>   | <b>50,282</b>    |
| 1 Masters.                         | 2 Mistresses.       | 3 Boys.       | 4 Girls.       |                  |

The number of pupils enrolled in the schools, public or private, is greater than the number attending them, since children changing their schools in the course of the year are enrolled several times.

Since 1903-04 the number of pupils in public schools increased, and that of the pupils in private clerical schools decreased as much, the cause being, of course, the closing of congregationist schools. From 1901-02 to 1906-07 3,107 public clerical primary schools and 13,327 private clerical schools were closed by order of the Government, while 3,840 public lay and 9,015 private lay schools were opened to take the place of the schools closed. Many of the clerical schools have been transformed into lay schools, retaining their confessional character. From 1907-08 to 1908-09 there was an increase of 25,876 pupils in the lay public schools, and a diminution of 7,810 in the clerical public schools.

In the infant schools the number of pupils was 753,708 in 1901-02; and 620,561 in 1911-12 owing to the closing of many clerical private infant schools.

The pupils of superior public primary schools and of supplementary courses (which are comprised in the total of pupils of primary instruction) were (public and private schools) in 1901-02 68,611 (40,644 boys and 27,967 girls), and in 1911-12 102,687 (51,037 boys and 51,650 girls).

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools, and the number of adult pupils was estimated in 1911-12 at 52,797, and for 1912-13, 54,493. Besides, there are many popular lectures.

Besides the courses for adults in the primary schools, there are many courses provided by private associations, subventioned or not by the communes.

Pupils on leaving primary schools can obtain a certificate; in 1912 183,855 pupils (97,915 boys and 85,940 girls) obtained the certificate of primary instruction, and 5,824 pupils (3,271 boys and 2,553 girls) that of higher primary instruction. In 1912, 3.0 per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write, as compared with 2.9 per cent. in 1911. In 1910 2.1 per cent. of the men married and 3.2 per cent. of the women signed the register with a cross.

In 1912 there were granted 6,367 elementary licences (*brevets élémentaires*) to school-masters and 14,767 to school-mistresses; 1,721 higher licences to masters, and 4,241 to mistresses (*brevets supérieurs*); 2,152 certificates of pedagogic efficiency to masters, and 3,789 to mistresses.

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) is 84 for school-masters, and 82 for school-mistresses (France and Algeria). The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools in 1912-13 was 4,629 men and 4,959 women.

The cost of public primary instruction was: in 1877 for France, 89½ million francs (over 3½ millions sterling) of which 22 millions (or 880,000£.) from the State; in 1897 for France and Algeria, 200 millions (8 millions sterling) of which 130 millions (or 5½ millions sterling) from the State. In 1913 the cost to the State was about 225 million francs, or 10¼ millions sterling, exclusive of 10 millions for the cost of school building.

**Secondary Instruction: Boys.**—Secondary instruction is supplied by the State in two types of schools—the lycées, and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments (*écoles libres*). The course of study extends over 7 years, 4 in the first cycle, and 3 in the second, with four different courses of study; 1, Latin, Greek; 2, Latin, sciences; 3, Latin, living languages; 4, sciences, living languages.

Teachers must not belong to any congregation, must have the diploma

of *licencié*, and a diploma proving aptitude in teaching, and free secondary schools must be open to State inspectors.

The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils in 1910, 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

| Public Institutions:<br>France and Algeria | 1910 |        | 1911 |        | 1912 |        |
|--------------------------------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|                                            | No.  | Pupils | No.  | Pupils | No.  | Pupils |
| <i>Lycées</i>                              | 111  | 60,618 | 112  | 61,194 | 112  | 62,092 |
| Communal colleges.                         | 231  | 36,173 | 232  | 36,318 | 230  | 36,796 |

In the *lycées* 74·4 per cent. of the boys received secondary instruction, 25·6 per cent. were in the elementary or primary classes. In the colleges there were 13,197 boarders and 23,599 day-pupils, the proportions were 58·7 per cent. in the secondary classes properly so-called, 28·1 per cent. in the elementary, preparatory and infant classes, and 13·2 per cent. in the agricultural, commercial and industrial classes.

*Girls.*—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls:—

| Institutions                           | 1910 |        | 1911 |        | 1912 |        |
|----------------------------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|                                        | No.  | Pupils | No.  | Pupils | No.  | Pupils |
| <i>Lycées</i> (France)                 | 49   | 18,093 | 51   | 19,259 | 53   | 19,898 |
| Colleges (France and Algeria)          | 76   | 11,592 | 78   | 11,529 | 79   | 11,882 |
| Secondary courses (France and Algeria) | 57   | 5,756  | 56   | 5,503  | 57   | 5,565  |
| Total                                  | 182  | 35,441 | 185  | 36,291 | 189  | 37,345 |

In 1911 the expenditure of the *lycées* for boys amounted to 45·8 millions francs; that of the *lycées* for girls to 5·5 millions; nearly 5 millions was devoted to scholarships and prizes to *lycées* for boys and girls. In Paris and a number of provincial towns there are courses of secondary instruction for girls, either private or organised by the communes. Secondary instruction is also given to girls in a great number of day schools and boarding schools, lay and cleric. Many of the clerical institutions for girls as well as for boys have been transformed into lay institutions.

*Higher instruction* is supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools. The freedom of higher instruction was established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 18, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, was accomplished in 1897, in virtue of the law of July 10, 1896.

The faculties are of four kinds: 14 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, and Algiers), which had (Jan. 15, 1913), from 7,555 (Paris) to 372 (Grenoble) matriculated students; 8 faculties of Medicine (Paris, 4,413; Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nancy, 322, and Algiers, 185); 16 faculties of Sciences (Paris, 1,625; Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, 91; Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, and Algiers); 16 faculties of letters (at the towns last named) having from 2,888 (Paris) to 95 students; 8 higher

pharmacy schools and mixed faculties of medicine and pharmacy; 15 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy, with from 623 to 5 students. The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or schools in January, 1911, 1912, and 1913:—

| Students of                       | 1911                | 1912               | 1913                |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                                   | State Institutions. | State Institutions | State Institutions. |
| Protestant Theology               | —                   | —                  | —                   |
| Law                               | 17,292              | 17,027             | 16,763              |
| Medicine                          | 8,282               | 8,265              | 8,247               |
| Sciences                          | 6,096               | 6,463              | 6,639               |
| Letters                           | 6,237               | 6,309              | 6,398               |
| Pharmacy                          | 1,339               | 1,358              | 1,312               |
| Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy. | 1,944 <sup>1</sup>  | 1,772 <sup>2</sup> | 1,750               |
| Total                             | 41,190              | 41,194             | 41,109              |

<sup>1</sup> 1,651 medicine, 293 pharmacy.

<sup>2</sup> 1,522 medicine, 250 pharmacy.

In 1913 the total number of students in the public establishments was 41,109; of whom 35,549 were French, and 5,560 foreigners; 4,056 were women (2,315 French; and 1,741 foreign). The numbers comprise not only matriculated students (among whom are students by correspondence), but also non-matriculated students.

There are free faculties: at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising the law and advanced scientific and literary studies); Angers (theology, law, sciences, letters, agriculture); Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters, social sciences and politics); Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters), Marseille (law), Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction, the *École libre des Sciences Politiques* (43 courses).

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Admission to degrees (*agregations*) is by special competition, which lead to the title of *professeur* in secondary and in higher instruction.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the Collège de France (founded by Francis I. in 1530), which has 50 courses of highest study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, archaeology, mathematical, natural, mental and social science (political economy, &c.); the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences and nature; the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* (history and philology, mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne (18 courses); the *École Normale Supérieure*, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction, and since 1904, follows the curricula of the Sorbonne without special teachers of its own; the *École des Chartes*, which trains the archivist paleographers (8 courses); the *École des Langues Orientales vivantes* (16 courses); the *École du Louvre*, devoted to art and archaeology; the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the Bureau des Longitudes, the Central Meteorological Bureau; the Observatoire of Paris; and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco.

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Meudon, Besançon, Bordeaux, &c.). The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences.

**Professional and Technical Instruction.**—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are: the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 12 higher schools of commerce with about 600 pupils, dependent on the Ministry of Commerce; the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort, a school of forestry at Nancy, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Rennes, Montpellier, 46 practical schools of Agriculture, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture; the École Polytechnique, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the military school at St. Cyr, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War; the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine; the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works; the School of Mines at St. Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai; the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The École des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation depend on the department of the Under Secretary for the Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. In the provinces there are National schools of fine arts, and schools of music, and also several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade (dependent on the Ministry of Commerce) are very numerous, comprising six national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris), two schools of horology, four national professional schools, 33 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which seven are for girls), 20 practical schools of industry; there are also 35 schools of industries, with 5,550 pupils; 13 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1,385 pupils, and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

### Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*, one in each *canton*) who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury; and one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury, so far as regards matters of law.

For civil cases, wherein the amount in dispute is between 200 and 1,500 francs, there is, in each *arrondissement*, a tribunal of first instance; above these are the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation. For commercial cases there are, in 226 towns, Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts

(*prud'hommes*). In the towns are police courts. Throughout France there were 2,890 justices of the peace in 1910, 22 being in Paris.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1910 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 21,208; commissaires de police, 918; agents de police, 17,911; gardes champêtres, 31,786; private sworn gardes, 44,709; forest gardes, 7,363; fishery police, 2,324; railway police, 278.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted (exclusive of convicts under 16 and certain others) before the various courts in five years:—

| Year | Assize Courts | Correctional Tribunals | Police Courts |
|------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1906 | 2,107         | 188,906                | 403,173       |
| 1907 | 2,351         | 202,572                | 491,021       |
| 1908 | 2,379         | 206,325                | 505,733       |
| 1909 | 1,975         | 198,837                | 512,825       |
| 1910 | 1,967         | 198,952                | 459,739       |

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,375 *chambres de sûreté* and *dépôts de sûreté* in 1911). Next come Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 14 for boys and 7 for girls, 10 for boys and 3 for girls being public, and 4 for boys and 4 for girls being private. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 9 for men and 2 for women.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts. Of 764 prisoners detained in this *dépôt* in 1911, 724 were sent to Guiana (507 to hard labour and 317 to relegation).

### Pauperism and Relief of Old Age.

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1911, 8,063 bureaux expended 53,105,000 francs and assisted 1,281,000 persons excluding 98,000 persons in Paris. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1911 the institutions for this purpose contained 228,700 children; the expenditure during the year amounted to 41,742,000 francs. In 1911 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,894; they contained 196,660 beds, and at the end of the year had 65,230 patients, besides 74,705 aged and infirm inmates; their expenditure for 1911 amounted to 199,425,000 francs. In the same year 963,000 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 163,000 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 27,416,000 francs. At the end of 1911 the asylums for imbeciles, national, departmental, and private, had 75,486 patients.

An Act was passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged poor, the infirm, and the permanently incurable, age limit, 70; but by the amendment of the Act, April 5, 1910 this was reduced to 65. It provided that the cost of the scheme should be borne by the communes, the departments, and the State. The number of persons registered for relief has risen from 511,446 on December 31, 1911 to 599,000 on December 31, 1912. The cost to the State alone for 1910 was 48,000,000 francs; for 1911, 49,600,000 francs; and for 1912 (voted) 51,200,000 francs. In addition, contributions of the departments and communes totalled 45,700,000 francs in 1910, and 46,500,000 francs in 1911; but it has to be remembered that the increased expenditure under this law is in part balanced by the diminished activities of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' in assisting invalids under 60 years of age. The Old-Age Pensions Law of April 5, 1910, as amended on February 27, 1912, provides for all wage-earners old-age pensions towards which both employers and workers contribute. Contributions are to be paid up to the 60th year of the worker's life, and the State will contribute 100 francs. This sum will be increased by one-tenth for every insured worker who has brought up 3 children of the age of 16. On December 31, 1912, 7,854,000 persons were registered under the scheme, but only 3,474,525 were contributors.

### Finance.

#### I. STATE FINANCE.

The following tables show the budget estimates of the revenue and expenditure proposed for 1914 as compared with those voted for 1913:—

| Sources of revenue                        | 1913                                    | 1914                                    |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                                           | Francs                                  | Francs                                  |
| Direct contributions                      | 562,815,768                             | 607,485,849                             |
| Taxes assimilated to direct contributions | 59,518,262                              | 68,037,892                              |
| <b>Total, direct and assimilated</b>      | <b>622,334,030</b>                      | <b>675,523,741</b>                      |
| Registration                              | 778,399,667                             | 889,668,200                             |
| Stamps                                    | 244,060,501                             | 273,545,800                             |
| Tax on bourse operations                  | 17,464,500                              | 30,804,400                              |
| Tax on income from personality            | 119,599,000                             | 135,540,900                             |
| Customs                                   | 624,589,500                             | 643,966,000                             |
| Indirect contributions                    | 678,122,567                             | 789,913,100                             |
| Sugar.                                    | 186,519,500                             | 176,612,000                             |
| <b>Total, indirect</b>                    | <b>2,648,753,235</b>                    | <b>2,940,050,400</b>                    |
| Tobacco monopoly                          | 510,514,200                             | 533,312,500                             |
| Matches                                   | 41,906,800                              | 42,852,700                              |
| Gunpowder                                 | 22,512,800                              | 23,998,600                              |
| Posts, telegraphs, telephones.            | 384,901,533                             | 397,848,500                             |
| Various (mint, railways, &c.).            | 8,820,540                               | 6,846,321                               |
| <b>Total monopolies</b>                   | <b>968,655,373</b>                      | <b>1,004,858,621</b>                    |
| Domains and forests                       | 67,971,490                              | 63,928,300                              |
| Various receipts                          | 67,860,033                              | 68,343,733                              |
| Exceptional receipts (including loans)    | 261,850,000                             | 507,000,000                             |
| Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>                   | 98,875,747                              | 111,126,818                             |
| Revenue collected in Algeria.             | 2,580,590                               | 2,686,371                               |
| <b>Total sundries</b>                     | <b>499,137,800</b>                      | <b>753,085,222</b>                      |
| <b>Total budget</b>                       | <b>4,738,882,438</b><br>(189,555,297L.) | <b>5,373,517,984</b><br>(214,940,719L.) |

| Branches of expenditure   | 1913                                    | 1914                                    |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                           | Francs                                  | Francs                                  |
| Finance:—Public debt      | 1,286,423,922                           | 1,318,324,321                           |
| President Chamber, Senate | 20,116,488                              | 19,504,488                              |
| Finances                  | 358,948,853                             | 379,839,516                             |
| Justice                   | 68,551,727                              | 61,522,659                              |
| Foreign Affairs.          | 20,668,087                              | 20,943,157                              |
| Interior                  | 141,961,939                             | 177,421,939                             |
| War                       | 983,224,376                             | 1,436,491,554                           |
| Marine                    | 467,176,109                             | 489,124,808                             |
| Merchant Marine           | 91,394,631                              | 96,032,883                              |
| Instruction.              | 309,139,995                             | 343,832,476                             |
| Fine Arts                 | 21,778,491                              | 21,816,336                              |
| Commerce and Industry.    | 16,792,379                              | 16,470,665                              |
| Labour, &c.               | 106,869,353                             | 112,122,992                             |
| Posts and Telegraphs      | 344,313,845                             | 357,786,594                             |
| Colonies                  | 105,535,393                             | 110,918,291                             |
| Agriculture               | 55,002,741                              | 57,999,100                              |
| Public Works              | 840,905,255                             | 852,822,750                             |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>4,738,603,534</b><br>(189,544,141L.) | <b>5,373,329,449</b><br>(214,933,178L.) |

The following figures do not include the *budget sur ressources spéciales*, and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 10 years:—

| Years | Receipts      | Expenditure   | Surplus     | Deficit     |
|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
|       | Francs        | Francs        | Francs      | Francs      |
| 1903  | 3,667,558,780 | 3,597,228,320 | 70,330,460  | —           |
| 1904  | 3,739,049,691 | 3,638,527,481 | 100,522,210 | —           |
| 1905  | 3,766,346,808 | 3,706,835,853 | 59,507,955  | —           |
| 1906  | 3,837,000,187 | 3,852,009,439 | —           | 15,009,252  |
| 1907  | 3,968,367,131 | 3,880,240,263 | 88,126,868  | —           |
| 1908  | 3,966,405,123 | 4,020,549,697 | —           | 54,144,569  |
| 1909  | 4,140,912,961 | 4,186,090,463 | —           | 45,177,502  |
| 1910  | 4,273,890,789 | 4,321,918,609 | —           | 48,027,820  |
| 1911  | 4,689,045,845 | 4,547,915,740 | —           | 141,130,105 |
| 1912  | 4,498,330,466 | 4,497,963,139 | —           | —           |

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807.

The French National debt has grown from 28.5 millions sterling in 1800 to 50.9 millions in 1815, 236.5 millions in 1848, 498 millions in 1871, 1,302 millions in 1912, (32,557,899,787 francs) and the interest from 1.5 millions in 1800 to 51.4 millions in 1912.

On January 1, 1913, the capital of the debt of France stood provisionally as follows:—

| Ministry of Finance:—                        | Capital<br>Francs |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Rentes, 3 per cent., not redeemable          | 21,922,217,434    |
| Rentes, 3 per cent., redeemable by annuities | 3,388,345,000     |
| Treasury debt                                | 456,750,000       |
| Annuities to railways                        | 1,172,520,448     |
| Roads and school buildings                   | 24,619,035        |
| Short-dated Treasury bills                   | 214,300,000       |

|                                                                            |                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Repurchase of canal concessions . . . . .                                  | 3,855, 0                                   |
| Annuity for redemption of Rentes of 1901 . . . . .                         | 247,451,078                                |
| Annuity " " July, 1909 . . . . .                                           | 5,784,882                                  |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .                                                     | <b>27,435,843,680</b>                      |
| <b>Ministry of Instruction:</b>                                            |                                            |
| Debt for school buildings—                                                 |                                            |
| For higher instruction . . . . .                                           | 1,349,876                                  |
| For secondary instruction . . . . .                                        | 8,724,798                                  |
| For primary instruction . . . . .                                          | 8,023,281                                  |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .                                                     | <b>18,097,957</b>                          |
| <b>Ministry of Public Works, &amp;c.:</b>                                  |                                            |
| Annuities to railways . . . . .                                            | 988,611,000                                |
| Various Railway Debts and including that for the Western Railway . . . . . | 3,008,203,000                              |
| Social Insurance and Ministry of Public Works . . . . .                    | 3,327,400                                  |
| <b>Total general debt</b> . . . . .                                        | <b>31,449,083,087</b>                      |
| Floating debt (1st October, 1913) . . . . .                                | 1,432,412,800                              |
| <b>Grand total</b> . . . . .                                               | <b>32,881,495,887</b><br>(1,315,259,8334.) |

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates for 1914:—

|                                                      | Francs                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Consolidated debt . . . . .                          | 655,832,276                            |
| Redeemable debt: interest and amortisation . . . . . | 520,958,865                            |
| Annuities . . . . .                                  | 341,538,180                            |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .                               | <b>1,518,324,321</b><br>(52,732,9724.) |

On December 31, 1913, the value of French Treasury Bonds in circulation was 16,338,9324., as against 875,8244. in 1912 and 4,300,7924. in 1911.

## II. LOCAL FINANCE

For 1909 the revenue of the departments of France, excluding a balance of 134,978,362 francs, from 1908, amounted to 542,566,957 francs (21,702,6784.), and the expenditure to 547,269,757 francs (21,890,7904.). The departmental debt stood at 992,823,026 francs (39,712,9214.). For 1912 the ordinary revenue of the communes amounted to 1,030,607,261 francs (including 393,436,616 francs for Paris) and expenditure to 979,994,392 francs (including 393,436,616 for Paris), while the debt on December 31, 1911, amounted to 4,494,640,660 francs (including 2,676,515,088 francs, the debt of Paris). For the year 1913, the revenue of the City of Paris was estimated at 452,084,430 francs (18,083,3774.), and the expenditure at the same amount.

The results of the decennial valuation of buildings in France show that in the fiscal year 1909-10 there were, outside of public buildings, monuments, &c., 2,475,786 houses and 137,676 workshops and factories in the Republic.

The rental value of these 2,613,462 structures is given in the returns as 3,672,142,128 francs. The rental value in the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, is 1,206,851,213 francs, practically one-third of the total rental value of the whole of France.

The real value of all structures in the Republic, exclusive of public buildings, monuments, &c., is given as 64,798,641,000 francs.

## Defence.

### I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications.' Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The strong places of first class, each of them with numerous forts, are:—On the German frontier, Verdun, Toul, Epinal, Belfort, forming an advanced line; Maubeuge, La Fère, Reims, Langres, Dijon, Besançon, in a second line. On the Italian frontier, Briançon and Grenoble are the chief places, with Lyon in the rear. There are also a few isolated 'forts d'arrêts' near Nancy, Lunéville, Remismont, Nice, &c. On the coast Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts. In recent years, most second class and third class fortresses have been dismantled or at least 'déclassés.'

### II. ARMY.

The French Army consists of the national army, styled the 'Metropolitan' Army, and the Colonial Army. Both are under the War Minister, but the estimates for colonial troops abroad are included in the budget of the Minister for the Colonies. The considerable forces maintained in Algeria and Tunis, however, are all regarded as belonging to the Metropolitan Army, and their cost is included in the War Minister's budget.

Military service in France is compulsory, and it is universal in the fullest sense of the term, no exemptions being allowed except for physical disability. Liability to service extends from the age of 20 to the age of 48. According to the law of 1913 the term of service in the ranks of the first line, or 'active' army, is 3 years, and the men join at the age of 20. The soldier then belongs to the reserve for 11 years; after which he passes to the territorial army for 7 years; finally completing his service with 7 years in the territorial reserve. Men of the reserve of the active army are called up for training and manoeuvres twice in their period of reserve service, for 4 weeks on each occasion. The men of the territorial army have only 1 training of 2 weeks, and those of the territorial reserve no periodical training.

There are no "one year volunteers" in France, but voluntary engagements for 3, 4, or 5 years are encouraged, especially for the colonial army.

Owing to the length of the reserve service the number of reservists per battalion is very large (2,000 or more.) On mobilisation, therefore, the reserve not only brings its unit to war strength, but every battalion and regiment forms a corresponding reserve unit, and there is still a certain surplus left for the dépôt. In peace time the troops on the eastern frontier have a considerably higher establishment than the remainder.

Two infantry regiments make a brigade (usually 6, but sometimes 7 or 8, battalions); 2 brigades a division; and 2 divisions an army corps. French batteries have only 4 guns each. Each division has a field artillery regiment of 9 batteries (36 guns), while the corps artillery consists of 9 field and

3 howitzer batteries: altogether 30 batteries to the corps. In addition there are 6 'reinforcing batteries' to each corps, which only exist as a cadre till mobilisation; if they can be placed rapidly on their war footing it gives a total of 144 guns to the corps. To an army corps in the field are also attached a cavalry brigade of 2 regiments, 1 chasseur battalion, some companies of engineers, &c. There are also 42 heavy batteries, of 2 guns each, to be distributed amongst the army corps.

A cavalry division is nominally composed of 3 brigades of 2 regiments each, with a division of horse artillery of 2 batteries, in all 24 squadrons, and 12 guns. There are 10 permanent cavalry divisions.

The mobilised strength of a normal army corps would be nearly 33,000 combatants. The strength of a cavalry division of 6 regiments would be about 4,700 combatants.

The Aeronautical Corps is organised in three territorial groups consisting of from 2 to 4 companies with from 2 to 5 detached sections with the troops. There are at present 27 sections of 8 aeroplanes each, 10 cavalry sections of 3 aeroplanes each, and 11 fortress sections of 8 aeroplanes each, representing a total establishment of 334 aeroplanes. There are 14 dirigibles in charge of the Aeronautical Corps.

The French army is localised and territorialised. There are 21 army corps 'regions' including Algeria (the 19th); the division in occupation of Tunis is furnished by Algerian troops. Each region, Algeria excepted, furnishes a complete army corps; also a variable number of units of cavalry, garrison artillery, &c. Each of the 8 infantry regiments of an army corps is recruited from its regimental district; but there is also an additional regiment (the 'regional' regiment) which is recruited, like the chasseur battalions, the cavalry, &c., from the region at large. The regional regiments, and also the chasseur battalions, are usually stationed out of their own regions, in the neighbourhood of the eastern frontier. The 6th army corps (Chalons) and the 7th (Besançon) are by this means augmented to 3 divisions, and there is a brigade of 3 regional regiments and 2 chasseur battalions at Lyons. This is the general arrangement: there are certain variations which need not be detailed. Information regarding the distribution of the troops in N. Africa is given under *Algeria*.

The *Reserve Troops* form divisions corresponding to those of the first line. Therefore usually two in each region. There are in all 36 reserve divisions of approximately the same composition and strength, on mobilisation, as the first line divisions. The reserve formations of the regional regiments, of the foot artillery, and of the engineers, are available for garrisoning the fortresses.

The *Territorial Army* similarly consists of 36 divisions, and garrison troops. The Algerian troops have their own reserve formations, and also territorial reserve cadres for 10 battalions of Zouaves, 6 squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique, 9 field batteries, &c.

The surplus men of the reserve and territorial army would be called to the dépôts, as required, after mobilisation has taken place, and would be drafted to make good the losses of the army in the field.

The *military Customs Corps* of 38 battalions, and a large number of *Chasseurs Forestiers* are recruited from men who have been passed into the territorial army. They could be employed as garrison troops, if necessary.

The *Gendarmerie* is a force of military police, recruited from the army, but performing civil duties in time of peace. There is a legion in each army corps region, and some regions have more than one legion. The total strength is about 21,700 men, of whom about half are mounted. It is

proposed to create a mobile gendarmerie, to deal with strikes and riots, so as to avoid the necessity for calling out troops on such occasions.

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force, and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the gendarmerie in the departments. Its strength is nearly 3,000, of whom about 800 are mounted.

The *Colonial Army* is entirely distinct from the Metropolitan, and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops. The colonial troops are recruited, for the most part, by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfers from the Metropolitan Army, but compulsion can be used for native corps in West Africa if sufficient volunteers do not come forward. The colonial troops at home consist of 12 regiments of infantry, each of 3 battalions, and 3 regiments of artillery, each of 12 batteries (6 field and 6 garrison). These are all permanently stationed in France in peace time.

The troops in the Colonies according to the Budget estimate for 1912 consist of 3 battalions of the Foreign Legion (in Indo-China),<sup>1</sup> 13 battalions and 4 companies of colonial infantry, 32 batteries of artillery (field, mountain, and garrison), 1 squadron of native cavalry, 3 companies of native sappers, and 49 battalions of native infantry (12 Senegal Tirailleurs, 3 squadrons Confins Sahariens, 12 Tonkinese, 9 Malagasy, and 4 Annamite Tirailleurs, 3 battalions of West African natives, and 6 battalions in French Congo). The batteries of artillery are of 'mixed' type, half to two-thirds of the rank and file being natives. In the native corps the officers, and most of the non-commissioned officers, are French.

The following table shows in round numbers what in the latter part of 1914 will be the distribution of both Metropolitan and Colonial troops between (1) France, (2) Algeria and Tunis, and (3) the French colonies (excluding administrative corps).

|                             | Metropolitan Army |         | Colonial Army |         | Total   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
|                             | Europeans         | Natives | Europeans     | Natives |         |
| France . . . . .            | 620,000           | —       | 28,000        | —       | 648,000 |
| Algeria and Tunis . . . . . | 53,000            | 30,000  | —             | —       | 83,000  |
| French Colonies . . . . .   | —                 | —       | 19,000        | 40,000  | 59,000  |
| Total . . . . .             | 673,000           | 30,000  | 47,000        | 40,000  | 790,000 |
|                             | 703,000           |         | 87,000        |         |         |

The total number of troops maintained by France in overseas garrisons is about 134,000, of whom 75,000 are Europeans.

The *field army* of France may be reckoned at 19 army corps (two of 3 divisions), the Lyons brigade of 14 battalions, and 10 cavalry divisions. Total about 800,000 combatants. There are also 36 complete divisions of reserve troops and some reserve cavalry, amounting to about 500,000 men. Total strength about 1,300,000 combatants. It is, of course, uncertain how the reserve divisions may be employed, but it is conceivable that all the two-division army corps would be raised to three-divisional strength by the incorporation of reserve divisions. It would also appear that in a war requiring France to put forward her whole strength, two additional army corps, each of two divisions, could be provided by the Algerian troops and the troops of the Colonial Army in France. These corps, with an Algerian

<sup>1</sup> The Foreign Legion consists of 2 regiments, each of 4 battalions. The headquarters of both regiments are in Algeria (q.v.).

cavalry division, would add about 80,000 men, making a grand total of about 1,380,000 combatants.

The administration of the French army consists of a general staff and a number of departments, all under the War Minister. In the consideration of general questions the War Minister is assisted by a council, called the Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre, consisting of himself as president, and 12 generals of rank, including the Chief of the General Staff (the Generalissimo of the Army in case of war) and the Chief of the Staff of the Army.

The following table shows the peace establishments of the Metropolitan Army and of the Colonial Army in France according to the budget estimate for 1912-13.

|                                    | France  | Algeria | Tunis  | Total   |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Staffs and Services, &c.           | 7,274   | 1,226   | 262    | 8,762   |
| Military Schools                   | 2,828   | —       | —      | 2,828   |
| Infantry                           | 312,429 | 36,546  | 12,373 | 361,348 |
| Cavalry                            | 64,061  | 7,166   | 1,842  | 73,069  |
| Artillery                          | 92,237  | 3,532   | 1,802  | 97,571  |
| Engineers                          | 16,564  | 1,302   | 469    | 18,335  |
| Train                              | 8,020   | 1,859   | 613    | 10,492  |
| Administrative Corps               | 14,550  | 3,750   | 700    | 19,000  |
| Gendarmerie and garde républicaine | 24,847  | —       | 143    | 24,990  |
| Saharan Companies                  | —       | 1,005   | —      | 1,005   |
| Total Metropolitan Army            | 542,810 | 50,686  | 18,204 | 611,700 |
| Colonial Troops in France          | 27,944  | —       | —      | 27,944  |
| Total                              | 570,754 | 50,686  | 18,204 | 645,644 |

The military budget of France for 1914 shows an estimated expenditure of 1,047,363,329 francs (41,894,532*l.*), for the Metropolitan Army; 49,331,425 francs (1,973,256*l.*) for the Colonial troops in France; 233,896,800 francs (9,355,872*l.*) for the troops in Morocco; 105,900,000 francs (4,236,000*l.*) for armament, works and buildings, and stores. Total 1,436,491,554 francs (57,459,660*l.*).

The arm of the French infantry is the Lebel magazine rifle: calibre .315. The cavalry carry the Lebel carbine. The present French field gun is the 7.5 cm. (2.95 in.) Q.F., shielded, gun, model '97. The howitzer batteries are armed with 12 cm. (4 in.), or 15.5 cm. (6.2 in.) pieces.

#### NAVY.

The Navy Estimates for 1914 amounted to 585,157,691 francs (23,406,307*l.*), in 1913; the vote was 488,941,062 francs (19,557,642*l.*).

The French navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, who is assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The functions of the last-named officer, who is a vice-admiral, were enlarged in 1898. Under the Minister he has charge of all the work of the department having reference to the building, maintenance, commissioning, and mobilization of the fleet, and particularly of all that concerns preparations for war. He is chief of the Military Cabinet, while the Civil Cabinet, devoted to administrative work, is directly under the Minister. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The central administration also embraces the directorates of *personnel*

*matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special branches. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, and the committees of inspectors-general, with a series of particular inspectorates, the council of works, and a number of special and permanent technical and professional committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, at each of which the Government has important shipbuilding establishments. At the head of each arrondissement is a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo-stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Boua. The naval forces afloat are the Mediterranean squadron, the northern squadron in the Channel, and the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Far East, Cochin China, and the Indian Ocean; and there are ships on local stations. In 1898 the principal squadrons were reorganised, the most modern battleships being collected in the Mediterranean, while the older battleships were sent into the Channel with the recent coast defence ships.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France is provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 are serving with the fleet. The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits' is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the naval service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription Maritime.' The 'Inscription' will furnish at least 50,000 men more than the navy would require upon mobilization.

A summary of French ships is as follows:—

|                                          | Complete at end of |       |       |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
|                                          | 1913               | 1914  | 1915  |
| 'Dreadnoughts'                           | 4                  | 7     | 11    |
| Pre-Dreadnought battleships <sup>1</sup> | 21                 | 21    | 19(?) |
| armoured cruisers                        | 19                 | 19(?) | 19    |
| Protected cruisers                       | 12                 | 12    | 18    |
| Torpedo gunboats, etc.                   | 7                  | 7     | 7     |
| Destroyers                               | 81                 | 87    | —     |
| Torpedo boats                            | 159                | 159   | —     |
| Submarines                               | 55                 | 76(?) | —     |

<sup>1</sup> Six of these, the *Danton* class, are 'Semi-Dreadnoughts.'

The tables which follow of the French armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, like the similar tables for the British navy. The ships named in italics will not be ready for sea by end of the present year.





The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows :—

| Year | Under Vines, acres | Wine produced thousands of gallons | Wine Import, thousands of gallons | Wine Export, thousands of gallons | Cider produced 1,000's of gallons |
|------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1885 | 4,916,790          | 628,886                            | 170,040                           | 57,259                            | 439,010                           |
| 1895 | 4,316,000          | 592,196                            | 139,832                           | 37,230                            | 526,910                           |
| 1900 | 3,974,970          | 1,441,330                          | 114,760                           | 41,010                            | 647,000                           |
| 1909 | 4,013,490          | 1,197,810                          | 136,048                           | 50,160                            | 214,610                           |
| 1910 | 4,644,147          | 630,806                            | 175,967                           | 50,995                            | 271,328                           |
| 1911 | 4,824,702          | 990,978                            | 207,098                           | 24,507                            | 493,678                           |
| 1912 | 3,830,851          | 1,906,448                          | 203,676                           | 45,320                            | 388,564                           |

In 1912 there were 1,519,884 vine-growers returned and the vintage was valued at 1,785,425,000 francs (71,417,000*l.*).

The value of the crop of chestnuts was (1911) 30,140,070 francs (799,655*l.*); walnuts, 28,504,530 francs (560,343*l.*); olives, 15,328,090 francs (890,882*l.*); cider-apples, 198,269,540 francs (4,872,012*l.*); plums, 12,977,690 francs (280,837*l.*); plums for jams, 3,121,340 francs (93,030*l.*); total, 288,341,260 francs (11,533,640*l.*).

On December 31, 1911, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses 3,236,110; mules, 194,040; asses, 360,590; cattle, 14,435,530; sheep and lambs, 16,425,330; pigs, 6,719,570; goats, 1,424,180.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, and Vaucluse.

Silk production for 3 years :—

| Year | Number of producers | Quantities of eggs put into incubation | Total production | Total value of produce. |
|------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|      |                     | 25 grams                               | Kilogs.          | Francs.                 |
| 1911 | 102,605             | 141,724                                | 5,109,426        | —                       |
| 1912 | 99,860              | 132,534                                | 6,278,504        | 16,044,371              |
| 1913 | 90,517              | 108,076                                | 4,417,426        | 15,635,378              |

## II. MINING AND METALS.

In France there were in 1910, 557 mines (out of 1,483 conceded mines) in work, with 223,989 workers, including women and children. The annual yield of all the conceded mines was valued at 675,198,405 francs (26,807,936*l.*), as against 13,884,630*l.* in 1894. The output of non-conceded mines in 1910 was valued at 7,670,907 francs (306,836*l.*).

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products of conceded mines, in metric tons :—

| Year | Coal and lignite | Iron Ore    | Pig Iron    | Finished Iron and Steel | Worked Steel |
|------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|
|      | Metric Tons      | Metric Tons | Metric Tons | Metric Tons             | Metric Tons  |
| 1908 | 37,384,384       | 9,428,591   | 3,400,771   | 560,200                 | 1,852,000    |
| 1909 | 37,840,086       | 11,381,485  | 3,573,848   | 558,000                 | 2,040,000    |
| 1910 | 38,349,942       | 14,046,982  | 4,038,497   | 526,000                 | 2,323,500    |
| 1911 | 39,229,591       | 16,000,000  | 4,426,469   | —                       | 3,837,052    |
| 1912 | 41,398,580       | —           | 4,826,553   | —                       | 4,403,688    |

In 1911 there were 46 smelting works in activity, with 120 blast furnaces.

In 1911, the production of ores was : lead and silver, 14,098 metric tons ; zinc, 43,761 tons ; copper, 35 tons ; antimony, 29,267 tons ; arsenic, 18,985 tons ; manganese, 6,036 tons ; and salt, 1,339,303 tons. In 1911 the output of quarries (for building stone, slate, cement, phosphates, &c.) amounted to the value of 278,564,187 francs (11,142,567*l.*).

## III. MANUFACTURES.

In 1906 the numbers of persons employed in the more important industries (apart from agriculture, mining, commerce, and transport) were :—

| Nature of Industry         | Persons employed | Nature of Industry                              | Persons employed |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Cotton (textile)           | 167,200          | Metallurgy                                      | 69,829           |
| Wool "                     | 171,349          | Iron-work, tool-making, &c.                     | 291,246          |
| Silk "                     | 123,599          | Foundry work                                    | 282,656          |
| Flax, Hemp, Jute (textile) | 47,513           | Copper and bronze                               | 60,796           |
| Hosiery                    | 56,682           | Tinned ware                                     | 42,515           |
| Lace, &c.                  | 156,554          | Musical and scientific instruments, clocks, &c. | 81,164           |
| Ribbons, &c.               | 48,371           | Pottery                                         | 166,831          |
| Clothing of all kinds      | 938,905          | Building, earthwork, &c.                        | 550,130          |
| Linen garments             | 212,716          | Flour milling, &c.                              | 101,693          |
| Hats, &c.                  | 95,233           | Baking, pastry, &c.                             | 206,853          |
| Leather-work               | 334,203          |                                                 |                  |
| Wood-work                  | 704,695          |                                                 |                  |

Total number of women workers in France (1906 census) was 4,150,000 employed as follows: Agriculture, 949,000; factories (out-workers), 1,385,000; home-workers, 540,000; business, public services, liberal professions, 504,000; servants, 772,000.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in million francs are seen from the subjoined table :—

| Years | Woollens |        |         |         | Silks   |         |
|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|       | Imports  |        | Exports |         | Imports | Exports |
|       | Yarn     | Cloth  | Yarn    | Cloth   | Tissues | Tissues |
| 1910  | 8·940    | 44·717 | 71·944  | 205·733 | 57·217  | 338·155 |
| 1911  | 6·770    | 44·796 | 75·178  | 190·875 | 50·713  | 291·955 |
| 1912  | 7·168    | 46·468 | 88·530  | 190·693 | 51·007  | 292·346 |

*Sugar.*—In 1911–12 there were 220 sugar works, employing 31,135 men, 1,646 women, and 1,010 children. The yield of sugar during the last 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was :—

| Years   | Tons      | Years   | Tons    | Years   | Tons    | Years   | Tons    |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1901–02 | 1,051,930 | 1904–05 | 562,736 | 1907–08 | 656,832 | 1910–11 | 650,488 |
| 1902–03 | 776,158   | 1905–06 | 984,672 | 1908–09 | 723,081 | 1911–12 | 463,377 |
| 1903–04 | 727,268   | 1906–07 | 682,551 | 1909–10 | 733,902 | 1912–13 | 877,700 |

*Alcohol.*—In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced ; in 1909, 53,388 ; in 1910, 52,602 ; in 1911, 53,130 ; in 1912, 72,820 thousands of gallons.

In 1912-13, 1,116 strikes were declared, involving 267,627 strikers and 6,656 factories, and resulting in stoppage of work for 2,318,459 days. Of the total 183 strikes, in which 18,130 workers were engaged were successful; 382 strikes, affecting 71,406 strikers, ended in compromise.

#### IV FISHERIES.

In the French fisheries, including those of Algeria, the following are statistics for 3 years :—

| Year | No. of persons employed | Sailing boats | Tonnage | Steamers | Tonnage | Value of products |
|------|-------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|
|      |                         |               |         |          |         | Francs            |
| 1907 | 152,144                 | 28,425        | 195,397 | 241      | 32,578  | 123,951,607       |
| 1908 | 156,734                 | 29,712        | 199,732 | 268      | 33,223  | 129,646,083       |
| 1909 | 159,899                 | 29,598        | 196,707 | 269      | 35,807  | 134,865,728       |
| 1910 | 128,869                 | 28,288        | 206,129 | 454      | 38,000  | 140,288,211       |

Statistics of the French cod fisheries at Iceland, in the North Sea, and a Newfoundland, are given as follows for 1910 :—

| Cod fishery  | Boats |        | Fishers | Produce |         | Value of produce<br>1,000 Francs |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
|              |       |        |         | Cod     | Oil     |                                  |
|              | No.   | Tons   |         | Tons    | Barrels |                                  |
| Iceland      | 139   | 30,970 | 3,279   | 11,423  | 2,840   | 6,759                            |
| North Sea    | 60    | 3,306  | 524     | 229     | 31      | 175                              |
| Newfoundland | 225   | 49,567 | 6,164   | 63,690  | 2,547   | 25,390                           |
| Totals       | 424   | 83,843 | 9,967   | 75,542  | 5,418   | 32,324                           |

The chief produce of the inshore fisheries, in weight and value, in 1910, was as follows :—

|                      | Tons   | 1,000 Francs |                      | Tons          | 1,000 Francs |
|----------------------|--------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Herring              | 20,414 | 4,746        | Tunny fish           | 8,201         | 5,516        |
| Mackerel             | 11,277 | 5,627        | Lobsters             | 1,498         | 3,435        |
| Sardines             | 26,390 | 13,397       | Oysters <sup>1</sup> | 248,666,791   | 779          |
| Anchovies and Sprats | 3,878  | 1,431        | Mussels              | 5,264         | 1,005        |
|                      |        |              |                      | (1,000 gals.) |              |

<sup>1</sup> Pieces.

#### Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The *Commission Permanente des Valeurs* annually determines the values (called actual values) which represent the average prices of the different articles in the Customs list during the year. The values fixed at the end of one year and applied to that year retrospectively, are applied also during the following year, at the end of which the provisional results thus obtained are revised according to new values definitely fixed by the Commission. Thus each year there are published first the provisional and later the definitive

commercial statistics. The customs entries show the country of origin of imports and that of ultimate destination of exports. For five years (provisional for 1913) the values were :—

| Years | General Commerce |         | Special Commerce <sup>1</sup> |         |
|-------|------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
|       | Imports          | Exports | Imports                       | Exports |
|       | 1,000L           | 1,000L  | 1,000L                        | 1,000L  |
| 1909  | 314,260          | 299,292 | 249,844                       | 228,724 |
| 1910  | 364,000          | 324,000 | 286,933                       | 249,352 |
| 1911  | 392,396          | 320,483 | 322,633                       | 243,076 |
| 1912  | 411,744          | 352,956 | 329,233                       | 248,496 |
| 1913  | —                | —       | 340,335                       | 275,012 |

<sup>1</sup> Excluding postal packets, the value of which in 1911 was 19,508,000L., in 1912, 20,006,000L., and in 1913, 22,635,000L.

The chief subdivisions of the special trade were :—

|                    | Imports (1,000,000L.) |      |      | Exports (1,000,000L.) |      |      |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
|                    | 1911                  | 1912 | 1913 | 1911                  | 1912 | 1913 |
| Food products      | 81                    | 72   | 76   | 29                    | 33   | 33   |
| Raw materials      | 181                   | 193  | 197  | 73                    | 77   | 75   |
| Manufactured goods | 61                    | 64   | 67   | 140                   | 138  | 144  |
| Total              | 323                   | 329  | 340  | 242                   | 248  | 252  |

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs (25 fr. = £) :—

| Imports                | 1912  | 1913  | Exports               | 1912  | 1913  |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Wine                   | 321.0 | 275.6 | Textiles, woollen     | 190.7 | 211.3 |
| Wool                   | 684.6 | 698.8 | "    silk             | 292.3 | 374.7 |
| Cereals                | 306.8 | 613.4 | "    cotton           | 384.7 | 367.4 |
| Raw silk               | 319.1 | 317.3 | Wine                  | 228.8 | 200.3 |
| Raw cotton             | 565.1 | 541.2 | Raw silk and yarn     | 147.7 | 161.7 |
| Timber and wood        | 177.2 | 186.9 | Raw wool              | 362.5 | 294.2 |
| Hides and furs         | 222.3 | 233.5 | Paris goods, &c., &c. | 184.6 | 190.8 |
| Coal and coke          | 501.4 | 575.2 | Leather               | 61.5  | 66.9  |
| Coffee                 | 216.9 | 224.8 | Linen yarn            | 50.9  | 42.8  |
| Oil seeds              | 17.0  | 10.5  | Metal goods and tools | 118.8 | 125.0 |
| Chemical products      | 150.8 | 138.6 | Butter                | 53.7  | 54.2  |
| Petroleum              | 144.9 | 144.9 | Ornamental feathers   | 55.3  | 58.7  |
| Machinery              | 391.6 | 523.7 | Automobiles           | 207.1 | 217.5 |
| Raw Casoutchouc & Gums | 91.7  | 199.5 | Skins and furs        | 321.2 | 315.7 |
| Copper                 | 114.7 | 122.9 | Refined sugar         | 71.8  | 82.6  |
| Flax                   |       |       |                       |       |       |

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs :—

| Countries       | Imports        |                |                | Exports        |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                 | 1913           | 1912           | 1911           | 1913           | 1912           | 1911           |
| United Kingdom  | 1,134 0        | 1,048 8        | 995 4          | 1,466 5        | 1,351 6        | 1,216 2        |
| Belgium         | 570 2          | 540 8          | 542 5          | 1,119 2        | 1,143 8        | 1,024 2        |
| Spain           | 286 3          | 230 1          | 230 4          | 151 2          | 140 6          | 135 6          |
| United States   | 870 7          | 890 3          | 826 8          | 420 8          | 431 3          | 379 6          |
| Germany         | 1,074 2        | 900 2          | 979 7          | 869 4          | 821 7          | 704 5          |
| Austria-Hungary | 102 0          | 106 4          | 87 7           | 43 7           | 48 3           | 46 4           |
| Italy           | 238 1          | 209 4          | 190 2          | 306 9          | 302 2          | 277 3          |
| Argentina       | 396 7          | 338 4          | 353 7          | 108 9          | 188 6          | 170 4          |
| Russia          | 461 8          | 432 2          | 443 1          | 85 4           | 62 2           | 53 9           |
| Algeria         | 830 6          | 427 2          | 425 5          | 551 7          | 558 4          | 489 9          |
| Switzerland     | 138 4          | 150 8          | 140 1          | 394 7          | 406 5          | 394 5          |
| Turkey          | 89 1           | 101 6          | 101 5          | 82 2           | 86 9           | 81 2           |
| Brazil          | 196 0          | 197 9          | 146 7          | 85 5           | 88 3           | 78 4           |
| Morocco         | 20 2           | —              | —              | 83 8           | —              | —              |
| Other countries | 2,600 0        | 2,563 2        | 2,602 5        | 1,035 9        | 1,062 1        | 934 7          |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>8,508 3</b> | <b>8,230 8</b> | <b>8,065 8</b> | <b>6,875 3</b> | <b>6,712 5</b> | <b>6,076 8</b> |

The value of general commerce imported and exported through the various channels was as follows, in millions of francs (25 fr = £1):—

|                      | 1909          | 1910          | 1911          | 1912           |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Imports:—</b>     |               |               |               |                |
| By Sea: French ships | 2202 1        | 2602 3        | 2738 4        | 2717 0         |
| " Foreign            | 3156 4        | 3597 3        | 3931 7        | 4233 3         |
| <b>Total by sea</b>  | <b>5358 5</b> | <b>6199 6</b> | <b>6670 1</b> | <b>6951 2</b>  |
| " land               | 2498 0        | 2903 0        | 3139 8        | 3342 4         |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>7856 5</b> | <b>9102 6</b> | <b>9809 9</b> | <b>10293 6</b> |
| <b>Exports:—</b>     |               |               |               |                |
| By sea: French ships | 2607 4        | 2865 1        | 2882 3        | 3169 2         |
| " Foreign            | 2005 0        | 2077 5        | 1998 8        | 2193 8         |
| <b>Total by sea</b>  | <b>4612 4</b> | <b>4942 6</b> | <b>4881 1</b> | <b>5363 0</b>  |
| " land               | 2869 9        | 3162 3        | 3181 1        | 3460 9         |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>7482 3</b> | <b>8104 9</b> | <b>8062 2</b> | <b>8823 9</b>  |

The share of the principal French ports in the general trade (1912) was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs:—

|           |        |          |       |               |       |
|-----------|--------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Marseille | 3648 1 | Bordeaux | 915 5 | Tourcoing     | 532 5 |
| Hâvre     | 3115 9 | Boulogne | 544 0 | Belfort, P.C. | 403 0 |
| Paris     | 1571 7 | Rouen    | 560 6 | Jeumont       | 348 7 |
| Dunkirk   | 1074 5 | Dieppe   | 593 7 | Calais        | 367 1 |

The imports and exports (special trade) of gold, silver and of bronze coin were as follows in 1912 and 1913:—

|         | Gold         | Silver       | Bronze   | Total (1912) | Total (1913) |
|---------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Imports | £ 10,206,028 | £ 11,042,065 | £ 1,954  | £ 21,250,048 | £ 42,158,000 |
| Exports | £ 7,420,002  | £ 11,512,080 | £ 58,780 | £ 12,990,864 | £ 17,420,000 |

The value of goods in transit in 1907 was 35 million sterling; in 1909, 40 million sterling; in 1910, 44 million; in 1911, 46 million; and in 1912, 50 million.

The import duties, including shipping and other dues, amounted in 1908, to 21,428,190*l.*; in 1909, to 22,025,680*l.*; in 1910, to 24,540,320*l.*; in 1911, to 32,247,225*l.*; in 1912, to 29,681,405*l.*

The treaty of 1826 provides for 'the most favoured nation treatment' between the United Kingdom and France in matters of navigation, and that of 1882 (which includes Algeria), in matters of commerce, customs duties, &c.; in 1897 the treaties in force between the United Kingdom and France were extended to include Tunis.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the staple articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years:—

| Staple Imports into U.K. | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                          | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Apparel, &c.             | 2,068,938 | 1,883,660 | 1,880,591 | 1,924,097 |
| Silk manufactures        | 4,017,090 | 4,937,930 | 3,986,748 | 4,341,883 |
| Woolen                   | 3,955,009 | 3,561,951 | 3,346,064 | 3,579,867 |
| Cotton                   | 1,931,030 | 1,575,244 | 1,418,675 | 1,374,482 |
| Butter                   | 2,318,887 | 2,116,072 | 1,066,702 | 1,559,452 |
| Wine                     | 1,993,641 | 2,163,197 | 2,231,560 | 2,429,376 |
| Sugar                    | 1,179,651 | 1,013,160 | 96,014    | 281,458   |
| Leather and manufactures | 1,200,141 | 1,252,505 | 1,253,115 | 1,481,172 |
| Carriages, &c.           | 2,544,644 | 2,665,014 | 2,504,259 | 2,707,414 |

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1912 was 3,490,102 gallons.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce consigned from the United Kingdom to France in four years:—

| Staple Exports from U.K.     | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                              | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Woolen manufactures & yarn   | 1,712,774 | 1,832,008 | 1,714,229 | 1,720,823 |
| Iron and steel               | 1,001,564 | 1,021,849 | 1,386,298 | 1,532,494 |
| Coals                        | 5,715,925 | 5,346,234 | 5,636,762 | 6,016,515 |
| Cotton manufactures and yarn | 1,336,610 | 1,387,481 | 1,322,382 | 995,162   |
| Machinery                    | 1,868,012 | 1,870,864 | 2,273,595 | 2,180,250 |

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds):—

|                               | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imports from France into U.K. | 44,205 | 44,283 | 41,631 | 45,505 | 46,349 |
| Exports to France from U.K.   | 21,438 | 22,463 | 24,282 | 25,585 | 28,957 |

### Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1911, the French mercantile navy consisted of 15,949 sailing vessels, of 624,521 tons net, with crews 70,188, and 1,780 steamers of 838,118 tons, and crews numbering 17,046, plus 10,992.

Of the sailing vessels 136 of 12,374 tons net were engaged in the European seas, and 247 of 361,996 tons net in ocean navigation; of the steamers 261

of 264,229 tons net were engaged in European seas, and 223 of 515,236 tons net in ocean navigation. The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries.

At the Quinquennial Census, June, 1912, of ships sailing on inland waters, the total was 15,141, of which 12,483 were French, 2,168 Belgian, 475 German, and 15 Dutch. These ships had a population of 44,724 (17,875 men, 10,457 women, and 16,392 children).

In 1910 and 1911 the navigation at the French ports was as follows:—

| Entered                    | With Cargoes |            | In Ballast |           | Total   |            |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|
|                            | Vessels      | Tonnage    | Vessels    | Tonnage   | Vessels | Tonnage    |
| 1910                       |              |            |            |           |         |            |
| French:—                   |              |            |            |           |         |            |
| Coasting trade             | 53,227       | 6,610,707  | 17,788     | 1,329,348 | 71,015  | 7,940,055  |
| Foreign trade <sup>1</sup> | 7,529        | 6,753,520  | 509        | 166,461   | 8,038   | 6,919,981  |
| Total French               | 60,756       | 13,364,227 | 18,297     | 1,495,809 | 79,053  | 14,860,036 |
| Foreign vessels            | 20,167       | 21,928,942 | 2,048      | 451,272   | 22,215  | 22,380,214 |
| Total                      | 80,923       | 35,293,169 | 20,345     | 1,947,081 | 101,268 | 37,240,250 |
| 1911                       |              |            |            |           |         |            |
| French:—                   |              |            |            |           |         |            |
| Coasting trade             | 52,224       | 6,628,866  | 18,749     | 1,531,010 | 70,973  | 8,159,876  |
| Foreign trade <sup>1</sup> | 7,678        | 7,127,941  | 368        | 138,929   | 8,046   | 7,266,870  |
| Total French               | 59,902       | 13,756,807 | 19,117     | 1,669,939 | 79,019  | 15,426,746 |
| Foreign vessels            | 20,565       | 22,778,594 | 2,004      | 437,844   | 22,569  | 23,216,438 |
| Total                      | 80,467       | 36,535,401 | 21,121     | 2,107,783 | 101,588 | 38,643,184 |

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

| Cleared                    | With Cargoes |            | In Ballast |           | Total   |            |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|
|                            | Vessels      | Tonnage    | Vessels    | Tonnage   | Vessels | Tonnage    |
| 1910                       |              |            |            |           |         |            |
| French:—                   |              |            |            |           |         |            |
| Coasting trade             | 53,227       | 6,610,707  | 17,788     | 1,329,348 | 71,015  | 7,940,055  |
| Foreign trade <sup>1</sup> | 7,020        | 6,253,688  | 1,068      | 698,936   | 8,088   | 6,947,624  |
| Total French               | 60,247       | 12,864,395 | 18,856     | 2,028,284 | 79,103  | 14,887,679 |
| Foreign vessels            | 13,894       | 15,666,870 | 8,334      | 6,819,305 | 22,228  | 22,486,175 |
| Total                      | 74,141       | 28,531,265 | 27,190     | 8,847,589 | 101,331 | 37,373,854 |
| 1911                       |              |            |            |           |         |            |
| French:—                   |              |            |            |           |         |            |
| Coasting trade             | 52,224       | 6,628,866  | 18,749     | 1,531,010 | 70,973  | 8,159,876  |
| Foreign trade <sup>1</sup> | 6,924        | 6,609,350  | 1,320      | 869,083   | 8,244   | 7,478,453  |
| Total French               | 59,148       | 13,238,216 | 20,069     | 2,400,093 | 79,217  | 15,638,309 |
| Foreign vessels            | 13,847       | 15,825,893 | 8,922      | 7,578,477 | 22,769  | 23,404,310 |
| Total                      | 72,995       | 29,064,049 | 28,991     | 9,978,570 | 101,986 | 39,042,619 |

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Shipping in foreign trade in 1912, and its distribution among French ports, is shown as follows:—

|           | Entered |            | Cleared |            |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
|           | Vessels | Tonnage    | Vessels | Tonnage    |
| French    | 7,598   | 7,401,707  | 6,941   | 6,707,571  |
| Foreign   | 19,811  | 23,181,309 | 13,499  | 16,445,440 |
| Total     | 27,409  | 30,586,106 | 20,440  | 23,153,011 |
| Marseille | 4,461   | 7,851,221  | 3,958   | 6,898,507  |
| Le Havre  | 2,140   | 3,590,497  | 1,461   | 2,795,260  |
| Cherbourg | 913     | 4,112,707  | 958     | 4,088,938  |
| Bordeaux  | 1,456   | 1,624,558  | 873     | 758,127    |
| Boulogne  | 2,357   | 2,911,852  | 2,127   | 2,762,256  |
| Dunkirk   | 1,293   | 1,519,914  | 788     | 1,054,845  |
| Rouen     | 2,211   | 1,844,483  | 409     | 394,840    |
| Calais    | 1,849   | 933,289    | 1,544   | 690,961    |

### Internal Communication.

#### I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

On January 1, 1912, there were in France 23,899 miles of national roads, in addition to the vicinal roads.

Navigable rivers (1911), 5,450 miles; actually navigated, 3,822 miles; canals, 3,104 miles; actually navigated, 3,052 miles; rivers navigable for rafts, 1,908 miles.

By a law of 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State; which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960; the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminate at the end of 1914, and of the others in 1934 and 1935.

The length of line open for traffic in 1912 was 25,390 miles of lines of general interest and 6,001 miles of lines of local interest. Total cost to December 31, 1909, 874,960,000*l.*, receipts (1910) 72,900,920*l.*, expenses 43,367,760*l.*, passengers carried 508,558,000, goods carried 173,241,000 metric tons. On January 1, 1909, the Western Railway system was transferred to the State under laws of July 13, and December 18, 1908.

On December 31, 1911, the length of tramways worked was 5,613 miles.

#### II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1912, France had 14,634 post-offices. The receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, amounted to 402 million francs; the expenditure to 358 million francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in 1912 was:—

|                | Internal | International |          | Transit  |
|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
|                |          | Dispatched    | Received |          |
|                | millions | millions      | millions | millions |
| Letters        | 1,336    | 105           | 93       | 132      |
| Post-cards     | 425      | 6             | 6        | 2        |
| Other packages | 1,560    | 122           | 59       | 138      |
| Total          | 3,321    | 233           | 163      | 272      |

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1912 was 114,394 miles, with 433,302 miles of wire. There were 22,500 telegraph offices, of which 18,600 belonged to the State, and the remainder to railway companies and private persons. In 1912 there were despatched 67,167,295 telegrams, of which 50,943,853 were internal, 10,705,662 international, 1,892,682 in transit, and 5,517,783 were official.

In 1912 there were in France 10,343 urban telephone systems with 32,657 miles of line and 704,290 miles of wire; number of conversations in 1912, 357,008,900. There were 18,331 inter-urban circuits with 67,237 miles of line, and 354,271 miles of wire; conversations in 1912, 39,094,000. In 1912 the gross telephone receipts were 45,883,157 francs.

### Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during 1911, 1912 and 1913, was:—

| Year           | Gold        | Silver     | Bronze    | Total       |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
|                | Francs      | Francs     | Francs    | Francs      |
| 1911 . . . . . | 128,786,230 | 6,206,751  | 1,709,600 | 136,652,581 |
| 1912 . . . . . | 226,195,670 | 20,001,000 | 2,000,000 | 248,196,670 |
| 1913 . . . . . | 246,281,160 | 21,654,148 | 1,580,150 | 269,515,458 |

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given.

The ordinary savings-banks numbered 570 (with 1,837 branch offices) on December 31, 1913; the number of depositors was 8,604,993, to the value of 160,498,532*l*. The National savings-banks, on December 31, 1912, held deposits and interest amounting to 1,745,563,727 francs due to 6,187,203 depositors, or on the average 282*l* 12 francs to each depositor.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes.

The situation of the bank on December 31, 1913, and on April 2, 1914, was:—

|                                     | Dec. 31, 1913. | April 2, 1914. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Cash:</b>                        | £              | £              |
| Gold . . . . .                      | 140,695,680    | 144,625,360    |
| Silver . . . . .                    | 25,602,520     | 25,072,280     |
|                                     | 166,298,200    | 169,697,640    |
| Advances . . . . .                  | 30,806,080     | 31,380,720     |
| Notes in circulation . . . . .      | 228,542,040    | 238,015,520    |
| Treasury accounts current . . . . . | 16,184,360     | 6,342,060      |
| Other accounts current . . . . .    | 23,012,060     | 24,749,120     |

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* is of the value of 9*½**d*. or 25*·*225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6*·*4516 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 5*·*80645 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 20-centime pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 22*·*5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes 835 fine, and contains 4*·*175 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15*½* to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year, but may be

denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced, will expire at the end of the year, which commences on January 1, following the denunciation. According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same. The coinage of 5-franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions for special reasons, limited to 7 francs per head of the population of each State (but 6 francs for Greece). Each Government, in its public offices, accepts payments in the silver 5-franc pieces of each of the others, and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5-franc silver pieces, and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5-franc silver pieces, and to pay in gold a sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed. [But see also under Italy.] The following are the total issues of the five States, authorised by the convention of 1897:—France, 394 millions of francs; Italy, 232*·*4; Belgium, 46*·*8; Switzerland, 28; Greece, 15.

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland, and many of the South American States.

|                                             |                           |                                  |                            |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Gramme</i> . . . . .                     | = 15 <i>·</i> 43 gr. tr.  | <i>Mètre</i> . . . . .           | = 39 <i>·</i> 37 inches.   |
| <i>Kilogramme</i> . . . . .                 | = 2 <i>·</i> 205 lbs. av. | <i>Kilomètre</i> . . . . .       | = 621 mile.                |
| <i>Quintal Métrique</i> . . . . .           | = 220 <i>½</i> „ „        | <i>Mètre Cube</i> } . . . . .    | = 35 <i>·</i> 31 cubic ft. |
| <i>Tonneau (Métric Ton)</i> . . . . .       | = 2,205 lbs.              | <i>Stère</i> } . . . . .         |                            |
| <i>Litre, Liquid</i> . . . . .              | = 1 <i>·</i> 76 pint.     | <i>Hectare</i> . . . . .         | = 2 <i>·</i> 47 acres.     |
| <i>Hectolitre</i> { <i>Liquid</i> . . . . . | = 22 gallons.             | <i>Kilomètre Carré</i> . . . . . | = 386 sq. mile.            |
| <i>Hectolitre</i> { <i>Dry</i> . . . . .    | = 2 <i>·</i> 75 bushels.  |                                  |                            |

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O.

*Councillor*.—M. A. de Fleuriau.

*Second Secretaries*.—M. F. C. Roux and M. Roger Cambon.

*Third Secretaries*.—M. A. Thierry and Comte de Montholon.

*Attachés*.—P. Morand and M. J. Blondel.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut. Col. Vicomte de la Panouse.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capitaine Comte de Saint Seine.

*Commercial Attaché*.—M. J. Périer.

*Secretary-Archivist*.—J. Knecht.

*Consul-General in London*.—M. de Coppet.

There are also French Consuls at—Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V.C.), Newcastle, Southampton (V.C.), and other places.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

*Ambassador*.—Right Hon. Sir Francis Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Appointed January, 1903.

*Secretaries*.—G. D. Grahame, M.V.O., P. Lorraine, Hon. P. Ramsay, R. F. O. Bridgeman, and C. M. Palairat.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain W. A. H. Kelly, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.

*Commercial Attaché*.—Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.

*Consul-General*.—W. S. H. Gastrell.

There are British Consuls at Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre (C.G.), Lyon, Marseille, Nantes, Nice, Rouen, and other towns.

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### ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of 5,231. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two magistrates (*viguier*s). France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a magistrate and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

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### Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area roughly estimated at about 4,000,000 square miles with a population of about 41,600,000. Algeria, however, is not regarded as a colony but as a part of France, and Tunis is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies which was organised as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies; French India, a senator and a deputy; Senegal, Guiana, and Cochinchina each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the "Conseil Supérieur des Colonies." This

council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special knowledge or qualifications. Some only of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration. In the budget estimates of 1914 the expenditure of France directly on the colonial service was estimated at 110,918,291 francs (exclusive of a large expenditure on Algeria). Of this expenditure 1,274,654 francs were for civil administration; 93,291,007 francs for military services, and 7,491,539 francs for penitentiary services. The French Ministries of War and Marine have also to bear heavy colonial expenses not included in the budget relating to the colonies.

The area and population of the colonial domain of France in 1913, as given in the Report of the Budget Commission on the Budget for 1914 are as follows:—

|                                        | Year of Acquisition | Area in Square Miles   | Population           |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>In Asia:—</b>                       |                     |                        |                      |
| India . . . . .                        | 1679                | 196                    | 273,000              |
| Annam . . . . .                        | 1884                |                        |                      |
| Cambodia . . . . .                     | 1862                | 309,980                | 14,500,000           |
| Cochin-China . . . . .                 | 1861                |                        |                      |
| Tonking . . . . .                      | 1884                |                        |                      |
| Laos . . . . .                         | 1892                |                        |                      |
| <b>Total Asia . . . . .</b>            |                     | 310,176                | 14,778,000           |
| <b>In Africa:—</b>                     |                     |                        |                      |
| Algeria { Northern Territory . . . . . | { 1830-1902 }       | 80,197                 | 5,069,522            |
| { Southern Territory . . . . .         |                     | 141,870 <sup>1</sup>   | 494,306              |
| Sahara . . . . .                       |                     | 1,544,000 <sup>3</sup> | 800,000 <sup>3</sup> |
| Tunis . . . . .                        | 1881                | 45,779                 | 1,878,620            |
| Senegal . . . . .                      | 1637-1889           | 1,585,810 <sup>2</sup> | 1,250,000            |
| Upper Senegal and Niger . . . . .      | 1893                |                        | 5,100,000            |
| Guinea . . . . .                       | 1843                |                        | 1,900,000            |
| Ivory Coast . . . . .                  | 1843                |                        | 1,400,000            |
| Dahomey . . . . .                      | 1893                |                        | 900,000              |
| Mauritania . . . . .                   | 1893                |                        | 250,000              |
| Congo . . . . .                        | 1884                |                        | 3,900,000            |
| Réunion . . . . .                      | 1649                | 970                    | 174,000              |
| Madagascar . . . . .                   | 1643-1896           | 226,015                | 3,257,895            |
| Mayotte . . . . .                      | 1843                | 840                    | 94,400               |
| Somali Coast . . . . .                 | 1864                | 5,790                  | 14,000               |
| <b>Total Africa . . . . .</b>          |                     | 4,184,401              | 25,681,243           |
| <b>In America:—</b>                    |                     |                        |                      |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon . . . . .      | 1635                | 96                     | 4,200                |
| Guadeloupe . . . . .                   | 1634                | 688                    | 212,500              |
| Martinique . . . . .                   | 1635                | 378                    | 185,400              |
| Guiana . . . . .                       | 1626                | 34,060                 | 48,800               |
| <b>Total America . . . . .</b>         |                     | 35,222                 | 450,900              |
| <b>In Oceania:—</b>                    |                     |                        |                      |
| New Caledonia . . . . .                | 1854-1887           | 7,200                  | 50,500               |
| Tahiti, &c. . . . .                    | 1841-1881           | 1,544                  | 30,600               |
| <b>Total Oceanic . . . . .</b>         |                     | 8,744                  | 81,100               |
| <b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>           |                     | 4,538,543              | 40,986,243           |

<sup>1</sup> Including the Algerian Sahara.  
<sup>3</sup> Approximate figures.

<sup>2</sup> Including Military Territories.

The following tables show the value of the imports into and the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algeria and Tunis) for 1912:—

| Colonies                         | Imports                              |                                  |                                      |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                  | From France                          | From French Colonies             | From other Countries                 | Total                                |
|                                  | Francs                               | Francs                           | Francs                               | Francs                               |
| French West Africa               | 55,336,890                           | 2,516,518                        | 76,928,474                           | 134,781,882                          |
| Sénégal                          | 33,731,071                           | 1,003,250                        | 33,125,586                           | 67,859,907                           |
| Upper Sénégal and Niger          | 4,214,946                            | 1,102,478                        | 4,485,875                            | 9,803,799                            |
| French Guinea                    | 6,684,831                            | 409,716                          | 12,179,583                           | 19,274,130                           |
| The Ivory Coast                  | 6,316,347                            | 275                              | 11,217,426                           | 17,534,048                           |
| Dahomey                          | 4,389,795                            | 299                              | 15,920,004                           | 20,310,098                           |
| French Equatorial Africa         | 8,320,302                            | 51,981                           | 11,615,172                           | 19,987,455                           |
| Réunion                          | 13,511,632                           | 2,845,828                        | 4,326,155                            | 20,683,615                           |
| Madagascar and dependencies      | 43,610,733                           | 2,067,055                        | 6,313,562                            | 51,991,350                           |
| French Somaliland                | 7,636,075                            | 13,340                           | 24,691,602                           | 32,341,017                           |
| French establishments in India   | 394,835                              | 81,613                           | 8,555,332                            | 9,031,780                            |
| Indo-China                       | 100,380,736                          | 4,171,221                        | 168,641,967                          | 273,193,924                          |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon          | 2,340,430                            | 19,961                           | 2,819,031                            | 5,179,422                            |
| French Guiana                    | 12,080,546                           | 545,430                          | 6,898,140                            | 19,524,116                           |
| Martinique                       | 11,510,481                           | 441,832                          | 9,567,088                            | 21,520,301                           |
| French Guiana                    | 7,155,136                            | 485,820                          | 3,215,351                            | 10,856,307                           |
| New Caledonia and dependencies   | 7,684,991                            | 409,202                          | 7,222,562                            | 15,316,755                           |
| French establishments in Oceania | 1,810,929                            | 19,531                           | 6,416,721                            | 7,747,181                            |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>324,610,706</b><br>(13,064,428L.) | <b>16,185,850</b><br>(647,532L.) | <b>414,140,531</b><br>(16,565,620L.) | <b>756,937,087</b><br>(30,277,580L.) |

| Colonies                         | Exports                              |                                 |                                      |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                  | To France                            | To French Colonies              | To other Countries                   | Total                                |
|                                  | Francs                               | Francs                          | Francs                               | Francs                               |
| French West Africa               | 57,614,182                           | 95,281                          | 61,457,768                           | 119,167,231                          |
| Sénégal                          | 32,952,110                           | 6,683                           | 23,061,611                           | 56,019,804                           |
| Upper Sénégal and Niger          | 3,357,642                            | —                               | 64,768                               | 3,422,410                            |
| French Guinea                    | 9,921,959                            | 3,246                           | 10,132,720                           | 20,057,925                           |
| The Ivory Coast                  | 6,852,615                            | 11,872                          | 10,751,288                           | 17,615,775                           |
| Dahomey                          | 4,529,856                            | 73,480                          | 16,847,961                           | 21,451,317                           |
| French Equatorial Africa         | 12,854,799                           | 124                             | 10,080,295                           | 23,935,218                           |
| Réunion                          | 14,937,242                           | 558,397                         | 615,484                              | 16,111,723                           |
| Madagascar and dependencies      | 43,920,952                           | 2,526,887                       | 16,498,965                           | 64,952,804                           |
| French Somaliland                | 5,146,991                            | 451,889                         | 30,424,189                           | 45,023,169                           |
| French establishments in India   | 21,750,139                           | 9,708,114                       | 12,684,900                           | 37,218,209                           |
| Indo-China                       | 49,348,734                           | 613,366                         | 216,833,440                          | 266,795,542                          |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon          | 5,114,139                            | 842,555                         | 546,288                              | 6,502,982                            |
| Guadeloupe and dependencies      | 24,993,555                           | 669,469                         | 421,278                              | 26,084,302                           |
| Martinique                       | 28,573,859                           | 960,412                         | 980,184                              | 30,525,455                           |
| French Guiana                    | 6,181,976                            | 39,992                          | 5,895,630                            | 12,117,488                           |
| New Caledonia and dependencies   | 5,566,463                            | 48,124                          | 8,320,128                            | 13,934,715                           |
| French establishments in Oceania | 881,343                              | —                               | 7,958,412                            | 8,840,255                            |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>336,439,812</b><br>(13,459,592L.) | <b>9,199,408</b><br>(367,902L.) | <b>442,523,619</b><br>(17,700,944L.) | <b>788,213,824</b><br>(31,528,528L.) |

## ASIA.

## FRENCH INDIA.

The chief French possession in India is Pondicherry. It was founded by the French in 1674, taken by the Dutch in 1693, and restored in 1699. The English took it in 1761, restored it in 1765, re-took it in 1778, restored it a second time in 1785; retook it a third time in 1793, and restored it in 1814.

As established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, the French possessions in India, consist of five separate colonies, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had in 1912 the following estimated populations:—

|              |        |              |        |               |         |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| *Pondicherry | 47,539 | Modéliarpeth | 15,566 | Nodoukadou    | 7,545   |
| Oulgaret     | 24,479 | Anaucoupom   | 11,438 | Cotchery      | 5,745   |
| Villenour    | 19,741 | *Karikal     | 19,505 | *Chandernagar | 28,556  |
| Tiroubouvané | 19,462 | Tirnoular    | 11,219 | *Mahé         | 10,431  |
| Bahour       | 17,714 | Grande Aldée | 8,488  | *Yanaon       | 4,727   |
| Vettapacom   | 15,959 | Neravy       | 8,370  | Total         | 276,484 |

In 1912 the population of the Provinces was as follows:—Pondichéry, 171,898; Karikal, 60,872; Chandernagar, 28,556; Mahé, 10,431; Yanaon, 4,727; Total, 276,484.

The colonies are divided into five *dépendances* (the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table) and seventeen communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colonies resides at Pondichéry. The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. At Pondichéry the birth-rate in 1912 was 33·2, and the death-rate 38·6 per 1,000. There were in 1912-13, 59 primary schools and 4 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 262 teachers and 5,850 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1913) 1,848,575 rupees; expenditure of France (budget of 1914), 230,000 francs. Outstanding debt, January 1, 1913, 470,400 francs. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondichéry 5 cotton mills, and at Chandernagar 1 jute mill; the cotton mills have, in all, 1,622 looms and 171,213 spindles, employing 7,335 persons. There are also at work 2 oil factories and a few oil presses for ground nuts, 2 ice factories and a cocoatine factory. The chief exports from Pondichéry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichéry, Karikal, and Mahé in 1912 the imports amounted to 9,031,780 francs, and the exports to 37,218,209 francs. At these three ports in 1912, 368 vessels of 784,311 tons entered and 369 of 786,492 tons cleared. Pondichéry is visited by French steamers sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. Railway open, 18 miles, Pondichéry to Villapuram, and Peralam to Karikal.

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

French Indo-China, with an area of about 256,000 square miles and a population in 1911 of 16,990,229, of whom 20,784 were European (excluding military forces), consists of 5 States: Annam, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Tonking and Laos; and Kwang-Chau-Waï leased from China as well as the territory around Battambang, which was ceded by Siam in 1907. The whole country is under a Governor-General, assisted by a Secretary.



General, and each of the States has at its head a functionary bearing the title of Resident-Superior except in the case of Cochin-China which, being a direct French Colony while the others are only Protectorates, has a Governor at its head.

Throughout the country there are native tribunals from which there is an appeal to courts at Saigon and Hanoi. In these appeal courts European judges, in matters affecting natives, are assisted by Annamite mandarins. In 1905 the penal system was reformed, punishment by torture (the cangue, &c.) being abolished. In 1912, 5,019 civil cases were tried, 211 criminal, and 11,901 police cases.

There is a common budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the States. The Provinces, about 120 in number, have also their budget, as have the municipalities. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works, and other matters relating to the whole of the union. For 1914 the revenue and expenditure of the general budget balanced at 35,585,300 piastres. Expenditure of France (budget of 1914) for military purposes was 19,334,661 francs. The outstanding debt of Indo-China on January 1, 1913 amounted to 345,913,000 francs.

The military force projected for 1914 consists of 10,861 European troops and 13,968 natives; total, 25,514. The forces are commanded by the Commandant-Superior, a general of division with the same rank as army corps generals in France. The naval force comprises a gun-boat, 3 destroyers, several torpedo-boats, two submarines, and a despatch vessel.

Indo-China has coal, lignite, and zinc mines.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. The total value of the imports in 1912 was 10,545,285*l.*, and the exports 10,064,391*l.* The chief export is rice, amounting for 1912 to 817,173 metric tons. Other exports are fish, pepper, hides, coal, cotton, rubber and sugar.

Into Great Britain in 1912 the imports from Indo-China amounted to 160,371*l.* (chiefly rice).

In 1912, 1,871 vessels of 1,564,994 metric tons entered, and 1,677 vessels of 1,638,895 tons cleared. Of those entered 263 of 548,814 tons were French, 239 of 490,713 tons were English, and 244 of 300,754 tons were German.

The oldest railway in Indo-China is that from Saigon to Mytho. In recent years there has been rapid development of the railway system. Total length of line at end of 1913, 976 miles. There are train lines and light railways at Hanoi and Saigon. Within the union there are (1912) 8,719 miles of telegraph line with 376 telegraph offices, and 12 urban and 5 inter-urban telephone systems with (together) 270 miles of line. There are 363 post offices (1912).

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 36 million francs and reserve and redemption funds amounting to 24,265,000 francs, has till 1920 the privilege not only of making advances on security, but also of engaging in financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise in Indo-China and New Caledonia. For French Indo-China there is a coinage of silver pieces, piastres,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastres,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -piastres, and  $\frac{1}{8}$ -piastres; the piastre (since 1895) weighs 27 grams, and the fractional coins in proportion; the piastre and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastre are 900 fine, but the  $\frac{1}{4}$ - and  $\frac{1}{8}$ -piastre (since 1898) only 835 fine. The piastre is usually worth rather less than 24*d.* There are two bronze coins, one equal to the 100th and the other the 375th part of a piastre.

*British Consul at Saigon.*—T. F. Carlisle.

*British Vice-Consul at Saigon.*—J. L. O'Connell.

*British Vice-Consul at Haiphong.*—J. Giqueaux.

#### STATES AND PROTECTORATES.

##### Annam.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King Than Thai, who succeeded to the throne in 1889, has, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government, abdicated in favour of his second son, Duy-Tan, 14 years of age (1914), who is placed under the control of a Council of Regency. The ports of Tourane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 60,611). Bin-Dinh, the largest town, has 74,400 inhabitants. Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 52,100 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 5,554,822, including 1,899 Europeans (exclusive of the military forces). The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There are 5 high schools with 23 teachers and 596 pupils; and 46 primary schools for boys with 132 teachers and 2,620 pupils, and 7 primary schools for girls with 12 teachers and 232 pupils. Local budget, 1914, balanced at 4,347,488 piastres. The Phanrang river has been utilised to irrigate about 10,000 acres, and similar works, on a smaller scale, have been carried out in Central Annam. The productions are rice, maize and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo, excellent timber, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced, amounting annually to about 300,000 kilogrammes, one-third of which is exported, and the remainder used in native manufactures. There are about 215,000 head of cattle in Annam and cattle rearing is of some importance. There are iron, copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang-nam; the mines are worked by natives. At Nongson, near Tourane, coal mines are worked. In North, Central, and Southern Annam there are salt works. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco; chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, and paper. 32 steam-vessels of 34,398 tons entered at the ports in 1909.

##### Cambodia.

Area, 45,000 square miles; population in 1911, 1,634,252, of whom 1,092 were Europeans (excluding the military forces). The present King, Sisowath, in 1904 succeeded his late brother, Norodom, who had recognised the French protectorate in 1863. The country is divided into 57 provinces. The two chief towns are Phnom-Penh (population 62,255), the capital of the territory, and Kampot, a seaport but not accessible for sea-going vessels. The budget for 1914 balanced at 4,957,513 piastres, including a sum of 525,000 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. There are 50 schools of all sorts (1912) with 3,681 pupils. The chief products are rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree, pepper, maize, cinnamon, coffee. Pepper is grown by 61 villages with 4,780 planters, the production being 750,000 kilogrammes annually. Cotton growing is extending; the produc-

tion is estimated at 9,000 tons, the whole of which is exported. In 1912 there were 800,000 head of cattle; cattle breeding is a flourishing native industry. Salt is worked. There is a cotton-ginning mill at Khsach-Kandal, near Phnom-Penh. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin-China. The imports comprise salt, wine, and textiles; the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice, also boats.

### Cochin-China.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 20,000 square miles. The whole is divided into 21 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The Colonial Council contains 18 members. The colony is represented in France by one deputy. The population consists mainly of Annamites, Cambodians, Moïs, Chams, Chinese, and a few Indians, Malays, Tagals, and foreigners. In 1911 the total population was put at 3,050,785, of whom 11,251 were Europeans (excluding the military forces). In 1911 there were 325 births among the white and 105,012 among the coloured population; and of deaths, 177 among the former, and 79,785 among the latter. Saigon had, in 1911, a population of 64,845, of whom 2,939 were Europeans; the town of Cholon has about 191,655 inhabitants. There are about 380 schools, with 800 teachers, and 19,000 pupils. There are many establishments for medical aid.

The total area is put at 5,011,277 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) of which 1,522,666 hectares are cultivated, and 3,488,611 hectares uncultivated (1,748,694 hectares being forest). The chief culture is rice, to which 1,358,706 hectares are devoted. The planting of rubber has been undertaken in recent years. Some 70,000 hectares have been taken up for this purpose of which 13,000 hectares are actually planted with about 4,000,000 trees. Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth-nuts, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, coco-nuts, betel-nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, &c. The farm animals comprise 11,243 horses, 241,744 buffaloes, 109,071 cattle, 709,380 pigs, 3,492 sheep and goats.

Extensive irrigation and drainage works are in progress in the central and south-western provinces. River and coast fishing is actively carried on; there are about 73,520 boats on the rivers, and 3,000 on the coast; the fishery products are valued at 2,800,000 francs yearly. There are 9 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out each from 450 to 900 tons a day. In these towns are also 2 saw-mills, 2 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Commerce is mostly in the hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 22,000 Annamites are small traders. The chief exports are rice, fish and fish oil, pepper, cotton, copra, silk, shrimps, isinglass, hides, cardamoms. 411 steamers of 1,070,624 tons entered at the ports of the Colony during 1912, of which 119 (333,579 tons) were British. The vessels of the Messageries Maritimes and of the Chargeurs Réunis Companies visit Saigon regularly. There is also constant communication with Hong Kong and Singapore by British and German vessels (For railways see Indo-China.) At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies.

In 1914 the local budget balanced at 7,704,173 piastres.

### Tonking.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 46,400 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population in 1911 of 6,119,720, of whom 6,132 were Europeans (exclusive of military forces). The King of Annam was formerly represented in Tonking by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression of the viceroyalty and the creation of a French residency in its place.

Chief town Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 136,676 in 1911. This town became on January 1, 1902, the capital of Indo-China, instead of Saigon. There are 38 schools with (1912) 7,891 pupils. In 1902 a school of medicine for natives was opened at Hanoi. The local budget for 1914 balanced at 8,993,597 piastres. The chief crop is rice, exported mostly to Hong-Kong; in 1912, 227,357 metric tons were exported. Other products are maize, sugar-cane, silk, cardamoms, cotton, coffee, various fruit trees, and tobacco. About 500,000 kilogrammes of raw silk are produced annually, of which 300,000 kilogrammes are used in native weaving and the remainder exported.

At Haiphong is a cement factory which produced 52,500 tons in 1912. There are 3 cotton-spinning mills, at Hanoi, Haiphong, and Nam-Dinh, with 11,000, 24,000, and 25,000 spindles each respectively. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. In 1912 there were 85 factories employing 1,000 European workmen and 17,050 natives (7,000 men, 7,500 women, and 1,800 children).

Chief imports are metals and metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports, rice, maize, and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of two French lines. In 1912, 379 vessels of 460,035 tons gross, entered this port, 70 vessels (97,077 tons) being British. The transit trade to and from Kwang-i is small, but the transit trade with Gunnan is considerable and increasing since the completion of the railway which now connects Haiphong and Gunnanfu.

The Laos territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 98,000 square miles, and in 1911 there were 640,877 inhabitants. The capital is Vientiane. In the country there are three protected states, Luang Prabang, which has a capital of the same name, the residence of the King, who is assisted in his government by a French Administrator; the other protected states are Bassac and Muong Sing. The soil is fertile, producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. But there are serious difficulties with the natives and for commercial purposes the country is almost inaccessible. It can be entered only by the Me-kong, which is barred at Khone by rapids. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across that island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Me-Kong, and these with Saigon. The cost of the Laos administration is borne by Cochin-China (to the extent of six-thirteenthths), Tonkin and Annam (five-thirteenthths), and Cambodia (two-thirteenthths). The local budget for 1914 balanced at 1,001,102 piastres.

In 1900 the territory of Kwang Chau Wan on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, and increased in 1899 by the addition of 2 islands in the bay, was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 3 administrative circumscriptions, but the Chinese communal organisation is maintained. Its area is about 190 square miles and its population about 150,000. Imports and exports (1912) 8,412,875 piastres. The imports are chiefly cotton yarns, opium, petroleum; the exports are straw sacks, swine, mats. The port is a free port. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of two French

companies. Official buildings, a post office, roads, &c., have been or are being constructed. The local budget for 1914 balanced at 323,000 piastres.

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## AFRICA.\*

### ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

### Government.

The government and administration of Algeria are centralised at Algiers under the authority of the Governor-General, who represents the Government of the Republic throughout Algerian territory. With the exception of the non-Mussulman services of Justice, Public Instruction, Worship, and the Treasury, which are under competent ministers, all the services are under his direction. He has to prepare a special budget for Algeria, he grants concessions for works, and he contracts loans in the name of the Colony.

The budget of Algeria which, since 1901, has been entirely distinct from

\* See Morocco

that of France, comprises under revenue the imposts of every sort which are collected within the Colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements. The expenditure on War and Marine is still at the cost of the mother country, as is also the burden of guarantees of interest on railways up to 1926. The budget, prepared by the Governor under the control of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council. These Delegations were instituted in 1898 to enable the body of tax-payers to state their views on questions of imposts by means of elected delegates. There are three Delegations representing respectively the French colonists, the French tax-payers other than colonists, and the Mussulman natives. The Superior Council is composed of elected members and of high officials. Lastly, the Governor is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely consultative council of government.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decrees of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Governor-General.—M. Lutaud, appointed March 22, 1911.

### Area and Population.

The census of March 4, 1906, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 5,231,850 on an area of 184,474 sq. miles. Since 1901 the area has been increased by the acquisition of new territories in the south, and now extends to about 343,500 sq. miles. The colony has been organised in 2 great divisions called respectively Northern and Southern Algeria. Northern Algeria consists as formerly of Civil Territory and Territoire de Commandement, but the Civil Territory has been extended, while the Territoire de Commandement has been diminished and will before long be completely merged in the Civil Territory. Northern Algeria contains 17 arrondissements and 269 communes and 74 are mixed communes. Southern Algeria consists of the 4 Territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggout, and the Saharan Oases, organized under decree of August 14, 1905. These territories contain 12 communes of which 5 are mixed and 7 native.

Population, including military forces, on March 5, 1911 :—

|                    | Municipal Population |           |           | Population numbered separately |        |        | Grand Total |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
|                    | Euro-pean            | Native    | Total     | Euro-pean                      | Native | Total  |             |
| Northern Territory | 746,510              | 4,259,474 | 5,005,984 | 40,038                         | 23,500 | 63,538 | 5,069,522   |
| Southern Territory | 5,533                | 481,052   | 486,585   | 3,441                          | 4,280  | 7,721  | 494,306     |
| Grand Total        | 752,043              | 4,740,526 | 5,492,569 | 43,479                         | 27,780 | 71,259 | 5,563,828   |

Population according to Departements and Territories in 1911 :—

| Northern Algeria (Departements) | Population | Southern Algeria (Territories) | Population |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Alger . . . . .                 | 1,720,881  | Ain Sefra . . . . .            | 146,999    |
| Oran . . . . .                  | 1,230,195  | Ghardaia . . . . .             | 141,377    |
| Constantine . . . . .           | 2,118,446  | Touggout . . . . .             | 165,551    |
|                                 |            | Saharan Oases . . . . .        | 40,379     |
| Total . . . . .                 | 5,069,522  | Total . . . . .                | 494,306    |

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,421. In 1906, the native population numbered 4,447,149; French, 449,420; naturalised Jews and their offspring, 64,645; Tunisians, 3,083; Moroccans, 25,277; Spaniards, 117,475; Italians, 33,153; other foreigners 17,849. Of the municipal population of Northern Algeria, 2,484,400 were males, and 2,236,574 were female.

The following statistics of movement of population are given for 1911 :—

| —            | Marriages | Divorces | Births  | Deaths  |
|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| European . . | 6,074     | —        | 21,412  | 14,165  |
| Musulman . . | 34,702    | —        | 131,745 | 94,785  |
| Total . .    | 40,706    | —        | 153,157 | 108,950 |

Still-births are included in births and deaths. The European still-births numbered 799; Musulman, 1,539.

The chief towns with the total communal population in 1911 were: Algiers, 172,397; Oran, 123,086; Constantine, 65,173; Bône, 42,039; Sidi-bel-Abbes, 30,942; Tlemçen, 39,874; Mostaganem, 23,166; Mascara, 24,254; Blida, 35,461; Philippeville, 27,137; Sétif, 26,261.

### Religion and Instruction.

The native population is entirely Musulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with 386 officiating clergymen. There are 21 Protestant pastors and 7 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants.

At Algiers (city) there is an institution for higher instruction attended in 1911 by 1,292 students (809 for Law, 211 Medicine and Pharmacy, 108 Science, 164 Letters); Professors (1911), 102. There are higher Musulman schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine, where 213 pupils in 1911 were prepared for native employments. In Algeria there are 22 establishments for secondary instruction with (1911) 5,988 pupils (4,411 boys and 1,577 girls). In 1911 there were 1,235 primary and infant schools, public and private, with 3,026 teachers and 141,537 pupils, inclusive of 226 Musulman schools. There were four normal schools for men teachers with 25 professors and 110 students (70 Musulman), and six normal schools for women teachers with 22 professors and 218 students. The estimated expenditure on public instruction by the State was, for 1911, 8,861,798 francs.

### Crime.

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 16 courts of first instance. There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice is organised as in France for Europeans. Since 1902 there have been criminal courts and special repressive tribunals for trying natives accused of crime. In 1911, 3,502 persons were arrested for various crimes. On December 31, 1911, the number incarcerated was 5,876, including 33 females.

Musulman justice is administered to natives by the Cadis in the first instance with an appeal to French courts.

### Finance.

The natives pay only direct taxes. The departments of War and Marine are excluded from the estimates, but the proceeds of the military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues are paid to France. The

total expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) exceeds the Algerian revenue by about 75,000,000 francs.

The budget estimates for five years were as follows :—

| —               | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        | 1913        |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue . .     | £ 4,343,638 | £ 5,555,835 | £ 5,781,997 | £ 5,806,681 | £ 6,289,012 |
| Expenditure . . | 3,962,385   | 5,555,616   | 5,621,862   | 5,806,239   | 6,287,876   |

The details of the 1913 budget were as follows :—

| Revenue                     |                                       | Expenditure              |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                             | Francs.                               |                          | Francs.                               |
| Taxes (direct) . .          | 14,063,046                            | Administration, debt . . | 27,350,403                            |
| Taxes (indirect) . .        | 0,078,764                             | Interior . . . . .       | 27,370,159                            |
| State domain . . .          | 9,250,423                             | Native affairs . . . .   | 6,292,685                             |
| Monopolies, &c. . .         | 9,133,391                             | Finance . . . . .        | 10,231,684                            |
| Various . . . . .           | 2,851,652                             | Posts and Telegraphs . . | 13,328,265                            |
| Receipts <i>d'ordre</i> . . | 29,378,018                            | Public Works . . . . .   | 20,647,538                            |
| Extraordinary . . .         | 42,470,000                            | Agriculture, &c. . . .   | 9,246,605                             |
|                             |                                       | Various . . . . .        | 260,000                               |
|                             |                                       | Extraordinary . . . .    | 42,470,000                            |
| Total . . . . .             | 157,225,374<br>(6,289,012 <i>l.</i> ) | Total . . . . .          | 157,196,940<br>(6,287,876 <i>l.</i> ) |

For the Southern Territories in 1913 the revenue was put at 6,735,550 francs, and the expenditure at 6,716,391 francs.

### Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the XIXth Army Corps, consisting of 3 divisions. French residents are under the same obligation to serve as in France; natives are under the obligation to serve 3 years with the colours and 7 in the Reserve, but the total number taken is fixed, and there is a ballot, substitution being allowed. The troops are permanently stationed in North Africa, but they belong to the 'Metropolitan,' not to the Colonial Army. There are 3 regiments of zouaves, each of 5 battalions, and 2 battalions of African light infantry, each of 5 companies; 3 regiments of cavalry (*Chasseurs d'Afrique*), of 5 squadrons; 9 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, and 2 garrison battalions; also about 12 companies of engineers. These are all European troops and in the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting depôts are in France. The Foreign Legion of 2 regiment, of 4 battalions is recruited from foreigners of any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen; the headquarters of both regiments are in Algeria but battalions are sent to any colony where they may be required. The Natives are 3 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 6 battalions (one has now 8), and 3 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of 5 squadrons. The officers and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, of the native regiments are French. Some of the troops ordinarily belonging to Algeria are in Morocco, and these are not counted above.

The troops in Tunis form a fourth division, headquarters at Tunis. The Algiers divisions each consist of only one infantry and one cavalry brigade, with a field artillery division of 3 batteries. The division, in Tunis, has 2 infantry brigades, a cavalry brigade, and 6 field batteries. The battalions

of garrison artillery are at Algiers and Biserta, and the headquarters of 2 engineer battalions are at the same places. The strength of the troops in Algeria, according to the budget estimate for 1914, is 63,827 of all ranks.

### Agriculture and Industry.

There exists in Algeria a small area of highly fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically, and where profitable returns are obtained from vineyards, cereals, &c., but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes. The northern portion is mountainous and generally better adapted to grazing and forestry than agriculture, and a large portion of the native population is quite poor. In spite of the many excellent roads built by the Government, a considerable area of the mountainous region is without adequate means of communication and is very inaccessible.

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by Métayers or Khammés. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1909 was 3,322,520; 213,756 being Europeans. In 1911 the chief cereal crops were, wheat 3,303,405 acres, yielding 19,599,727 cwt.; barley, 3,360,435 acres, yielding 20,464,953 cwt.; oats, 433,964 acres, yielding 3,453,770 cwt. Other crops are maize, potatoes, beans, and dira. Flax, tobacco and silk are cultivated.

In 1912 there were 350,652 acres under vines, yielding 146,765,982 gallons of wine. In 1913 the yield was 163,476,236 gallons. The orange, date, mandarine, citron, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil is an important industry. Cotton in 1912 was sown on 1,045 acres. Forests cover 6,559,490 acres, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes. The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 645,000 acres are cork-oak trees, from which in 1912, 12,714 tons of cork valued at 195,094*l.*, were obtained. The dwarf-palm and alfa are worked on the plains. Timber is cut for firewood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, &c., and for bark for tanning. Considerable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, or for pasturage for cattle, sheep, or pigs. The forest revenue annually amounts to over 240,000*l.*

In 1911 there were in Algeria 226,764 horses, 192,484 mules, 279,315 asses, 1,113,952 cattle, 8,528,610 sheep, 3,861,847 goats, and 110,012 pigs.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, &c., and also shell-fish. In 1912, 5,392 persons, and 1,410 boats of 4,406 metric tons were employed in fishing, and the fish taken were valued at 205,610*l.*

In 1914, 96 mines (out of 136 concessions) were worked for iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and petrol. The output of all the mines in Algeria in 1909 was valued at 21,634,043 francs. The output of phosphates in 1911 was 738,935 metric tons, valued at 443,361*l.*

### Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000*l.* sterling) :—

| —    | Imports | Exports | —    | Imports | Exports |
|------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|
| 1908 | 17,970  | 12,768  | 1911 | 22,607  | 20,537  |
| 1909 | 18,190  | 13,169  | 1912 | 26,785  | 21,843  |
| 1910 | 20,218  | 19,731  | 1913 | 26,700  | 20,490  |

Of the imports in 1913 the value of 22,020,000*l.* came from France; of the exports the value of 14,012,000*l.* went to France.

In 1912 and 1911 the distribution of the special trade among the principal countries was as follows, in thousands sterling) :—

| From or to         | Imports<br>(1912) | Imports<br>(1911) | Exports<br>(1912) | Exports<br>(1911) |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| France             | 1000 <i>l.</i>    | 1000 <i>l.</i>    | 1000 <i>l.</i>    | 1000 <i>l.</i>    |
| French Possessions | 22,685            | 19,508            | 16,021            | 15,803            |
| Great Britain      | 294               | 232               | 757               | 758               |
| Germany            | 669               | 591               | 1,077             | 1,027             |
| Belgium            | 235               | 195               | 511               | 403               |
| Spain              | 71                | 61                | 624               | 473               |
| Italy              | 409               | 286               | 284               | 194               |
| Russia             | 104               | 1,200             | 360               | 312               |
| Austria-Hungary    | 121               | 56                | 184               | 145               |
| United States      | 40                | 142               | 211               | 157               |
| Morocco            | 403               | 221               | 87                | 110               |
| Brazil             | 375               | 559               | 901               | 519               |
| Netherlands        | 582               | 350               | 40                | 40                |
|                    | 94                | 134               | 318               | 296               |

Chief imports and exports in thousands of francs :—

| Imports                  | 1913   | Exports                | 1913    |
|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|---------|
| Cottons                  | 62,345 | Sheep                  | 47,498  |
| Woolens                  | 2,496  | Hides and skins        | 10,444  |
| Clothing and linen       | 18,106 | Wool                   | 12,431  |
| Skins and manuf. thereof | 21,783 | Wheat                  | 36,253  |
| Machinery and parts      | 20,587 | Oats                   | 11,956  |
| Other metal work         | 30,186 | Barley                 | 21,269  |
| Furniture and wood work  | 21,526 | Olive oil              | 2,043   |
| Toys, brushes, &c.       | 8,181  | Cork                   | 12,751  |
| Paper, &c.               | 18,405 | Wine                   | 152,756 |
| Coal                     | 1,394  | Phosphates             | 13,627  |
| Sugar                    | 16,553 | Iron ore               | 16,951  |
| Vegetable oil            | 10,570 | Zinc ore               | 13,134  |
| Iron and steel           | 13,725 | Fruit, fresh and dried | 21,471  |
| Coffee                   | 15,456 | Tobacco, cigars, &c.   | 13,521  |

In 1913 the receipts of the customs authorities amounted to 42,590,149 francs (1,703,604*l.*)

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1913, in the French and Foreign trade, 4,849 vessels of 6,401,042 tons net entered, and 5,345 of 6,680,618 tons net cleared at Algerian ports.

On January 1, 1913, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 1,012 vessels of 34,665 tons net.

Algiers is now the most important coaling station in the Mediterranean.

National roads have a length of 1,826 miles.

In 1912 there were 2,071 English miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory).

The postal receipts in 1911 were 5,239,903 francs, and there were 665 post offices. The telegraphic receipts were 2,103,764 francs, and those from telephones 1,617,992 francs. The total for the three services was 8,085,666 francs.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted in 1911 of 8,977 miles of line and

24,550 miles of wire, with 684 offices. Telephone urban systems, 4,690 miles of line; inter-urban, 7,667 miles of line.

The Bank of Algeria, whose privilege has been extended to the end of 1920, is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 150,000,000 francs. Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation. There are in Algeria 7 savings banks with, on December 31, 1909, 19,427 depositors, the amount due to depositors being 6,786,367 francs.

*British Consul-General for Algeria.*—B. Cave, C.B.

*Vice-Consul at Algiers.*—H. S. London.

Vice-Consuls at Arzeu, Bône, Oran, and Philippeville.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

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### FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (FRENCH CONGO).

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between the German Kamerun colony and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N. lat. to the German Kameruns, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich, and the Kabinda region which is Portuguese. Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubangi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lake Chad. French acquisition began on the Gabun river in 1841; Libreville was founded in 1849; Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles. Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions. By a convention, dated November 14, 1911, France agreed to cede certain parts of the colony to Germany in return for German recognition of the French protectorate in Morocco. The total area ceded is about 107,270 square miles with a population of about 1,000,000. Sleeping sickness is very prevalent in the district and is fast decimating the population. At the same time Germany ceded to France from her Cameroons territory 6,450 square miles (*See map in the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912*).

The area is about 669,000 square miles containing a population estimated in 1913 at 9 millions of negro and other races. By decree of February 15, 1906, the French Congo is divided into four circumscriptions which form three colonies, viz.:—the Gabun Colony (capital Libreville), the Middle Congo Colony (capital Brazzaville), and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony (capital Bangui); the Chad region is, however, for some purposes administered as a military Territory. The three Colonies have each a Lieutenant-Governor; they all have financial and administrative autonomy, and each has an administrative council. The population of Gabun in 1911 was 1,200,000 (600 French); of Libreville, 1,500 (175 French); of Brazzaville, the capital, 5,000 (500 French).

By decrees issued on January 15, 1910, the name of the French Congo was changed into French Equatorial Africa, which extends over the Gabun, the Middle Congo, and the Ubangi-shari Colonies, and Chad Military Territory the authority of the Governor-General.

The Lieutenant-Governors are under the Governor-General of the French Equatorial Africa, who is assisted by a Secretary-General and a Council of Government. There is a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies. Local revenues accrue

chiefly from customs duties; there are native poll taxes. The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted. For 1913 the colonial budget gave the following figures: General budget, 5,542,900 francs; loan fund, 8,400,000 francs. The colonial budgets were as follows: Gabon, 2,110,000 francs; Middle Congo, 2,357,480 francs; and Ubangi, 1,715,000 francs; Chad Military District, 1,000,000 francs. The estimated expenditure of France on the French Congo for 1914 was 10,420,505 francs. In the colony there are (1912) 45 mission schools for boys and 10 for girls, with about 3,600 pupils (724 being girls).

There is considerable shipping at Cape Lopez and Libreville, the chief ports; but at Loango steamers must anchor about three miles off the coast. All three ports are visited by the vessels of the Chargeurs Réunis, and the steamers of Elder Dempster, and of the Woerman Line (German). In 1911, 124 vessels of 282,675 tons entered, and 116 vessels of 246,537 tons cleared the ports of the French Congo. The total imports were valued in 1912 at 20,357,000 francs, and the exports at 20,508,000 francs. The military force of the colony (1914) consists of 7,145 men, of whom 530 are Europeans.

The development of the Ubangi Colony has progressed, and is in a good state in Gabon. The natives cultivate manioc. Europeans successfully grow coffee, vanilla, and cocoa. The forests contain valuable woods, and rubber is collected. The mineral resources of the territory include gold, copper, and iron. The exports comprise rubber, ivory, various woods, palm oil, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, kola nuts, piassava and other produce. A decree came into force on January 1, 1911, forbidding the manufacture and exportation of impure caoutchouc, it being expected that an improvement of the quality produced will soon have beneficial effects upon the trade of Gabon.

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango Region, a distance of 300 miles, and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville. A line is being laid to connect Brazzaville with Bangui. The total length of line in operation (end of 1912) is about 1,139 miles.

On the north-east of Lake Chad is the state of Kanem, which was completely subjected to France in 1903, and is now only a district of the Shari territory with Maô for its capital. Wadai, to the east of Kanem, with an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a semi-civilised population of about 1,000,000, accepted the French Protectorate in the summer of 1903. In 1911 a French force occupied Arada, some miles to the north of the capital, Abeshr, which is in communication with Benghazi, on the coast of Tripoli, by caravans.

*British Consul.*—W. J. Lamont.

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## MADAGASCAR.

### Government.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Rànavàlona III. (born 1861), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast as ceded to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diégo Suarez being surrendered to France. A French Resident-General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain; but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895, a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

On February 27, 1897, the Queen was deposed by the Resident-General, and on March 11 she and her family were deported to the island of Réunion; whence, in March, 1899, she was transferred to Algiers.

*Governor-General.*—M. Albert Picqué (1910).

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antananarivo. The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, nor has it any elective assembly. The administrative system is based on the autonomy of the different races. The administrators appoint as local governors and chiefs of districts usually those who have been chosen by popular vote. Natives are employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration.

### Area and Population.

Madagascar is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 240 miles; greatest length, 980 miles; greatest breadth, 360 miles. The area is estimated at 228,000 square miles. The census of June 1, 1911, showed a population of 3,104,881, of whom 9,919 were French, 2,201 were of other European birth, 5,663 were Asiatic, 14,717 were African, and 3,072,381 were Malagasy (1,301,716 male and 1,388,665 female).

The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (847,480), the Betsileo (408,024), the Betsimisaraka (288,159), the Tanala (156,720), the Sakalava (155,126), and the Bara (140,450). Hindu, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry.

The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877; slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation on September 27, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16 or 60 years of age, formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and in Antananarivo to 30 francs. The population of the chief

towns were : The capital, Antananarivo, in the interior, 94,813, Fianarantsoa 8,179, Tamatave 8,761, Andovoranto 5,600, Majunga 7,205, Diego Suarez 10,377, Ambositra 3,000, Tulcar 2,900, Mananjary 2,600. The principal ports are Tamatave, on the east coast, and Majunga on the north-west coast, and Diego Suarer in the north.

In 1896 Diégo-Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nossi Bé (area, 130 sq. m.) on the west coast, and the island of Sta. Marie on the east coast (area, 64 sq. m.) were placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Madagascar.

### Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895 a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics. There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant), British (the London Missionary Society, the Friends' Mission, and the Anglican Mission); there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission, French Catholic missions had 258 members (67 female); Protestant and Anglican missions had 177 (78 female). The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

Education is compulsory from 8 to 14 years of age. On January 1, 1913, there were 617 official schools with 36,618 boys and 18,499 girls, making a total of 55,117. There were also 403 missionary and other private schools attended by 40,006 pupils. Of the natives some 60,000 are children of school age, and it is estimated that about 10 per cent. of these receive a schooling. Private (or mission) schools are required to carry out the Government programmes. Children are required to learn the French language.

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting of a *Procureur-Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts and provinces, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals, and finally to the Governor-General.

### Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a poll tax and taxes on land and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources, and from subventions granted by France. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. For 1912 the local budget showed revenue of 1,228,840*l.*, and an expenditure of 1,024,780*l.*

The colony has since 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000*l.* at the average yearly rate of interest of 3·02 per cent. Of this debt the amount outstanding was on Jan. 1, 1912, 98,220,000 francs. The loans were made for the purpose of public works or for the conversion of loans for that purpose.

### Defence.

The troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo-Suarez) consist of 2,411 Europeans, and 6,376 natives. The police and militia are maintained on the local budget.

### Production and Industry.

In 1896, on the completion of the French occupation of the Island, the Malagasy system of land tenure was modified; foreigners were permitted to acquire land, and registration of land was begun. Government lands, urban or non-urban, are let or sold to private persons, or to companies for agriculture, pasturage, or mining. At the close of the year 1911 there were registered in Madagascar 10,740 estates (*propriétés immatriculées*), having an area of 1,152,000 acres, and an estimated value of 2,400,000*l.* In 1912 there were delivered 314 titles, representing about 50,000 acres, and 209 leases of land, measuring 750,000 acres. During the same period 25 free concessions of land were granted for 2,500 acres, and 99 titles purchased covering 21,700 acres.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people; there were in 1913, 5,330,200 cattle in the island; in 1911 there were 2,125 horses, asses, and mules; 246,955 sheep (rough, native breed) 98,421 goats, and 407,732 pigs. The area under cultivation at the beginning of 1913 was estimated at 2,180,000 acres. The chief products are sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, butter beans (4,805 tons in 1912), cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gums, resins, plants for textile, tanning, dyeing, and medicinal purposes abound. The principal article at present produced in the island is caoutchouc, which is exported to London, Hamburg, and Marseilles. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the raphia palm fibre, and of metal work. Works for the preparation of sugar, rice, soap, beer, &c., are being undertaken by Europeans.

Of minerals, gold, iron, copper, lead, silver, zinc, antimony, manganese, nickel, sulphur, graphite, lignite (March, 1912) and also coal have been found. Mining is carried on under the Decree of May 23, 1907. In 1913, metals and minerals were produced as follows: gold, 58,015 ozs.; graphite, 6,314 tons; rock crystal, 50 tons; and corundum, 1,099 tons. The output of precious stones in 1912, was 399,155 grammes.

### Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years :—

|               | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        | 1913 <sup>1</sup> |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Imports . . . | £ 1,365,613 | £ 1,337,477 | £ 1,790,555 | £ 2,001,394 | £ 1,321,996       |
| Exports . . . | 1,335,127   | 1,817,531   | 1,901,413   | 2,393,772   | 1,497,317         |

<sup>1</sup> First 9 months.

The chief articles of import and export in 1912 were the following :—

| Imports             | 1912     | Exports                 | 1912   |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|
| Cottons . . .       | £910,733 | Gold . . . ozs.         | 64,172 |
| Wines, common . . . | £78,026  | Cattle . . . head       | 16,151 |
| Spirits . . .       | £39,816  | Tanning Bark . . . tons | 35,828 |
| Coal . . . tons     | 2,296    | Rice . . .              | 7,420  |
| Cement . . .        | 7,138    | Hides . . .             | 7,346  |
| Lime . . .          | 2,631    | Rafia fibre . . .       | 6,991  |
| Ironwork . . .      | 2,714    | Manioc . . .            | 22,377 |



Of the imports in 1912, the value of 1,768,652*l.* was from France, and 61,085*l.* from French colonies (the two together being some 90 per cent. of the whole). Of the exports, the value of 1,646,187*l.* was to France, and 92,394*l.* to French colonies.

### Shipping and Communications.

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, is visited by the steamers of two French shipping companies, and the principal ports are connected with each other by steamers plying monthly. In 1912, 10,937 vessels of 1,756,764 tons entered and cleared at the ports of Madagascar. Of the total tonnage 15,622 vessels of 2,819,639 tons were French, 2,653 vessels of 126,176 tons were British. There are as yet but few roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word. At the end of 1912 there were 1,293 miles of metalled roads. The transport of mails and passengers by motor cars is being extended. A fortnightly service of motor cars has been established between Antananarivo and Miaraminavo (61 miles), and a service—twice weekly—between Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa, the capital of the southern provinces (259 miles), and Mananzary on the east coast (328 miles). Waggon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from Antananarivo to Majunga, and between most of the chief military posts. The through railway line between Antananarivo and Tamatave (229 miles) was opened for traffic in March, 1913.

There is postal communication throughout the island. The telegraph line has (1911) a length of 4,461 miles, and a cable connects with Mozambique, and another with Mauritius. There are 385 miles of telephone line, and three Government wireless telegraph stations.

### Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo, Tamatave, Diégo-Suarez, Mananzary, Majunga and Tuléar; in 1911 the Bank of Madagascar, with headquarters in Paris, was opened at Tamatave (soon to be removed to Tananarivo) with a capital of 600,000 francs.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, with its silver sub-divisions as well as copper coins of 5 and 10 centimes, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. For smaller sums the coin used to be cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required; but this is now an illegal practice. The Government has withdrawn this cut money at the rate of 30 grammes of silver for 5 francs, and has replaced it by fractional silver and copper coin.

### Consular and other Representatives

#### OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

*Consul at Antananarivo.*—T. P. Porter.

*Vice-Consul at Tamatave.*—O. Bang.

There is also a Vice-Consul at Majunga and a Consular agent at Diégo Suarez.

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### MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands, comprises Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Mohéli. Before 1912, Anjouan, Mohéli and Grande Comore were only under French protection; Mayotte alone being a colony. But by a law of July 25, 1912, the whole archipelago has become a colony, attached to the general government of Madagascar.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1912) of 12,000 inhabitants. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. In 1912 there was a school with 1 teacher and 40 pupils. The chief product was formerly sugar, but the cultivation of vanilla has now superseded that of the sugar cane. There are now only two sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar, cacao, alois and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, &c.) are cultivated.

Grand Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, have an area of about 650 square miles and population in 1912 of 95,100. Vanilla cacao and perfume plants are successfully cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

Local budget of Mayotte, 1913, 352,158 francs, of Anjouan, 206,910 francs, of Moheli, 39,700 francs, and Grande Comore 186,100 francs.

Imports into Mayotte and Comores in 1912 amounted to 1,956,557 francs, exports, to 5,108,510 francs. The principal imports were cotton fabrics, metals, and rice; the principal exports, hides, sugar and vanilla.

### RÉUNION.

Réunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1767. It is administered by a governor assisted by a privy council, and an elective Council-General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two deputies. It has an area of 970 square miles and population (1912) of 173,822, of whom 159,218 were Europeans; there were also 8,341 British Indians, 1,868 natives of Madagascar, 2,927 Africans, 884 Chinese, 584 Arabians. The chief towns are: St. Denis, with 23,972 inhabitants in 1912; St. Pierre, 29,481; St. Paul, 18,646; St. Louis, 13,346. The towns are under the French municipal law. In 1911 there were 165 schools with 380 teachers and 15,051 pupils. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles with St. Benoît, on the one hand, and St. Pierre on the other. In 1888 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (26,676 tons exported in 1912), rum (3,598,239 gallons), coffee (32 tons), tapioca (1,544 tons), vanilla (52 tons), spices. The chief imports are rice (1912, 17,847,121 kilogs.), grain, &c.; the chief export is sugar. In 1912, 109 vessels of 226,365 tons entered, and 108 vessels of 223,284 tons cleared at the ports of the Island. The Tamatave-Réunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic. The local budget for 1912 showed income and expenditure, 5,071,980 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1914) 2,352,190 francs. The Colony, as such, has no debt; 18 communes have debts, amounting in January, 1913, to 6,698,386 francs, incurred for works and buildings. The Bank of Réunion has a capital of 3,000,000 francs and reserve fund (1913) of 1,500,000 francs.

St. Paul and Amsterdam, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long., was annexed by France in 1893.

*British Consul at Réunion.*—M. J. T. Piat.

### FRENCH SOMALI COAST.

The Somali Coast Protectorate lies between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and British Somaliland, the inland boundary towards Abyssinia being, by convention of March 20, 1897, at a distance of 90 kilometres (about 56 miles) from the coast. The territory has an area of about 5,790 square miles, and the population was estimated in 1910 at about 208,000. It is administered by a Governor with a Privy Council. The port of Oboké was acquired for France in 1862, but it was not till 1884 that its active occupation began. In 1884 Sagallo and Tajurah were ceded to France; in 1885, Ambado; in 1888 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain; in 1888 a port was created at Djibouti, now the seat of government.

Djibouti has (1912) 16,535 inhabitants, of whom 556 are European (303 French). The natives are made up as follows (1912): Inas, 3,358; Danakils, 1,733; Arabs (foreign subjects) 4,172; Arabs (French subjects), 1,128; Somalis, 5,550. Native births in 1912, 464; deaths, 284. In 1902, a French mission school for boys and one for girls were opened at Djibouti with 50 pupils. The expenditure of France on the Somali coast (budget of 1914) was 667,500 francs. The local budget for 1912 balanced at 1,585,000 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. The chief imports are cotton goods, butter, sugar, galvanised iron; the chief exports were coffee, ivory, hides and skins. The total imports in 1912 reached 32,341,017 francs, and the total exports 19,175,787 francs. The export of the products of Abyssinia in 1912 amounted to 19,163,737 francs. Merchandise imported at Djibouti, destined for Abyssinia, amounted to 19,443,361 francs. Much of the traffic with Abyssinia which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by Djibouti by railway to Diré-Dawah. The French Somaliland has about 192 miles of railway. [See also under *Abyssinia*.] The vessels of 4 French, 5 English, 1 German, 1 Austrian 1 Russian, and 1 Italian shipping company visit Djibouti, which is also in communication with Aden by means of French and English steamboats for local traffic. In 1912 there entered at Djibouti 374 steam merchant vessels of 756,721 tons, and cleared 576 of 756,721 tons.

### FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

A treaty of October 19, 1906, determines the course of the Anglo-French boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger. The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaba and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other on one of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a river frontage not exceeding 436 yards; the lease, at first, to be for 30 years. It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds.

Under the Anglo-French Convention of April 8, 1904, the river port of Yarbata on the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia), with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove inaccessible to sea-going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down. At the same time the Loos Islands were ceded to France.

By an agreement, dated July 6, 1911, between England and France, the boundary line between French Guinea and Sierra Leone was re-adjusted.

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the Sahara (exclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of Wadai. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

A decree of October 1, 1902, divided French West Africa as follows:—(1) The colony of Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) the Territories of Senegambia and of the Niger. The Senegambia and Niger Territories consist of the protectorate which was formerly dependent on Senegal, the territories of the Upper Senegal, the Middle Niger, and the Military Territories, all being united under one

administrative and financial *régime*. In 1903 the French Protectorate was extended over the Moorish tribes of Trarza and Brakna to the north of the lower Senegal, and for these territories a provisional government, with civil and military functionaries, was formed under the name of Mauritania. Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor-General, who is assisted by a Secretary and by a Council, the seat of the general government being at Dakar.

In 1904 a further reorganisation took place by which the Territories of Senegambia-Niger were broken up, the Senegal Protectorate restored to that Colony, and the rest of the Territories formed into a fifth colony called Upper Senegal-Niger, with its capital at Bamako on the River Niger. At the same time Mauritania was made a Civil Territory in five circles, Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Tagant and Guidimaka, administered by a Commissioner. In January, 1909, the whole of Mauritania was formed into a French protectorate.

The five Colonies are each under a Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the direction of the Governor-General, who has been relieved of the direct administration of any portion of his Government, and is free to devote the whole of his attention to directing and controlling the common interests of the five Colonies. To facilitate this object a General Budget has been created, drawn up by the Governor-General, which provides for all the services which are common to all the Colonies, and the funds for which are provided by the customs and shipping dues of each of the Colonies, which have now only their internal revenues to depend upon for their local budgets, which have, however, been relieved of the cost of all the general services.

The approximate area and population of French West Africa is (1911) shown as follows:—

| Colony                                    | Area (in Square Miles) | Population        |         |                        |         | Total      |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|------------|
|                                           |                        | Non-African Races |         | African Races          |         |            |
|                                           |                        | French            | Foreign | French                 | Foreign |            |
| Senegal . . . . .                         | 74,000                 | 4,229             | 646     | 1,163,620              | 3,601   | 1,172,096  |
| Guinea . . . . .                          | 93 000                 | 912               | 688     | 1,760,078              | 1,827   | 1,763,505  |
| Ivory Coast . . . . .                     | 125,000                | 780               | 167     | 1,181,994 <sup>1</sup> | —       | 1,182,941  |
| Dahomey . . . . .                         | 39,000                 | 875               | 48      | 850,697                | 298     | 851,418    |
| Upper Senegal and Niger (Sudan) . . . . . | 801,000                | 759               | 32      | 4,470,000              | 200     | 4,470,991  |
| Military territory of the Niger . . . . . | 502,000                | 265               | 56      | 1,072,000              | 1,800   | 1,074,121  |
| Mauritania . . . . .                      | 844,000                | —                 | —       | —                      | —       | 600,000    |
| Total . . . . .                           | 1,478,000              | 7,320             | 1,687   | 10,448,389             | 7,726   | 10,465,072 |
|                                           |                        | 8,957             |         | 10,456,115             |         |            |

<sup>1</sup> Both French and Foreign.

The expenditure of France on French West Africa (budget estimates for 1914) amounts to 24,522,030 francs, most of which is military expenditure. The general budget of the Colonies for 1911 amounted to 20,875,000 francs; in addition there are the separate budgets of the Colonies. The outstanding debt

of French West Africa on January 1, 1912, amounted to 156,277,000 francs. The military forces consist of 3,956 men, of whom 2,098 are Europeans.

Schools are at work for elementary primary, superior and commercial primary, and technical education, with a central normal school for training native teachers for the village schools. Over 10,000 children are receiving elementary instruction, about 3,000 of the pupils being girls.

The results of a census of domestic animals in 1912 were as follows:—

| Animals          | Senegal | Ivory Coast | Upper Senegal | Dahomey |
|------------------|---------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| Horses . . . . . | 37,018  | 503         | 76,272        | 227,750 |
| Oxen . . . . .   | 443,044 | 71,833      | 1,820,156     | 146,043 |
| Sheep . . . . .  | 194,501 | 345,388     | 2,241,661     | 139,233 |
| Asses . . . . .  | 40,995  | 401         | 15,000        | 354     |
| Goats . . . . .  | 668,073 | 131,746     | 1,909,000     | 127,730 |
| Camels . . . . . | 12,751  | 550         | 100,000       | —       |

The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, tissues, and beverages; the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds. Imports, 1912, 5,391,226<sup>1</sup>; in 1911, 6,032,704<sup>1</sup>. Exports, 1912, 4,742,688<sup>1</sup>; in 1911, 4,685,004<sup>1</sup>.

The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa.

The colony of Senegal consists of:—

1. The four municipal communes of St. Louis, the capital of the Colony (population, 1910, 22,093, French, 884); Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 24,914, French, 2,383); Rufisque (population, 12,457, Europeans, 313); and Goree (population, 1,131, Europeans, 153). The total area is 438 square miles. The natives of these towns are French citizens, and have the right of vote.

2. The territories of direct administration, in which the Government exercises absolute authority, which consist of:—

The district of Tivaouane and one kilometre on each side of the Dakar-St. Louis Railway.

A rectangle with a front of two kilometres and a depth of one kilometre around the posts of Richard Toll, Dagana, Podor, Saldé, Matam, and Bakel on the river Senegal; Kaolack, Fatick, and the island of Foundiougne in the Sine-Saloum; Sedhion, Ziguinchor, and the island of Carabane on the river Casamance; and Portudal, Nianing, and Joal on the sea coast east of Rufisque.

In these territories the natives are not French citizens, and are not electors.

The former Protectorate has been restored to the Colony, but with a separate budget. The total population of Senegal in 1912 was put at 1,247,301 (including 5,539 Europeans), and the area 74,000 sq. miles.

The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy, elected by the four communes. The budget of the directly administered territory provided for 1912, 240,128<sup>1</sup>. The local budget for 1913 was 47,060<sup>1</sup>.

All towns having a sufficiently numerous European or assimilated native population have urban schools giving the same instruction as the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements. At Dakar there is a superior technical school common to all the colonies. At St. Louis are a superior commercial primary school also common to all the colonies, and a normal school for the training of native teachers, and of interpreters, kaidas

(native judges), and chiefs' sons. There is a Mussulman superior school at St. Louis with 20 pupils. A large hospital for natives is in construction at Dakar.

The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, and some rice; other products are castor beans, some coco-nuts, gum from the Sahara, and rubber from the Casamance river. Ground-nuts form the bulk of the exports.

Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick-making and jewellery.

The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal-work, coal. The chief exports are oil-seeds and rubber. Imports in 1911 2,989,742*l.*; exports, 2,135,297*l.*

There are 1,360 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines. A submarine cable from Brest to Dakar was completed in April 1905, so that the French West African Colonies are now independent of foreign cables.

One railway connects Dakar, Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles); another Kayes to the Niger (344 miles); a third, Thiés to Kayes (83 miles); a fourth, Kayes to Ambidedi (27 miles).

There is a river service on the Senegal from St. Louis to Kayes, the former capital of Senegambia-Niger (490 sea miles), during the rainy season, and extensive works for the improvement of the river have been carried out. The Senegal is closed to foreign flags. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 4 French lines, and with Liverpool and Hamburg by a British and a German line. Works are in progress for the extension and deepening of the harbour, the erection of sheds and workshops, and the construction of a large dry dock. The Bank of West Africa, with a capital of 5,895,000 francs, and reserve funds 254,000 francs, was founded in 1901 for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial, or commercial operations; with it the Bank of Senegal at St. Louis has been fused.

*H. B. M.'s Consul-General at Dakar.*—Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis.

*Acting Vice-Consul.*—Vacant.

**French Guinea** lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends inland so as to include the territories of Dinguiray, Siguiry, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidougou, and Bevela. The area is about 95,000 square miles, and the population was in 1911, 1,927,462, including 1,412 Europeans (1,126 French). A regular system of Government lay schools has recently been introduced all over French West Africa. The principal product is rubber, others are palm oil and nuts, millet, earthnuts, gum, and coffee, which is grown in the Nuñez region. There is an experimental garden near Konakry (the capital) where the culture of bananas, pine apples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Futa Jallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1909 there were 8,974 cattle and 2,812 sheep. Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bowie and Siki districts. The principal exports were rubber, cattle, ground nuts, and palm-kernels. A road from Konakry to the Niger has been made, and will be connected by branches with the railway stations. The French Guinea railway which runs from Konakry on the coast to the Niger at Kouroussa (366 miles long) was opened in January, 1911. It will be continued beyond the Niger to Kankan (49 miles). The jetty, 1,066 feet long, at Konakry has been completed. In the colony there are 1,650 miles of telegraph and 46 miles of telephone line, with 6 miles of submarine line. In 1912 imports were 743,981*l.* and exports 766,075*l.* Konakry is visited regularly by the steamers of two French, one English, and one German company. The budget of the colony provided for 1912 the sum of 269,600*l.* The local budget for 1913 was 82,560*l.*

The **Ivory Coast** lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony, and, including the kingdom of Kong, extends inland to the military territories of the French Sudan. The French obtained and asserted rights on the coast about 1843, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1883. Area about 130,000 square miles; population in 1911, 1,132,941; Europeans about 750. The seat of administration is now Bingerville, formerly called Adjame (European population, 127), where extensive building operations are now in progress. There are a number of official schools and also some Catholic private schools. The principal centres of population and trade are Grand Bassam, with a lagoon forming an excellent harbour of refuge, Assinie, Grand Lahou, Sassandra, Tabou; and, in the interior, Abijeau, Aboisso, Tiassali, Bonduku, and Korbogo. The natives cultivate maize, plantains, bananas, pine-apples, and other fruits; European coffee culture is successful, especially in Elima near Assinie; coco-nuts and rubber are collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked; gold is found near Grand Bassam in Baouli, on the Comoe River and on the Bia River. The ports of the Colony are visited by the liners of two French, one British (Elder, Dempster), one German, and one Belgian shipping company. It is proposed to create a port and railway at Petit Bassam, and a sum of 10,000,000 francs has been assigned from the colonial loan for this purpose. The port works at Petit Bassam (now called Port Bouet) are in progress, and from Abijeau, on the north side of the lagoon, the railway is being constructed; since June 1, 1909, there has been communication between Abijeau and Dimbokro, (114 miles). There were at the end of 1912, 1,900 miles of telegraph and 420 miles of telephone lines with 5 miles of submarine wires. Telegraph lines connect the principal towns and extend to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Bassam and Bingerville and other places. The budget of the colony for 1914 provided for a revenue of 7,265,258 francs, and an expenditure of 6,093,130 francs. Imports in 1911, 822,677*l.*; exports, 729,713*l.*

*British Vice-Consul at Grand Bassam.*—Vacant.

**Dahomey** stretches from the coast between German Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and extends northwards to the French Military Territories. France obtained a footing on the coast in 1851, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed. The colony has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland. The colony is divided into 11 circles. The circles of Fada N'Gourma and Say (comprising about 24,000 square miles) were, in March, 1907, transferred to the Upper Senegal and Niger Colony. The population in 1911 was 851,418, including 504 Europeans. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre), which has about 40,000 inhabitants. Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the new West African educational system. The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes. The forests contain baobab trees and coco-nut and oil palms. At Porto Novo there is an experimental farm. Total imports (1911), 786,942*l.*; exports, 873,332*l.* The principal imports were cottons, machinery, liquors, and tobacco; the chief exports were maize, palm kernels, palm oil, copra; the exports of kola nuts and of rubber are decreasing. There are few roads in the colony. At Kotonu an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (156 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Segboroué in

Lake Aheme (20 miles). The line is intended to run to Chaoru (400 miles). The gauge is a metre. Line open (1912), 192 miles; under construction, 125 miles. A metre gauge railway has also been constructed from Porto Novo to Sakété (25 miles) along the Lagos frontier. A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, the Niger, and Senegal. In the colony there are 1,725 miles of telegraph line, and 120 miles of telephone line. French and English coins are in circulation, as well as cowrie shells. On coins other than French there is an import duty of 25 per cent. The budget of the colony for 1912 provided for the sum of 153,568*fr.* The local budget for 1913 was 18,800*fr.*

The Colony of Upper Senegal and the Niger was formed in 1904 from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, less the Senegal Protectorate, which was restored to Senegal.

The new Colony is bounded on the north by the Algerian sphere; on the west by the Falmé river and the frontier of French Guinea; on the south by the frontiers of the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and now includes Fada-N'Gourma and Say, whence the boundary runs to the frontier of N. Nigeria, which it follows to Lake Chad; and on the east by a line northward from Lake Chad. It therefore includes the valley of the Upper Senegal, more than two-thirds of the course of the Niger, the whole of the countries enclosed in the great Bend, and the Sahara to the Algerian sphere of influence. The area is about 72,000 square miles with a population in 1911 of about 4,470,991, including 831 Europeans.

At the same time that this Colony was formed the Military Territories, which now form an integral part of it, were broken up. The Second Military Territory, which included nearly all the country within the Bend, was handed over to the Civil administration, and the First (Timbuktu) and Third (Zinder-Chad) were amalgamated under a colonel as the Military Territory of the Niger, divided into 4 districts, Timbuktu, Gao, Niamey, Zinder, each under a major. This Military Territory is administered under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony.

With the exception of the Military Territory of the Niger the whole of Upper Senegal-Niger is under civil administration, with the same judicial and educational systems as the other Colonies comprised in the Government General. The budget of the colony for 1912 provided for 337,000*fr.* The local budget for 1913 was 24,400*fr.*

The most important and populous towns in the Upper Senegal and Niger are: Bobo-Dioulasso (7,700 inhabitants), Bamako (6,500 inhabitants), Segou (6,200 inhabitants), Kayes (5,900 inhabitants), Djénne (4,900 inhabitants). The most important centres of the military territory are: Timbuktu (5,100 inhabitants), Goundam (3,200 inhabitants), Dori (3,400 inhabitants), Filingue (2,700 inhabitants). All the principal towns have urban schools. At Kayes is a professional school and a school for sons of chiefs. There is a Mussulman superior school with 30 pupils (official).

The natives cultivate ground nuts, millet, maize, rice, cotton; other products are rubber and karité.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick-making, jewellery, weaving, leather-making. Chief imports are cottons, food stuffs, metal work. Chief exports are ground nuts, cattle, rubber, skins and wool. Value of imports (1911) 699,852*fr.*; exports 155,442*fr.*

There is a very complete system of telegraph throughout the Colony from Kayes to Niamey and Zinder, and soon to Lake Tchad. There were at the end of 1912, 4,050 miles of telegraph line and 74 miles of telephone line.

The Senegal-Niger Railway goes from Kayes to Koulikoro, a distance of 349 miles. Small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu, so that it is now possible to perform the whole journey from Europe to Timbuktu by rail and steamer.

A telegraph line is shortly to connect Timbuktu with Algeria.

**Mauritania**, formed into a protectorate in January, 1909, consists of the five districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Guidimaka, and Tagant, with a total area of 344,967 square miles. The northern limit of the protectorate is approximate, and the foregoing area is obtained by taking the latitude 23° 3' N. as the northern boundary. The population in 1911 was about 600,000, of whom 190,000 were nomad Moors. Military operations were necessary in 1909, to subdue revolts of the tribesmen, and were successful. Fights with robber bands of Moors and Tripolitans took place in 1910. The budget of the protectorate for 1914 showed receipts, 1,721,364 francs, and expenditure, 1,655,329 francs. Total length of railway (1910) 1,190 miles.

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## TUNIS.

(AFRIKIYA.)

**Government.**—Sidi Mohamed Ben Nasr Bey, born 1855, son of Mohamed Pasha Bey, nephew of Sidi Ali, former Bey of Tunis; succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mahomed el Hadi, May 12, 1906. The heir-presumptive is Sidi Mohamed Ben Manoun Bey, born 1858.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1705, descend from Hussein ben Ali, commonly believed to be a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by convention signed June 8, 1883, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 9 heads of departments, 7 of the ministers being French and 2 Tunisian. The country is divided into 13 districts (contrôles civils), 2 military circles, and 1 military post; the district governors (contrôleurs) are French; the subordinate officials (Kaidas and Sheiks) are Native. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives; there are Native courts for cases between natives. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency.

*French Resident-General.*—Gabriel Alapetite.

The army of occupation for 1913 numbers 17,514 men, including 690 officers. The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic, and is estimated for 1913 at 1,198,924 francs. The Tunisian army (which is little more than the Bey's guard) numbers about 600 officers

and men. There is a French gendarmerie of 139; also rural Tunisian police, and in the larger towns a civil police.

**Area and Population.**—The present boundaries are: on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pashalik of Tripoli. Area about 50,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés. Population, in 1911, about 1,780,527, but no proper census has ever been taken. The majority of the population consists of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles (1,730,144 in 1911) with 50,383 Jews. The French population in 1911 was estimated as 46,044, exclusive of the army of occupation. The foreign population in 1911 was estimated as 126,265, of whom 109,143 were Italian, 12,410 Anglo-Maltese, 1,329 Spaniards, 752 Greeks, and 587 Turks.

The capital, the city of Tunis, had a population of 164,608 Moslems, and 43,000 Jews, besides 69,475 French, Italians, and Maltese. By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the revenue from the "Habus" lands, like that from the "Wakf" lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 35,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministrations of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 25 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 30 English Protestant missionaries at work.

**Education.**—Within the Regency there are about 179 public schools, 5 lycées and colleges, and 21 private schools; total, 205. At all the schools there are 25,531 pupils, of whom 15,543 were boys. Of the total number of pupils, 6,569 are French; 4,993 Mussulman; 5,990 Jews; 6,068 Italian; 1,634 Maltese; 277 others. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 86 and in the interior 1,214 Mussulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

**Finance.**—For 1913 the receipts were estimated at 85,012,400 francs (3,420,496*l.*), and the expenditure at 85,002,322 francs (3,400,092*l.*).

At the end of 1906 the total Tunisian debt amounted to 2,287,260*l.*, of which 7,667,320*l.* was the balance still due on the consolidated debt (1892), and the remainder for a railway and other loan (1903). In 1910 the Tunisian Government was authorised to contract a loan of 90,000,000 francs for railways, roads, and colonisation. In 1911 the interest and sinking fund of floating debt amounted to 10,365,832 francs (414,633*l.*).

The loan was raised in 1907, 1908 and 1909.

**Production and Industry.**—The chief industry is agriculture. The area of wheat in 1912 was 1,409,580 acres; the production in 1912 was 105,900 tons. The area in 1912 of barley was 1,187,570 acres, and the production 67,000 tons; and of oats the area was 123,500 acres, and the production 36,000 tons. The total area of vineyards in 1912 was 42,025

acres, and 9,680,000 gallons of wine produced; there were also 11,653,343 olive trees and 20,500 gallons of olive oil produced. In the south of Tunis there are about 2,140,971 date palms. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfa grass, henna, and cork. The cork forests in the north-west have an area of 348,270 acres; the quantity of cork exported in 1912 amounted to 3,600 tons. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants. In 1912 the total area occupied by French colonists was 1,791,000 acres, by Italians 211,000 acres, and by other Europeans 108,500 acres.

In 1912 there were 32 mines worked. These are being developed, and the output steadily increases. Lead-ore (51,300 tons in 1912), zinc-ore (87,400 tons in 1912), and iron (478,400 tons in 1912), are all found. By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. In 1912, 1,882,100 tons, valued at 1,720,000*l.* were produced; in 1911, 1,592,000 tons, valued at 1,402,400*l.*

In 1912 the farm animals were:—horses, 44,360; asses and mules, 102,660; cattle, 210,740; sheep, 732,820; goats, 463,900; camels, 108,650; pigs, 16,780.

Native industries are the spinning and weaving of wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting; tanning and silk weaving are declining.

The fisheries are in the hands of Italians, Maltese and Greeks. In 1912, 3,304 boats (9,829 tons) were engaged in this industry, with a total of 13,000 men. Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (5,880 tons of fish, valued at 250,780*l.* in 1912) were caught.

### Commerce.

**Commerce.**—The imports and exports in recent years have been to the following amounts (including precious metals):—

|                   | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports . . . . . | 4,921,130 | 4,577,871 | 4,219,892 | 4,867,337 | 6,251,700 |
| Exports * . . . . | 3,766,200 | 4,366,641 | 4,816,043 | 5,744,028 | 6,186,268 |

Imports and exports in 1912 were:—

| Imports            | Quantity    | Value   | Exports             | Quantity    | Value.    |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|
|                    | metric tons | £       |                     | metric tons | £         |
| Grain . . . . .    | 61,931      | 904,670 | Corn . . . . .      | 27,071      | 194,914   |
| Flour . . . . .    | 27,670      | 385,331 | Dates . . . . .     | 4,331       | 75,169    |
| Hardware . . . .   | 21,680      | 407,824 | Hides . . . . .     | 1,638       | 189,109   |
| Machinery . . . .  | 7,883       | 304,200 | Esparto grass . .   | 52,514      | 168,046   |
| Coal . . . . .     | 193,998     | 253,098 | Olive oil . . . . . | 14,926      | 825,100   |
| Sugar . . . . .    | 13,539      | 264,729 | Phosphates . . . .  | 1,910,198   | 1,910,198 |
| Timber . . . . .   | 50,728      | 187,130 | Iron . . . . .      | 48,675      | 351,510   |
| Cotton goods . . . | 5,970       | 733,756 | Zinc ore . . . . .  | 35,079      | 210,475   |
| Tobacco . . . . .  | 1,394       | 77,689  | Lead ore . . . . .  | 48,675      | 351,510   |

The distribution of the trade in 1912 was mainly as follows:—

| Country            | Imports   | Exports   | Country             | Imports | Exports |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|
|                    | £         | £         |                     | £       | £       |
| France . . . . .   | 3,210,600 | 2,710,936 | Netherlands . . .   | 10,864  | 211,007 |
| Algeria . . . . .  | 713,363   | 309,528   | Tripoli . . . . .   | 18,729  | 290,293 |
| Italy . . . . .    | 358,885   | 1,010,240 | United States . . . | 263,708 | 1,081   |
| United Kingdom . . | 581,768   | 550,069   | Russia . . . . .    | 198,285 | 18,222  |
| Belgium . . . . .  | 131,262   | 362,294   | Egypt . . . . .     | 19,099  | 138,635 |
| Germany . . . . .  | 136,234   | 154,425   | Austria-Hungary . . | 86,194  | 65,706  |

In the year 1912 there entered the ports of the Regency 12,748 vessels of 4,740,721 tons; and cleared, 12,748 of 4,741,523 tons.

Good roads to the length of 1,987 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1912.

Length of railways, 1,428 miles on January 1, 1914.

There were in 1912, 2,854 miles of telegraphs and 9,982 miles of wire; 216 telegraph offices; messages (1912), 1,577,162. In 1912 urban telephone systems had 682 miles of line; inter-urban systems had 2,545 miles of wire. There were in 1912, 431 post offices; letters sent and received, internal service, 35,711,624; external service, 43,834,856.

**Money, Weights, and Measures.**—The Banque d'Algérie has begun operations in the Regency and issues Tunisian bank notes.

The legal coinage since 1892 consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The ounce = 31.487 grammes; the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Kottola*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kafis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik*: the *pik Arbi* for linen = 5392 yd.; the *pik Turki* for silk = 7058 yd.; the *pik Andouli* for cloth = 7094 yd.

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kafis* and *whibas*.

*British Consul-General at Tunis.*—Ernest J. L. Berkeley, C.B.; appointed July 1, 1899.

*Vice-Consul.*—C. A. Goodwin.

Vice-Consuls at Bizerta, Sfax, and Susa; Consular Agents at Mehdis, Monastir, Gabes, and Gerba.

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## AMERICA.

### GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, that on the west being called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 150,940 hectares (583 sq. m.); it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin, the total area being 688 square miles. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Population (1912) 212,430, of whom 3,461 were born in France and 12,306 were foreigners. Instruction (1912-13) is given in 1 *lycée* with 308 pupils, a secondary course for girls at Pointe-à-Pitre, with 130 pupils, and 105 public and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools have 260 teachers and 13,096 pupils, and the private have 615. The colony is divided into *arrondissements*, cantons, and communes. The seat of government is Basse-Terre (8,656 inhabitants). Pointe-à-Pitre (22,664 inhabitants) has a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 181,579*fr.* in the local budget of 1913; expenditure of France (budget of 1914), 319,673 francs. Outstanding debt, January 1, 1913, 3,773,429 francs.

Chief products are sugar, 42,441 tons exported in 1912; coffee, 951,688 kilograms, exported in 1912; cacao, 918,573 kilograms, exported. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables. The area of the colony is 439,660 acres, divided as follows, in acres:—Sugar cane, 64,220; coffee, 12,350; cacao 9,880; products for local use, 41,165; forests, 78,000; arable land not cultivated, 113,425; and waste land, 114,620. The forests, covering 71,256 hectares of mountainous district, are interspersed with valuable timber, which is little worked. The total value of the imports in 1911 was 748,194*fr.* and of the exports was 781,476*fr.* In 1912, 543 vessels of 673,254 tons cleared the ports of the colony. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of two steam navigation companies. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads. The Bank of Guadeloupe, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and reserve funds amounting to 843,746 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes, even on the security of jewellery. There is also another bank, the Banque de Commerce, but while this is a private

institution, the Banque de la Guadeloupe has a semi-official character. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation; nickel treasury tokens (*bons*) of 1 franc and of 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 1,000,000 francs.

*British Vice-Consul at Guadeloupe.*—J. E. de Vaux.

### GUIANA.

The colony of French Guiana is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 5 members. The colony has a Council-General of 16 members and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. Area about 30,500 square miles, and population, 1911, 49,009. Cayenne, the chief town and only seaport, has a population of 13,527, and the other 14 communes have 12,798. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a court of appeal, and justices of the peace, with jurisdiction in other localities. A decree of November 12, 1905, established a justice of the peace at Sinamary and one at Mana. The military force consists of 153 European officers and men. On December 31, 1912, there were 22 primary schools, with 2,351 pupils, and 4 Congregational schools with 445 pupils, making a total of 26 schools and 2,796 pupils. There is a college at Cayenne, which has also a local museum and a library. Local budget for 1912 balanced at 3,592,099 francs. There is little agriculture in the colony; only about 8,800 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and gutta percha. The most important industry is gold-mining (*placer*); the quantity of gold declared produced was in 1908, 131,758 oz.; in 1909, 127,416 oz.; in 1910, 123,168 oz.; in 1911, 125,235 oz.; in 1912, 127,809 oz. Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. The exports consist of cocoa, phosphates, various woods, gold, rosewood essence, and hides. In 1912, 401 vessels (376 in 1911) of 59,413 tons (67,791 tons in 1911) entered at Cayenne. The total imports in 1912 were valued at 10,904,907 francs (11,263,329 francs in 1911), and the exports at 12,117,488 francs (11,903,627 francs in 1911). Gold ore valued at 10,457,349 francs was exported in 1912. Cayenne is visited once a month by a cargo boat of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. There is also steamboat communication between the capital and the other towns. There are a few roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior. In 1912 a new railway into the interior was planned, to join the basins of the rivers Comté, Approuague, Mana, and Inini.

Since 1855 Guiana has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. On December 31, 1912, the penal population consisted of 4,377 transported and 10 undergoing reclusion; 2,014 relegués, and 1,735 freed. The expenditure of France (budget of 1914) was 6,475,335 francs.

The Bank of Guiana, with a capital of 600,000 francs, with statutory reserve fund amounting to 300,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

*British Vice-Consul at Cayenne.*—H. Fourrage.

### MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor, a General Council, and elective municipal councils. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 385 square miles, divided into 31 communes; population in 1912, 194,000. The military force consists of 17 officers and 394 men. There is a law school (at Fort-de-France) with 56 students; 2 secondary schools, with 671 pupils; a normal



school with 27 pupils; primary schools, with 17,500 pupils (including 7 private schools). Chief commercial town, Fort-de-France (population, 29,019). Sugar and cocoa are the chief productions, then come coffee, tobacco, and cotton. There are 15,000 hectares under the food-producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. There are 35 sugar works and 87 rum distilleries. In 1912; sugar to the value of 550,098 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., rum to the value of 365,652 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and cocoa to the value of 41,854 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., were exported. The total imports in 1912 were valued at 854,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  and the exports at 1,211,245 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Vessels entered in 1912, 428 of 428,039 tons, and cleared 431 of 453,471 tons. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches; and subsidised steamers ply on the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables. The local budget for 1913 balanced at 5,413,345 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1914), 1,449,915 francs; debt outstanding, January 1, 1913, 4,240,273 francs. The Bank of Martinique at Fort-de-France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs and a reserve fund of 2,001,411 francs in 1912, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

*British Consul at Martinique.*—H. J. Meagher.

#### ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 sq. miles; population in 1911, 4,209; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles; population, 443; total area, 93 sq. miles; total population, 4,652. In May, 1906, for economical reasons, a change was made in the form of administration. Instead of a Governor there is now an Administrator who organizes and regulates the various branches of the public service. He is assisted by a consultative council of administration and municipal councils. Chief town, St. Pierre. Primary instruction is free. There are 3 public schools for boys, and 3 for girls, with (in all) 16 teachers and 340 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 125 children. There are a private boarding school and two private schools with 385 pupils.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing, which has steadily declined. In 1913 there were 40 local smacks engaged in fishing on the Newfoundland banks, the average catch per vessel being 1,328 metric cwts. The "Metropolitan" (French) fleet numbered 235 vessels, and had 6,838 men engaged in the work in 1913. The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, food stuffs, meat; and the exports, cod, dried and fresh, and fish products. In 1912 1,495 vessels of 168,789 tons entered and 1,495 of 168,430 tons cleared at the Islands. The imports were valued at 199,925 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and the exports at 231,715 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In 1912, the latter consisting mainly of dried codfish. St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with Boston and Halifax; and is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1913, 19,530 $\frac{1}{2}$  francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1914, 256,049 francs. Debt outstanding January 1, 1912, 5,000,000 francs (lent in 1900 by the Crédit algérien).

*British Consul.*—Mr. P. J. F. Stanforth.

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#### AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

##### NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary-General, the Procureur-Général (the head of the Judicial administration), the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the Director of the Penitentiary administration, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonisation, and two notables of the colony appointed by the President of the Republic. The colony has also an elective Council-General. Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions. The colony contains a penal settlement at Nou Island. Since 1896, however, no convicts have been sent thither, and the convict element in the population is quickly decreasing. Area, 7,650 square miles. According to the census of March 5, 1911, the population was 50,608, of whom 13,138 were free, 5,671 of convict origin, and 28,075 black. Nouméa had (1912) 8,961 inhabitants, of whom 5,207 were free. The immigrants from France are not numerous. Other immigrants are Javanese, Tonkinese, Indians, and islanders from the New Hebrides to the number of 3,000. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the municipalities. In 1913 there were 58 public and private primary schools with 2,122 pupils (1,075 being girls), and 67 native schools with 2,329 pupils. There is a secondary school at Nouméa with 109 pupils. Local budget for 1913, receipts and expenses, 4,342,621 francs. The expenditure of France on the colony in the budget of 1914 was 2,555,049 francs, the greater part of which was for the penal establishment. In 1913 the military force consisted of 400 Europeans. Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable; about 1,600 square miles is pasture land; about the same area is cultivated or cultivable; and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 3 domains: that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made); that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles); and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, coprah, cotton, manioc (cassava) maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. There are 100,000 cattle and about 5,000 sheep. Local industries are developing; there are a grain storage and cleaning dépôt, meat preserving works, barking mills for coffee and cotton, and two blast furnaces melting nickel ore. About 199,798 hectares of mining land are

owned, and 97,660 hectares have been granted for prospecting. In 1912 the mineral export comprised nickel ore, 74,308 metric tons; and cobalt and chrome ore, 50,516. The value of the mineral export was 4,293,712 francs. The blast furnaces produced 5,100 tons of nickel, valued at 3,600,000 francs. The imports in 1912 were valued at 612,670*l.*, and the exports at 557,388*l.* The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice; the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, rubber, guano. In 1912, 106 vessels of 160,618 tons entered and 109 of 159,129 tons cleared at the port of Nouméa. Nouméa is connected three times monthly with Sydney in N. S. Wales by regular steamers sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly. There is a mail service by steamer along the coast. A railway from Nouméa to Bourail (90 miles) is under construction; it is open for traffic to Dumbéa (about 10 miles). Harbour improvements are in progress; a pier and a slip are being constructed, dredging operations are about to begin, and a wharf and a dry dock are contemplated. There are 580 miles of telegraph line and 115 of telephone line.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:

1. The Isle of Pines, 30 miles to the south-east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 600.
2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants. The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1887. There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa.
3. The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Maré, Lifou, and Uvéa, and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles. The chief culture in the islands is that of coconuts; the chief export, sandal-wood and rubber.
4. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, a most barren group.
5. Futuna and Alafi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants were annexed by France in 1888.

The New Hebrides, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations. Maize, coffee, vanilla, cocoanut trees are grown. In some places sulphur is abundant.

*British Consul at Nouméa.*—H. C. Venables.

#### FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with a privy council, and an Administrative Council consisting of certain officials, the *maire* of Papeete, and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. The establishments consist of the **Society Islands**, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea, the former with an area of about 600 square miles and 11,691 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 1,564 inhabitants. Other groups are the **Marquezas Islands**, with a total area of 480 square miles and 3,424 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hivaooa; the **Tuamotu group**, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King George's Island on the north to Gloucester Island on the south, their total population being 3,828; the **Leeward Islands** (Iles sous le Vent), of which the more important are Hushiné (pop. 1,280), Raiatea and Tahaa (pop. 3,347), and Bora-Bora-

Maupiti (pop. 1,295); the **Gambier, Tubuai, and Rapa Islands**; the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 1,533 inhabitants; the Tubuai (or southern) Islands, of which Rurutu and Rimitara are the largest, Raiavavae (or Vavitu), and, far to the south, Rapa, having together an area of 115 square miles and about 2,550 inhabitants. The total area of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population on December 29, 1911, at 31,477, of whom 26,219 were natives. There were 28,875 French, 2,656 other Europeans, and 975 Chinese. In 1903 it was decreed that separate islands or groups should no longer be regarded as distinct Establishments, but that all should be united to form a homogeneous colony.

The most important of the islands is Tahiti, whose chief town is Papeete with 3,617 inhabitants, of whom 1,909 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are 6 primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides a Catholic and 2 Protestant mission schools. Pearls and mother-o'-pearl are important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with a fertile coast-land bearing cocoanut, banana, and orange trees sugar-cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco are now little cultivated. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum. Value of imports (1912) 309,837*l.*, exports, 339,254*l.* The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports are copra, mother-o'-pearl, vanilla-cocoanuts and oranges. In 1912 the shipping entered consisted of 73 vessels of 207,121 tons and 68 of 201,375 tons cleared; the greater part of the tonnage represents visits of steamers connecting the islands with New Zealand. The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a monthly service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete, the Tuamotu Islands, the Marquezas, and the Leeward Islands. The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats, of which, in 1912, there entered 210 with a tonnage of 6,610 (value of cargo, 110,556*l.*), and cleared 222, tonnage 7,984 (value of cargo, 119,413*l.*).

For all the Islands the local budgets for 1910 showed a revenue and expenditure of 1,745,000 francs. For 1914 the French subventions amounted to 229,000 francs.

*British Consul at Tahiti.*—A. Richards.

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## GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

## Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see *Prussia*).

## Heir Apparent.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see *Prussia*).

The present German Empire is essentially different from the Holy Roman Empire which came to an end in 1806, amid the convulsion of the Napoleonic wars, and of which Austria was the leading member. The East Frankish or Germanic throne, after the extinction of the Karling line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the King and Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the great Princes of the realm; but the mode came to be changed in the thirteenth century, when a limited number of princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Since Charles the Great was crowned by the Pope at Rome Emperor of the West in the year 800, there have been the following German Kings and Roman Emperors, those never crowned or called Emperor being marked with an asterisk:—

|                                    |           |                                      |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>House of Charles the Great.</i> |           |                                      |
| Karl I., 'Der Grosse'              | 800-814   | Heinrich III. . . . . 1039-1056      |
| Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'            | 814-840   | Heinrich IV. . . . . 1056-1106       |
| Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'         | 843-876   | Heinrich V. . . . . 1106-1125        |
| Karl II., 'Der Kahle'              | 876-877   |                                      |
| Karl, 'Der Dicke'                  | 881-887   |                                      |
| Arnulf                             | 887-899   |                                      |
| *Ludwig III., 'Das Kind'           | 899-911   |                                      |
| <i>House of Franconia.</i>         |           |                                      |
| *Konrad I. . . . .                 | 911-918   |                                      |
| <i>House of Saxony.</i>            |           |                                      |
| *Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller'   | 919-936   |                                      |
| Otto I., 'Der Grosse'              | 936-973   |                                      |
| Otto II. . . . .                   | 973-983   |                                      |
| Otto III. . . . .                  | 983-1002  |                                      |
| Heinrich II., 'Der Heilige'        | 1003-1024 |                                      |
| <i>House of Franconia.</i>         |           |                                      |
| Konrad II., 'Der Salier'           | 1024-1039 |                                      |
|                                    |           | Heinrich III. . . . . 1039-1056      |
|                                    |           | Heinrich IV. . . . . 1056-1106       |
|                                    |           | Heinrich V. . . . . 1106-1125        |
|                                    |           | <i>House of Saxony.</i>              |
|                                    |           | Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137   |
|                                    |           | <i>House of Hohenstaufen.</i>        |
|                                    |           | *Konrad III. . . . . 1138-1152       |
|                                    |           | Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190 |
|                                    |           | Heinrich VI. . . . . 1190-1197       |
|                                    |           | *Philipp and rivals. . . 1198-1208   |
|                                    |           | Otto IV. of Brunswick . 1208-1215    |
|                                    |           | Friedrich II. . . . . 1215-1250      |
|                                    |           | *Konrad IV. . . . . 1250-1254        |
|                                    |           | *Wilhelm of Holland . . 1254-1256    |
|                                    |           | <i>The Great Interregnum.</i>        |
|                                    |           | *Richard of Cornwall . . 1256-1272   |
|                                    |           | <i>House of Habsburg.</i>            |
|                                    |           | *Rudolf I. . . . . 1273-1291         |

|                                                       |                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>House of Nassau.</i>                               |                      |
| *Adolf . . . . .                                      | 1292-1298            |
| <i>House of Habsburg or Austria.</i>                  |                      |
| *Albrecht I. . . . .                                  | 1298-1308            |
| <i>Houses of Luxemburg, Bavaria, &amp;c.</i>          |                      |
| Heinrich VII. . . . .                                 | 1308-1313            |
| Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier'. . . . .                      | 1314-1347            |
| Friedrich of Austria, a rival . . . . .               | 1314-1330            |
| Karl IV. . . . .                                      | 1347-1378            |
| *Wenceslaus of Bohemia. . . . .                       | 1378-1400            |
| *Ruprecht 'von der Pfalz' . . . . .                   | 1400-1410            |
| Sigmund of Brandenburg. . . . .                       | 1410-1437            |
| <i>House of Habsburg or Austria.</i>                  |                      |
| *Albrecht II. . . . .                                 | 1438-1439            |
| Friedrich III. . . . .                                | 1440-1493            |
| Maximilian I. <sup>1</sup> . . . . .                  | 1493-1519            |
| Karl V. . . . .                                       | 1519-1556            |
| Ferdinand I. . . . .                                  | 1556-1564            |
| Maximilian II. . . . .                                | 1564-1576            |
| Rudolf II. . . . .                                    | 1576-1612            |
| Matthias . . . . .                                    | 1612-1619            |
| Ferdinand II. . . . .                                 | 1619-1637            |
| Ferdinand III. . . . .                                | 1637-1657            |
| Leopold I. . . . .                                    | 1657-1705            |
| Joseph I. . . . .                                     | 1705-1711            |
| Karl VI. . . . .                                      | 1711-1740            |
| <i>House of Bavaria.</i>                              |                      |
| Karl VII. . . . .                                     | 1742-1745            |
| <i>House of Habsburg-Lorraine.</i>                    |                      |
| Franz I. . . . .                                      | 1745-1765            |
| Joseph II. . . . .                                    | 1765-1790            |
| Leopold II. . . . .                                   | 1790-1792            |
| Franz II. . . . .                                     | 1792-1806            |
| <i>Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815</i>           |                      |
| <i>German 'Bund' . . . . . 1815-1866</i>              |                      |
| <i>North German Confederation . . . . . 1866-1871</i> |                      |
| <i>House of Hohenzollern.</i>                         |                      |
| Wilhelm I., 'Der Grosse' . . . . .                    | 1871-1888            |
| Friedrich III. . . . .                                | 1888 (March-June 15) |
| Wilhelm II. . . . .                                   | 1888 (June 15)       |

<sup>1</sup> Maximilian I., in 1508, took the title of Emperor Elect. From Ferdinand I. to Francis II. all the Emperors, as never crowned by the Roman Pontiff, took formally the title of Emperor Elect (Erwählter Römischer Kaiser).

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. But when treaties relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation, and when war is not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no vote on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrat represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 61 members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 131,640 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of five years. By a law passed in 1906, members of the Reichstag are paid 3,000 marks (150*l.*) for the session with deduction of 20 marks (1*l.*) for each day's absence; they have free passes over German railways during session. The duration of the legislative period is five years. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrat and the Reichstag:—

| States of the Empire                                | Number of Members in Bundesrat | Number of Deputies in Reichstag |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Kingdom of Prussia . . . . .                        | 17                             | 236                             |
| " " Bavaria . . . . .                               | 6                              | 48                              |
| " " Saxony . . . . .                                | 4                              | 23                              |
| " " Württemberg . . . . .                           | 4                              | 17                              |
| Grand-Duchy of Baden . . . . .                      | 3                              | 14                              |
| " " Hesse . . . . .                                 | 3                              | 9                               |
| " " Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . . .                  | 2                              | 6                               |
| " " Saxony . . . . .                                | 1                              | 3                               |
| " " Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . . .                  | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Oldenburg . . . . .                             | 1                              | 3                               |
| Duchy of Brunswick . . . . .                        | 2                              | 3                               |
| " " Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .                        | 1                              | 2                               |
| " " Saxe-Altenburg . . . . .                        | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . . . .                     | 1                              | 2                               |
| " " Anhalt . . . . .                                | 1                              | 2                               |
| Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . . . . . | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . . . . .                | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Waldeck . . . . .                               | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Reuss Aelterer Linie . . . . .                  | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Reuss Jüngerer Linie . . . . .                  | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .                      | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Lippe . . . . .                                 | 1                              | 1                               |
| Free town of Lübeck . . . . .                       | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Bremen . . . . .                                | 1                              | 1                               |
| " " Hamburg . . . . .                               | 1                              | 3                               |
| Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .             | 3                              | 15                              |
| Total . . . . .                                     | 61                             | 397                             |

State of the parties in the Reichstag on April 1, 1914:—

Socialists, 112; Centre Party, 89; National Liberals, 47; Conservatives, 42; Radicals, 44; Poles, 18; Free Conservatives, 13; Anti-Semites, 3; Economic Union, 8; Other Parties, 21 (7 Alsatians, 2 Lorrainers, 5 Guelphs, 1 Dane, 2 Bavarian Peasants' League, 2 German Peasants' League, and 2 Independents).

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists at the general election of 1912 was 14,442,387, while the number of actual voters was 12,260,731 (4,250,399 Socialists, 1,996,848 Centre Party, 1,662,670 National Liberals, 1,497,041 Radicals and 1,126,270 Conservatives).

Both the Bundesrat and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag after a vote by the Bundesrat. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag. The Bundesrat is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

Since the foundation of the Empire there have been five Chancellors:—(1) Prince Bismarck, 1871-90; (2) Count Caprivi, 1890-94; (3) Prince Hohenlohe, 1894-1904; (4) Prince Bülow, 1904-1909; (5) Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, 1909.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor, and the promulgation, like all other official acts of the Emperor, requires the counter-signature of the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrat have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State: they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

1. *Chancellor of the Empire.*—Dr. von *Bethmann-Hollweg*.
  2. *Secretary for Foreign Affairs.*—Herr von *Jagow*.
  3. *Imperial Home Office* and '*Representative of the Chancellor.*'—Herr *Delbrück*.
  4. *Imperial Admiralty.*—Herr von *Tirpitz*. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief.*—Herr *Heinrich*, *Prince of Prussia*.
  5. *Imperial Secretary of Justice.*—Herr Dr. *Lisco*.
  6. *Imperial Treasury.*—Herr *Kühn*.
  7. *Imperial Post-Office.*—Herr *Kraetke*.
  8. *Secretary for the Colonies.*—Herr Dr. *Solf*.
- And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaux:—
9. *Railways.*—Herr *Wackerzapp*.
  10. *Imperial Exchequer.*—Herr von *Magdeburg*.
  11. *Imperial Bank.*—President, Herr *Havenstein*.
  12. *Imperial Debt Commission.*—Herr *Kühn*.
  13. *Administration of Imperial Railways.*—Herr von *Breitenbach*.
  14. *Imperial Court Martial.*—General der Infanterie Graf von *Kirchbach*.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrat represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the Constitution; for the Standing orders; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year.

### Area and Population.

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the census of Dec. 1, 1910:—

| States of the Empire      | Area<br>English<br>sq. miles | Population Dec. 1, 1910 |            |            | Pop.<br>per sq.<br>mile 1910 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
|                           |                              | Male.                   | Female.    | Total      |                              |
| Prussia . . .             | 134,616                      | 19,847,725              | 20,317,494 | 40,165,219 | 224.0                        |
| Bavaria . . .             | 29,292                       | 3,879,580               | 3,507,711  | 6,887,291  | 234.4                        |
| Württemberg . . .         | 7,534                        | 1,192,392               | 1,245,182  | 2,437,574  | 323.2                        |
| Baden . . .               | 5,823                        | 1,059,579               | 1,083,254  | 2,142,833  | 367.9                        |
| Saxony, Kingdom of . . .  | 5,789                        | 2,323,903               | 2,482,758  | 4,806,661  | 829.5                        |
| Mecklenburg-Schw. . .     | 5,068                        | 317,964                 | 321,994    | 639,958    | 126.2                        |
| Hesse . . .               | 2,966                        | 639,198                 | 642,858    | 1,282,051  | 439.0                        |
| Oldenburg . . .           | 2,482                        | 244,018                 | 239,024    | 483,042    | 194.3                        |
| Brunswick . . .           | 1,418                        | 242,788                 | 251,556    | 494,339    | 348.6                        |
| S'x'y, Gd. Duchy of . . . | 1,397                        | 204,375                 | 212,774    | 417,149    | 298.6                        |

| States of the Empire     | Area<br>English<br>sq. miles | Population Dec. 1, 1910 |            |            | Pop.<br>per sq.<br>mile 1910 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
|                          |                              | Male                    | Female     | Total      |                              |
| Mecklenburg-Str. . .     | 1,131                        | 53,518                  | 52,924     | 106,442    | 93.8                         |
| Saxe-Meiningen . . .     | 953                          | 136,614                 | 142,148    | 278,762    | 291.5                        |
| Anhalt . . .             | 888                          | 161,134                 | 169,994    | 331,128    | 373.9                        |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . .  | 764                          | 125,330                 | 131,847    | 257,177    | 337.0                        |
| Saxe-Altenburg . . .     | 511                          | 106,278                 | 109,850    | 216,128    | 423.3                        |
| Lippe . . .              | 469                          | 73,254                  | 77,683     | 150,937    | 321.4                        |
| Waldeck . . .            | 433                          | 30,544                  | 31,163     | 61,707     | 142.5                        |
| Schwarzburg-Rud. . .     | 363                          | 49,335                  | 51,367     | 100,702    | 277.5                        |
| Schwarzburg-Sond. . .    | 333                          | 44,149                  | 45,768     | 89,917     | 270.2                        |
| Reuss Junr. Branch . . . | 319                          | 74,345                  | 78,407     | 152,752    | 478.9                        |
| Schaumburg-Lippe . . .   | 131                          | 23,400                  | 23,252     | 46,652     | 352.5                        |
| Reuss Elder Branch . . . | 122                          | 34,781                  | 37,983     | 72,769     | 595.2                        |
| Hamburg . . .            | 160                          | 504,902                 | 509,762    | 1,014,664  | 6,973.1                      |
| Lübeck . . .             | 115                          | 56,911                  | 59,688     | 116,599    | 1,013.3                      |
| Bremen . . .             | 99                           | 148,529                 | 150,997    | 299,526    | 3,017.6                      |
| Alsace-Lorraine . . .    | 5,604                        | 965,625                 | 908,389    | 1,874,014  | 333.9                        |
| Total . . .              | 208,780                      | 32,040,166              | 32,885,827 | 64,925,993 | 310.4                        |

The population of the lands now included in the German Empire (without Helgoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1.3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

| Year              | Increase  | Annual Rate<br>per cent. | Year | Increase  | Annual Rate<br>per cent. |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1867 <sup>1</sup> | 3,220,083 | 0.97                     | 1890 | 2,572,766 | 1.07                     |
| 1871              | 970,171   | 0.60                     | 1895 | 2,851,431 | 1.12                     |
| 1875              | 1,668,568 | 1                        | 1900 | 4,087,277 | 1.51                     |
| 1880              | 2,506,701 | 1.14                     | 1905 | 4,274,311 | 1.46                     |
| 1885              | 1,621,643 | 0.7                      | 1910 | 4,284,504 | 1.36                     |

<sup>1</sup> Since 1855.

The increase of population during 1905-10 was greatest in Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Lübeck, Prussia, Hesse, Baden and Saxony, and least in Anhalt, Brunswick, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The number of households in 1910 was 14,346,692 (in 1905, 13,274,531). Of the total population in 1895, 50.2 per cent., in 1900, 54.4 per cent., in 1905, 57.4 per cent., in 1910, 60.0 per cent., lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

| —                              | No. of Towns | 1900 | No. of Towns | 1905 | No. of Towns | 1910 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| Large towns <sup>1</sup> . . . | 33           | 16.2 | 41           | 19.0 | 48           | 21.3 |
| Medium „ . . .                 | 194          | 12.6 | 208          | 12.9 | 223          | 13.4 |
| Small „ . . .                  | 864          | 13.5 | 945          | 13.7 | 1,028        | 14.1 |
| Country „ . . .                | 2,269        | 12.1 | 2,386        | 11.8 | 2,441        | 11.2 |
| Other places . . .             | 73,599       | 45.6 | 72,811       | 42.6 | 72,199       | 40.0 |

<sup>1</sup> For the official signification of these names see under *Principal Towns*.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1910:—

|                                  | Males      | Females    | Total      |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Unmarried . . . . .              | 19,516,340 | 18,591,604 | 38,107,944 |
| Married . . . . .                | 11,608,028 | 11,621,685 | 23,229,713 |
| Widowed . . . . .                | 866,676    | 2,583,872  | 3,450,548  |
| Divorced and separated . . . . . | 49,122     | 88,666     | 137,788    |

According to the occupation-census of June 12, 1907, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total 31,497,100 (exclusive of next-of-kin without principal occupation and without income) were actually engaged in the various occupations.

| Place                             | Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c. | Forestry, Hunting, Fishing | Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries | Commerce and Trade | Domestic and other Service (dwelling in household or not) | Professions | Without Profession or Occupation | Total      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Prussia . . . . .                 | 5,789,267                        | 87,574                     | 6,688,381                                 | 2,056,173          | 1,134,483                                                 | 1,027,012   | 2,067,644                        | 18,850,586 |
| Bavaria . . . . .                 | 1,677,980                        | 19,968                     | 1,020,203                                 | 558,181            | 155,291                                                   | 181,371     | 424,354                          | 3,837,348  |
| Saxony (Kingdom of) . . . . .     | 253,987                          | 7,915                      | 1,238,991                                 | 266,642            | 111,349                                                   | 122,863     | 259,384                          | 2,281,131  |
| Württemberg . . . . .             | 501,398                          | 4,753                      | 432,114                                   | 100,109            | 53,774                                                    | 62,146      | 115,459                          | 1,269,663  |
| Baden . . . . .                   | 421,326                          | 5,570                      | 398,858                                   | 122,003            | 47,456                                                    | 59,841      | 119,002                          | 1,173,956  |
| Hesse . . . . .                   | 160,543                          | 2,844                      | 220,563                                   | 64,770             | 28,519                                                    | 42,858      | 61,853                           | 581,950    |
| Meckl.-Schwerin . . . . .         | 121,951                          | 4,124                      | 69,464                                    | 29,486             | 22,738                                                    | 17,773      | 38,983                           | 307,517    |
| Saxony (Grand Duchy of) . . . . . | 61,329                           | 1,190                      | 73,039                                    | 17,983             | 9,923                                                     | 9,602       | 23,103                           | 196,160    |
| Meckl.-Strelitz . . . . .         | 21,296                           | 654                        | 12,171                                    | 4,644              | 4,340                                                     | 2,772       | 6,923                            | 52,710     |
| Oldenburg . . . . .               | 81,080                           | 955                        | 63,144                                    | 20,328             | 12,517                                                    | 10,860      | 19,838                           | 208,722    |
| Brunswick . . . . .               | 66,286                           | 2,070                      | 94,263                                    | 23,469             | 15,100                                                    | 13,893      | 28,805                           | 248,886    |
| Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .          | 33,483                           | 1,185                      | 60,075                                    | 10,631             | 4,718                                                     | 6,082       | 10,259                           | 126,433    |
| Saxe-Altenburg . . . . .          | 25,274                           | 529                        | 49,096                                    | 8,622              | 4,016                                                     | 3,070       | 10,179                           | 100,786    |
| S.-Coburg-Gotha . . . . .         | 30,793                           | 1,030                      | 51,800                                    | 12,304             | 5,738                                                     | 5,478       | 12,405                           | 119,548    |
| Anhalt . . . . .                  | 37,846                           | 1,073                      | 59,517                                    | 17,182             | 9,381                                                     | 8,071       | 20,756                           | 153,826    |
| Schw.-Sondershausen . . . . .     | 12,701                           | 491                        | 16,425                                    | 3,159              | 1,921                                                     | 1,975       | 4,088                            | 40,768     |
| Schw.-Rudolstadt . . . . .        | 13,315                           | 452                        | 20,457                                    | 3,717              | 1,898                                                     | 2,231       | 4,122                            | 46,192     |
| Waldeck . . . . .                 | 15,426                           | 234                        | 8,037                                     | 3,563              | 1,705                                                     | 1,931       | 4,454                            | 35,350     |
| Reuss, A. L. . . . .              | 4,729                            | 212                        | 21,983                                    | 2,921              | 1,226                                                     | 986         | 2,970                            | 35,027     |
| Reuss, J. L. . . . .              | 12,958                           | 537                        | 37,786                                    | 7,450              | 3,367                                                     | 2,978       | 7,010                            | 72,086     |
| Schaumb.-Lippe . . . . .          | 6,203                            | 503                        | 8,837                                     | 1,851              | 1,232                                                     | 793         | 2,415                            | 21,134     |
| Lippe . . . . .                   | 23,398                           | 247                        | 18,423                                    | 4,318              | 4,243                                                     | 1,918       | 7,387                            | 59,934     |
| Lübeck . . . . .                  | 4,078                            | 263                        | 20,876                                    | 13,661             | 5,011                                                     | 4,121       | 6,775                            | 54,785     |
| Bremen . . . . .                  | 8,269                            | 412                        | 56,990                                    | 39,372             | 13,220                                                    | 8,559       | 19,921                           | 142,743    |
| Hamburg . . . . .                 | 11,516                           | 360                        | 164,952                                   | 162,543            | 47,057                                                    | 30,463      | 48,790                           | 465,681    |
| Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .         | 333,326                          | 5,840                      | 350,809                                   | 97,544             | 26,227                                                    | 109,833     | 82,104                           | 1,914,733  |
| Total Empire . . . . .            | 9,782,472                        | 150,785                    | 11,256,254                                | 3,477,626          | 1,786,450                                                 | 1,733,530   | 3,404,983                        | 31,497,100 |

In 1900 the population speaking German numbered 51,883,131; German and a foreign language, 252,918 (including Polish, 169,634; Wendish, 23,779; Masurian, 10,898; French, 9,356; Lithuanian, 9,214; Czech, 8,506; Cassubian, 1,652; Moravian, 1,861); those speaking only a language other than German, 4,231,129 (Polish, 3,086,489; French, 311,679; Masurian, 142,049; Danish, 141,061; Lithuanian, 106,306; Cassubian, 100,213; Wendish,

93,032; Dutch, 80,361; Italian, 65,961; Moravian, 64,382; Czech, 43,016; Frisian, 20,677; English, 20,217; Walloon, 11,841).

On December 1, 1910, Germany contained 1,259,873 subjects of foreign powers, as follows:—

|                              |                                  |           |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Subjects of:                 | Norway . . . . .                 | 3,334     |
| Belgium . . . . .            | Switzerland . . . . .            | 68,257    |
| Denmark . . . . .            | Other European countries         | 10,044    |
| France . . . . .             | Total Europe . . . . .           | 1,236,048 |
| Great Britain and Ireland    | United States . . . . .          | 17,572    |
| Italy . . . . .              | Other States . . . . .           | 6,253     |
| Luxemburg . . . . .          | Total extra-European . . . . .   | 23,825    |
| Netherlands . . . . .        | Total foreign subjects . . . . . | 1,259,873 |
| Austria-Hungary . . . . .    |                                  |           |
| Russia and Finland . . . . . |                                  |           |
| Sweden . . . . .             |                                  |           |

In 1905 the number of foreign subjects was 1,028,560.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during five years:—

| Year | Marriages | Total Births | Stillborn | Illegitimate | Total Deaths | Surplus of Births |
|------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1908 | 500,620   | 2,076,660    | 61,608    | 184,112      | 1,197,098    | 879,562           |
| 1909 | 494,127   | 2,038,357    | 60,079    | 183,700      | 1,154,296    | 884,061           |
| 1910 | 496,396   | 1,982,836    | 58,058    | 179,584      | 1,103,723    | 879,113           |
| 1911 | 512,819   | 1,927,039    | 56,310    | 177,056      | 1,187,094    | 739,945           |
| 1912 | 523,491   | 1,925,883    | 56,247    | 183,857      | 1,085,996    | 839,887           |

\* The still-births in 1912 were 2·92 per cent., and the illegitimate births 9·55 per cent. of the total number of births.

Of the children born in 1912, 993,146 were boys, and 932,735 girls.

In the various German States in 1912 the movement of population was as follows:—

| States                          | Marriages | Births    |            |              | Deaths  |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|---------|
|                                 |           | Total     | Still-born | Illegitimate |         |
| Prussia . . . . .               | 328,340   | 1,222,327 | 35,935     | 97,077       | 672,311 |
| Bavaria . . . . .               | 50,856    | 214,548   | 5,772      | 26,290       | 129,035 |
| Saxony, Kingdom of . . . . .    | 41,692    | 129,707   | 4,203      | 19,422       | 78,859  |
| Württemberg . . . . .           | 18,356    | 73,170    | 2,045      | 6,482        | 41,183  |
| Baden . . . . .                 | 15,717    | 62,212    | 1,596      | 5,146        | 35,665  |
| Hesse . . . . .                 | 9,785     | 33,352    | 1,013      | 2,573        | 18,723  |
| Mecklenburg-Sch. . . . .        | 5,014     | 16,423    | 452        | 2,399        | 11,435  |
| Saxony, Grd. Duchy of . . . . . | 3,507     | 12,123    | 348        | 1,407        | 6,998   |
| Mecklenburg-Str. . . . .        | 832       | 2,867     | 83         | 410          | 1,972   |
| Oldenburg . . . . .             | 3,906     | 15,762    | 394        | 899          | 7,156   |
| Brunswick . . . . .             | 4,129     | 12,117    | 354        | 1,482        | 7,722   |
| Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .        | 2,388     | 8,051     | 245        | 953          | 4,508   |
| Saxe-Altenburg . . . . .        | 1,817     | 6,688     | 240        | 868          | 3,696   |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . . . .     | 2,191     | 7,427     | 238        | 826          | 4,120   |
| Anhalt . . . . .                | 2,844     | 3,453     | 219        | 988          | 5,345   |
| Schwarzburg-Sond. . . . .       | 760       | 2,662     | 73         | 272          | 1,392   |
| Schwarzburg-Rudol. . . . .      | 865       | 2,382     | 78         | 317          | 1,636   |

| States                  | Marriages | Births    |            |              | Deaths    |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
|                         |           | Total     | Still-born | Illegitimate |           |
| Waldeck . . . . .       | 458       | 1,556     | 61         | 98           | 877       |
| Reuss, Elder Branch . . | 686       | 1,860     | 65         | 198          | 1,139     |
| Reuss, Younger Branch . | 1,287     | 4,281     | 124        | 564          | 2,478     |
| Schaumburg-Lippe . . .  | 411       | 1,168     | 33         | 40           | 635       |
| Lippe . . . . .         | 1,251     | 4,568     | 125        | 219          | 2,184     |
| Lübeck . . . . .        | 926       | 2,841     | 79         | 309          | 1,791     |
| Bremen . . . . .        | 2,791     | 7,865     | 234        | 770          | 4,764     |
| Hamburg . . . . .       | 9,549     | 23,846    | 764        | 3,099        | 15,055    |
| Alsace-Lorraine . . . . | 13,133    | 47,127    | 1,365      | 3,403        | 30,342    |
| Empire . . . . .        | 523,491   | 1,925,883 | 56,247     | 176,515      | 1,083,996 |

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years:—

| Year | Total  | Destination        |               |        |                          |        |      |
|------|--------|--------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|------|
|      |        | European Countries | United States | Brazil | Other American Countries | Africa | Asia |
| 1908 | 19,853 | 1571               | 17,951        | 326    | 1,240                    | 33     | 1    |
| 1909 | 24,921 | 1641               | 19,980        | 367    | 4,256                    | 26     | —    |
| 1910 | 25,531 | 771                | 22,773        | 353    | 2,184                    | 16     | —    |
| 1911 | 22,090 | 981                | 18,960        | 363    | 3,065                    | 18     | —    |
| 1912 | 18,545 | 901                | 13,706        | 225    | 4,198                    | 4      | —    |

<sup>1</sup> All to Great Britain.

From the various German States in 1912 the number of emigrants was as follows:—

| States                          | Number | States                          | Number |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Prussia . . . . .               | 9,645  | Anhalt . . . . .                | 35     |
| Bavaria . . . . .               | 1,625  | Schwarzburg-Sond. . . . .       | 11     |
| Saxony . . . . .                | 813    | Schwarzburg-Rudol. . . . .      | 11     |
| Württemberg . . . . .           | 514    | Waldeck . . . . .               | 6      |
| Baden . . . . .                 | 452    | Reuss, Elder Branch . . . . .   | 7      |
| Hesse . . . . .                 | 123    | Reuss, Younger Branch . . . . . | 18     |
| Mecklenburg-Sch. . . . .        | 86     | Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .      | 4      |
| Grand Duchy of Saxony . . . . . | 87     | Lippe . . . . .                 | 34     |
| Mecklenburg-Str. . . . .        | 7      | Lübeck . . . . .                | 21     |
| Oldenburg . . . . .             | 208    | Bremen . . . . .                | 292    |
| Brunswick . . . . .             | 73     | Hamburg . . . . .               | 759    |
| Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .        | 40     | Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .       | 365    |
| Saxe-Altenburg . . . . .        | 30     | Not stated . . . . .            | 3,274  |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . . . .     | 5      |                                 | 18,545 |

### III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns 2,000–5,000 inhabitants). In 1905, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 10 others over 250,000; 30 others over 100,000; 43 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 137 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of December 1, 1910, the population of the principal towns at that date was:—

| Town                         | State           | Pop. (1910) | Town                            | State       | Pop. (1910) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Berlin . . . . .             | Prussia         | 2,071,257   | Hamborn <sup>1</sup> . . . . .  | Prussia     | 101,703     |
| Hamburg . . . . .            | Hamburg         | 931,035     | Saarbrücken . . . . .           | "           | 105,089     |
| Munich . . . . .             | Bavaria         | 596,467     | Berlin-Wilmersdorf . . . . .    | "           | 109,716     |
| Dresden . . . . .            | Saxony, K.      | 548,308     | Mülhausen . . . . .             | Alsace-Lor. | 95,041      |
| Leipzig . . . . .            | "               | 589,850     | Lübeck . . . . .                | Lübeck      | 98,656      |
| Breslau . . . . .            | Prussia         | 512,105     | Augsburg . . . . .              | Bavaria     | 102,487     |
| Cologne . . . . .            | "               | 516,527     | Görlitz . . . . .               | Prussia     | 85,806      |
| Frankfort-on-Main . . . . .  | "               | 414,576     | Darmstadt . . . . .             | Hesse       | 87,089      |
| Nürnberg . . . . .           | Bavaria         | 333,142     | Bonn . . . . .                  | Prussia     | 87,978      |
| Düsseldorf . . . . .         | Prussia         | 358,728     | Münster . . . . .               | "           | 90,254      |
| Hanover . . . . .            | "               | 302,375     | Würzburg . . . . .              | Bavaria     | 84,496      |
| Stuttgart . . . . .          | Württemberg     | 286,218     | Hagen . . . . .                 | Prussia     | 88,605      |
| Chemnitz . . . . .           | Saxony, K.      | 287,807     | Freiburg . . . . .              | Baden       | 83,324      |
| Magdeburg . . . . .          | Prussia         | 279,629     | Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine . . . . . | Bavaria     | 83,301      |
| Charlottenburg . . . . .     | "               | 305,978     | Bielefeld . . . . .             | Prussia     | 78,380      |
| Essen . . . . .              | "               | 294,653     | Spandau . . . . .               | "           | 84,855      |
| Stettin . . . . .            | "               | 236,113     | Zwickau . . . . .               | Saxony, K.  | 73,542      |
| Königsberg . . . . .         | "               | 245,994     | Königshütte . . . . .           | Prussia     | 72,641      |
| Bremen . . . . .             | Bremen          | 247,437     | Remscheid . . . . .             | "           | 72,159      |
| Duisburg . . . . .           | Prussia         | 229,483     | Frankfort-on-O. . . . .         | "           | 68,277      |
| Dortmund . . . . .           | "               | 214,226     | Gleiwitz . . . . .              | "           | 66,981      |
| Halle-on-Saale . . . . .     | "               | 180,843     | Potsdam . . . . .               | "           | 62,243      |
| Altona . . . . .             | "               | 172,628     | Rostock . . . . .               | Meckl.-Sch. | 65,383      |
| Strassburg . . . . .         | Alsace-Lorraine | 178,891     | MünchenGladbach . . . . .       | Prussia     | 66,414      |
| Kiel . . . . .               | Prussia         | 211,627     | Fürth . . . . .                 | Bavaria     | 66,553      |
| Elberfeld . . . . .          | "               | 170,195     | Metz . . . . .                  | Alsace-Lor. | 68,598      |
| Mannheim . . . . .           | Baden           | 193,902     | Beuthen . . . . .               | Prussia     | 67,718      |
| Danzig . . . . .             | Prussia         | 170,337     | Offenbach . . . . .             | Hesse       | 75,583      |
| Barmen . . . . .             | "               | 169,214     | Liegnitz . . . . .              | Prussia     | 66,620      |
| Neukölln . . . . .           | "               | 237,289     | Pforzheim . . . . .             | Baden       | 69,082      |
| Gelsenkirchen . . . . .      | "               | 169,513     | Linden . . . . .                | Prussia     | 73,379      |
| Aachen . . . . .             | "               | 156,143     | Harburg . . . . .               | "           | 67,025      |
| Berlin-Schoeneberg . . . . . | "               | 172,823     | Elbing . . . . .                | "           | 58,636      |
| Posen . . . . .              | "               | 156,691     | Osnabrück . . . . .             | "           | 65,957      |
| Brunswick . . . . .          | Brunswick       | 143,552     | Dessau . . . . .                | Anhalt      | 56,605      |
| Cassel . . . . .             | Prussia         | 153,196     | Bromberg . . . . .              | Prussia     | 57,696      |
| Bochum . . . . .             | "               | 136,931     | Coblenz . . . . .               | "           | 56,487      |
| Karlsruhe . . . . .          | Baden           | 134,313     | Flensburg . . . . .             | "           | 60,922      |
| Crefeld . . . . .            | Prussia         | 129,406     | Kaiserslautern . . . . .        | Bavaria     | 54,659      |
| Plauen . . . . .             | Saxony, K.      | 121,272     | Oberhausen . . . . .            | Prussia     | 89,900      |
| Wiesbaden . . . . .          | Prussia         | 109,002     | Ulm . . . . .                   | Württemberg | 56,109      |
| Erfurt . . . . .             | "               | 111,463     | Berlin-Lichtenberg . . . . .    | Prussia     | 81,199      |
| Mülheim-on-Ruhr . . . . .    | "               | 112,580     |                                 |             |             |
| Mainz . . . . .              | Hesse           | 110,634     |                                 |             |             |

<sup>1</sup> Incorporated April 1, 1911.

## Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The Jesuit order is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are 5 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 14 suffragan bishoprics, and 6 bishoprics immediately subject to Rome; there are 3 apostolic vicariates. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of three religious censuses :—

| Creed                   | 1900       | Per Ct. of Pop. | 1905       | Per Ct. of Pop. | 1910       | Per Ct. of Pop. |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| Protestants             | 35,231,104 | 62.5            | 37,646,852 | 62.1            | 39,991,421 | 61.6            |
| Catholics               | 20,327,913 | 36.1            | 22,109,644 | 36.5            | 23,821,453 | 36.7            |
| Other Christians        | 203,793    | 0.4             | 259,717    | 0.4             | 283,946    | 0.4             |
| Jews                    | 586,833    | 1.0             | 607,862    | 1.0             | 615,021    | 1.0             |
| Others and unclassified | 17,535     | 0.03            | 17,203     | 0.03            | 214,152    | 0.3             |

Roman Catholics in 1905 were in the majority in only three of the German states, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, Baden; and formed more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, Oldenburg, Württemberg, Hesse, Prussia.

## Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volkschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen.

The following table shows for the different German States the number of elementary public schools, the teachers employed in them and children attending them, according to a school census taken in 1911 :—

| States                | Schools | Teachers |         | Pupils    |           |           |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                       |         | Males    | Females | Males     | Females   | Total     |
| Prussia               | 38,684  | 91,643   | 24,650  | 8,292,877 | 3,279,263 | 6,572,140 |
| Bavaria               | 7,566   | 18,521   | 4,831   | 521,662   | 520,014   | 1,041,676 |
| Saxony                | 2,270   | 13,385   | 710     | 373,571   | 392,532   | 771,100   |
| Württemberg           | 2,250   | 5,279    | 784     | 170,230   | 180,701   | 350,931   |
| Baden                 | 1,659   | 4,668    | 957     | 160,286   | 168,978   | 329,268   |
| Hesse                 | 981     | 3,246    | 542     | 102,563   | 102,995   | 205,554   |
| Mecklenb.-Sch.        | 1,235   | 1,981    | 1,121   | 48,131    | 44,530    | 92,661    |
| Grand Duchy of Saxony | 476     | 1,105    | 76      | 32,522    | 33,124    | 65,646    |
| Mecklenb.-Str.        | 231     | 360      | 28      | 7,807     | 7,890     | 15,697    |
| Oldenburg             | 709     | 1,211    | 246     | 41,560    | 40,774    | 82,334    |
| Brunswick             | 439     | 1,348    | 246     | 40,321    | 38,712    | 79,033    |
| Saxe-Meiningen        | 319     | 785      | 118     | 24,369    | 24,554    | 48,923    |
| Saxe-Altenburg        | 217     | 541      | 50      | 18,475    | 18,983    | 37,458    |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha     | 242     | 698      | 142     | 21,072    | 21,405    | 42,477    |
| Anhalt                | 238     | 614      | 294     | 19,920    | 20,951    | 40,871    |

| States                | Schools | Teachers |         | Pupils    |           | Total      |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
|                       |         | Males    | Females | Males     | Females   |            |
| Schwarzb.-Sond.       | 98      | 243      | 17      | 7,435     | 7,318     | 14,753     |
| Schwarzb.-Rudol.      | 137     | 300      | 7       | 9,155     | 8,813     | 17,968     |
| Waldeck               | 122     | 164      | 11      | 5,304     | 5,025     | 10,329     |
| Reuss, Elder Branch   | 55      | 193      | 17      | 6,240     | 6,562     | 12,802     |
| Reuss, Younger Branch | 118     | 369      | 16      | 11,363    | 11,867    | 23,230     |
| Schaumb.-Lippe        | 47      | 103      | 4       | 3,995     | 3,869     | 7,864      |
| Lippe                 | 153     | 315      | 8       | 12,416    | 11,913    | 24,329     |
| Lübeck                | 51      | 232      | 203     | 6,583     | 7,124     | 13,707     |
| Bremen                | 64      | 608      | 260     | 17,842    | 17,912    | 35,754     |
| Hamburg               | 222     | 2,182    | 1,339   | 57,759    | 57,848    | 115,607    |
| Alsace-Lorraine       | 2,974   | 3,123    | 2,586   | 132,979   | 118,816   | 251,795    |
| Empire                | 61,557  | 148,217  | 39,268  | 5,157,446 | 5,152,603 | 10,309,949 |

There were also in 1911, 480 private schools with 11,894 boys and 14,257 girls who received instruction similar to that given in the Public Elementary Schools.

The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürger-schulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs-Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasien*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasien* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchter-schulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities.

In 1911 the number of secondary schools was as follows :—For boys, Gymnasias, 524 with 9,769 teachers and 160,237 pupils; Realgymnasias, 223, with 3,708 teachers and 70,375 pupils; Oberrealschulen, 167, with 3,473 teachers and 75,832 pupils; Progymnasias, 81, with 570 teachers and 9,509 pupils; Realschulen, 411, with 4,265 teachers and 89,968 pupils. For girls, Gymnasias, 39, with 1,039 teachers and 22,137 pupils; High schools, 789, with 11,359 teachers and 212,324 pupils.

There are 11 fully-equipped Technical High Schools,<sup>1</sup> with the power of granting degrees. They are all aided by the States to which they respectively belong. The statistics for the winter half-year 1912-13 are as follows :—

| Schools   | Teaching Staff | Students | Schools   | Teaching Staff | Students |
|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| Berlin    | 176            | 2,851    | Aachen    | 84             | 1,002    |
| Munich    | 74             | 2,768    | Brunswick | 55             | 665      |
| Darmstadt | 88             | 1,668    | Danzig    | 57             | 1,392    |
| Karlsruhe | 91             | 1,261    | Breslau   | 42             | 290      |
| Hanover   | 80             | 1,784    |           |                |          |
| Dresden   | 73             | 1,549    | Total     | 901            | 16,418   |
| Stuttgart | 81             | 1,190    |           |                |          |

<sup>1</sup> The last, at Breslau, was opened on Nov. 29th, 1910.



Of the students, 11,008 were fully qualified students; 2,312 were women. For instruction in agriculture there are Agricultural High Schools at Berlin (721 students in 1912-13), Hohenheim (238), Bonn-Poppelsdorf (513), and Weihenstephan near München (221); at 8 of the universities there are Agricultural Institutes; at Weihenstephan (Bavaria) an agricultural and brewing academy; in Prussia 16 secondary agricultural schools, and in other German States 6; in Prussia 26 farming schools, in other States 19; in Prussia 118 lower agricultural winter schools, and in other States 77; besides many schools for special agricultural instruction (in Prussia alone, 1,320). Other technical schools are 5 Veterinary High Schools with 1,370 students; 15 schools of mining; 15 schools of architecture and building; 4 academies of forestry; 27 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst- und Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*); 429 commercial schools (including 6 commercial universities); about 100 schools (including universities) for textile manufactures; 12 for special metal industries; 12 for wood working; 4 for ceramic industries; 11 for naval architecture and engineering; 8 for ships' engineers; 19 for navigation; and 11 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private music and other schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

In 1912 the proportion of illiterates among the recruits was .05 per cent. There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceums, at Braunsberg, Bamberg, Dillingen, Eichstätt, Freising, Papau and Regensburg, which have only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy, the academy at Posen, and the Colonial Institute at Hamburg. A University at Frankfurt will be opened in the autumn of 1914.

The following table gives the number of teachers and students for the winter half-year, 1912-13.

| Universities | Professors and Teachers | Students |                    |          |            |        |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------|
|              |                         | Theology | Jurisprudence, &c. | Medicine | Philosophy | Total  |
| Berlin       | 502                     | 555      | 2,280              | 2,707    | 4,732      | 10,274 |
| Bonn         | 191                     | 525      | 846                | 652      | 2,156      | 4,179  |
| Breslau      | 107                     | 419      | 535                | 641      | 1,115      | 2,710  |
| Erlangen     | 81                      | 233      | 196                | 401      | 431        | 1,261  |
| Freiburg     | 151                     | 225      | 519                | 1,064    | 473        | 2,627  |
| Gießen       | 106                     | 97       | 121                | 502      | 618        | 1,338  |
| Göttingen    | 163                     | 172      | 367                | 381      | 1,740      | 2,660  |
| Greifswald   | 98                      | 126      | 134                | 300      | 700        | 1,260  |
| Halle        | 170                     | 401      | 483                | 580      | 1,642      | 2,906  |
| Heidelberg   | 163                     | 123      | 369                | 734      | 702        | 2,264  |
| Jena         | 121                     | 89       | 320                | 427      | 1,006      | 1,842  |
| Kiel         | 144                     | 65       | 338                | 519      | 816        | 1,738  |
| Königsberg   | 158                     | 140      | 277                | 485      | 714        | 1,616  |
| Leipzig      | 251                     | 466      | 802                | 1,025    | 2,988      | 5,351  |
| Marburg      | 118                     | 176      | 326                | 442      | 1,132      | 2,076  |
| Münich       | 265                     | 164      | 1,965              | 2,381    | 2,550      | 6,759  |
| Münster      | 90                      | 305      | 420                | —        | 1,429      | 2,154  |
| Rostock      | 78                      | 42       | 101                | 312      | 426        | 881    |
| Strassburg   | 178                     | 250      | 442                | 526      | 496        | 2,063  |
| Tübingen     | 128                     | 496      | 302                | 383      | 316        | 1,898  |
| Würzburg     | 101                     | 108      | 272                | 691      | 389        | 1,455  |
|              | 3,450                   | 5,171    | 10,705             | 14,953   | 26,551     | 59,812 |

<sup>1</sup> Including the students of mathematics and natural science.

<sup>2</sup> Including the students of the faculty of political science and forestry.

<sup>3</sup> Including the students of mathematics, natural science, political science and forestry.

The matriculated students included 3,213 women. In addition there were 9,965 non-matriculated students (7,862 men and 2,103 women). The total number of students was thus 69,277.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, München, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; four are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Strassburg, and Tübingen; and the remaining thirteen are Protestant.

The estimates of the Imperial Foreign Office for 1914 provided for the expenditure of 75,000*l.* (an increase of 20,000*l.* over 1913) on German schools, libraries, and similar institutions abroad.

### Justice and Crime.

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout the Empire, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with one or more judges, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. But in the courts with appellate jurisdiction only three judges sit. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-nine such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 9,974. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberstes Landesgericht*, with 22 judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, 100 in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has 5 criminal and 7 civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population over twelve years of age:—

| Year | Cases tried |         | Persons convicted |         | Total   | Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants |
|------|-------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|
|      | Amtsger     | Landger | Males             | Females |         |                                   |
| 1907 | 1,291,802   | 81,141  | 449,227           | 81,496  | 530,723 | 122.2                             |
| 1908 | 1,327,331   | 85,734  | 462,745           | 85,665  | 548,410 | 124.0                             |
| 1909 | 1,337,239   | 85,457  | 458,304           | 85,879  | 544,183 | 120.8                             |
| 1910 | 1,337,242   | 87,369  | 459,492           | 86,926  | 546,418 | 119.1                             |
| 1911 | 1,358,950   | 87,522  | 463,368           | 89,192  | 552,560 | 119.8                             |

Of the persons convicted in 1907, 54,113; 1908, 54,693; 1909, 49,697; 1910, 51,325; 1911, 50,880 were under eighteen years of age; and in 1907, 235,257; 1908, 246,091; 1909, 249,737; 1910, 247,480; 1911, 249,321 had

been previously convicted. In 1912, 581,187 persons were convicted of whom 260,472 had been previously convicted and 54,902 were juveniles.

### Pauperism.

The general principles as to poor-relief in all the German States, except Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine, are laid down by the Imperial law of June 6, 1874, amended by the law of March 12, 1894. The territory under this law is divided into local unions (*Ortsarmenverbände*) and provincial unions (*Landarmenverbände*). Usually a local union is a commune (*Gemeinde*), while a provincial union consists of a large administrative division such as a circle (*Kreis*), a province, or a whole State. For the purposes of poor-relief a settlement is acquired by two years' continuous residence (after the age of 18), by marriage, or by descent. A German in distress must be relieved by the local union in which he becomes destitute, and the cost must be refunded by the local union in which he has a settlement, or by the appropriate provincial union. In communes poor-relief forms part of the ordinary local government business; in towns the actual administration is carried out by a special committee under the presidency of the burgher-master. Poor rates are usually not levied. In most large towns the Elberfeld system of unpaid district visitors is in force. Statistics of pauperism are not published regularly; the last issue related to the year 1885.

### Compulsory Insurance.

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness, insurance against accidents by employers, and the insurance of workmen against old age and infirmity.

Under an Imperial law of 1883 and amending Acts (codified in 1912), workmen must be insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two-thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one-third. For accident insurance, under an Act of 1884 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid entirely by the employers, and they, for mutual protection, have united into associations according to the nature of the industries in which they are engaged. The working of these insurance associations is controlled by Government. For invalidity and old age insurances, under an Act of 1889, amended in 1899, the contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers, while towards each pension the Government grants an annual subsidy of 50 shillings. The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions, but the latter may be deducted from wages paid subsequently.

Contributions are paid by the purchase of stamps from the Post Office; these are affixed by the contributing person to cards on which there are spaces for stamps for 52 weeks. When the contributions are complete, the card is handed in to a specified office and a certificate given in return.

The old age pension is given on the completion of the 70th year of the workman's age, contributions having been paid for 1,200 weeks (equal to about 25½ years), a margin of 5 weeks being allowed each year. The amount of wages per annum of each class, the amount of weekly contributions of workman and employer for each class, and the pension for each are in shillings or pence respectively:—

|                          | Class I.  | Class II. | Class III. | Class IV. | Class V.  |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Yearly wages shillings   | Up to 350 | 350—550   | 550—850    | 850—1150  | 1150—2000 |
| Weekly contrib. pence    | 1½        | 2½        | 2½         | 3½        | 4½        |
| Yearly pension shillings | 110       | 140       | 170        | 200       | 280       |

Adding the State subsidy of 50 shillings to the pension, we find the total annual sum paid to the pensioner.

The amount expended in compensation (in various forms) in 1911 under the sick insurance law (Act of 1883 and subsequent Acts) was 19,875,000*l.*; under the accident insurance law (Act of 1884 and subsequent Acts) 9,995,000*l.*; under the invalidity and old age pensions law (Acts of 1889 and 1899), 12,495,000*l.*; total, 42,365,000*l.*

Of the various insurance schemes in operation for the benefit of working men, that for insurance against sickness, according to the statistics published in March, 1913, had in 1911 (excepting the 'Knappschaftskassen' [Societies for Miners] with 885,598 members) 23,109 societies with altogether 13,619,048 members.

In the three years 1909–11 the operations showed:—

|                                         | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Societies . . . . .                     | 23,279      | 23,188      | 23,109      |
| Members . . . . .                       | 12,519,785  | 13,069,375  | 13,619,048  |
| Cases of Sickness . . . . .             | 5,045,793   | 5,197,080   | 5,772,388   |
| Days of Sickness . . . . .              | 103,368,412 | 104,708,104 | 115,128,905 |
| Ordinary revenue <i>£</i> . . . . .     | 17,555,266  | 18,964,224  | 20,614,531  |
| Ordinary expenditure <i>£</i> . . . . . | 16,728,187  | 17,527,258  | 19,626,237  |

To the revenue each member contributed in 1911 about 30*s.* and bore a share of the expenditure amounting to about 28*s.* 6*d.* The cost of sickness in 1911 amounted to 17,873,419*l.* of which each member's share amounted to about 26*s.* 3*d.*

### Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in pounds sterling) for five years, beginning April 1, the figures for the last 2 years being budget estimates (20 marks = 1*l.*):—

| Years beginning 1 April | REVENUE     |                       |             | EXPENDITURE                            |                           |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
|                         | Ordinary    | Extraord. (loans &c.) | Total       | Ordinary (recurring and non-recurring) | Extraord. (military, &c.) | Total       |
|                         | <i>£</i>    | <i>£</i>              | <i>£</i>    | <i>£</i>                               | <i>£</i>                  | <i>£</i>    |
| 1910                    | 140,095,280 | 7,075,685             | 147,170,965 | 138,379,420                            | 12,833,620                | 151,213,040 |
| 1911                    | 147,158,950 | 5,720,669             | 152,879,619 | 134,158,770                            | 10,711,400                | 144,870,170 |
| 1912                    | 137,583,100 | 6,723,655             | 144,306,755 | 137,583,100                            | 6,723,655                 | 144,306,755 |
| 1913                    | 178,869,935 | 5,931,725             | 184,801,660 | 178,869,935                            | 5,931,725                 | 184,801,660 |
| 1914                    | 178,869,935 | 5,931,725             | 184,801,660 | 178,869,935                            | 5,931,725                 | 184,801,660 |

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps were as follows (in thousands of pounds sterling):—

|                    | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Customs and excise | 58,193 | 62,148 | 63,278 | 68,323 | 70,375 |
| Stamps . . . . .   | 9,890  | 9,927  | 10,859 | 12,277 | 12,389 |
| Total . . . . .    | 68,023 | 72,075 | 74,137 | 80,700 | 82,764 |

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct imperial taxation is about 12*s.* 8*d.* per head.

The chief branches of Imperial expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, in 5 years (estimates for the last two years) have been in pounds sterling:—

| Years beginning<br>1 April | Army       | Navy       | Assignments <sup>1</sup> | Debt       |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
|                            | £          | £          | £                        | £          |
| 1909                       | 43,431,395 | 20,996,605 | 6,025,475                | 8,658,760  |
| 1910                       | 40,409,030 | 22,108,815 | 9,000,000                | 11,248,810 |
| 1911                       | 40,814,985 | 22,901,685 | 8,174,635                | 14,287,400 |
| 1912                       | 47,263,435 | 23,521,835 | 9,753,355                | 12,001,630 |
| 1913                       | 73,833,265 | 24,012,695 | 10,173,925               | 12,177,865 |

<sup>1</sup> These assignments (*Ueberweisungen*) are repayments to the various States of the surplus of the revenue from spirit duties.

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure for the financial years ending March 31, 1914 and 1915:—

| Expenditure                  | 1914                                    | 1915                                    | Revenue                      | 1914                                    | 1915                                    |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Ordinary:—</b>         | <b>Marks</b>                            | <b>Marks</b>                            | <b>1. Ordinary:</b>          | <b>Marks</b>                            | <b>Marks</b>                            |
| Reichstag . . . . .          | 2,235,833                               | 2,235,833                               | Posts and                    |                                         |                                         |
| Chancery . . . . .           | 318,620                                 | 324,290                                 | Telegraph.                   | 842,869,000                             | 881,286,500                             |
| Foreign Office . . . .       | 18,975,192                              | 20,431,537                              | Printing office              | 12,130,000                              | 13,885,000                              |
| Home Office . . . . .        | 96,708,032                              | 99,414,374                              | Railways . . . . .           | 153,779,000                             | 162,246,000                             |
| Colonial Office . . . .      | 2,930,727                               | 2,973,939                               | Various . . . . .            | 80,121,900                              | 80,051,906                              |
| Imperial Army . . . .        | 775,919,600                             | 871,805,789                             | Income of the                |                                         |                                         |
| Navy . . . . .               | 197,396,300                             | 221,062,617                             | Treasury . . . . .           | 2,488,908,764                           | 2,265,542,265                           |
| Ministry of                  |                                         |                                         |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Justice . . . . .            | 2,829,000                               | 2,807,305                               |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Imperial                     |                                         |                                         |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Treasury . . . . .           | 40,632,100                              | 47,874,343                              |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Debt of Empire . . . .       | 237,783,100                             | 249,413,806                             |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Audit Office . . . . .       | 1,823,600                               | 1,340,056                               |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Pension Fund . . . . .       | 142,542,100                             | 146,276,920                             |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Posts and Tele-              |                                         |                                         |                              |                                         |                                         |
| graphs . . . . .             | 699,834,900                             | 750,677,248                             |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Printing Office . . . .      | 8,862,800                               | 10,123,991                              |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Railways . . . . .           | 108,238,300                             | 114,516,860                             |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Railway Office . . . .       | 471,100                                 | 478,090                                 |                              |                                         |                                         |
| Expenditure of               |                                         |                                         |                              |                                         |                                         |
| the Treasury . . . .         | 114,922,160                             | 121,625,084                             |                              |                                         |                                         |
| <b>Total permanent</b>       | <b>2,449,759,200</b>                    | <b>2,662,921,095</b>                    |                              |                                         |                                         |
| <b>2. Total trans-</b>       |                                         |                                         |                              |                                         |                                         |
| itory . . . . .              | <b>1,127,639,500</b>                    | <b>740,090,576</b>                      |                              |                                         |                                         |
| <b>Total Ordina-</b>         |                                         |                                         |                              |                                         |                                         |
| ry . . . . .                 | <b>3,577,398,700</b>                    | <b>3,403,011,671</b>                    | <b>Total ordinary</b>        | <b>3,577,398,700</b>                    | <b>3,403,011,671</b>                    |
| <b>3. Extra-</b>             |                                         |                                         | <b>2. Total Extra-</b>       |                                         |                                         |
| ordinary . . . . .           | <b>118,634,500</b>                      | <b>92,702,000</b>                       | ordinary . . . . .           | <b>118,634,500</b>                      | <b>92,702,000</b>                       |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b> | <b>3,696,033,200</b><br>(184,801,660L.) | <b>3,495,713,671</b><br>(174,785,683L.) | <b>Grand total . . . . .</b> | <b>3,696,033,200</b><br>(184,801,660L.) | <b>3,495,713,671</b><br>(174,785,683L.) |

The Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) are assessed according to population, at a rate per head fixed annually in the Imperial budget. For 1913 they were estimated as follows:—

|                      | £         |                       | £      |                        | £                 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Prussia . . . . .    | 8,318,205 | Brunswick . . . . .   | 94,000 | Reuss, Younger         |                   |
| Bavaria . . . . .    | 1,250,740 | Saxe-Meiningen . . .  | 53,805 | Branch . . . . .       | 30,055            |
| Saxony . . . . .     | 960,495   | Saxe-Altenburg . . .  | 42,155 | Schaumburg-Lippe       | 9,050             |
| Württemberg . . . .  | 453,855   | Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . | 50,730 | Lippe . . . . .        | 39,220            |
| Baden . . . . .      | 424,000   | Anhalt . . . . .      | 62,575 | Lübeck . . . . .       | 23,700            |
| Hesse . . . . .      | 252,875   | Schwarzburg-Son-      |        | Bremen . . . . .       | 62,265            |
| Mecklenburg-         |           | dershausen . . . . .  | 17,685 | Hamburg . . . . .      | 214,270           |
| Schwerin . . . . .   | 122,535   | Schwarzburg-          |        | Alsace-Lorraine . . .  | 361,485           |
| Saxe-Weimar . . . .  | 33,245    | Rudolstadt . . . .    | 19,545 |                        |                   |
| Mecklenburg-Strelitz | 20,455    | Waldeck . . . . .     | 12,025 | <b>Total . . . . .</b> | <b>12,770,965</b> |
| Oldenburg . . . . .  | 98,000    | Reuss Elder Branch    | 14,015 |                        |                   |

In October, 1913, the total funded debt amounted to 4,802,242,000 marks, of which 961,592,800 marks bears interest at 4 per cent.; 1,974,787,200 marks at 3½ per cent.; 1,645,862,000 marks at 3 per cent.; the Treasury bonds amounted to 220,000,000 at 4 per cent. There is a debt of 10,000,000 marks free of interest, and the 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or Imperial Treasury bills, amount to 120,000,000 marks.

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of invested funds. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

## Defence.

### I. FRONTIER.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (293 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927); on the south well-defined mountain-ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,043) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 843 miles; on the west by France (242 miles), Luxembourg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (377 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The empire is at present divided into ten 'fortress districts' (*Festungs-Inspectionen*), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (\*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†):—

1. KÖNIGSBERG: Königsberg, Danzig,† Pillau,† Memel,† Boyen. 2. POSEN: Posen, Glogau, \* Neisse, Glatz. 3. BERLIN: Spandau, Magdeburg, Torgau, \* Küstrin. 4. MAINZ: Mainz, Ulm, Rastatt. 5. METZ: Metz, Diedenhofen, \* Bitsch. \* 6. COLOGNE (Köln): Cologne, Koblenz, Wesel, \* Saarlouis. 7. KIEL: Kiel, Friedrichsort,† Cuxhaven,† Geestmünde,† Wilhelmshaven,† Swinemünde,† 8. THORN: Thorn, Graudenz, Vistula Passages (Weichselübergänge), Dirschau. 9. STRASSBURG: Strassburg, New Breisach. 10. MUNICH (München): Ingolstadt, Garmersheim.\*

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

### II. ARMY.

Military service in Germany is compulsory and universal with the usual exemptions. Liability (*Wehrpflicht*) commences at the age of 17, and ends at 45, but actual service (*Heerpflicht*) begins at 20. The term of service in the First Line, or active army, is 7 years, 2 in the ranks, and 5 in the reserve, except in the cavalry and horse artillery, in which the periods are 3 and 4. During the period of reserve service the soldier is regarded as belonging to his corps, and is obliged to join it twice in the 5 (or 4) years for training. The duration of training is limited by law to 8 weeks: it is usually 6 weeks, or perhaps only a month.

The next stage is 5 years (cavalry and horse artillery 3 years) in the first 'ban' of the Landwehr, or Second Line Army. The Landwehr men are twice called out for exercise during this period, for 8 to 14 days on each occasion. Landwehr cavalry, however, are not called out for training in time of peace.

After 5 years in the first 'ban' of the Landwehr, the soldier passes to the second 'ban,' and remains in it until he has completed his 39th year, i.e. for 6 to 7 years (8 to 9 in the case of the cavalry and horse artillery). There is no training during this period.

Finally all soldiers are passed into the Landsturm (second 'ban') in which they remain until they have reached the age of 45, that is for 6 years. The Landsturm is a purely home defence force. The first 'ban' consists of all those between the ages of 17 and 39 who for one reason or another have received no military training. The second 'ban' contains all the men, whether trained or untrained, between 39 and 45. Excluding officers, non-commissioned officers, volunteers and certain specially enlisted grades, the establishment with the colours from October 1, 1914, is fixed at 661,176.

Well educated young men are admitted into the German army as volunteers, serving for one year only, but paying all their expenses. These supply almost all the Reserve and Landwehr officers.

There are a large number of Reserve Troops intermediate between the First Line and the Landwehr. The balance of the reservists will join the depots, and will be available for making good the losses in the field. The depot units would be augmented by the annual contingent of recruits, and if necessary by other young men whose 'Wehrpflicht' has commenced.

The Ersatz (lit. compensatory) reserve is composed of the young men of 20 who are fit for service, but are in excess of the numbers required for the annual contingent of recruits. They are liable to, and a certain number receive, 3 trainings of 10, 6 and 4 weeks, respectively. The primary object of this reserve is to supply the waste of war; for which purpose the men would be called to the depots on mobilisation, and their training completed. But a certain proportion of the ordinary (fully trained) reservists will also be available for this purpose, and the depot, or Ersatz, battalions will apparently be formed at first of about one-third fully trained, and two-thirds partially trained, reservists. On the other hand a large number of Ersatz reservists are now trained in special (non-combatant) duties, though they can of course be called to the depots if required.

Two regiments of infantry (6 battalions) form a brigade, two brigades a division, and two divisions an army corps. Ten divisions, however, have each 3 brigades. The intended employment of the reserve troops in war has not been divulged, but it seems possible that most of the 2-brigade divisions will be augmented by a reserve brigade, and that all army corps will take the field with six brigades (36 battalions), the artillery being proportionately increased by reserve regiments. To each infantry division is attached in war an artillery brigade (12 batteries) and a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons): to each army corps 4 batteries of howitzers; also a battalion of rifles and a pioneer (engineer) battalion. Eighteen cyclist companies have been formed. Field batteries have 6 guns, horse batteries have 4. The war strength of a complete division, of two brigades, without reserve units, is about 14,000 combatants, and of an army corps of two divisions, about 30,000. The strength of a 3-brigade division would be about 21,000, and of an army corps of 6 brigades about 43,000 combatants. There are altogether 25 army corps in the army of the German Empire.

There is only one permanent cavalry division, that of the guard, but in war at least eight divisions would be formed from the line regiments. The normal strength of a cavalry division is 3 brigades of 2 regiments each, with 2 (or possibly 3) batteries of horse artillery. In all 24 squadrons and 8 (or 12) guns.

The kingdom of Prussia, together with Baden and Hesse is divided

into 16 military districts, each of which furnishes a complete army corps, and 2 (or 3) Landwehr divisions, as well as its proportion of cavalry, garrison artillery, &c. There is also the Prussian Guard Corps, drawn from the whole kingdom. Saxony furnishes 2 army corps (XIIth and XIXth); Württemberg one army corps (XIIth); the Reichsland (Alsace and Lorraine) 2 army corps (XVth and XVIth), and the kingdom of Bavaria 3 army corps (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bavarian). The strength of the field army (25 army corps and independent cavalry) together with the reserve troops, amounts to about 1,250,000 combatants. To this must be added the mobile Landwehr, the total strength of which amounts to about 600,000. The total of the mobile forces of the German Empire is therefore about 1,850,000. Behind this there are, according to some computations, about 1,500,000 men, wholly or partially trained, to supply the waste of war. These figures do not include garrison units, or any part of the Landsturm.

The constitution of 1871 provides that the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Emperor. All German troops are bound by the constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Emperor, and accordingly take the oath of fidelity; but this oath is not administered to the Bavarian troops in time of peace. The Prussian War Office performs the functions of an Imperial Ministry of War, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have also War Ministers of their own. The king of Bavaria also retains by a special convention the general administration of the Bavarian troops. The military budgets of Saxony and Württemberg are prepared in Berlin, and Bavaria is bound to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets.

The German infantry are armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, model 1898, calibre '311". The cavalry have the Mauser magazine carbine. All classes of cavalry carry the lance. The field and horse artillery are armed with a Krupp gun firing a 15 lb. shell, of 1896; the carriage is of more modern date. The light field howitzer is a 30 pr. the heavy howitzer is a 94 pr. Under the Army Law of 1913, five aeroplane battalions are to be formed, mustering 17 companies. In 1913 there were 24 dirigibles in military charge. Establishment 173 officers 4,446 other ranks.

The military expenditure of the German Empire, entered in the budget for 1912-13, amounted to 34,447,230*l.* ordinary, and 189,933*l.* extraordinary; total, 34,637,163*l.* This is exclusive of expenditure on colonial troops.

The following table gives in detail the peace establishment of the German Army in 1913:—

|                                              | Officers      | Non-commissioned Officers and Men | Horses         |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Infantry, 217 regiments . . . .              | 16,578        | 471,796                           | 4,821          |
| Rifles (Jäger), 18 battalions . . . .        | 620           | 15,134                            | 352            |
| Machine-gun sections, 26 . . . .             | 134           | 2,234                             | 929            |
| District Headquarters, 317 . . . .           | 1,067         | 6,593                             | —              |
| Cavalry, 110 regiments . . . .               | 3,696         | 82,007                            | 80,248         |
| Field Artillery, 100 regiments . . . .       | 4,692         | 86,777                            | 57,339         |
| Foot Artillery, 24 regiments . . . .         | 1,469         | 33,230                            | 3,397          |
| Pioneers, 35 battalions . . . .              | 1,046         | 22,999                            | 650            |
| Railway, telegraph and balloon units . . . . | 935           | 18,006                            | 2,433          |
| Train, 25 battalions . . . .                 | 631           | 10,961                            | 7,561          |
| Small miscellaneous corps . . . .            | 785           | 2,040                             | —              |
| Staff, attendants, etc. . . .                | 3,651         | 1,660                             | —              |
| <b>Total . . . .</b>                         | <b>36,304</b> | <b>754,681</b>                    | <b>157,516</b> |

With regard to oversea garrisons, Germany maintains about 2,700 men at Kiauchau; these are marines and sailors, but native troops are being organised. There is also a colonial force with a special colonial staff, these troops are not included in the army, and they serve under the direct orders of the German Chancellor; their total establishment is about 340 officers, 2,250 German non-commissioned officers and men, and 3,830 native soldiers. The officers and non-commissioned officers are mostly seconded from the home army.

The normal strength in South-west Africa is about 150 officers and 2,000 other ranks, all German.

There are also about 600 native police, with white officers, mostly in the minor colonies.

### III. NAVY.

Estimates:—1914, 24,397,607*l.*; 1913, 24,012,695*l.*; 1912, 23,521,835*l.*; 1911, 22,901,685*l.*; 1910, 22,108,815*l.*; 1909, 20,996,605*l.*

After the war of 1870–71 the German navy was re-organised, and a *Flottenbildungsplan* laid down. By a cabinet order of March 30, 1889, the administration was wholly re-organised. The chief command was separated from the administration, and vested in a naval officer, while the administration was transferred to the *Reichsmarineamt*, having at its head, under the chancellor, the naval secretary of state. The first of these officials deals generally with the movements of the fleet, and with questions relating to coast defence, training, the efficiency of the *personnel*, &c.; while the imperial arsenals and dockyards, matters more especially concerning the *matériel*, clothing, victualling, &c., fall to the department of the secretary of state. The ships of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and North Sea stations. The chief naval establishments are at Kiel on the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, across the Schleswig-Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe, which was opened in the month of June, 1895, facilitates the transference of forces from one base to the other. Danzig is now an effective base also, with a dockyard. In 1906 Cuxhaven and Sonderburg were also selected as naval bases.

The following is a statement of the strength of the German fleet:—

| Class                             | Effective at end of |            |      |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------|
|                                   | 1913                | 1914       | 1915 |
| Dreadnoughts                      | 17                  | 21         | 23 1 |
| Pre-Dreadnought battleships       | 20                  | 20         | 20   |
| Old and coast service battleships | 2+7                 | 2+7        | —    |
| Armoured cruisers                 | 9                   | 9          | 9    |
| Protected cruisers                | 36                  | 38         | 40   |
| Destroyers                        | 140                 | 152        | 164  |
| Torpedo boats (old)               | 47                  | 47         | 47   |
| Submarines                        | 27                  | 37 or more | —    |

1 Three others will be nearly completed.

NOTE.—German ships are usually completed for sea about June each year. Certain ships which have no fighting value are omitted.

| Name                     | Laid down             | Displacement | Armour Waterline | Armour for big guns | Main Armament | Torpedo Tubes        | Indicated Horse Power | Maximum Speed |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| <i>Pre-Dreadnoughts.</i> |                       |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
| Kaisers                  | K. F. Wilhelm         | 1889         | 9,840            | 15½                 | 12            | 6 11 in.; 6 4 1 in.  | 7                     | 9,500 15·0    |
|                          | Worth                 |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | K. Friedrich III.     | 1895–        | 11,180           | 12                  | 10            | 4 9 4 in.; 14 6 in.  | 6                     | 13,000 17·5   |
|                          | K. Wilhelm II.        | 1898         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | K. Wilhelm der Grosse |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | K. Barbarossa         |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | K. Karl der Grosse    |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Wittelsbach           | 1899–        | 12,000           | 9                   | 10            | 4 9 4 in.; 18 6 in.  | 6                     | 15,000 18·0   |
|                          | Mecklenburg           | 1900         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Zähringen             |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
| Braunschweigs            | Wettin                |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Schwaben              |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Braunschweig          |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Elsass                | 1901–        | 13,200           | 9                   | 11            | 4 11 in.; 14 6 7 in. | 6                     | 16,000 18     |
|                          | Preussen              | 1903         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Lothringen            |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Hessen                |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Deutschland           | 1903         | 13,200           | 9                   | 11            | 4 11 in.; 14 6 7 in. | 6                     | 16,000 18     |
|                          | Hannover              |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Pommern               | 1904–        | 13,200           | 10                  | 11            | 4 11 in.; 14 6 7 in. | 6                     | 16,000 18     |
| Deutschlands             | Schleswig-Holstein    | 1905         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Schlesien             |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Westphalen            | 1907         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Nassau                | 1907         | 13,500           | 9½                  | 11            | 12 11 in.; 12 6 in.  | 6                     | 20,000        |
|                          | Rheinland             | 1907         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Posen                 | 1907         | 19,000           | 6                   | —             | 8 11 in.; 10 6 in.   | 4                     | 30,000 28     |
|                          | Von der Tann          |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Thüringen             | 1908         | 20,500           | 10                  | 11            | 10 12 in.; 14 6 in.  | 6                     | 23,000 20·5   |
|                          | Ostfriesland          |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Helgoland             | 1909         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
| Kaisers                  | Oltenburg             |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Moltke                | 1909         | 23,000           | 8                   | —             | 10 11 in.; 12 6 in.  | 4                     | — 28          |
|                          | Goeben                |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Kaiser                | 1909         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Friedrich der Grosse  |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Kaiserin              | 1910         | 24,700           | 14                  | —             | 10 12 2, 14 6 in.    | 10                    | 35,000 21     |
|                          | König Albrecht        |              |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Prinz Regent Luitpold | 1910         | 25,000           | 11                  | —             | 10 11 in.; 12 6 in.  | 4                     | 63,000 26·5   |
|                          | Seydlitz              | 1910         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | König                 | 1911         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
| Königs                   | Grosser Kurfürst      | 1911         | 24,700           | 14                  | —             | 10 12 in.; 14 6 in.  | 5                     | 55,000 ?      |
|                          | Markgraf              | 1911         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Kronprinz             | 1912         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Derflinger            | 1911         | —                | —                   | —             | 8 12 in.; 12 6 in.   | —                     | —             |
|                          | Lutzow                | 1912         | 28,000           | —                   | —             | —                    | —                     | —             |
|                          | Ersatz Hertha         | 1913         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | Ersatz Worth          | 1913         | about            |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | "T"                   | 1913         | 30,000           |                     |               | 8 15 in.; 16 6 in.   | —                     | —             |
|                          | E. K. Friedrich III.  | 1914         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |
|                          | E. Viktoria Luise     | 1914         |                  |                     |               |                      |                       |               |

| Class     | Laid Down | Coast Defence Battleships <sup>1</sup> | Displacement | Armour Waterline | Armour for Guns | Main Armament | Torpedo Tubes | Indicated Horse Power | Best Speed |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
|           |           | Name                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
| Siegfried | 1898-1892 | Siegfried . . .                        | 4,100        | 9½               | 8               | 39'4 in.      | 4             | 5,100                 | 14 to 15   |
|           |           | Heimdall . . .                         |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Hagen . . .                            |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Frithjof . . .                         |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Hildebrand . . .                       |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
| Roos      | 1896-1906 | Odin . . .                             | 4,150        | 8½               | 8               | 39'4 in.      | 4             | 5,500                 | 15½        |
|           |           | Aegir . . .                            |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Armoured Cruisers                      |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Fürst Bismarck                         |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | 1896                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Prinz Heinrich                         |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | 1898                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Prinz Adalbert                         |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | 1901                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Prinz F. Karl                          |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | 1902                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Roon . . .                             |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | 1903                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Yorck . . .                            |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | 1904                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Scharnhorst . . .                      |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | 1905                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Gneisenau . . .                        |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | 1906                                   |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |
|           |           | Blücher . . .                          |              |                  |                 |               |               |                       |            |

| Protected Cruisers | Name             | Laid Down | Displacement | Deck Armour | Main Armament     | Torpedo Tubes |             | Indicated Horse Power | Best Speed |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
|                    |                  |           |              |             |                   | Submerged     | Above Water |                       |            |
| Protected Cruisers | Kaiserin Augusta | 1892      | 6,300        | 3           | 12 4 in.          | —             | 5           | 12,000                | 20         |
|                    | Gefion           | 1893      | 4,108        | 3           | 10 4 in.          | —             | 2           | 7,000                 | 18         |
|                    | Freja            | 1895-1896 | 5,650        | 4           | 28'2 in.; 8 6 in. | 3             | —           | 10,000                | 18½        |
|                    | Hertha           |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Victoria Luise   |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Vineta           | 1897-1898 | 2,645        | —           | 10 4 in.          | 1             | 2           | 8,500                 | 21         |
|                    | Hansa            |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Gazelle          |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Niobe            | 1899-1900 | 2,650        | 2           | 10 4 in.          | 1             | 2           | 8,500                 | 21         |
|                    | Ariadne          |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Amazona          |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Medusa           | 1900-1901 | 2,715        | 2           | 10 4 in.          | 2             | —           | 8,500                 | 21½        |
|                    | Thetis           |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Frauenlob        |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Arcona           | 1902-1904 | 3,250        | 2           | 10 4 in.          | 2             | —           | 11,000                | 23         |
|                    | Undine           |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Bremen           |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Berlin           | 1902-1904 | 3,250        | 2           | 10 4 in.          | 2             | —           | 11,000                | 23         |
|                    | Lubeck           |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Hamburg          |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | München          |           |              |             |                   |               |             |                       |            |

<sup>1</sup> Two old battleships, *Brandenburg* and *Wörth*, are still on the list, but quite obsolete.

| Protected Cruisers | Name       | Laid down | Displacement | Deck Armour | Main Armament | Torpedo Tubes |             | Indicated Horse Power | Best Speed |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
|                    |            |           |              |             |               | Submerged     | Above Water |                       |            |
| Protected Cruisers | Leipzig    | 1904      | 8,250        | 2           | 10 4 in.      | 2             | —           | 13,200                | 23½        |
|                    | Danzig     |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Königsberg |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Stuttgart  | 1905      | 3,400        | 2           | 10 4 in.      | 2             | —           | 13,210                | 23½        |
|                    | Nürnberg   |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Stettin    |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Emden      | 1906      | 3,600        | 2           | 12 4 in.      | 2             | —           | 13,500                | 24         |
|                    | Dresden    |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Kolberg    |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Mainz      | 1907      | 4,300        | 2           | 12 4 in.      | 2             | —           | 20,000                | 26         |
|                    | Köln       |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Augsburg   |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Strassburg | 1910      | 4,550        | Side 4      | 12 4 in.      | 2             | —           | 30,000                | 28         |
|                    | Breslau    |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Magdeburg  |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Stralsund  | 1911      | 4,900        | 4           | 12 4 in.      | 2             | —           | 26,000                | —          |
|                    | Karlsruhe  |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Rostock    |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | Grandenz   | 1912      | —            | 4           | —             | —             | —           | —                     | —          |
|                    | E. Irene   |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | E. Gefion  |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | E. Heia    | 1913      | —            | 4           | —             | —             | —           | —                     | —          |
|                    | E. Gaselle |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | E. Niobe   |           |              |             |               |               |             |                       |            |
|                    | E. Niobe   | 1914      | —            | —           | —             | —             | —           | —                     | —          |

Germany has available, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, 3 vessels with speeds of from 18 to 24 knots, viz. the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, *George Washington*, *Prinz F. Wilhelm*, *Berlin*, and *Imperator*. There are also *Amerika* and *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria* (26,000 tons), of about 17 knots speed, and several slower vessels. Arrangements exist for the rapid use of all these in case of war, but it is not known whether the guns and ammunition are always carried on board or stored at convenient depôts. Considerable secrecy is observed on the matter, and semi-official denials are frequent. It is asserted that the German Admiralty has never even conceived the idea of the utilization of fast liners for war purposes. In this connection it may be pointed out that—to date—there has never been a naval war in which armed merchant ships did not figure.

The German navy is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population (*seemännische Bevölkerung*)—sailors, fishermen, ships' carpenters, and others; and also of the semi-maritime population—that is, of those who have smaller experience of the sea. All these are freed on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies. The naval personnel is about 73,000 plus a reserve of about 110,000 men. It is extremely efficient, especially in torpedo service. Practically the entire fleet is always in commission. Very elaborate precautions are taken to keep the *personnel* free from certain diseases which imperil efficiency.

### Production and Industry.

#### I. AGRICULTURE.

In Germany (except the Mecklenburgs) there is complete free trade in land. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West and South German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east.

According to the latest returns (1893 and 1900), 91 per cent. of the area of Germany is productive and 9 per cent. unproductive. The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1900), was as follows (in acres):—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 66,199,530; grass, meadows, permanent pasture, 21,397,300; woods and forests, 34,569,800; all other, 12,383,390.

On June 12, 1907, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

| Under 2·47 acres | 2·47 to 24·7 acres | 24·7 to 247 acres | 247 acres & over | Total     |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 2,781,055        | 2,306,529          | 674,932           | 23,566           | 5,786,082 |

On June 12, 1907, these farms employed 15,169,549 persons; in the year ending June 12, 1907, the greatest number employed at the same time was 19,732,424.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres were as follows:—

|                       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Wheat . . .           | 4,901,010  | 4,935,495  | 4,814,027  | 4,935,222  |
| Rye . . .             | 15,465,830 | 15,171,950 | 15,670,390 | 16,035,347 |
| Barley (Summer) . . . | 3,926,130  | 3,963,012  | 3,973,980  | 4,134,527  |
| Oats . . .            | 10,723,020 | 10,818,862 | 10,966,335 | 11,095,388 |
| Potatoes . . .        | 8,240,210  | 8,303,705  | 8,353,675  | 8,530,077  |
| Hay . . .             | 14,902,690 | 14,827,995 | 14,806,530 | 14,808,492 |
| Vines . . .           | 281,380    | 275,077    | 272,265    | —          |
| Tobacco . . .         | 38,510     | 42,540     | 39,440     | 35,452     |
| Hops . . .            | 68,670     | 66,710     | 67,530     | 67,922     |
| Beet . . .            | 1,180,435  | 1,243,652  | 1,261,850  | 1,369,062  |

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs. or '984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 22 gallons), was as follows:—

|                   | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        | 1913        |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | Metric Tons | Metric Tons | Metric Tons | Metric Tons |
| Wheat . . .       | 3,861,470   | 4,066,335   | 4,360,624   | 4,655,956   |
| Rye . . .         | 10,511,160  | 10,866,116  | 11,598,289  | 12,222,494  |
| Barley . . .      | 2,902,938   | 3,159,915   | 3,481,974   | 3,673,254   |
| Oats . . .        | 7,900,376   | 7,704,101   | 8,520,133   | 8,713,965   |
| Potatoes . . .    | 43,468,595  | 34,374,225  | 50,209,466  | 54,121,146  |
| Hay . . .         | 28,250,115  | 19,975,324  | 27,661,860  | 29,194,994  |
| Hops . . .        | 20,411      | 10,628      | 20,564      | 10,617      |
| Tobacco . . .     | 28,853      | 29,185      | 34,892      | 38,902      |
| Wine, Hectol. . . | 848,139     | 2,922,886   | 2,019,392   | —           |

In 1900 there were within the Empire 168,432,000 fruit trees, comprising 52,332,000 apple-trees, 25,116,000 pear-trees, 69,436,000 plum-trees, and 21,548,000 cherry-trees.

The number of domestic animals in Germany on December 2, 1907, was:—

| States                | Horses    | Cattle     | Sheep     | Swine      | Goats     |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Prussia . . .         | 3,046,304 | 12,011,584 | 5,408,867 | 15,095,854 | 2,235,529 |
| Bavaria . . .         | 392,091   | 3,725,430  | 735,113   | 2,056,222  | 308,150   |
| Saxony . . .          | 171,715   | 731,528    | 66,120    | 744,517    | 144,858   |
| Alsace-Lorraine . . . | 138,077   | 544,664    | 67,080    | 502,443    | 63,670    |
| Württemberg . . .     | 115,352   | 1,073,122  | 278,337   | 537,185    | 88,201    |
| Baden . . .           | 75,846    | 673,146    | 52,020    | 558,278    | 119,821   |
| Other States . . .    | 405,662   | 1,871,070  | 1,095,273 | 2,652,033  | 573,741   |
| Total, 1907 . . .     | 4,345,047 | 20,630,544 | 7,703,710 | 22,146,532 | 3,533,970 |
| Total, 1912 . . .     | 4,516,297 | 20,158,738 | 6,787,848 | 21,885,073 | 3,383,971 |

#### II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. The forest area of the Empire is put at 34,569,800 acres, of which crown forests occupy 675,540 acres; State and partly State forests, 11,015,910 acres; communal forests, 5,577,470 acres; private forests, 16,130,000 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations, 1,277,560 acres. Of the whole forest area about one-third (11,225,660 acres) is under foliage trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, &c., and two-thirds (23,344,240 acres) bear pine, larch, red and white fir, &c. The forests yield, according to the latest report, 26,183,410 cubic yards of timber and 23,348,640 of firewood.

#### III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines; Lorraine rich coal and iron ore fields; and the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg rich iron ore fields.

The quantities of the principal minerals raised are as follows:—

|                      | 1908        | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                      | Metric Tons | Metric Tons | Metric Tons | Metric Tons | Metric Tons |
| Coal . . .           | 147,671,149 | 148,788,050 | 152,827,777 | 160,747,126 | 174,875,297 |
| Lignite . . .        | 67,615,200  | 68,657,606  | 69,547,299  | 73,774,128  | 80,934,797  |
| Iron ore . . .       | 24,278,151  | 25,504,464  | 28,709,700  | 29,879,353  | 27,199,944  |
| Zinc ore . . .       | 706,441     | 723,566     | 718,316     | 699,970     | 643,598     |
| Lead ore . . .       | 156,861     | 159,853     | 148,497     | 140,155     | 142,839     |
| Copper ore . . .     | 727,384     | 798,618     | 925,957     | 868,600     | 974,285     |
| Rock Salt . . .      | 1,331,984   | 1,369,805   | 1,424,063   | 1,436,491   | 1,296,302   |
| Potassic salt . . .  | 6,099,022   | 7,042,034   | 8,311,671   | 9,606,875   | 11,161,202  |
| Other products . . . | 552,351     | 528,664     | 554,049     | 561,427     | 581,791     |

In 1913, 191,511,000 metric tons of coal, 87,116,000 tons of lignite, 32,168,000 tons of coke, and 27,242,000 tons of briquettes were produced.

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany was in 1909, 1,980 million marks; in 1910, 2,009 million marks; in 1911, 2,086 million marks; in 1912, 2,369 million marks.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries in Germany and Luxemburg in 1910 and 1911 :—

|                          | Quantity in<br>metric tons<br>1910 | Value in<br>sterling<br>1910 | Quantity in<br>metric tons<br>1911 | Value in<br>sterling<br>1911 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                          |                                    | £                            |                                    | £                            |
| Pig iron . . . . .       | 14,798,604                         | 40,142,650                   | 15,574,039                         | 42,525,550                   |
| Zinc . . . . .           | 221,396                            | 4,969,950                    | 243,784                            | 5,717,950                    |
| Lead . . . . .           | 159,851                            | 2,067,000                    | 161,450                            | 2,207,600                    |
| Copper . . . . .         | 34,926                             | 2,119,300                    | 37,455                             | 2,200,700                    |
| Silver . . . . .         | 420                                | 1,532,750                    | 440                                | 1,606,650                    |
| Gold . . . . .           | 5                                  | 645,950                      | 5                                  | 693,750                      |
| Tin . . . . .            | 11,394                             | 1,556,750                    | 12,426                             | 1,974,800                    |
| Sulphuric acid . . . . . | 1,616,336                          | 2,155,600                    | 1,724,981                          | 2,031,050                    |

In 1913 the total output of pig iron was 19,291,920 tons.

#### IV. FISHERIES.

In 1907 the persons engaged in fishing numbered 33,665, of whom 15,811 were employed in sea and shore fishing, and 17,854 on inland waters. In 1911, 701 boats, with an aggregate crew of 6,876, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea. In 1912, the yield of the North Sea fisheries was valued at 10,620,840*l.*, and the Baltic fisheries, 5,277,260*l.*; total value of fish caught, 20,783,398*l.*

#### V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German ironmanufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen; Alsace-Lorraine, Württemberg, Baden, and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony and Bavaria; silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, Anhalt, and Bavaria, &c.; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria; and beer in Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.

A census of production in the leather industry in 1910 showed that 193,268 tons of ox-hides were used, 49,452 tons of calf-skins, 18,543 tons of sheep-skins, and 26,797 tons of all other hides and skins. The value of the hides and skins used was 22,223,780*l.*, and of the tanning material, 3,193,230*l.* The value of the products was as follows :—vegetable tanned leather, 20,432,580*l.*; chrome tanned, 10,310,150*l.*; other sorts, 1,535,520*l.*; of the by-products (hair, wool, horns), 924,970*l.*; making a total of 33,203,220*l.*

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

| Years<br>beginning<br>1 August | Number of<br>Factories | Beetroot used<br>in Metric Tons | Production in Metric Tons |          | No. of Kgs.<br>Beetroot to<br>produce 1<br>Kg. of Sugar |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                                |                        |                                 | Raw Sugar                 | Molasses |                                                         |
| 1908                           | 358                    | 11,809,182                      | 1,980,387                 | 275,395  | 5·96                                                    |
| 1909                           | 356                    | 12,892,068                      | 1,947,580                 | 282,411  | 6·62                                                    |
| 1910                           | 354                    | 15,748,981                      | 2,512,928                 | 328,058  | 6·27                                                    |
| 1911                           | 342                    | 9,060,575                       | 1,407,781                 | 302,164  | 6·44                                                    |
| 1912                           | 342                    | 16,642,237                      | 2,632,282                 | 380,863  | 6·32                                                    |

In 1911-12 there were 24 manufactories of sugar from starch, which yielded 6,512 tons of dry sugar, 53,853 tons of syrup, and 4,251 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the Beer-excise district (*Bransteuervergebiet*), which includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, except Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) :—

| Years<br>beginning<br>1 April | Beer<br>Excise Dist. | Bavaria | Württem-<br>berg | Baden | Alsace-<br>Lorraine | Total<br>(Zollgebiet) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1908                          | 40,190               | 18,483  | 3,660            | 3,227 | 1,401               | 66,961                |
| 1909                          | 37,340               | 18,254  | 3,516            | 3,186 | 1,290               | 63,754                |
| 1910                          | 38,080               | 18,110  | 3,981            | 2,801 | 1,206               | 64,465                |
| 1911                          | 41,348               | 19,642  | 4,378            | 3,208 | 1,483               | 70,353                |
| 1912                          | 39,538               | 19,300  | 4,104            | 3,238 | 1,400               | 67,872                |

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1912, 4,002. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1911 was in gallons :—the Excise district, 17; Bavaria, 54; Württemberg, 39; Baden, 32; Alsace-Lorraine, 21; the entire Zollgebiet, 23 gallons. In 1912, there were 66,520 distilleries in operation, which produced 76,039,634 gallons of alcohol.

In 1911, 518,821 juvenile workers were employed in Germany, 340,316 being males and 178,505 females. Of these, 7,434 were boys and 5,970 girls under 14 years of age.

#### Commerce.

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs Union, which, since March 1, 1906, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as also the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg. A few districts in Baden (3,863 inhabitants), on the Swiss frontier, and the Island of Helgoland, the Free Haven of Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Geestemünde, Cuxhaven and Emden, still remain unincorporated. The commercial statistics, however, exclude only the commerce of the island of Helgoland and the districts in South Baden. Population of the entire Wirtschaftsgebiet (commercial unit) in 1910, 65,157,115.

Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. Of



the total imports in 1911, the value of 229,665,500*l.* was subject to duty, and 255,636,050*l.* duty-free (exclusive of the precious metals). The duties levied amounted to 43,680,500*l.*, or 19 per cent. of the value of the imports subject to duty.

The following table shows (in pounds sterling) the special trade for six years:—

| Years | Imports     | Exports     | Years | Imports     | Exports     |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
|       | £           | £           |       | £           | £           |
| 1908  | 403,854,650 | 324,074,900 | 1911  | 500,347,250 | 411,219,900 |
| 1909  | 443,020,500 | 342,934,650 | 1912  | 550,856,000 | 454,976,450 |
| 1910  | 465,499,600 | 382,209,900 | 1913  | 534,750,000 | 495,630,000 |

The following are the principal details of the *special commerce* for the years 1912 and 1913 (20 marks = £1).

| Classes of goods                     | Imports        |                | Exports        |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                      | 1912           | 1913           | 1912           | 1913           |
|                                      | thousand marks | thousand marks | thousand marks | thousand marks |
| Agricultural products and foodstuffs | 7,100,262      | 7,036,738      | 1,475,087      | 1,728,157      |
| Mineral raw materials                | 1,045,469      | 1,087,250      | 762,982        | 869,805        |
| Manufactures of fats, oils, and wax  | 28,292         | 26,714         | 47,205         | 52,283         |
| Chemical & pharmaceutical products   | 416,646        | 430,385        | 824,640        | 956,414        |
| Textile materials and manufactures   | 189,755        | 804,511        | 1,464,779      | 1,560,550      |
| Leather and leather goods            | 166,728        | 163,637        | 512,272        | 553,219        |
| Rubber goods                         | 27,397         | 26,403         | 120,511        | 128,284        |
| Plaited goods, not of textile fibres | 10,990         | 8,584          | 7,892          | 8,344          |
| Brooms, brushes, &c.                 | 2,291          | 2,615          | 11,790         | 12,395         |
| Manufactures of wood, &c.            | 74,127         | 76,019         | 140,570        | 164,471        |
| Paper and paper goods                | 30,422         | 31,346         | 232,210        | 262,683        |
| Books, statuary, pictures, &c.       | 45,896         | 45,937         | 96,123         | 104,807        |
| Manufactures of stone, &c.           | 34,642         | 32,465         | 30,615         | 34,151         |
| Earthenware                          | 7,581          | 6,694          | 101,984        | 112,787        |
| Glassware                            | 19,752         | 17,820         | 119,515        | 146,024        |
| Precious metals, & manufactures of   | 30,179         | 29,699         | 66,852         | 73,687         |
| Base metals, & manufactures thereof  | 651,626        | 689,412        | 1,664,911      | 1,905,596      |
| Machinery & electrotechnical goods   | 120,065        | 140,339        | 1,025,937      | 1,143,834      |
| Firearms, clocks, toys, &c.          | 36,975         | 36,684         | 213,118        | 233,129        |

In Germany, the average value of most imported articles is fixed annually, under the direction of the Imperial Statistical Office, by a commission of experts. Since April 1, 1911, the value of all exports and of 61 imports is declared. The price fixed is that of the goods at the moment of crossing the frontier. For imports the price does not include Customs duties, cost of transport, insurance, warehousing, &c., incurred after the frontier is passed. For exports, the price includes all charges within the territory, but drawbacks and bounties are not taken into account. The quantities are determined according to obligatory declarations, and, for imports, the fiscal authorities may actually weigh the goods. For packages, an official tare is deducted. The countries whence goods are imported, and the ultimate destination of exports are registered.

The imports of gold (coined and in bars) in 1912 amounted to 14,086,150*l.*; of silver (coined and in bars), to 2,199,550*l.*; the exports of gold amounted to 5,425,700*l.*; of silver to 1,653,400*l.*

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1913:—

| —       |           | 1,000<br>Marks | —                |         | 1,000<br>Marks   | —         |  | 1,000<br>Marks |
|---------|-----------|----------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|--|----------------|
| IMPORTS | Horses    | 109,604        | Coffee (raw)     | 249,010 | Bran             | 164,178   |  |                |
|         | Eggs      | 190,096        | Tobacco (raw)    | 146,970 | Woollen yarn     | 83,363    |  |                |
|         | Wheat     | 429,457        | Maize            | 106,192 | Raw silk         | 144,836   |  |                |
|         | Rye       | 44,094         | Hides, skins     | 452,328 | Nitrate          | 170,346   |  |                |
|         | Coal      | 193,936        | Hog's lard       | 112,756 | Copper           | 351,847   |  |                |
|         | Lignite   | 66,378         | Linseed          | 177,903 | Butter           | 123,123   |  |                |
|         | Iron ore  | 232,716        | Cotton (raw)     | 587,288 | Tea              | 8,109     |  |                |
|         | Barley    | 406,955        | Wool             | 209,020 | Rubber           | 92,237    |  |                |
| EXPORTS | Cottons   | 290,366        | Machinery        | 142,079 | Aniline dyes     | 678,382   |  |                |
|         | Woollens  | 293,045        | Iron, iron goods | 35,410  | Copper wire      | 1,389,245 |  |                |
|         | Coal      | 513,800        | Silk goods       | 104,004 | Hides, skins     | 124,122   |  |                |
|         | Sugar     | 264,724        | Clothing         | 114,223 | Leather & manuf. | 106,897   |  |                |
|         | Books     | 60,418         | Coke             | 132,846 | Rye              | 133,012   |  |                |
|         | Stockings | 76,595         | Telegraph cable  | 87,155  | Wheat            | 99,368    |  |                |
|         | Gloves    | 40,909         | Raw cotton       | 32,358  | Beer             | 56,008    |  |                |

The special commerce by countries of the "Deutsches Zollgebiet" (since March 1, 1906, "Deutsches Wirtschaftsgebiet") was mainly distributed as follows in 1911 and 1912:—

| From or to        | Imports (1911) | Imports (1912) | Exports (1911) | Exports (1912) |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                   | 1,000 Marks    | 1,000 Marks    | 1,000 Marks    | 1,000 Marks    |
| Belgium           | 340,094        | 386,644        | 412,686        | 493,257        |
| Denmark           | 180,249        | 202,183        | 217,985        | 254,193        |
| France            | 524,414        | 552,236        | 598,553        | 689,425        |
| Greece            | 23,673         | 25,053         | 17,838         | 18,694         |
| Great Britain     | 808,812        | 842,619        | 1,189,676      | 1,161,060      |
| Italy             | 284,785        | 304,612        | 347,957        | 401,162        |
| Netherlands       | 297,740        | 345,009        | 532,065        | 608,510        |
| Norway            | 54,101         | 63,835         | 124,344        | 144,714        |
| Austria Hungary   | 739,087        | 829,617        | 917,794        | 1,035,331      |
| Portugal          | 25,477         | 25,161         | 40,151         | 42,207         |
| Rumania           | 107,745        | 138,178        | 91,352         | 131,701        |
| Russia in Europe  | 1,562,761      | 1,527,850      | 612,355        | 679,829        |
| " in Asia         | 71,487         |                | 18,035         |                |
| Finland           | 34,632         | 36,860         | 75,398         | 83,407         |
| Sweden            | 182,999        | 213,987        | 191,627        | 197,415        |
| Switzerland       | 179,633        | 205,728        | 482,384        | 520,460        |
| Spain             | 164,076        | 189,817        | 88,445         | 112,944        |
| Turkish Empire    | 70,092         | 77,874         | 112,883        | 113,268        |
| Egypt             | 99,535         | 111,666        | 42,343         | 38,039         |
| British W. Africa | 106,822        | 118,576        | 13,674         | 15,169         |
| " S. Africa       | 55,901         | 67,207         | 47,519         | 44,526         |
| Algeria           | 25,854         | 31,537         | 4,169          | 5,345          |
| British India     | 440,295        | 538,289        | 99,484         | 107,500        |
| " Malacca, &c.    | 27,442         | 23,750         | 11,777         | 13,868         |
| China             | 103,344        | 115,279        | 71,776         | 81,705         |
| Japan             | 37,573         | 43,133         | 112,586        | 110,557        |
| Netherlands India | 184,372        | 214,911        | 61,136         | 74,552         |
| Argentina         | 369,916        | 444,872        | 255,875        | 239,410        |
| Bolivia           | 36,571         | 38,323         | 9,509          | 12,302         |
| Brazil            | 320,003        | 313,181        | 152,038        | 192,831        |
| Chili             | 158,351        | 209,651        | 85,394         | 112,003        |
| Cuba              | 9,712          | 11,500         | 26,134         | 28,711         |
| Guatemala         | 27,202         | 31,626         | 3,571          | 4,164          |
| Mexico            | 31,025         | 35,542         | 45,110         | 45,269         |
| Uruguay           | 35,406         | 50,301         | 32,905         | 38,492         |
| United States     | 1,343,387      | 1,585,934      | 639,783        | 697,590        |
| Canada            | 23,956         | 58,130         | 42,870         | 54,254         |
| Australia         | 248,243        | 276,713        | 79,731         | 87,579         |

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

|                                       | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                       | £          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports from Germany into U.K.        | 57,784,655 | 61,829,590 | 65,280,739 | 70,048,152 | 80,511,000 |
| Exports of British produce to Germany | 32,256,062 | 37,020,568 | 39,283,683 | 40,362,767 | 40,695,000 |

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in 1912 amounted to 59,571,964*l*.

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany :—

| Staple Imports into U.K. from Germany | 1908       | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                       | £          | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Sugar                                 | 12,938,174 | 9,658,973 | 7,735,183 | 9,613,933 | 6,201,591 |
| Glass and manufactures                | 903,380    | 851,603   | 995,854   | 1,033,722 | 1,123,840 |
| Eggs                                  | 855,256    | 255,003   | 200,860   | 233,142   | 220,506   |
| Cottons and yarn                      | 2,309,143  | 5,627,620 | 6,279,580 | 7,115,786 | 5,888,676 |
| Woollens and yarn                     | 1,398,759  | 2,677,297 | 1,822,514 | 2,574,234 | 2,579,099 |
| Iron & steel & manuf.                 | 327,880    | 3,533,942 | 4,321,988 | 5,147,567 | 5,705,729 |
| Machinery                             | 823,661    | 1,210,436 | 1,840,803 | 1,977,014 | 2,435,917 |
| Wood manufactures                     | 1,007,373  | 899,142   | 1,054,410 | 1,020,990 | 364,028   |

| Principal articles of British Produce exported to Germany | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                           | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Cottons and yarn                                          | 6,180,642 | 5,789,276 | 7,310,910 | 8,036,015 | 8,338,486 |
| Woollens and yarn                                         | 4,362,919 | 4,674,646 | 5,952,326 | 6,024,992 | 6,586,365 |
| Alpaca, &c., yarn                                         | 1,397,257 | 1,494,283 | 1,732,873 | 1,770,933 | 1,635,522 |
| Wool                                                      | 1,374,508 | 1,818,314 | 2,164,423 | 1,950,183 | 1,174,160 |
| Ironwork                                                  | 1,825,023 | 1,384,378 | 1,608,005 | 1,735,683 | 2,108,992 |
| Herrings                                                  | 1,946,105 | 1,836,544 | 1,925,875 | 2,512,258 | 2,397,022 |
| Machinery                                                 | 2,143,234 | 1,727,194 | 1,840,432 | 1,934,065 | 2,106,091 |
| Coal, coke, &c.                                           | 5,268,570 | 4,595,828 | 4,438,255 | 4,180,725 | 4,389,114 |
| New ships, &c.                                            | 658,812   | 91,505    | 118,883   | 327,903   | 467,289   |

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom and the United States.

### Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany only ships of more than 17·65 tons gross-tonnage) on January 1 of the last three years :—

|                 | Baltic Ports |             | North Sea Ports |             | Total Shipping |             |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
|                 | Number       | Net tonnage | Number          | Net tonnage | Number         | Net tonnage |
| 1911 :—         |              |             |                 |             |                |             |
| Sailing vessels | 395          | 17,215      | 2,307           | 489,622     | 2,702          | 506,837     |
| Steamers        | 550          | 292,002     | 1,423           | 2,104,731   | 1,973          | 2,396,733   |
| Totals          | 945          | 309,217     | 3,730           | 2,594,353   | 4,675          | 2,903,570   |
| 1912 :—         |              |             |                 |             |                |             |
| Sailing vessels | 392          | 18,586      | 2,331           | 491,473     | 2,723          | 510,059     |
| Steamers        | 550          | 298,321     | 1,459           | 2,215,345   | 2,009          | 2,513,666   |
| Totals          | 942          | 316,907     | 3,790           | 2,706,818   | 4,732          | 3,023,725   |
| 1913 :—         |              |             |                 |             |                |             |
| Sailing vessels | 388          | 17,187      | 2,364           | 481,041     | 2,752          | 498,228     |
| Steamers        | 562          | 301,145     | 1,536           | 2,354,351   | 2,098          | 2,655,496   |
| Totals          | 950          | 318,332     | 3,900           | 2,835,392   | 4,850          | 3,153,724   |

Of the total shipping on January 1, 1913, 2,284 of 298,584 tons; 1912, 2,260 of 312,713 tons; 1911, 2,246 of 297,998 tons; belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors required for manning the ships of the merchant navy was, on January 1, 1913, 77,746; 1912, 75,130; 1911, 73,993. The size of the various ships in 1913 was as follows :—

|                 | Under 100 Tons gross | 100-500 Tons gross | 500-1,000 Tons gross | 1,000-2,000 Tons gross | 2,000 Tons gross and over |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sailing vessels | 2,068                | 494                | 47                   | 61                     | 82                        |
| Steamers        | 241                  | 544                | 255                  | 311                    | 747                       |

Of the sailing vessels 1,394 were totally of iron or steel; of the steamers 2,086 were of iron or steel.

Built in German private yards, 1912, 927 vessels of 480,038 tons gross (including 23 war vessels of 52,062 tons gross). Of these, 176 of 37,348 tons gross (including 2 war vessels of 962 tons gross) were built for foreigners. Built in foreign yards for Germans, 161 trading vessels of 73,490 tons gross.

Shipping of the German Empire, in which each vessel, if it entered several ports on a single voyage, is counted only once :—

|           | With Cargoes |             | In Ballast |             | Total   |             |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|           | Number       | Net tonnage | Number     | Net tonnage | Number  | Net tonnage |
| 1909 :—   |              |             |            |             |         |             |
| Entered . | 98,179       | 26,897,114  | 11,346     | 2,048,657   | 109,525 | 28,445,771  |
| Cleared . | 79,650       | 18,858,281  | 30,586     | 9,825,970   | 110,236 | 28,684,251  |
| 1910 :—   |              |             |            |             |         |             |
| Entered . | 99,743       | 27,570,501  | 12,054     | 2,360,052   | 111,797 | 29,930,553  |
| Cleared . | 80,824       | 20,306,754  | 31,747     | 9,897,002   | 112,571 | 30,203,756  |
| 1911 :—   |              |             |            |             |         |             |
| Entered . | 100,854      | 29,068,055  | 11,837     | 2,468,733   | 112,691 | 31,536,788  |
| Cleared . | 81,291       | 21,101,181  | 32,288     | 10,544,514  | 113,579 | 31,645,695  |

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping compared with national shipping, 1911 :—

| Foreign ships                  | Entered      |             |            |             | Cleared      |             |            |             |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|                                | With Cargoes |             | In Ballast |             | With Cargoes |             | In Ballast |             |
|                                | No.          | Net tonnage | No.        | Net tonnage | No.          | Net tonnage | No.        | Net tonnage |
| Danish .                       | 6,170        | 1,657,581   | 1,150      | 166,374     | 5,151        | 1,301,003   | 2,207      | 540,107     |
| British .                      | 4,830        | 5,469,766   | 228        | 327,507     | 2,764        | 2,522,252   | 2,317      | 3,288,856   |
| Swedish .                      | 5,436        | 1,855,344   | 667        | 148,821     | 3,754        | 1,289,458   | 2,385      | 729,447     |
| Dutch .                        | 3,034        | 638,915     | 590        | 67,226      | 2,763        | 489,260     | 1,055      | 235,182     |
| Norwegian .                    | 2,146        | 1,263,707   | 209        | 103,521     | 1,100        | 566,405     | 1,265      | 800,168     |
| Russian .                      | 308          | 125,474     | 47         | 8,498       | 210          | 71,431      | 143        | 64,235      |
| Total, including other foreign | 22,860       | 119,59,509  | 2,981      | 922,624     | 16,243       | 6,603,655   | 9,915      | 6,352,460   |
| German ships                   | 77,994       | 17,108,546  | 8,856      | 1,516,109   | 65,048       | 14,497,526  | 22,373     | 4,192,054   |

Shipping at the principal ports in 1911 :—

|                           | With Cargoes |             | In Ballast |             | Total  |             |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
|                           | Number       | Net tonnage | Number     | Net tonnage | Number | Net tonnage |
| Hamburg :—                |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Entered .                 | 18,617       | 12,090,148  | 2,118      | 871,107     | 15,735 | 12,961,255  |
| Cleared .                 | 13,466       | 9,286,435   | 4,170      | 3,890,125   | 17,636 | 13,176,560  |
| Bremen :—                 |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Entered .                 | 3,198        | 1,839,212   | 563        | 154,910     | 3,761  | 1,994,122   |
| Cleared .                 | 2,869        | 1,183,846   | 773        | 773,612     | 3,642  | 1,957,458   |
| Stettin :—                |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Entered .                 | 4,814        | 1,778,807   | 113        | 43,299      | 4,927  | 1,822,106   |
| Cleared .                 | 3,550        | 1,051,259   | 1,223      | 781,996     | 4,773  | 1,833,255   |
| Altona :—                 |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Entered .                 | 3,097        | 502,771     | 98         | 14,228      | 3,195  | 516,999     |
| Cleared .                 | 507          | 64,218      | 2,156      | 348,577     | 2,663  | 412,795     |
| Lübeck :—                 |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Entered .                 | 3,047        | 852,366     | 223        | 28,883      | 3,270  | 881,249     |
| Cleared .                 | 2,413        | 483,528     | 867        | 400,246     | 3,270  | 883,674     |
| Neufahrwasser (Danzig) :— |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Entered .                 | 2,822        | 759,912     | 438        | 219,809     | 3,260  | 979,721     |
| Cleared .                 | 2,668        | 731,668     | 589        | 248,499     | 3,252  | 980,167     |
| Rostock :—                |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| (Warnemünde)              |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Entered .                 | 3,072        | 1,262,651   | 127        | 19,140      | 3,199  | 1,281,791   |
| Cleared .                 | 2,815        | 1,201,471   | 379        | 89,893      | 3,194  | 1,291,364   |

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Cuxhaven.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Bremerhaven and Vegesack.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding Travemünde.

## Internal Communications.

### I. RAILWAYS.

The following table gives some details of German railways :—

| Years | Total Length, in English miles | Total Capital £ | Expenditure £ | Receipts £  | Percentage on Capital of Surplus |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1906  | 35,760                         | 759,843,550     | 85,305,050    | 132,054,800 | 6·15                             |
| 1907  | 36,200                         | 789,697,700     | 95,218,600    | 137,904,650 | 5·41                             |
| 1908  | 37,026                         | 821,379,310     | 99,753,320    | 112,350,000 | 4·36                             |
| 1909  | 37,441                         | 851,853,011     | 100,933,477   | 115,950,000 | 4·92                             |
| 1910  | 38,747                         | 875,917,215     | 103,725,098   | 152,524,442 | 5·57                             |
| 1911  | 38,426                         | 900,411,009     | 108,238,122   | 164,330,389 | 6·23                             |

In 1911, 570,740,986 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried, and paid 2,065,221,440 marks; the number of passengers in 1911 was 1,642,903,860, yielding 888,695,983 marks.

In 1911 there were 2,990 miles of tramway, and 6,669 miles 'Kleinbahnen.'

The length of railway line of normal and narrow gauge respectively belonging to each of the State systems, and the length of private line, were as follows on March 31, 1913 :—

| Railway system             | Normal gauge Miles | Narrow gauge Miles | Total Miles |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Prussian-Hessian . . . . . | 24,049             | 148                | 24,197      |
| Bavarian . . . . .         | 4,981              | 71                 | 5,052       |
| Saxony . . . . .           | 1,744              | 314                | 2,058       |
| Württemberg . . . . .      | 1,239              | 62                 | 1,301       |
| Baden . . . . .            | 1,087              | 17                 | 1,104       |
| Mecklenburg . . . . .      | 678                | —                  | 678         |
| Oldenburg . . . . .        | 404                | —                  | 404         |
| Royal Military . . . . .   | 44                 | —                  | 44          |
| Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .  | 1,253              | 48                 | 1,301       |
| Total . . . . .            | 35,479             | 660                | 36,139      |
| Private . . . . .          | 2,217              | 709                | 2,926       |
| Grand Total . . . . .      | 37,696             | 1,369              | 39,065      |

### II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The latest available statistics are for 1904. They will be found in the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1913, p. 885.

### III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services are retained in the hands of their respective Governments. All parts of the Empire except Bavaria and

Württemberg are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*).  
Statistics for 1912 :—

| —                        | Employees | No. of Post Offices | No. of Boxes | No. of Telegraph Offices |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Reichspostgebiet . . . . | 215,965   | 34,690              | 132,877      | 37,369                   |
| Bavaria . . . . .        | 16,688    | 5,308               | 19,644       | 8,538                    |
| Württemberg . . . . .    | 6,515     | 1,194               | 5,770        | 2,260                    |
| Total in Empire . . . .  | 239,168   | 41,192              | 158,291      | 48,167                   |

Amount of business transacted in 1912 :—

| —                                 | Reichspostgebiet | Bavaria     | Württemberg | Empire         |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Letters . . . . .                 | 3,002,673,010    | 299,276,620 | 103,422,770 | 3,405,372,400  |
| Post Cards . . . . .              | 1,818,021,360    | 164,343,610 | 61,827,640  | 2,045,192,610  |
| Printed matter . . . . .          | 1,669,652,220    | 170,598,800 | 66,706,110  | 1,906,957,130  |
| Business papers . . . . .         | 25,557,610       | 1,451,620   | 541,720     | 27,550,950     |
| Samples . . . . .                 | 97,718,050       | 11,043,980  | 2,873,300   | 111,635,330    |
| Journals . . . . .                | 1,909,490,030    | 261,687,900 | 102,945,020 | 2,864,123,030  |
| Total, including other despatches | 8,603,718,790    | 935,370,810 | 350,637,070 | 10,149,726,670 |
| Money sent (£ sterling) . . . .   | 2,414,246,895    | 238,322,465 | 101,454,755 | 2,754,023,615  |

<sup>1</sup> The use of post cards for inland correspondence in Germany is almost double that of any other country.

Finances of the postal and telegraphic and telephonic services in 1912 (in marks) :—

| —                     | Reichspostgebiet | Bavaria    | Württemberg | Empire      |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Receipts . . . . .    | 792,897,515      | 77,904,890 | 30,861,320  | 901,136,725 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 699,247,289      | 61,994,038 | 21,788,139  | 783,024,466 |
| Surplus . . . . .     | 93,623,226       | 15,910,852 | 8,578,181   | 118,112,259 |

\*The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1912 :—

| —                          | Telegraph Lines, kilometres | Telegraph Wires, kilometres | Inland Telegrams | Foreign Telegrams |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Reichspostgebiet . . . . . | 191,679                     | 612,889                     | 36,720,960       | 16,102,980        |
| Bavaria . . . . .          | 29,186                      | 91,433                      | 2,764,420        | 1,184,610         |
| Württemberg . . . . .      | 11,225                      | 19,217                      | 840,490          | 459,610           |
| Total in Empire . . . . .  | 232,090                     | 723,539                     | 40,325,870       | 17,747,200        |

In 1912 the urban telephone systems had 124,039 kilometres of line and 5,456,303 kilometres of wire; conversations, 1,903,879,770. The 9,691 interurban systems had 1,267,984 kilometres of wire; conversations, 422,803,650.

### Money and Credit.

Money (in thousands of marks) coined since the foundation of the present Empire :—

| Year beginning 1 April      | Gold        | Silver      | Nickel    | Copper   | Total       |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1908                        | 68,243·7    | 58,369·7    | 5,418·9   | 741·0    | 132,817·2   |
| 1909                        | 159,634·5   | 49,021·6    | 2,938·1   | 784·9    | 211,794·2   |
| 1910                        | 166,430·1   | 43,435·5    | 4,107·6   | 200·0    | 214,473·3   |
| 1911                        | 136,346·1   | 40,910·2    | 6,524·3   | 1,142·2  | 184,922·8   |
| 1912                        | 124,293·2   | 31,053·6    | 6,213·9   | 1,275·4  | 162,836·1   |
| Total (1871-March 31, 1913) | 5,131,498·7 | 1,111,940·4 | 109,853·2 | 23,618·9 | 6,376,911·2 |
| Withdrawn                   | 156,332·4   | 1,270·6     | 4,123·8   | 55·9     | 161,782·7   |
| Remaining.                  | 4,975,166·3 | 1,110,669·8 | 105,729·4 | 23,563·0 | 6,215,128·5 |

Average financial condition of the note issuing banks (thousands of marks) :—

| Year | Bks. | LIABILITIES |              |                      |                                   | ASSETS         |                              |           |                              |
|------|------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
|      |      | Capital     | Reserve Fund | Notes in Circulation | Total including other Liabilities | Coin & Bullion | Notes of State & other Banks | Bills     | Total including other Assets |
| 1908 | 5    | 235,500     | 79,540       | 1,664,860            | 2,766,147                         | 1,083,163      | 108,163                      | 1,091,588 | 2,766,147                    |
| 1909 | 5    | 235,500     | 79,742       | 1,721,215            | 2,892,193                         | 1,111,671      | 107,995                      | 1,057,739 | 2,892,193                    |
| 1910 | 5    | 235,500     | 79,779       | 1,751,110            | 2,848,565                         | 1,121,531      | 107,851                      | 1,135,918 | 2,848,565                    |
| 1911 | 5    | 235,500     | 79,831       | 1,808,780            | 2,906,142                         | 1,193,900      | 100,384                      | 1,223,952 | 2,906,142                    |
| 1912 | 5    | 235,500     | 81,646       | 1,933,603            | 3,106,580                         | 1,270,042      | 88,996                       | 1,396,614 | 3,106,580                    |

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5 and 10 marks (not legal tender) in circulation end of March 1912, 120,000,000 marks.

The condition of the Imperial Bank of Germany on February 23, 1914, is shown as follows :—

| —                             | £          | —                         | £          |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Gold coin and bullion . . . . | 66,866,050 | Investments . . . . .     | 12,874,450 |
| Silver . . . . .              | 16,525,450 | Other securities . . . .  | 9,971,700  |
| Treasury notes . . . . .      | 3,811,800  | Notes in circulation . .  | 86,734,950 |
| Notes of other banks . . . .  | 1,592,450  | Deposits . . . . .        | 51,833,100 |
| Bills discounted . . . . .    | 40,019,200 | Other liabilities . . . . | 3,521,100  |
| Advances . . . . .            | 2,930,450  |                           |            |

The note circulation was 29,560,800*l.* below the tax free maximum against 6,773 050*l.* below the tax free maximum at same date 1913.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig* is of the value of 11½d., or 20·43 marks to the pound sterling. Gold coins are 20, and 10-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, and *krone*. The 20-mark piece weighs 7·96495 grammes '900 fine, and consequently contains 7·16846 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5-, 2-, and 1-mark pieces and half-mark pieces. The mark weighs 5·5 grammes '900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver. Nickel coins are 25, 10, and 5-pfennig pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks. The metrical system of weights and measures is in force.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—His Serene Highness Prince Lichnowsky, G.C.V.O.; accredited 1912.

*Councillor of Embassy*.—Herr Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, C.V.O.

*Councillor of Legation*.—Baron von Herman.

*Second Secretary*.—Herr C. von Schubert.

*Third Secretary*.—Herr Leopold von Hoesch.

*Naval Attaché*.—Commander Erich von Müller, M.V.O.

*Military Attaché*.—Major M. Renner.

*Attaches*.—Herr Baron von Friesen; Lieutenant Wilhelm Graf von Bentinck und Waldeck-Limpurg; Baron Albert von Goldschmidt-Rothschild; Lieutenant His Serene Highness Prince Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda; and Lieutenant Count Wolfgang von Seherr-Thoss.

*Chancellor*.—Geheimer Hofrat Conrad Lentze.

*Consul-General in London*.—Geh. Legationsrat Johannes.

*Consul in London*.—Herr Legationsrat Hagen

Germany has also Consular representatives at the following places:—Aberdeen, Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Peterhead, Plymouth, Southampton, Sunderland.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

*Ambassador*.—Right Hon. Sir William E. Goschen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., appointed November 1, 1908.

*Councillor*.—Sir H. G. M., Rumbold, M.V.O.

*Secretaries*.—Hugh Gurney, M.V.O., W. F. A. Rattigan, and H. T. Beresford-Hope.

*Military Attaché*.—Lt.-Col. Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain W. Henderson, R.N.

*Attaches*.—G. J. V. Thomas and G. W. Rendel.

*Honorary Attaches*.—J. Monck and G. Goschen.

*Consul-General in Berlin*.—H. Boyle (1909).

There are also British Consular representatives at the following places:—Cologne, Danzig, Düsseldorf (C.G.), Frankfurt-on-Main (C.G.), Hamburg (C.G.), Stettin, Mannheim, Bremen, Kiel, Breslau, Harburg, Wismar, Husum, Swinemünde, Königsberg, Memel, Cuxhaven, Emden, Flensburg, Hanover, &c.

### Books of Reference concerning the German Empire.

(See also under Prussia, Bavaria, &c.)

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## Colonies and Dependencies.

The following is a list of the various Colonies and regions under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates (1913) given being necessarily vague:—

| —                                               | Date of Acquisition | Method of Government | Estimated Area Sq. Miles | White Population | Estimated Native Population |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>In Africa:—</i>                              |                     |                      |                          |                  |                             |
| Togo . . . . .                                  | 1884                | Imperial Governor    | 33,700                   | 368              | 1,031,978                   |
| Kamerun <sup>1</sup> . . . . .                  | 1884                | Ditto                | 191,130                  | 1,871            | 2,648,720                   |
| German South-West Africa <sup>2</sup> . . . . . | 1884-90             | Ditto                | 322,450                  | 14,830           | 79,556                      |
| German East Africa . . . . .                    | 1885-90             | Ditto                | 384,180                  | 25,336           | 7,645,770                   |
| Total African Possessions . . . . .             | 1884-90             |                      | 931,460                  | 22,405           | 11,406,024                  |
| <i>In Asia:—</i>                                |                     |                      |                          |                  |                             |
| Kiauchau . . . . .                              | 1897                | Ditto                | 200 <sup>2</sup>         | —                | 168,900                     |
| <i>In the Pacific:—</i>                         |                     |                      |                          |                  |                             |
| German New Guinea:—                             |                     |                      |                          |                  |                             |
| Kaiser Wilhelm's Land . . . . .                 | 1885-86             | Ditto                | 70,000                   | 1,427            | 600,000                     |
| Bismarck Archipelago . . . . .                  | 1885                |                      | 20,000                   |                  |                             |
| Caroline Islands. . . . .                       | 1899                |                      |                          |                  |                             |
| Palau or Pelew Islands . . . . .                | 1899                |                      | 560                      |                  |                             |
| Marianne Islands . . . . .                      | 1899                |                      | 250                      |                  |                             |
| Solomon Islands. . . . .                        | 1886                | Ditto                | 4,200                    | 557              | 34,579                      |
| Marshall Islands, etc. . . . .                  | 1886                |                      | 150                      |                  |                             |
| Samoan Islands:—                                |                     |                      |                          |                  |                             |
| Savaii . . . . .                                | 1899                | Ditto                | 660                      |                  |                             |
| Upolu . . . . .                                 | 1899                |                      | 340                      |                  |                             |
| Total Pacific Possessions . . . . .             | 1884-99             |                      | 96,160                   | 1,984            | 634,579                     |
| Total Foreign Dependencies . . . . .            | 1884-99             |                      | 1,027,826                | 24,389           | 12,041,603                  |

<sup>1</sup> Not including the 107,270 square miles with a population of 1,000,000 conceded (1911) by France, but including the 6,450 square miles conceded by Germany to France.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of the Bay with an area of about 200 square miles.

Imports from the German colonies into Germany 1912, 2,645,000L.; exports from Germany to the colonies, 2,865,000L. Imports into Great Britain from German colonies, 1912, 590,899L., British domestic exports to the German colonies, 695,421L.

## Togo.

Togo, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east; area 33,700 square miles; coloured population 1,000,000; European population, 1913, 368, of whom 320 were German. Coast line about 32 miles, but inland

the territory, between the rivers Volta and Monu, widens to three or four times that breadth. Togo is under an Imperial governor, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of 7 unofficial members. Lome, the chief port, and capital; Anecho (now closed to maritime trade), Porto Seguro, and Bagida are on the coast. The government stations are Misahöhe with Kpandou, Kete-Kratchi with Bismarckburg, Sansanne-Mangu, Sokodé-Bassari, Atakpame, Tendi. Togo station is on Lake Togo. The military force is small.

There are (1913) two Government schools with 312 pupils, some being trained as clerks and interpreters and learning handicrafts. Missionary societies have 368 schools with 14,653 native children. In the courts of justice in the year 1913 46 Europeans and 6,503 natives were sentenced. The climate at the coast is unhealthy for Europeans.

Inland the country is hilly with streams and watercourses. There are long stretches of forest, and brushwood, and dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes; oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, and gum, carried on by a few factories on the coast. There are now considerable plantations of palms, coffee, cocoa, kola, kikkia, and manihot. In 1912 550,896 kilos of cotton and 282,982 kg. of cocoa were exported; tobacco is being tried, as also rubber, fibrous, and other plants. In the Sokode and Mangu districts are about 65,000 head of cattle; sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs are found, but nowhere in large numbers; in some districts horses of small size are bred. Native industries are weaving, pottery, smith-work, straw-plaiting, wood-cutting. There is no mining by Europeans, but the natives in the Sokode district extract iron. Revenue estimated for 1913 at 3,380,000 marks; expenditure, the same amount.

Imports and exports for 4 years:—

| Years | Imports | Exports | Years | Imports | Exports |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
|       | £       | £       |       | £       | £       |
| 1910  | 573,306 | 861,106 | 1912  | 571,391 | 497,945 |
| 1911  | 481,001 | 465,677 | 1913  | 581,550 | 456,850 |

The principal imports in 1912 were machinery, 4,897*l.*; rice, 6,989*l.*; sugar, 7,137*l.* Principal exports were cocoa, 12,151*l.*; palm kernels, 168,978*l.*; palm oil, 70,842*l.*; cotton, 25,744*l.*; rubber, 48,786*l.*

In 1912, 258 vessels of 571,832 tons (414,721 German) entered the ports. There are good roads, connecting Lome with Misahöhe and with Atakpame, and other roads are in construction. In April, 1913, total length of roads fit for motor traffic, 755 miles. A railway connects Lome with Anecho (Little Popo) and Palime, 128 miles. Cost of service, 1912: 469,407 marks; the receipts, 847,672 marks. Total length of line (1913), 200 miles. There are 13 post and telegraph stations and 4 sub-stations, connected by telegraph and telephone with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and with Europe.

Governor.—Duke Adolphus Frederick, of Mecklenburg.

British Consul-General.—C. Braithwaite Wallis.

### Kamerun.

The Kamerun Protectorate, lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extends from the coast north-eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad; area 191,130 square miles; population 2,540,000. Bantu negroes near the coast, Sudan negroes inland. In 1913 there were 1,871 whites, of whom 1,643 were German. The protectorate is under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The seat of Government is at Buëa. Duala (pop. 22,000), Victoria, Kribi, Rio del Rey and Campo are important trading stations, and Aquatown and Belltown are the principal native settlements. Military force, 199 Germans and 1,550 natives; police force, 40 Germans and 1,255 coloured men.

Four Government schools at Duala, Victoria, Jaunde, and Garua, have about 868 pupils. Four missionary societies have schools with 24,270 pupils. In 1913, 72 Europeans and 11,229 natives were convicted in the criminal courts.

The soil in the coast region is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cocoa occupy 10,654 hectares; coffee, 10 hectares; rubber of various sorts, 7,178 hectares; kola, 54 hectares. There are 345,824 oil palms. In Victoria, the experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and many other products; an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. The colony is rich in hardwood; ebony is abundant. Cattle-rearing is carried on with success in the hinterland. Gold and iron have been found.

Revenue (mainly from import duties) and expenditure for 1913, 15,340,000 marks, including 6,360,000 marks of subvention.

Imports over sea, 1911, 1,395,513*l.*; 1912, 1,629,895*l.*; exports, 1911, 1,011,542*l.*; 1912, 1,102,803*l.* Chief exports: palm kernels, rubber, palm oil, ivory, cocoa. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, and colonial produce. In 1912 there entered at the 5 ports 604 trading vessels of 1,733,080 tons.

Roads are being constructed between the coast towns and from the coast inland. The total length of railway line (1913) is 149 miles. The Manenguba railway is constructed to the length of 160 kms. The receipts were (1912), 633,558 marks. A line from Duala to Edea and Widimenge is in construction, and other lines near the south-west coast are projected. The telegraph system is being rapidly extended. Kamerun is connected by cable with Bonny in Southern Nigeria. A new direct cable to Germany was opened in 1913.

Governor.—Herr Ebermeier.

British Consular-Agent at Duala.—E. C. Holder.

### German South-West Africa.

This Protectorate includes the region lying between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, and extending eastward to the British sphere, exclusive of Walvisch Bay, which belongs to Cape Colony. Area 322,450 square miles; population, 79,556, belonging to the Hottentot and Bushman, the Bantu and the Damara races. European population, 1913, 14,816 (12,292 German); the military force (inclusive of police) 2,992 men. In 1913 the 17 Government schools had 775 pupils, and the Mission schools had about 3,000. In 1913, 494 Europeans and 3,294 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. There have been extensive boring operations for water, in many cases successful. The coast lands are held by the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part

of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. The seat of administration is at Windhoek, some of the other stations being Gobabis, Swakopmund, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon. The natural harbours are Sandwich Harbour, which is being gradually sanded up, and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. A new harbour has been constructed at Swakopmund.

For farm purposes, crown lands and native lands have been disposed of to the extent of several millions of acres. There is, however, little agriculture, but market-gardening is common. Cotton cultivation has begun in the Outjo district; viticulture, silk culture, and tobacco-growing are being tried. The government has experimental stations for agriculture, gardening, and forestry. The chief industry is pastoral. In 1912, the live stock consisted of 171,784 cattle, 486,074 sheep, 20,431 angora goats, 448,279 other goats, 13,340 horses, 11,894 mules and asses, 7,195 swine, 789 camels. Large herds and flocks of cattle and sheep belong to natives. In 1913 the Government established an agricultural bank, with an initial capital of 10,000,000 marks (491,700*l.*).

Copper has been found at Otavi and Otjizongati; at Tsumeb, in the Otavi region, copper mining is carried on; 27,500 tons of copper ore were exported in 1912. Diamonds have been found near Lüderitz Bay, and in 1912 766,465 carats were produced, valued at 968,423*l.* Gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantity of working, and marble, asbestos, graphite, and other minerals have been observed.

The revenue and expenditure for 1914 were put at 54,140,000 marks, 48,260,000 marks being Imperial contribution.

The total imports (including government imports) and exports for 4 years were:—

| Year | Imports   | Exports   | Year              | Imports   | Exports   |
|------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
|      | £         | £         |                   | £         | £         |
| 1910 | 2,217,219 | 1,734,568 | 1912              | 1,624,944 | 1,952,667 |
| 1911 | 2,265,097 | 1,488,662 | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 909,770   | 1,422,844 |

<sup>1</sup> First 6 months.

In 1912 the imports comprised cereals and flour, 4,479,044 marks; tobacco, 973,000 marks; beer 1,410,915 marks; timber, 1,028,000 marks; meat, 1,105,000 marks; textiles, 4,843,000 marks; iron and iron-work, 10,713,000 marks. The chief exports were animal products, guano, and copper ore; the last named to the value of 5,697,000 marks. German imports, 1912, 15,341,000 marks; exports to Germany, 5,623,000 marks. In 1912, 430 vessels of 1,417,230 tons entered at the ports of the colony.

There is a railway of 237 miles (gauge about 23½ in.) from Swakopmund to Windhoek, from Swakopmund to Tsumeb (359 miles), from Otavi to Grootfontein. The Lüderitz Bay-Keetmanshoop railway was completed in July, 1908. Total length open, 1,304 miles (1913). The State has bought the Otavi and Otavi-Grootfontein railways, the latter from the South-West Africa Company, and leases the line to the company for 30 years, reserving the right to terminate the lease in 20 years. The mining rights in the lands transferred to the State are to be a monopoly of the company. A telegraph line connects Swakopmund, Karibib, Okahandja and Windhoek, and a telephone system works in connection with this line. The colony has

1,599,436 miles of telegraph line and 415 miles of telephone line. The Protectorate communicates with European countries by means of the Cape and Mossamedes cable which touches at Swakopmund.

Governor.—Dr. Seitz.

British Consul.—E. H. W. Muller.

### German East Africa.

The German sphere, East Africa, has a coast line of about 620 miles; estimated area, 384,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast line extends from the mouth of the Umba to Cape Delgado, or (more accurately) to 10° 40' S. lat. The German Empire is represented in the Protectorate by an Imperial governor, whose seat is at Dar-es-Salaam. He is assisted in his deliberations by a council, which meets twice yearly, and has advisory powers only. The members of this council, 18 in number, are composed of 3 official and 15 unofficial members, elected in three districts—Dar-es-Salaam and hinterland, Tanga and hinterland, and the rest of the colony; 15 officials are also present in an advisory capacity, but they have no vote. Only subjects of the German Empire have the right to vote for the election of the unofficial members of the council.

The Protectorate is divided into 24 administrative centres, of which 19 are under the control of district officers (*Bezirksamtänner*). In Mahenge and Iringa the civil administration is still in the hands of the local commander of the Protectorate troops, and in the districts of Bukoba, Urundi and Ruanda there are residents.

The native population, consisting mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, was, according to official returns on January 1, 1913, 7,659,898. The coloured population (other than native) was 14,898. The total white population was 5,336, as against 4,866 in 1912. Of these 5,336, 4,107 were of German nationality, 90 were British, and 321 were British colonial subjects. The majority of these are Boers. The German population shows an increase of 528, and the British a decrease of 38 as against the previous year.

Justice is administered in the Chief Judicial Court and in District and Native Courts. In the year 1913, 353 Europeans and 18,868 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. Of the natives, 34 were sentenced to death. The military and police force consists of about 261 Germans and 2,472 natives.

Education is not compulsory. In 1913 there were 109 Government schools, including 4 for handicrafts, with 18 European and 159 native teachers and 6,177 pupils. Five Protestant and three Catholic missionary societies have schools with 108,551 pupils.

Near the coast forests of mangrove, coco-palm, baobab, taamrind, &c.; in the higher regions the acacia, cotton-tree, sycamore, banyan, and other trees. Government forests, 260,827 hectares. Near the coast there are German plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), vanilla, tobacco, caoutchouc, cacao, sugar, tea, cotton, cardamom, cinchona. Fibre plants are successfully cultivated. There are several Government experimental stations for tropical culture and cattle-rearing. In 1912 there were 43,617 cattle, 41,647 sheep and goats in the possession of Europeans, and 3,950,250 cattle and 6,398,300 sheep and goats in the possession of natives. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga, but few of these are accessible



to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. Wide, well-kept roads (on some of which rest-houses and stores are provided) run all through the colony. The Usambara railway from Tanga to Muhesa (218 miles) is open for traffic. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Ujiji was completed in February, 1914. Total length of line 743 miles. There are also Government coasting, river, and lake steamers. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, many inland centres, and, at Ujiji, with the African trans-continental line, 47 post offices and 29 telegraph stations.

The revenue and expenditure for the year 1913 were put at 54,760,000 marks (including Imperial contribution of 40,980,600 marks).

Imports and exports for 4 years:—

| Year | Imports   | Exports | Year | Imports   | Exports   |
|------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|-----------|
|      | £         | £       |      | £         | £         |
| 1909 | 1,615,625 | 624,487 | 1911 | 2,184,158 | 1,068,037 |
| 1910 | 1,840,158 | 990,337 | 1912 | 2,394,716 | 1,495,515 |

Chief exports: rubber, copra, ivory, coffee, vegetable fibre (sisal), insect wax. Chief imports: cottons, rice, articles for consumption, hardware and iron. The trade is chiefly with Zanzibar and Germany. In 1912, 1,034 vessels of 1,913,743 tons entered the various ports.

Governor.—Dr. Schnee (July, 1912).

British Consul-General.—E. A. W. Clarke, 1909 (residing at Zanzibar).

British Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam.—N. King.

### Kiau-Chau.

Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of the Chinese province of Shan-tung, was seized by Germany in November, 1897; the town, harbour, and district were by treaty transferred to Germany on a 99 years' lease, March 6, 1898; and the district was declared a Protectorate of the German Empire, April 27, 1898. The administration is entrusted to the navy department, and a naval officer is governor.

Area, about 200 square miles, exclusive of the bay (about 200 square miles). There are 33 townships, and a population of about 192,000; white population with the garrison, 1913, 4,470 (Germans, 3,806). Surrounding the district and bay is a neutral zone, whose outer limit is 30 miles from highwater mark on the coast of the bay, its area being about 2,500 square miles, and population about 1,200,000. There are 50 German Schools for Chinese, mostly taught by missionaries. At Tsing-Tau there is a school for European children with 140 and a higher-class school with 145 pupils. For the year 1914 the sum required for administrative expenses was 16,787,625 marks (Imperial subvention, 9,560,000 marks). The garrison (3,125 men) consists of German marines, with a small force of Chinese soldiers. There are judicial officers for European residents, with an appeal to the German consular court at Shanghai; Chinese residents are subject to this jurisdiction only in specified cases. In the year 1911, 225 Europeans and 108 natives were convicted in the criminal courts.

The products are fruits, beans, ground-nuts, sweet potatoes, &c., and silk culture, coal mining, briquette-making, brewing, soap-making are carried on, and there is a prosperous silk factory. Over 1,000 Chinese are employed on the floating dock. At Kiau-Chau in 1911 the imports amounted to

114,938,000 marks and the exports to 80,295,000 marks. The chief imports were raw cotton, cotton goods, and cotton yarn, metals, paper, sugar, and matches. The chief exports were straw braid, silk, ground nut and bean oil, and Shantung pongees. In 1911, 614 vessels of 1,070,000 tons entered at Kiau-Chau. A railway, Tsing-Tau to Poshan is 272 miles long.

### In the Pacific.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*.—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles, and a population of 531,000 natives; white population (1913) 283 (Germans, 264). There is a chief judicial court in Rabaul and district courts there and in Friedrich Wilhelmshafen. In the year 1913, 46 Europeans and 886 natives were convicted in the criminal courts. Three Protestant and two Catholic missionary societies are at work with schools in the territory and in the other German Pacific Islands, attendance about 22,524. The development of the Protectorate has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, but the administration was transferred to the Imperial Government on April 1, 1899. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods abound. Cultivated area 20,520 hectares, chiefly under coco-palms, and caoutchouc. The natives barter copra, mother-of-pearl, and trepang. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the islands. Gold has recently been found in the Bismarck Mountains. Imports of the whole colony except Samoa (1912) 5,871,849 marks; exports, 5,163,686 marks (mostly copra). In 1912, 980 merchant vessels of 848,182 tons visited the port of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and the Islands. The chief harbours are Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herbertshöhe, Simpsonhafen, Nusa, Matupi, Kawieng, Namatanai, Kieta. The seat of Government is Rabaul. Estimated revenue and expenditure (for all the lands with the exception of the Samoan Islands), 1913, 3,410,000 marks, including 1,650,000 marks of Imperial subvention.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago*.—In November, 1884, a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, then renamed the Bismarck Archipelago. The chief islands are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and Neu Hannover, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. Native population (1913) about 188,000; coloured non-native population was 396 (mostly Chinese). White population (1913) 685 (482 German). Wesleyan and Catholic missions are at work. The chief products are copra, cotton, coffee, and rubber.

3. *Solomon Islands*.—Germany owns part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville and Buka, but Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville were transferred to Great Britain November 14, 1899. Missionary societies are at work; their schools have about 120 pupils. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell are the chief commercial products. The German islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *The Caroline, Pelew (or Palau), and Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands*.—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands), ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of 840,000*l*. For administrative purposes the islands are divided into two

groups: the Eastern Carolines, with Ponapé as the seat of Government; the Western Carolines, the Pelew Islands, and the Marianne Islands, with Yap as administrative centre. They all form part of the German New Guinea Protectorate. White population (1913): 264 (Germans 154). The native population (1913) was 55,000. Imports into East and West Carolines and the Pelew and Marianne Islands (1911), 2,716,000 marks; exports, 7,917,000 marks (mostly copra and phosphate).

The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponapé having about 2,000 inhabitants, Yap 7,155, and Kusai 400. The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese. The chief export is copra. The Pelew (Palau) Islands, to the west of the Carolines, have 3,101 inhabitants; they are about 26 in number, mostly coral, many of them uninhabited; the largest is Babelthnap, which contains the bulk of the population. The German Marianne Islands, to the north of Pelew, have 2,646 inhabitants; their northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

5. *Marshall Islands*.—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands (several uninhabited), known respectively as Ratak (with thirteen islands) and Ralik (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1885. European population in 1913, 179 (91 German). Other population, estimated, 15,000. The administration was taken over from the Jaluit Company by the German Colonial authorities on April 1, 1906. Since then the Marshall Islands have formed a district (Bezirk) under the New-Guinea government. The chief island and seat of the German Imperial Commissioner is Jaluit; most populous island Majeru, 2,600 inhabitants. Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco-palm (1,275 hectares). The chief export is phosphate.

6. *Samoan Islands*.—Among German dependencies are included Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigator Islands. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii and Upolu, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands. Under the German Imperial Governor there is a native High Chief with a native council, the several districts being administered by chiefs. Justice is administered by native as well as European judges and magistrates.

Savaii has an area of about 660 square miles, Upolu 340 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile and populous, are included in the German dependency. The port of Apia is in Upolu. There is a Government Council containing 8 unofficial members (3 of whom are British) chosen by the Governor from among the settlers. In Apia there is a central and also a district Court. 28 Europeans and 1,054 natives were convicted in these Courts (1913). The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, nominally Christian (Protestant, Catholic, and Mormon), but native superstitions are prevalent. Population 1912, 35,000, distributed as follows:—Upolu, Manono and Apolima, 20,662; Savaii, 12,816. There were in 1913 544 white inhabitants (329 German, 132 British); also 1,354 Chinese and 1,003 non-native inhabitants of mixed race. There are 2 German Government schools with 784 pupils, and mission schools with over 8,000 pupils. There are 60 miles of good roads. The revenue and expenditure for 1913 were estimated at 1,130,000 marks. Trade is in the hands of German, British and

American firms. Except in the 'Plantation District' Europeans may not lease land from natives, and cannot buy land from natives except formerly leased. The Governor's consent is required for sale or lease of land in the 'Plantation District,' about 7 sq. miles, and the purchase or lease of other lands must be with the Government. Natives cannot contract debts with Europeans. The staple product is copra. Rubber trees are being planted. Imports (1912): 251,263*l.*; exports, 252,224*l.* The imports are chiefly haberdashery, kerosene, provisions, &c., mainly from Australia and New Zealand. The chief exports are copra and cocoa beans. In 1912, 65 vessels of 74,430 tons (exclusive of coasters and ships of war) entered at the port of Apia (of these 53 with a tonnage of 72,442 were British), and 62 vessels with a tonnage of 73,999 cleared (53 of these with a tonnage of 72,442 were British). Regular steam communication with New Zealand. Wireless stations have been erected at Apia, in Samoa, and Nauru (or Pleasant Island, one of the Marshall Islands), respectively. Two other stations are planned—at Rabaul in New Guinea, and on Yap, one of the Caroline Islands.

The currency is in marks but English and American gold and silver coin are legal tender: 1*l.* = 20·42 marks; 5 U.S. dollars = 20·95 marks.

*Governor of Samoa*.—Dr. E. Schultz.

*British Acting Vice-consul at Apia*.—T. Trood.

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## STATES OF GERMANY.

Statistics of area, population, births, deaths, marriages, emigration, primary schools, universities, and railways are given collectively for all the German States under the head of *German Empire*.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

**Constitution.**—The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, July 4, 1879, and May 31, 1911. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874. By the law of May 31, 1911, a Constitution was granted to Alsace-Lorraine, by which it received 3 votes in the Federal Council. The Emperor exercises sovereign powers in the country, and at the head of the Government is a Governor (*Statthalter*), appointed and recalled by the Emperor, who lives at Strassburg. Local laws are made by the Emperor with the consent of the Diet, which consists of two Chambers. The First Chamber is made up of five representatives of the religious communities (2 Catholic, 2 Protestants, 1 Jew), the President of the Supreme Court at Colmar; a representative of the University of Strassburg, four representatives of the larger cities—Strassburg, Metz, Colmar and Mülhausen, a representative of the Chamber of Commerce in each of these towns, six representatives of the Agricultural Councils; two representatives elected by the Chamber of Craftsmen of Strassburg, and a number of members nominated by the Emperor—this number not to be greater than the rest of the members, and at present amounts to 18, all of whom hold office for 5 years. The Second Chamber, consisting of 80 members, is elected on general direct suffrage, by secret ballot, for a period of 5 years.

State of the parties in the Second Chamber (elected 1911): 26 Centre Party (Catholic); 13 Lorrainers; 10 Liberal Democrats; 11 Social Democrats.

*Statthalter.*—Herr von Dallwitz, appointed May 1, 1914.

**Area and Population.**—The Reichsland has an area of 14,522 square kilometers or 5,605 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts.

| Districts   | Area, English square miles | Population |           | Pop. per sq. mile. 1910 |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|
|             |                            | 1910       | 1905      |                         |
| Oberelsass  | 1,354                      | 517,865    | 512,079   | 308.6                   |
| Unterelsass | 1,848                      | 700,938    | 686,695   | 379.2                   |
| Lothringen  | 2,403                      | 655,211    | 615,790   | 272.6                   |
| Total       | 5,605                      | 1,874,014  | 1,814,564 | 334.3                   |

In 1910 the population speaking German numbered 1,634,260, French 204,262. The number of foreign subjects was 76,386. The garrison (1910) consisted of 82,276 men. In 1910, 53·2 per cent. resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 46·8 per cent. in rural communes. Chief towns, Strassburg (178,891 inhabitants in 1910), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Mülhausen (95,041), in Oberelsass; and Metz (68,598), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1912, 13,133; births, 47,114; deaths, 30,330; surplus of births, 16,784. Of the births, 1,365 (2·90 per cent.) were still-born, and 3,546 (7·5 per cent.) were illegitimate.

**Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.**—In 1910, there were 1,428,343 Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, 3,863 other Christians, 30,483 Jews.

There is a university (at Strassburg, see *German Empire*), and in 1912 18 Gymnasias, 3 Progymnasias, 6 higher Realschulen, 11 Realschulen (4 united with gymnasia), 1 agricultural school, 1 technical school, 7 seminaries, 5 preparatory schools for teachers, 68 higher girls' schools, 2,850 elementary schools, 68 private elementary schools, 504 infant schools, 52 intermediate schools, 5 institutions for the deaf and dumb, 2 for the blind, 2 for idiots.

There is an Oberlandesgericht (Supreme Court) at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1910, 13,099 persons were convicted of crime.

**Finance.**—Budget estimate for year ending March 31, 1914, 3,842,386*l.*, expenditure ordinary, 3,668,046*l.*; extraordinary, 174,320*l.*, total, 3,842,366*l.* More than half the revenue from customs and indirect taxes, one of the largest branches of expenditure, is for public instruction. Debt of 3 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 1,311,777 marks (65,588*l.*), equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 43,726,000 marks (2,186,300*l.*).

**Production and Industry.**—Area under principal crops and yield in 1912 (1 hectare = 2·47 acres; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.):—

| Crops    | Acres   | Metric Tons | Crops      | Acres   | Metric Tons |
|----------|---------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| Wheat .  | 342,695 | 229,832     | Potatoes . | 233,165 | 1,261,643   |
| Rye .    | 138,890 | 87,022      | Oats .     | 289,660 | 162,167     |
| Barley . | 121,762 | 101,387     | Hay .      | 475,223 | 1,036,848   |

Vineyards, 1912, 27,908 hectares, yield, 8,122,752 gallons of wine; tobacco, 1911, 1,675·22 hectares, yield, 3,399 tons of dried tobacco; hops, 1912, 4,055 hectares, yield, 4,903 metric tons.

The cotton manufacture is the most important in Germany; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. Mineral products, 1912, 20,083,238 metric tons of iron ore valued at 2,696,584*l.*; coal, 3,538,722 tons (1,944,458*l.*); salt, 72,541 tons (75,911*l.*), besides gypsum and limestone.

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## ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

The reigning Duke is **Friedrich**, born August 19, 1856, son of the late Duke Friedrich of Anhalt and of Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg. Succeeded at the death of his father, January 24, 1904; married, July 2, 1889, to Princess *Marie* of Baden.

**Brothers and Sisters of the Duke.**—I. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857; married, April 17, 1877, to the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. II. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861; married, February 6, 1895, to Princess *Louise* of Saxe-Altenburg; offspring, Princess *Marie*, born June 19, 1898; Prince *Joachim Ernst*, born January 11, 1901; Prince *Eugen*, born April 17, 1903. III. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864; married, July 6, 1891, to Princess *Louise* of Schleswig-Holstein; the marriage was dissolved December 13, 1900. IV. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1863; married, January 25, 1897, to the Prince Sizzo of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in the State and in Prussia embracing an area of nearly 250 square miles.

The legislative power is vested in a Diet of 36 members, two appointed by the Duke, eight representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts, the representatives being chosen for 6 years by indirect vote. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Population, 1910, 331,128. The capital, Dessau, 56,605 inhabitants; Bernburg, 33,724; Cöthen, 23,416; Zerbst, 19,210; Rosslau, 11,354. Population mostly Protestant (1910), 12,755 Catholics, 1,383 Jews.

Estimate income and expenditure, 1913-14, 1,168,399*l.* Public debt, June 30, 1912, 261,533*l.*; State property, June, 1912, 1,305,730*l.*

**British Minister Plenipotentiary.**—Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

**Consul-General.**—H. Boyle.

## BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

**Reigning Grand-duke.**—**Friedrich II.**, born July 9, 1857, son of the Grand-duke Friedrich I. and of the Grand-duchess Luise, Princess of Prussia; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, September 28, 1907; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Grand-duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau.

**Sister of the Grand-duke.**

**Victoria**, born August 7, 1862; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf, now King Gustaf V. of Sweden.

Till 1771, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; it was then united, and subsequently received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806.

The Grand-duke has a civil list of 79,499*l.* (exclusive of the appanages of the other members of the Grand-duke's family).

**Constitution.**—The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, the legislative authority is shared by him with a repre-

representative assembly (Landtag), composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning family who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; the Roman Catholic Archbishop; the prelate of the Protestant Church; elected for 4 years are eight members by the territorial nobility; one representative for each of the two Universities and one for the Technical High School; three of the Chambers of Commerce, two of the Chamber of Agriculture, and one of the Chambers of Trades; two Oberbürgermeister of the towns subject to the municipal law, and one Bürgermeister of one of the other towns (of more than 3,000 inhabitants); one member of one of the District Councils; and (at the most) eight members appointed for 4 years by the Grand-duke, two being high legal functionaries appointed during their term of office. The Second Chamber is composed of 78 representatives, 24 of whom are elected by towns, and 49 by rural districts for 4 years. Every citizen 25 years of age, not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote. Citizens 30 years of age are eligible. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years. Members of the First Chamber whose seats are not hereditary, are paid 1,500 marks (75*l.*), of the Second Chamber 3,000 marks (150*l.*), if living at Karlsruhe 1,000 and 2,000 marks (50*l.* or 100*l.*) for the session, with deduction of 15 marks for each day's absence; they travel free of charge on the Baden State Railways during session.

Last election, October, 1913: 30 Centre Party, 19 National Liberals, 13 Socialists, 5 Conservatives, 5 Democrats, 1 Peasants' League.

The executive is composed of four departments—the Ministers of the Interior, of the Grand-ducal House, Justice and Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction.

For general administrative purposes there are 53 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,592 communes (Gemeinden), 120 communal cities, and 1,472 parishes.

#### Area and Population:—

| District     | Area:<br>Square miles | Population       |                  | Pop. per<br>square mile 1910 |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
|              |                       | 1910             | 1905             |                              |
| Konstanz     | 1,610                 | 325,924          | 311,318          | 202.4                        |
| Freiburg     | 1,830                 | 564,580          | 543,305          | 308.5                        |
| Karlsruhe    | 993                   | 610,784          | 567,397          | 615.1                        |
| Mannheim     | 1,886                 | 641,545          | 588,708          | 462.9                        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5,819</b>          | <b>2,142,833</b> | <b>2,010,728</b> | <b>368.2</b>                 |

Including a part of the Lake of Constance, area is 5,889 square miles.

Principal towns, 1910:—

|                     |                    |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Mannheim . 206,049  | Konstanz . 27,591  | Lahr . 15,191      |
| Karlsruhe . 134,313 | Baden . 22,066     | Lörrach . 14,756   |
| Freiburg . 83,324   | Offenburg . 16,848 | Weinheim . 14,170  |
| Pforzheim . 73,786  | Bruchsal . 15,391  | Durlach . 13,896   |
| Heidelberg . 56,016 | Rastatt . 15,196   | Villingen . 10,924 |

Marriages, 1912, 15,717; births, 62,212; deaths, 35,665; excess of births, 26,547. Included in the births were 1,596, or 2.57 per cent., still-born, and 5,341, or 8.59 per cent., illegitimate children.

**Religion and Instruction.**—In 1910 there were 1,278,836 Catholics, 826,364 Protestants, 5,408 other Christian sects, 25,896 Jews, and 6,329 others.

The Grand duke is Protestant, and head of the Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod, and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrat). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg), whose 4 suffragans are outside the Grand Duchy. State contributions to the Roman Catholic Church, 1913, 25,392*l.* (besides 5,120*l.* dotation of the archbishopric); to the Protestant Church 23,611*l.* To a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, the State contributes yearly 2,113*l.* The Jews have 15 rabbinate, and receive (1913) 1,122*l.*

Instruction is general and compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes and by the State, and administered by local authorities under the inspection of Government. Public schools in Baden:—

|                                                                                                   | Number | Teaching Staff | Students & Pupils |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|
| Universities (summer session 1913)                                                                | 2      | 340            | 6,089             |
| Technical Academy (winter session 1912-13)                                                        | 1      | 94             | 1,261             |
| Academy of Arts (1912-13)                                                                         | 1      | 16             | 118               |
| Handels-Hochschule (winter session, 1912-13)                                                      | 1      | 33             | 435               |
| Gymnasias (1911-12)                                                                               | 17     | 403            | 4,938             |
| Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, Oberrealschulen, Realschulen, and höhere Bürgerschulen (1911-12) | 49     | 977            | 13,202            |
| Higher Schools for Girls (1911-12)                                                                | 12     | 362            | 6,140             |
| Elementary School (1910-11)                                                                       | 1,723  | 7,514          | 379,208           |
| Normal Schools (1911-12)                                                                          | 13     | 145            | 2,253             |
| Technical, Agricultural, and other special schools (1912-13)                                      | 260    | 1,131          | 34,525            |

**Finance.**—The Budget is voted for a period of two years. Estimate for 1913:—

| Revenue                                                                     | Marks                                        | Expenditure                                                         | Marks                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Direct taxes . . . . .                                                      | 35,887,150                                   | General debt } Interest and                                         |                                              |
| Indirect taxes . . . . .                                                    | 20,701,150                                   | Railway debt } amortisation                                         | 35,527,565                                   |
| Domains (Crown land) and salt-works . . . . .                               | 13,281,980                                   | Estimate of building expenses for railways . . . . .                | 51,125,875                                   |
| Justice and Police . . . . .                                                | 9,219,170                                    | Civil list and appanages . . . . .                                  | 1,811,983                                    |
| Railways (net) . . . . .                                                    | 90,760,590                                   | Ministry of State . . . . .                                         | 889,151                                      |
| Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of Justice and Foreign Affairs . . . . . | 1,973,885                                    | „ „ the Grand-ducal House, of Justice and Foreign Affairs . . . . . | 12,029,510                                   |
| Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction . . . . .                | 4,918,400                                    | Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Instruction . . . . .       | 19,925,543                                   |
| Ministry of Interior . . . . .                                              | 9,242,245                                    | Ministry of Interior . . . . .                                      | 29,551,890                                   |
| „ „ Finance . . . . .                                                       | 8,812,116                                    | „ „ Finance . . . . .                                               | 1,127,990                                    |
| Chamber of Accounts . . . . .                                               | 260                                          | Chamber of Accounts . . . . .                                       | 131,060                                      |
|                                                                             |                                              | Changes of collection of revenue . . . . .                          | 21,413,490                                   |
|                                                                             |                                              | Pensions . . . . .                                                  | 9,754,750                                    |
|                                                                             |                                              | Contributions to German Empire . . . . .                            | 7,011,316                                    |
|                                                                             |                                              | State Electric Generating Station . . . . .                         | 2,999,000                                    |
| <b>Total revenue . . . . .</b>                                              | <b>134,198,940</b><br>(6,709,947 <i>l.</i> ) | <b>Total expenditure . . . . .</b>                                  | <b>193,294,623</b><br>(9,664,931 <i>l.</i> ) |

Direct taxes are on property and income; indirect taxes chiefly on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession, on change of possession. There was only a railway debt of 27,804,804*l.* in 1913.

**Production and Industry.**—Of the area 55.4 per cent. is under cultivation, 39.4 per cent. forests, 5.2 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land 1,388,511 acres, vineyards 38,606, chestnut plantations 1,359, meadows 526,456, pastures 101,616, and forests 1,465,278 acres (of which 250,927 belong to the State, 653,760 to the communes, 50,931 to other bodies, and 509,660 to private persons).

Area in acres and yield in metric tons (2,204 lbs.) in 1912:—

| Crops         | Area    |         | Yield | Crops    | Area    |           | Yield |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|
|               | Acres   | Tons    |       |          | Acres   | Tons      |       |
| Wheat         | 110,060 | 80,720  |       | Spelt    | 94,210  | 74,910    |       |
| Rye           | 126,240 | 77,480  |       | Potatoes | 219,190 | 1,030,360 |       |
| Summer barley | 128,420 | 98,410  |       | Hay      | 837,630 | 1,604,080 |       |
| Oats          | 184,090 | 111,070 |       | Tobacco  | 18,800  | 15,720    |       |
|               |         |         |       | Hops     | 2,470   | 1,180     |       |

Vines 37,250 acres, yield 2,711,940 gallons of wine; beetroot, turnips, hemp, and chicory are also grown. Mineral produce almost solely salt and building-stone.

Principal manufactures: Tiles, jewellery, machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tissues, felt and straw hats, paper and cardboard, leather, wood-work, brushes, and cigars.

In 1912 there were 70 strikes and 11 lock-outs, affecting 11,828 working men; the highest number of strikers at the same time, 3,398; 18 strikes were completely, and 31 partially, successful; of the lockouts, 1 was effective and 9 partially effective.

**Communications.**—Mannheim is at the head of regular Rhine navigation; 1912, arrival 4,684,763 tons, departure 729,129 tons. The capital invested by the State in railways is 44,200,000*l.* At the end of 1912 there were 1,281 miles of railway (normal gauge lines) in operation with 468 stations.

**British Chargé d'Affaires at Karlsruhe.**—Lord Acton, M.V.O. (Darmstadt).

**Consul.**—Dr. Paul Ladenburg (Mannheim).

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### BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

**Reigning King.**—Ludwig III., born January 7, 1845; became Regent in succession to his father Prince Luitpold, who died December 12, 1912; was proclaimed King on November 5, 1913, in succession to his cousin, King Otto, who was declared incapable of ruling owing to mental infirmity;

married, February 20, 1868, to Archduchess, Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 2, 1849.

#### Children of the King.

I. Prince Rupprecht, born May 18, 1869; married July 10, 1900, to Marie Gabriele, died October 24, 1912, daughter of Duke Karl in Bavaria; offspring: Prince Luitpold, born May 8, 1901, Prince Albrecht, born May 3, 1905. II. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. III. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872; married May 31, 1897, to Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon. IV. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. V. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875; married July 8, 1912, to Princess Isabella von Croy, daughter of Duke Karl von Croy. VI. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. VII. Princess Wiltrud, born November 10, 1884. VIII. Princess Helmutrud, born March 22, 1886. IX. Princess Gundelinde, born August 26, 1891.

#### Brother and Sister of the King.

I. Prince Leopold, born February 9, 1846; brother of the Prince Regent; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I. Offspring of the union are—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874; married December 2, 1893, to Count von Seefried. 2. Princess Auguste, born April 24, 1875; married November 15, 1893, to Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880; married February 10, 1912, to Archduchess Isabella Marie, daughter of the Archduke Frederick of Austria; the marriage was dissolved on April 26, 1913. 4. Prince Konrad, born November 22, 1883.

II. Theresa, born November 12, 1850; sister of the Prince Regent; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Munich.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civil list of the King, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,402,475 marks.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräte,' or councillors of the realm—consists at present of 16 royal princes, 2 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 16 mediatised houses, and 30 other hereditary 'Reichsräte'; a Roman Catholic bishop, the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorium, and 18 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. According to the law of April 6, 1906, the election of deputies is direct and secret. Entitled to vote is every citizen who has completed his 25th year, has been a citizen, and has for at least a year paid a direct tax. Eligible as a deputy is every citizen entitled to vote unless there are definite grounds for his exclusion. The number of deputies is fixed at 163, calculated at the average rate of 1 for every 33,000 inhabitants. Deputies are elected for 6 years. They receive 180*l.* for a regular session (in which the budget is presented), and 15*s.* a day during an extraordinary session, and are entitled during session, and for 8 days before and 8 days after, to travel free over the State railways. Members of the Upper House are unpaid, but have free railway passes.

State of the parties in Lower House (elected 1912): 87 Centre Party (Catholic); 37 Liberals; 8 Peasants' League; 30 Socialists; 4 Independents.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrat,' or Council of State, consisting of nine members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry as a whole, made up of seven departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, of Communications, and of War.

## Area and Population:—

| Regierungsbezirke                | Area, Eng. sq. miles | Population |           | Pop. per sq. mile 1910 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
|                                  |                      | 1910       | 1905      |                        |
| Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)       | 6,686                | 1,532,065  | 1,413,788 | 229.1                  |
| Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)     | 4,2.8                | 724,331    | 707,367   | 168.5                  |
| Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)          | 2,372                | 937,085    | 885,833   | 352.8                  |
| Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)     | 3,862                | 600,284    | 574,693   | 155.5                  |
| Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)    | 2,798                | 661,862    | 637,700   | 200.8                  |
| Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) | 3,036                | 920,868    | 868,846   | 306.9                  |
| Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)   | 3,360                | 710,943    | 682,532   | 211.6                  |
| Suabia (Schwaben)                | 3,934                | 789,853    | 753,613   | 200.7                  |
| Total                            | 30,346               | 6,887,291  | 6,524,372 | 226.9                  |

To the area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

The total population at the end of 1910 was 6,887,291 (3,379,580 males and 3,507,711 females).

The increase of the population since 1880 has been as follows:—

| Year | Population | Population per sq. mile | Annual Increase per cent. |
|------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1885 | 5,420,199  | 185.1                   | 0.51                      |
| 1890 | 5,594,982  | 191.0                   | 0.63                      |
| 1895 | 5,818,544  | 198.7                   | 0.78                      |
| 1900 | 6,178,057  | 210.9                   | 1.22                      |
| 1905 | 6,524,372  | 222.3                   | 1.12                      |
| 1910 | 6,887,291  | 226.9                   | 1.12                      |

## Urban and rural population at the censuses of 1905 and 1910:—

| Census | No. of Towns | No. of Rural Communes | Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over |            |                   | Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants |            |                   |
|--------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
|        |              |                       | No.                                         | Population | Per cent. of pop. | No.                                             | Population | Per cent. of pop. |
| 1905   | 255          | 7,739                 | 304                                         | 2,761,647  | 42.5              | 7,688                                           | 3,762,725  | 57.7              |
| 1910   | 255          | 7,729                 | 334                                         | 3,079,022  | 44.7              | 7,650                                           | 3,808,269  | 55.3              |

In 1910 the urban population was thus distributed:—

| —                        | No. | Population 1910 | —           | No. | Population 1910 |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| Large towns <sup>1</sup> | 3   | 1,052,624       | Small towns | 57  | 505,951         |
| Medium „                 | 19  | 741,969         | Country „   | 176 | 397,992         |

<sup>1</sup> See under *German Empire* for official signification of these terms.

## Conjugal condition, 1910 and 1905:—

| —                      | Total (1910) | Males (1910) | Females (1910) | Total (1905) |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Unmarried              | 4,169,138    | 2,102,941    | 2,066,197      | 3,965,758    |
| Married                | 2,333,648    | 1,165,334    | 1,168,314      | 2,188,894    |
| Widowed                | 374,918      | 107,320      | 267,598        | 361,675      |
| Divorced and separated | 8,997        | 3,487        | 5,510          | 7,482        |

For occupations see *German Empire*. In 1910 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 134,122 (British, 1,064).

## Annual movement of the population:—

| Year | Marriages | Total Births | Stillborn | Illegitimate | Total Deaths | Surplus of Births |
|------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1909 | 49,774    | 227,226      | 6,265     | 28,017       | 143,225      | 84,001            |
| 1910 | 49,464    | 221,528      | 5,988     | 26,921       | 136,846      | 84,682            |
| 1911 | 50,339    | 215,203      | 5,760     | 26,465       | 141,547      | 73,656            |
| 1912 | 50,856    | 214,548      | 5,772     | 27,125       | 129,025      | 85,523            |

## Principal towns, 1910:—

| Towns                 | Dec. 1, 1910 | Towns         | Dec. 1, 1910 |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Munich (München)      | 596,467      | Hof           | 41,126       |
| Nuremberg (Nürnberg)  | 333,142      | Pirmasens     | 38,463       |
| Augsburg              | 102,487      | Bayreuth      | 34,547       |
| Würzburg              | 84,496       | Aschaffenburg | 29,892       |
| Ludwigshafen a. Rh.   | 83,301       | Amberg        | 25,242       |
| Fürth                 | 66,553       | Landshut      | 25,137       |
| Kaiserslautern        | 54,659       | Erlangen      | 24,877       |
| Ratisbon (Regensburg) | 52,624       | Ingoldstadt   | 23,745       |
| Bamberg               | 48,063       | Speyer        | 23,045       |

The populations of the two largest towns, Munich and Nuremberg, were calculated at the end of 1912 to be approximately 606,014 and 359,529 respectively.

## Religion.—Religious division of the population, December 1, 1910:—

| Provinces               | Roman Catholics | Protestants | Jews   |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| Upper Bavaria           | 1,395,047       | 114,494     | 11,652 |
| Lower Bavaria           | 716,435         | 7,037       | 468    |
| Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) | 414,955         | 506,351     | 8,998  |
| Upper Palatinate        | 549,960         | 48,404      | 1,395  |
| Upper Franconia         | 282,999         | 374,967     | 2,946  |
| Middle Franconia        | 251,458         | 659,502     | 14,219 |
| Lower Franconia         | 571,827         | 126,128     | 11,925 |
| Suabia                  | 679,552         | 105,202     | 3,462  |
| Total                   | 4,862,233       | 1,942,385   | 55,065 |

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 5,816 Old Catholics, 3,017 Mennonites, 164 Anglican, 1,611 Greek Catholics and Russian Orthodox, 1,139 Irvingites, 25 Anabaptists, 1,833 Methodists, 5,841 Free Christians, 1,649 other Christians, 1,370 of religion not Christian, 4,240 of religion not stated, or without religion, 903 of religion not ascertainable.

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 3 suffragan bishoprics; 218 deaneries; and 3,191 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—Ober-Consistorium—and three provincial consistories, 81 deaneries, and 1,049 parishes. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

**Instruction.**—(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Education compulsory from six to sixteen. In 1911-12 there were 7,727 elementary schools (public and private), with 19,109 teachers (13,953 male, 5,156 female), and 1,064,579 pupils. The year's expenditure on the public schools (7,727) was 3,167,653*l*. There were 333 agricultural schools, with 6,847 pupils, besides 442 winter schools, with 1,877 pupils.

**Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.**—Bavaria is the only German State with an *Oberstes Landesgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the *Reichsgericht*; it has a bench of 22 judges. Under it are 5 *Oberlandesgerichte*, 28 *Landgerichte* and 266 *Amtsgerichte*. The number of judges was (1913) 1,388. In 1911, 64,625 criminals were convicted.

In 1911, poor receiving relief 230,218 (122,126 permanent paupers), the sum expended of the ordinary budget, 733,540*l*.

**Finance.**—The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimates of the ordinary budget for each of the years 1912 and 1913 balanced at 34,838,191*l*. For 1914 and 1915 the estimates were:—

| Sources of Revenue                                    | Marks                                  | Branches of Expenditure                         | Marks                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Direct taxes . . . . .                                | 74,350,000                             | Public debt . . . . .                           | 19,793,480                             |
| Stamps, fines, &c. . . . .                            | 37,703,100                             | Civil list and appanages . . . . .              | 6,471,431                              |
| Indirect taxes . . . . .                              | 71,334,060                             | Diet . . . . .                                  | 724,670                                |
| State railways, posts, telegraphs, mines, &c. . . . . | 456,483,030                            | Foreign Affairs . . . . .                       | 2,302,525                              |
| State domains . . . . .                               | 75,585,670                             | Communications . . . . .                        | 85,370                                 |
| Various . . . . .                                     | 9,155,641                              | Justice . . . . .                               | 36,713,021                             |
| Imperial repayments . . . . .                         | 20,730,088                             | Interior . . . . .                              | 53,974,640                             |
|                                                       |                                        | Finance . . . . .                               | 18,586,300                             |
|                                                       |                                        | Worship and Education . . . . .                 | 59,678,170                             |
|                                                       |                                        | Contributions to Imperial expenditure . . . . . | 57,189,148                             |
|                                                       |                                        | Administration . . . . .                        | 469,951,143                            |
|                                                       |                                        | Reserve fund . . . . .                          | 709,971                                |
| Total ordinary . . . . .                              | 745,333,869                            | Total ordinary . . . . .                        | 745,333,869                            |
| Total extraordinary . . . . .                         | 39,734,861                             | Total extraordinary . . . . .                   | 39,734,861                             |
| Grand Total . . . . .                                 | 785,068,730<br>(39,253,436 <i>l</i> .) | Grand Total . . . . .                           | 785,068,730<br>(39,253,436 <i>l</i> .) |

Since January 1, 1912, the direct taxes are income-tax, trade-tax, house-tax and land-tax. The estimates of the extraordinary budget for each of the years 1912 and 1913 balanced at 3,120,163*l*.

Debt, December 31, 1912, 123,931,982*l*. 97,033,264*l*. being railway debt. Gross receipts from the State railways (estimates for 1912 and 1913), 15,416,640*l*.; net receipts, 1,500,000*l*.

**Army.**—The Bavarian army, though forming an integral part of the German army, is in time of peace under the command of the King of Bavaria, and has its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by

the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag. The Bavarian troops form the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bavarian army-corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army-corps; and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The peace strength of the Bavarian army is between 72,000 and 73,000 men.

**Production and Industry.**—Of the total area, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests. The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in 1911, were as follows:—

|               | Area, acres | Metric Tons |          | Area, acres | Metric Tons |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Wheat         | 709,040     | 431,397     | Oats     | 1,265,141   | 741,151     |
| Rye           | 1,359,875   | 764,852     | Potatoes | 913,277     | 2,510,811   |
| Summer-barley | 912,615     | 671,269     | Hay      | 3,154,861   | 4,628,075   |

Vines, 50,808 acres, yielding 15,697,242 gallons; 42,916 acres under hops yielded 4,800 metric tons.

In 1912 the output of coal was 2,495,334 metric tons, iron ore, 450,074 tons, pig iron, 195,606 tons, cast iron wares, 201,050 tons, sulphuric acid, 163,343 tons.

The quantity of beer brewed in 1912 was 424,605,764 gallons. In 1911-12, the distilleries produced 3,581,028 gallons of alcohol. Strikes and lockouts in 1911 and 1912:—

|                           | Number | Workmen affected | Entirely successful | Results. Partially successful | Unsuccessful |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Strikes (1912) . . . . .  | 255    | 19,121           | 79                  | 83                            | 93           |
| (1911) . . . . .          | 265    | 19,439           | 68                  | 105                           | 92           |
| Lockouts (1912) . . . . . | 41     | 10,768           | 22                  | 7                             | 12           |
| (1911) . . . . .          | 13     | 5,335            | 8                   | 2                             | 3            |

*British Minister Resident.*—Sir V. Corbett, K.C.V.O.

*British Consuls.*—Lucien Buchmann (Munich); S. Ehrenbacher (Nuremberg).

*British Vice-Consul.*—Arthur Abbott (Munich).

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## BREMEN.

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN.)

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and subsequently revised by a Senate of sixteen members, chosen for life, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is elected for six years by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. University men return 14 members; the merchants 40 members; the mechanics and manufacturers 20 members, and the other inhabitants who have taken the burgher oath the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers, and three merchants. Two burgomasters, elected for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area, 99 square miles; population census (1910), 295,715. (1912), 313,433.

On Dec. 1, 1910, Bremen contained 257,930 Protestants (87·2 per cent.), 21,074 Roman Catholics (7·1 per cent.), 1,217 other Christians, 1,251 Jews; others 14,243. Marriages in 1912, 2,791; births, 7,865; deaths, 4,780; excess of births, 3,085; still-births, 234; illegitimate births, 807.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

In 1912-13 the revenue was 2,654,702*ℓ*., and expenditure 3,457,541*ℓ*.. Thirty-seven per cent. of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, 69 per cent. of which is income-tax. The chief expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. Debt, 1913, 14,988,320*ℓ*., the whole incurred for the promotion of commerce and navigation, and for public works.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen is the largest port for the international trade of Germany. Seventy-five per cent. of the commerce was, in 1912, under the German, and about 10 per cent. under the British flag. Aggregate value of imports, 1912, 115,903,480*ℓ*., of which 4,393,440*ℓ*. were from Great Britain; exports, 110,418,654*ℓ*., of which 7,666,099*ℓ*. went to Great Britain.

For shipping entered and cleared, see under 'German Empire.' Merchant vessels belonging to Bremen December 31, 1912, 698 of 906,074 tons net register, including 480 steamers of 766,304 tons. Bremen has several important shipping companies, the chief of which are the 'Norddeutscher Lloyd' with, on December 31, 1912, 255 sea-going ships of 727,510 gross register tons, 81 of which are Transatlantic steamers of 631,793 tons; 34 Orient coast-steamers of 55,827 tons and 2 training-ships of 5,833 tons; the 'Hansa' Company, with 78 ships of 311,305 tons; the 'Neptun' Company with 74 steamers of 53,515 tons; the 'Argo' Company with 27 ships of 33,172 tons; the 'Roland Line' with 12 steamers of 61,302 tons; the 'Hamburg-Bremer Afrika Line' with 13 steamers of 42,934 tons; and the Rickmers Reismühlen, Reederei u. Schiffbau, Aktien-Gesellschaft with 15 ships of 59,670 tons.

Total number of emigrants who embarked at Bremen, 1910, 157,896; 1911, 115,044; 1912, 169,951. Of these, 691 in 1910, 1,579 in 1911; and 2,184 in 1912 embarked for the United Kingdom.

Railways, 31 miles, owned and worked by the State.

British Consul-General.—Walter K. Hearn (Hamburg).

British Consul at Bremen.—Christian Mosle. There is a Vice-Consul at Bremerhaven.

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## BRUNSWICK.

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Reigning Duke, **Ernest Augustus**, born November 17, 1887; son of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland; married May 24, 1913, to Princess Victoria Louisa, only daughter of the Emperor William II. who was born on September 13, 1892. Offspring: son, born March 18, 1914.

The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-eight members. Of these fifteen are elected for four years by the inhabitants of towns, fifteen by those of rural districts, two by the Protestant clergy, four by the landlords, three by the industrial classes, four by the scientific professions, five by those who are highest taxed for income. The Chamber meets every two years. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry of State, consisting at present of three departments, namely—of State, Foreign Affairs and Finance, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of the Interior.

Area, 1,424 square miles; population (1910), 494,339. There were only 25,888 Catholics in 1910. Marriages, 1912, 4,129; births, 12,118; deaths, 7,722; excess of births, 4,396; still-births, 354; illegitimate births, 1,542.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 143,552 inhabitants, 1910.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separately. It is in two parts; the first, Staatshaushalts-Etat, comprehends the particular expenditure of the State, the other, Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat, principally the expenditure for schools, arts and sciences. For the year from April 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914, the budget of the Staatshaushalt is fixed at 768,440*ℓ*. revenue and 744,980*ℓ*. expenditure. The revenue and expenditure of the Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat are put at 225,190*ℓ*. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—56,266*ℓ*. The public debt of the Dúchy, exclusive of a premium-loan repayable by 60,990*ℓ*. yearly till 1924, on January 1, 1913, was 1,422,466*ℓ*., three-fifths of which were contracted for railways. The property of the State

consists chiefly of domains and forests and of active funds amounting to about 1,886,700*l.* in 1913, besides an annuity of 181,250*l.* till 1932, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

*British Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Right Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

*Consul-General.*—Walter R. Hearn (Hamburg).

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## HAMBURG.

### (FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)

**Constitution.**—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution came into force on January 1, 1861; revised 1879 and 1906. The Government is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whom must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remainder must be merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator may retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually by ballot, preside over the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate may hold any other public office. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected by ballot by all tax-paying citizens. Of the remainder, 40 are chosen, by ballot, by the owners of house-property, while the other 40 are chosen, by ballot, by burgesses who are or have been members of the Senate or of the House of Burgesses or members of various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses has in permanence a Committee of the House, consisting of 20 deputies, of whom no more than five may be members of the legal profession. The Committee watches the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1,824 in 1912), was incorporated in the Zollverein. This involved an expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

**Area and Population.**—Area, 160 English square miles; population on December 1, 1880, of 453,869; December 1, 1910, 1,014,664. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on

November 1, 1912 :—City of Hamburg, 986,804; Landgebiet (4 Landherrenschaften), 88,610. There were on December 1, 1910, 28,675 foreigners—9,920 Austrians, 2,481 Swedish and Norwegians, 3,775 Danes, 2,277 British, 7,921 other Europeans, 1,775 non-Europeans, and 526 unclassified.

Emigration via Hamburg for five years :—

| Year | From Hamburg itself | Other Germans | Foreigners | Total   | Bound for the United States | For other Destinations |
|------|---------------------|---------------|------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1908 | 529                 | 6,071         | 41,995     | 48,595  | 37,442                      | 11,153                 |
| 1909 | 502                 | 5,851         | 107,182    | 113,535 | 98,322                      | 15,213                 |
| 1910 | 639                 | 6,857         | 110,635    | 118,131 | 103,077                     | 15,054                 |
| 1911 | 612                 | 5,895         | 80,388     | 86,895  | 67,528                      | 19,367                 |
| 1912 | 620                 | 5,140         | 128,409    | 134,169 | 106,154                     | 28,015                 |

Marriages (1912), 9,549; births, 23,846 (784, or 3·29 per cent., still-born; 3,269, or 13·71 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,4271; surplus of births, 8,791.

**Religion, Instruction, and Justice.**—On December 1, 1910, 930,071 Protestants (91·66 per cent.), 51,036 Roman Catholics (5·03 per cent.), 3,942 other Christians (0·39 per cent.), 19,472 Jews (1·92 per cent.), and 10,143 'all other' (1·00 per cent.).

In the year ending March, 1913, Hamburg (State) had 249 public elementary schools with 3,911 teachers (2,348 male, 1,568 female), and 122,364 pupils; cost for the year, 15,859,053 marks, of which 14,000,000 marks was provided by the State; 20 higher State schools with 12,155 pupils and 78 private schools with 20,096 pupils.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the "Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht," or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1911, 9,072, and 1912, 10,466, persons, in the State of Hamburg, were convicted of crime.

**Finance.**—For 1913 the ordinary revenue was estimated at 10,938,062*l.*, and expenditure 10,938,062*l.* Direct taxes amount to nearly half of the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. Expenditure for the debt, 1,965,000*l.* in 1913; for education, 1,218,561*l.* The Income Tax amounts to 2*l.* 5*s.* per head of population.

Public debt, January 1, 1913, 774,792,838 marks (38,739,642*l.*), incurred chiefly for public works.

**Commerce and Shipping.**—Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. Value of imports and exports by sea :—

|               | 1908                       | 1909                       | 1910                       | 1911                       | 1912                       |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Imports . . . | 1,000 <i>l.</i><br>159,968 | 1,000 <i>l.</i><br>176,223 | 1,000 <i>l.</i><br>190,771 | 1,000 <i>l.</i><br>210,032 | 1,000 <i>l.</i><br>230,368 |
| Exports . . . | 128,335                    | 136,624                    | 156,170                    | 168,469                    | 181,560                    |

Precious metals are not included in the above figures; value of such imports in 1912, 3,491,652*l.*; exports, 2,960,970*l.*

**Vessels entered and cleared :—**

| Year | Entered |            | Cleared |            | Total  |            |
|------|---------|------------|---------|------------|--------|------------|
|      | Ships   | Tons       | Ships   | Tons       | Ships  | Tons       |
| 1909 | 15,437  | 12,021,571 | 17,004  | 12,317,096 | 32,441 | 24,338,667 |
| 1910 | 15,507  | 12,453,907 | 17,009  | 12,741,221 | 32,516 | 25,195,128 |
| 1911 | 15,735  | 12,961,255 | 17,636  | 13,176,560 | 33,371 | 26,137,815 |
| 1912 | 15,774  | 13,567,913 | 17,557  | 13,837,076 | 33,331 | 27,404,989 |
| 1913 | 15,073  | 14,185,000 | 16,827  | 14,440,000 | 31,700 | 28,625,000 |

**Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only :—**

| Year | Entered |            | Cleared |           | Total  |            |
|------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|--------|------------|
|      | Ships   | Tons       | Ships   | Tons      | Ships  | Tons       |
| 1908 | 12,872  | 10,978,809 | 11,667  | 7,727,916 | 24,539 | 18,706,225 |
| 1909 | 13,067  | 11,268,826 | 12,220  | 8,078,130 | 25,287 | 19,346,956 |
| 1910 | 13,734  | 11,607,046 | 12,522  | 8,743,136 | 26,256 | 20,350,182 |
| 1911 | 13,617  | 12,090,148 | 13,466  | 9,286,435 | 27,083 | 21,376,583 |
| 1912 | 13,534  | 12,605,640 | 13,376  | 9,783,641 | 26,910 | 22,389,281 |

**Number and tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared :—**

| Year | Entered      |           |            |         | Cleared      |           |            |           |
|------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|      | With Cargoes |           | In Ballast |         | With Cargoes |           | In Ballast |           |
|      | Ships        | Tons      | Ships      | Tons    | Ships        | Tons      | Ships      | Tons      |
| 1908 | 3,688        | 3,757,489 | 133        | 230,787 | 2,195        | 1,811,425 | 1,636      | 2,158,065 |
| 1909 | 3,680        | 3,859,960 | 123        | 201,328 | 2,192        | 1,812,849 | 1,625      | 2,247,526 |
| 1910 | 3,364        | 3,563,151 | 122        | 241,627 | 2,148        | 1,861,968 | 1,361      | 1,949,532 |
| 1911 | 3,230        | 3,652,866 | 103        | 187,434 | 2,107        | 1,916,884 | 1,249      | 1,929,849 |
| 1912 | 3,301        | 3,852,879 | 97         | 185,021 | 2,061        | 1,924,175 | 1,335      | 2,106,469 |

Sea-going vessels (exclusive of fishing vessels), above 17·65 registered tons, belonging to Hamburg, December 31 :—

| Year | Sailing Vessels |         | Steamers |           | Total |           | No. of Crews |
|------|-----------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------------|
|      | No.             | Tonnage | No.      | Tonnage   | No.   | Tonnage   |              |
| 1908 | 490             | 271,378 | 616      | 1,287,240 | 1,106 | 1,558,618 | —            |
| 1909 | 510             | 278,126 | 617      | 1,313,682 | 1,127 | 1,591,808 | —            |
| 1910 | 529             | 283,268 | 621      | 1,328,170 | 1,150 | 1,611,438 | —            |
| 1911 | 537             | 280,158 | 633      | 1,407,520 | 1,170 | 1,687,678 | —            |
| 1912 | 549             | 259,704 | 682      | 1,538,529 | 1,231 | 1,798,233 | —            |

Leading Steamship Companies:—Hamburg-America line; Hamburg-South America line; German Kosmos line; German-Australia line; German East Africa line; Woermann line; German Levant line.  
Railways, 44·8 miles.

*British Consul-General.*—Walter Risley Hearn.

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**HESSE.**

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

**Reigning Grand-Duke.**—**Ernst Ludwig**, born November 25, 1868; the son of Grand-duke Ludwig IV. and of Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland; succeeded at the death of his father, March 13, 1892. Married first, April 19, 1894, to Princess Victoria, born November 25, 1876, the daughter of Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The marriage was dissolved December 21, 1901. Married, secondly, February 2, 1905, to Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, born September 17, 1871; offspring: Georg, born November 8, 1906. Ludwig, born November 20, 1908.

1908.  
*Sisters of the Grand-duke.*—*Victoria*, born April 5, 1863; married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1884. *II. Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864; married to the Grand duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884; widow February 17, 1905. *III. Irene*, born July 11, 1866; married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1888. *IV. Ailie*, born June 6, 1872; married (as Alexandra Feodorovna) to Nicholas II. Emperor of Russia, November 26, 1894.  
*Grand-duke's uncle.*—The late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. (died

IV. 2432; born November 26, 1894.  
Children of Prince *Alexander*, uncle of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. (died  
Dec. 15, 1888), and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825 (died Sept. 18,  
1895), are:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to the Prince and  
Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schöenberg; widow Jan. 1, 1903. 2. Ludwig, born May 24,  
1854, commander in the British navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse, April 30,  
1884; offspring, Alice, born February 25, 1885. 3. George, born Nov. 6, 1892; Ludwig, born  
October 7, 1903; Louise, born July 13, 1898. 4. George, born Nov. 6, 1892; Ludwig, born  
June 25, 1900. 5. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861; married to Princess Anna of  
Montenegro, May 6, 1897.  
The Prince and Princess of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I. in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,265,000 marks.

**Constitution.**—The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820; but was modified in 1856, 1862, 1872, 1900 and 1911. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of mediatised houses, the Roman Catholic

1 Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, 1879-86, afterwards Count Hartenau, died Nov. 16, 1893 and Henry, married to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain, died January 20, 1896.

bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, a representative of the University, one of the Technische Hochschule, two members elected by the noble landowners, and twelve life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke, as well as one representative of commerce, agriculture and industry respectively; while the second consists of fifteen deputies of the towns that have a special franchise, and forty-three representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts. Electors are Hessians above twenty-five years of age who pay direct taxes. Elections are direct and the voting is by ballot. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for six years, one-half of the number retiring every three years. The Chambers must meet every year. Members not hereditary of both Chambers who reside more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the place of meeting, receive an allowance of 9s. a day and 3s. for each night, and travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by a ministry of State, divided into three departments, namely, of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The minister of state is also minister of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs, and head of the department of Justice.

For administrative purposes, the Grand-duchy is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 983 communes (Gemeinden).

### Area and Population.

| Provinces                  | Sq. Miles    | Population       |                  |                  | Pop. per sq. mile, 1910 |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|                            |              | 1900             | 1905             | 1910             |                         |
| Starkenburg                | 1,169        | 488,598          | 542,996          | 590,380          | 505.0                   |
| Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)   | 1,269        | 282,047          | 290,755          | 309,233          | 243.7                   |
| Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhesen) | 530          | 348,334          | 369,424          | 382,438          | 721.6                   |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>2,968</b> | <b>1,118,979</b> | <b>1,203,175</b> | <b>1,282,051</b> | <b>432.0</b>            |

There were 639,198 males and 642,853 females in 1910. Increase from 1905 to 1910 was at the rate of 1.20 per cent. per annum.

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including suburbs), with 118,000; Darmstadt, the capital, 87,089 (including Bessungen); Offenbach (including Bürgel), 75,583; Worms, 46,819 (including Hochheim, Neuhausen und Pfiffelheim); Giessen, 31,153 inhabitants, 1910.

**Religion and Instruction.**—At the census of 1910 there were 848,004 Protestants, 397,549 Catholics, 6,707 of other Christian sects, 24,063 Jews, and 5,728 unclassified, or of no religion. The Grand-duke is head of the Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod, and whose affairs are administered by a consistory (Oberkonsistorium). The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz). The State contribution to the Protestant Church in 1913 was 310,000 marks (15,500*l.*) to the Catholic Church, 171,372 marks (8,586*l.*).

Instruction is compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes, but with contributions by the State. There are 979 public elementary schools with (1913) 3,469 masters, 584 mistresses, and 215,709 pupils. Continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen); winter, 1912-13, 27,522 pupils. Hesse has 11 gymnasia, 2 progymnasia, 3 realgymnasia, 9 oberrealschulen, 9 realschulen, 1 Agricultural College (Landwirtschaft-

schule), and 32 incomplete realschulen (höhere Bürgerschulen), with (1912) 739 teachers, and a total attendance of 12,584; 6 higher girls' schools with (1913) 3,523 pupils; and 49 private schools with (1913) 3,790 pupils. The University at Giessen had 1,436 matriculated students, and a Technical High School at Darmstadt, with 1,347 students in 1913. There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

In 1911 there were 7,944 persons convicted of criminal offences in the Grand-Duchy.

**Finance.**—The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1913 to balance at 4,303,376*l.*

Direct taxes are income-tax and property-tax (only to be considered as a supplementary tax); the direct taxes paid to the communes are an income-tax, land-tax, trade-tax, and rent-tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly a stamp-tax dog-tax, duties on successions, &c. Public debt 21,976,705*l.*, 1913, nearly all railway debt.

**Production and Industry.**—Of the area, 63.4 per cent. is under cultivation; 31.5 per cent. forests; 5.1 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 916,938 acres; meadows and pastures, 249,964; vineyards, 36,865; and forests, 613,320 acres; of the latter, 188,333 belong to the State, 222,519 to the communes, 10,794 to other bodies, and 191,674 to private persons.

Areas and yield of chief crops, 1912:—

| Crops             | Area    | Yield   | Crops    | Area    | Yield     |
|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
|                   |         |         |          |         |           |
|                   | Acres   | Tons    |          | Acres   | Tons      |
| Rye ...           | 182,214 | 162,784 | Potatoes | 168,338 | 1,207,018 |
| Wheat ...         | 81,095  | 92,322  | Oats ... | 141,375 | 97,873    |
| Summer-barley ... | 117,666 | 124,201 | Hay ...  | 231,533 | 471,380   |

32,184 acres under vines, yielding 9,131,562 gallons of wine to the value of 986,933*l.*

Domestic animals, December 2, 1912:—Horses, 62,690; cattle, 302,584; sheep, 47,545; swine, 336,124; goats, 132,116.

Minerals to the value of 235,749*l.*, and salt of 26,910*l.* were raised in 1911. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling-wine.

*British Chargé d'Affaires.*—Lord Acton, M.V.O.

*Consul-General.*—Sir Francis Oppenheimer (Frankfort-on-Main).

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## LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince, **Leopold IV.**, born May 30, 1871, son of the late Count Ernst of Lippe Biesterfeld, and Carola, Countess of Wartensleben; married August 16, 1901, to Princess Bertha of Hessen-Philippthal-Barchfeld; offspring: Ernst, born June 12, 1902; Leopold Bernhard, born May 19, 1904; Karoline, born August 4, 1905. Count Leopold assumed the Regency in succession to his father, September 27, 1904, but the right of succession was claimed by Prince Georg of Schaumburg-Lippe, and the dispute was settled by a judicial court at Leipzig on October 25, 1905.

The succession fell to the Lippe-Biesterfeld branch of the house of Lippe on the death of Prince Karl Alexander, January 13, 1905. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, are indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince. By the law of March 24, 1898, the Regent draws all the revenues from the domanium, and therefrom makes annual payments to the Landkasse.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes; otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Except 5,925 Catholics and 780 Jews (1910), the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1912, 1,251; births, 4,443; deaths, 2,184; stillborn, 125; illegitimate, 219. The Capital, Detmold, has 14,295 inhabitants (1910). Area 469 square miles; population 1910, 150,937.

For 1913-1914 the revenue was estimated at 142,649*l.*, and expenditure at 130,814*l.* Public debt in 1913, 62,359*l.*

*British Consul-General.*—W. E. Hearn (Hamburg).

*REFERENCE.*—*Amteblatt für das Fürstentum Lippe.*

## LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1848; since revised up to July 17, 1907. There are two representative bodies—the Senate, exercising the executive, and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to

the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

The city of Lübeck had (1910) 116,599 inhabitants. Marriages in the State (1912) 926; births, 2,841; deaths, 1,791; excess of births, 1,050; there were 324 illegitimate births, and 79 stillbirths.

On December 1, 1910, Protestants numbered 111,543, Roman Catholics 3,802, other Christians 276, Jews 623, and 'unclassified' 189. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are (1912) 28 elementary schools (9 for boys, 9 for girls, 10 for either sex), with 11,209 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (650 pupils), 1 real gymnasium (612 pupils), 1 real school (586 pupils), 1 private higher school (433 pupils), and 2 public middle schools (1,846 pupils); for girls there are 1 public high school (568 pupils), 2 private high schools, 1 private middle school (708 pupils) and 2 public middle schools (1,365 pupils). There are also a public technical school for apprentices, 1 architectural school, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public and 1 private commercial school, and 1 private technical school for women.

Lübeck contains an *Amtsgericht* and a *Landgericht*, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1909, 862; in 1910, 883; and in 1911, 811 criminals were convicted. In 1911, 3,200 persons received poor-relief from the City 'Armen-Anstalt,' which spent, in 1911, 330,221 marks (16,511*l.*).

Estimated revenue and expenditure for 1913, 18,438,142 marks (923,907*l.*). About one-third of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests and industrial establishments; and over one-third from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-sixth is on account of the public debt, 69,835,501 marks (3,491,775*l.*) in 1911.

Total imports into Lübeck, 1911, 7,265,100*l.*; total exports, 11,441,000*l.* Number of vessels entered 1912, 3,943 of 890,698 tons; cleared, 3,960 of 902,253 tons.

*British Vice-Consul.*—D. E. Wilhelm Eschenburg.

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## MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Grand-duke **Friedrich Franz IV.**, born April 9, 1882; son of Friedrich Franz III. and Anastasia Mikhailovna, daughter of the Grand-duke Michael Nikolajevitch of Russia, married June 7, 1904, to Alexandra, daughter of Ernst August of Brunswick-Lueneburg, Duke of Cumberland; succeeded on the death of his father, April 10, 1897. Offspring: (1) Prince Friedrich Franz, born April 22, 1910. (2) Prince Christian Ludwig, born September 29, 1912. Sisters of the Grand-duke are: 1. *Alexandrine*, born December 24, 1879; married April 26, 1898, to Christian, King of Denmark. 2. *Cecilie*, born September 20, 1886, married June 6, 1905, to Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown-Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia.

*Uncles and Aunts of the Grand-duke.*—I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852; married May 5, 1881, to the Princess Marie of Windisch-Grätz. Offspring: 1. Marie Antoinette, born May 28, 1884. 2. Heinrich Borwin, born December 16, 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johann Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, married for the second time to Elisabeth, daughter of the late Duke Botho zu Stolberg-Rossla. IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869; married October 24, 1896, to Friedrich August, Grand-duke of Oldenburg. V. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1878. VI. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876; married February 7, 1901, to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, with the title 'Prince of the Netherlands.'

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. Their genealogical table begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 26 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are of an entirely feudal character, but in March, 1907, the Grand-Dukes of both Grand-Duchies intimated to the estates at Schwerin and New Strelitz, respectively, their intention of introducing a form of constitutional government. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members. Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of 42 towns of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and 7 towns of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 6 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to the Grand-duke alone. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1910:—Grand-ducal Domains, 197,557; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 120,406; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 7,889; Towns and Town Estates, 314,106. Total, 639,958, half rural. The chief towns (1911) were Rostock (65,512 inhabitants), Schwerin (43,131 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (24,378 inhabitants), Güstrow (17,805 inhabitants), and Parchim (10,608 inhabitants).

In 1910 there were: Protestants, 615,512; Catholics, 21,043; other Christians, 1,288; Jews, 1,413; not stated, 702. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are 1,235 elementary schools with 92,912 pupils (1911); Gymnasias, 7 with 1,819 pupils; Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,492 pupils; Realprogymnasien, 2 with 167 pupils; Realschulen, 5 with 1,254 pupils; 6 preparatory schools with 618 pupils; higher private schools, 18 with 2,154 pupils; normal schools, 2 with 398 pupils; navigation schools, 2 with 129 pupils; agricultural school, 1 with 55 pupils; technical schools, 2 with 196 pupils in the summer session and with 303 pupils in the winter session; institutions for the deaf and dumb, 1 with 54 pupils; institution for the blind, 1 with 90 pupils; schools for artisans, 50 with 5,843 pupils. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*).

There are 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals.

There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. There are three

systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke, estimated for July 1, 1913-14, at 1,266,200*l.* 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand-duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 381,200*l.* (for July 1, 1913-14), of the State railways at 1,218,800*l.* (for April 1, 1913-14). On July 1, 1913, the public debt was estimated at 6,718,075*l.* The interest of the railway debt (290,655*l.*), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 600,000*l.* is covered by the annuity of 48,000*l.* paid by the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

*Consul-General.*—W. E. Hearn (Hamburg).

## MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Grand-duke *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; the son of Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Augusta, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge; succeeded at the death of his father, May 30, 1904; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857. Offspring: Mary, born May 8, 1878; Jutta, born January 24, 1880; married July 27, 1899, under the name of Militza, to Prince Danilo of Montenegro; Adolf Friedrich, born June 17, 1882.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich II., youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I. of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having seigniorial rights over more than one-half of the country.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has, in common with Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a Diet consisting of landowners and town magistrates. The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard, which alone participates in the Constitution, and Ratzeburg, whose special Constitution, framed in 1869, was put in force in 1906. Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the Ritterschaft (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*), 7 burgomasters and over 80 proprietors of Rittergüter belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

A form of constitutional government is about to be introduced. The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a 'Minister of State.' For 1912-13 revenue 304,687*l.*, expenditure 251,259*l.* Debt, July 1, 1913, 131,510*l.*

The overlordship of the soil within the State is distributed as follows:—The Grand-duke has seigniorial rights over 527 square miles; titled and untitled nobles over 353 square miles, and town corporations over 117 square miles.

Marriages, 1912, 832; births, 2,867; deaths, 1,972; surplus of births, 895. Among the births were 83 stillborn, and 410 illegitimate children.

With the exception of 2,627 Catholics, 253 Jews and 212 persons of other confessions (1905), the people are Protestants. The total population on December 1, 1910, numbered 106,347 (53,523 males and 52,824 females). The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 11,993 inhabitants in 1912.

*British Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, I.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

*Consul-General.*—W. E. Hearn (Hamburg).

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## OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Grand-duke **Friedrich August**, born November 16, 1852; the son of Grand-duke Peter and of Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg; succeeded at the death of his father, June 13, 1900; married (1), February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth (died August 28, 1895) daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia; (2), October 24, 1896, to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue of first marriage, a daughter, Sophia, born February 2, 1879; married February 27, 1906, to Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the Emperor Wilhelm II., of the second, a son, Nicolaus, born August 10, 1897; and two daughters, Ingeborg Alix, born July 20, 1901, and Altborg Mathilda, born May 19, 1903. *Brother of the reigning Grand-Duke.*—Prince **Georg**, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg is said to be descended from Witdukind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charles the Great. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Gunther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier. Another part consisted of the Principality of Lübeck, and another of a piece of the secularised bishopric of Münster. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 400,000 marks, or 20,000*l.*, and the revenue from the crown lands (Krongut) is estimated at 255,000 marks, or 12,750*l.*; he draws also a considerable revenue from private estates of the family in Holstein.

By the Constitution, 1849, revised 1852 and 1908, the legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for five years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes. By a law of April 17, 1909, the direct mode of election was introduced in 1911. The Grand-Duchy is divided into 29 districts. The Landtag consists of 45 delegates. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The outlying Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils, both of 15 members, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. Estimated revenue, 1913, 775,431*l.*; expenditure, 807,726*l.*

Debt, 1913, 4,114,806.

The population, 1910:—Duchy of Oldenburg, 391,246; Principality of Lübeck, 41,800; Principality of Birkenfeld, 50,496; total, 483,042 (244,018 males and 239,024 females). Oldenburg, the capital, had 30,242 inhabitants in 1910.

In 1910 Oldenburg contained 371,650 Protestants, 107,508 Roman Catholics; other religions, 2,359; 1,525 Jews. The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the public school statistics of Oldenburg in 1911:—

|                                 | Number | No. of Teachers | No. of Pupils |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| Gymnasia                        | 5      | 68              | 1,108         |
| Oberrealschulen                 | 8      | 61              | 1,240         |
| Realschulen                     | 5      | 44              | 935           |
| Höhere Töchterschulen           | 13     | 91              | 1,608         |
| Bürgerschulen                   | 35     | 105             | 2,604         |
| Vorschulen                      | 9      | 35              | 1,104         |
| Volksschulen (Elementary)       | 709    | 1,457           | 82,334        |
| Seminaries (Protest. and Cath.) | 4      | 49              | 575           |
| Agricultural                    | 11     | 79              | 561           |
| Navigation                      | 1      | 6               | 89            |
| Technical                       | 2      | 32              | 342           |
| Deaf and Dumb                   | 1      | 5               | 31            |

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Saarbrücken respectively.

*Consul-General.*—W. E. Hearn (Hamburg).

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## PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

### Reigning King.

**Wilhelm II.**, born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born October 18, 1831, married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Emperor married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

### Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia, married June 6, 1905, to Princess Cecilie, born Sept. 20, 1886, daughter of the late Friedrich Franz III., of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring, Prince *Wilhelm Friedrich*, born July 4, 1906; Prince *Ludwig Ferdinand*, born November 9, 1907; Prince *Hubertus*, born September 30, 1909; Prince *George*, born Dec. 19,

1911; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich*, born July 7, 1883, married, February 27, 1906, to Princess Sophie Charlotte, daughter of the Grand-Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg; 3. Prince *Adalbert*, born July 14, 1884; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm*, born Jan. 29, 1887; married, October 22, 1908, to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; 5. Prince *Oscar*, born July 27, 1888; 6. Prince *Joachim*, born Dec. 17, 1890; 7. Princess *Viktoria Luise*, born Sept. 13, 1892; married, May 27, 1913, to Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, Duke of Brunswick.

*Brother and Sisters of the King.*

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860; married, Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Aug. 14, 1862; married, May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV., of Hesse; offspring of the union are two sons, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889; Sigismund born Nov. 27, 1896. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866; married, Nov. 19, 1890, to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Princess *Sophie*, born June 14, 1870; married, Oct. 27, 1889, to King Konstantin of Greece. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872; married, Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Friedrich Karl Ludwig of Hesse.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern in Swabia, one of the generals of Charles the Great. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by King Sigmund, in 1415, with the Margraviate of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, turning Protestant, declared himself hereditary duke. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by inheritance to the electors of Brandenburg, who likewise adopted Protestantism. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. His successor Friedrich Wilhelm I., after adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, left his son and successor Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions of inhabitants. Friedrich II., added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles; this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half million inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to nearly 100,000 square miles with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, much of Westphalia, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact

State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 17,719,296 marks, or 885,964*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Kronfideikommiss- und Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Gliénicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

|                                  |      |                                 |      |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| Friedrich I.                     | 1701 | Friedrich Wilhelm III.          | 1797 |
| Friedrich Wilhelm I.             | 1713 | Friedrich Wilhelm IV.           | 1840 |
| Friedrich II. called 'the Great' | 1740 | Wilhelm I.                      | 1861 |
| Friedrich Wilhelm II.            | 1786 | Friedrich III. (Mar. 9-June 15) | 1888 |
|                                  |      | Wilhelm II.                     | 1888 |

Constitution and Government.

Various fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the Abgeordnetenhaus, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Herrenhaus. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The Herrenhaus is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight older provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand



inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The Abgeordnetenhaus consists of 448 members—362 for the old kingdom, 80 added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces, and 1 in 1876 for Lauenburg. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the Abgeordnetenhaus is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of the legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Landtag is to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Landtag must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be a member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members

of the Chambers, and all examination and civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the Abgeordnetenhaus receive and must accept travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day.

Lower House (elected May, 1913), composed as follows:—Conservatives, 148; Free Conservatives, 54; National Liberals, 73; Progressives, 40; Centre, 103; Poles, 12; Socialists, 10; Independents, 3.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into nine departments, as follows:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Imperial Chancellor.*—Dr. von Bethman Hollweg.
2. *Minister of State and Minister of Finance.*—Dr. Lentze; appointed August, 1910.
3. *Minister of State and Minister of Public Works.*—von Breitenbach, born 1856; appointed June, 1906.
4. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction.*—Dr. von Trott zu Solz; appointed July, 1909.
5. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.*—Dr. Frhr. von Schorlenner; appointed 1910.
6. *Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Beseler, appointed November, 1905.
7. *Minister for Interior.*—Von Lobell, appointed May 1, 1914.
8. *Minister of Commerce and Industry.*—Sydow; appointed Oct., 1909.
9. *Minister of State and Minister of War.*—General von Falkenhayn; appointed July, 1913.

*Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior.*—Dr. Delbrück; appointed Minister (without portfolio), July, 1910. *Imperial State Secretary of the Foreign Office.*—Von Jagow, 1913. *Imperial State Secretary of the Naval Office.*—Von Tirpitz, born 1849; Minister since March 29, 1898.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks, and, since 1905, 14,000 marks "representation-money."

For local government Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*). Urban circles consist of towns of over 25,000 inhabitants; rural circles consist of the smaller towns, rural communes (*Landgemeinden*), and manors (*Gutsbezirke*). For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect deliberative assemblies which appoint executive committees. Each province has a governor (*Oberpräsident*); each government district has a president, and deals chiefly with local affairs of State concern. In towns the deliberative authority is the town council (*Stadtverordnetenversammlung*), elected on the 3-class system of property suffrage. The executive is a magistracy with the burgher-master as president. Each rural circle has a *Landrat*. Local administrative business varies according to the nature of the administrative division. The matters dealt with are such as poor-relief, roads, light railways, &c., but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick-insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, mustering of recruits, management of gas, water, and electric works, &c. The Crown controls the administration of all the administrative areas.

## Area and Population.

## I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

| Provinces                                | Area:<br>Square<br>Miles | Population |            | Pop.<br>per Square<br>Mile, 1910 |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|
|                                          |                          | 1910       | 1905       |                                  |
| East Prussia (Ostpreussen)               | 14,820                   | 2,064,175  | 2,080,176  | 144.1                            |
| West Prussia (Westpreussen)              | 9,863                    | 1,703,474  | 1,641,874  | 172.7                            |
| Berlin                                   | 24                       | 2,071,257  | 2,040,148  | 86,279.0                         |
| Brandenburg                              | 15,376                   | 4,062,616  | 3,531,856  | 266.1                            |
| Pomerania (Pommern)                      | 11,629                   | 1,716,921  | 1,684,345  | 147.6                            |
| Posen                                    | 11,190                   | 2,069,831  | 1,986,637  | 187.6                            |
| Silesia (Schlesien)                      | 15,569                   | 5,225,962  | 4,942,725  | 335.6                            |
| Saxony (Sachsen)                         | 9,752                    | 3,089,275  | 2,979,249  | 315.7                            |
| Schleswig-Holstein <sup>1</sup>          | 7,340                    | 1,621,004  | 1,504,248  | 220.8                            |
| Hanover (Hannover)                       | 14,862                   | 2,942,436  | 2,759,245  | 197.9                            |
| Westphalia (Westfalen)                   | 7,804                    | 4,125,096  | 3,618,090  | 523.6                            |
| Hesse-Nassau                             | 6,060                    | 2,221,021  | 2,070,052  | 366.5                            |
| Rhine (Rheinprovinz)                     | 10,420                   | 7,121,140  | 6,436,337  | 683.4                            |
| Hohenzollern (Hohenzollernsche<br>Lande) | 441                      | 71,011     | 68,282     | 141.0                            |
| Total                                    | 134,650                  | 40,165,219 | 37,293,264 | 298.2                            |

<sup>1</sup> Including Helgoland.

## Development of Prussia since 1875:—

| Year | Area in Sq. Miles | Population | Average per<br>Sq. Mile | Percentage of<br>Annual Increase |
|------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1875 | 134,179           | 25,742,404 | 191.8                   | —                                |
| 1890 | 134,587           | 29,957,867 | 222.7                   | 1.1                              |
| 1900 | 134,622           | 34,472,509 | 256.1                   | 1.5                              |
| 1905 | 135,134           | 37,293,264 | 275.9                   | 1.59                             |
| 1910 | 135,134           | 40,165,219 | 297.0                   | 1.34                             |

The population living in towns and that not in towns in 1905 and 1910 were as follows:—

|                    | 1910       | 1905 <sup>1</sup> | Annual increase<br>per cent.<br>1905-1910. |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Town population    | 18,963,785 | 17,878,965        | 1.74                                       |
| Country population | 21,201,434 | 19,914,299        | 1.25                                       |

<sup>1</sup> Of the same areas as in 1910.

## Urban and rural population:—

| Census | No. of<br>Towns | Nos. Rural<br>Communes <sup>1</sup> | Towns and Communes, with<br>2,000 Inhabitants and upwards |            |         | Communes, &c., with less<br>than 2,000 Inhabitants |            |         |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|
|        |                 |                                     | No.                                                       | Pop.       | Per Ct. | No.                                                | Pop.       | Per Ct. |
| 1895   | 1,366           | 52,518                              | 1,840                                                     | 16,384,323 | 51.4    | 51,944                                             | 15,470,800 | 48.6    |
| 1900   | 1,266           | 52,117                              | 1,968                                                     | 19,144,609 | 55.5    | 51,415                                             | 15,327,900 | 44.5    |
| 1905   | 1,279           | 51,743                              | 2,088                                                     | 21,904,493 | 58.7    | 50,934                                             | 15,388,771 | 41.3    |
| 1910   | 1,276           | 51,338                              | 2,163                                                     | 24,687,490 | 61.5    | 50,446                                             | 15,477,929 | 38.5    |

<sup>1</sup> Including 16,143 separate 'Gutsbezirke' in 1895; 15,955 in 1900; 15,672 in 1905; 15,368 in 1910.

## Conjugal condition 1910:—

|                       | Males.     | Females    | Total      |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Unmarried             | 12,161,517 | 11,517,281 | 23,678,798 |
| Married               | 7,154,129  | 7,162,027  | 14,316,156 |
| Widowed               | 500,917    | 1,583,157  | 2,084,074  |
| Divorced or separated | 31,162     | 55,029     | 86,191     |

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the section relating to the *German Empire*.

In 1910 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 688,839, of whom 322,962 were Austrians and Hungarians, 137,440 Dutch, 90,667 Russians, 20,206 Danes, 7,602 Swedes and Norwegians, 9,898 British, 10,703 Belgians, 8,832 Americans (United States), 23,029 Swiss, and 4,283 French.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

| Year | Marriages | Total Births | Still-born | Illegitimate | Total Deaths<br>incl. Still-<br>born | Surplus of<br>Births |
|------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1907 | 313,039   | 1,298,291    | 38,655     | 97,289       | 719,604                              | 578,687              |
| 1908 | 311,431   | 1,303,233    | 38,884     | 99,598       | 732,608                              | 570,625              |
| 1909 | 307,904   | 1,287,030    | 37,990     | 100,134      | 705,772                              | 581,258              |
| 1910 | 310,415   | 1,256,613    | 37,166     | 98,695       | 675,148                              | 581,465              |
| 1911 | 321,151   | 1,225,091    | 35,874     | 97,705       | 732,728                              | 492,363              |
| 1912 | 328,340   | 1,222,168    | 35,925     | 101,379      | 672,228                              | 549,940              |

In 1912 2.94 per cent. of the total births were stillborn, and 8.30 per cent. illegitimate.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports and Antwerp was in 1904, 16,402; in 1905, 16,206; in 1906, 18,083; in 1907, 18,005; in 1908, 10,989; in 1909, 12,313; in 1910, 14,021; in 1911, 11,835; in 1912, 9,645. Of the total number in 1912, 7,948 went to the United States. To the total, the province of Brandenburg (including Berlin), contributed 1,500; Hanover, 1,183.

## Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. In 1910, the numbers were: Protestants, 24,830,547; Roman Catholics, 14,581,829; other Christians, 189,887; Jews, 415,926; others and unknown, 147,030. Catholics are in a majority only in West Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, Rhine Province, and Hohenzollern.

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1871 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. Altogether in Prussia there are two archbishops and ten bishops. In every part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 34,000 marks a year, and the other bishops

about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments.

### Instruction.

Education in Prussia is compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils (about 10 per cent.) whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1910 was returned at 7,165,744.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia:—

|                                                                                             | No.             | Teaching Staff       | Students or Pupils  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Universities (1912-13) <sup>1</sup>                                                         | 10 <sup>4</sup> | 1,655 <sup>5</sup>   | 29,794 <sup>6</sup> |
| Gymnasias & Progymnasias <sup>2</sup> (1911-12) <sup>1</sup>                                | 372             | 7,210                | 120,652             |
| Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen <sup>2</sup> (1911-12) <sup>1</sup> | 314             | 5,656                | 114,512             |
| Realschulen <sup>2</sup> (1911-12) <sup>1</sup>                                             | 177             | 1,624                | 36,132              |
| High schools for girls (Lyceums), public (1912-13) <sup>1</sup>                             | 253             | 10,577 <sup>6</sup>  | 157,540             |
| High schools for girls, private (1912-13) <sup>1</sup>                                      | 216             |                      |                     |
| Middle schools, public (1911) <sup>3</sup>                                                  | 629             | 7,154                | 193,429             |
| " private (1911) <sup>3</sup>                                                               | 924             | 5,846                | 62,265              |
| Public elementary schools (1911)                                                            | 38,684          | 163,016 <sup>7</sup> | 6,572,074           |
| Private " (1911)                                                                            | 263             | 553                  | 8,498               |
| Public normal schools (1912)                                                                | 201             | 1,435                | 18,867              |

<sup>1</sup> Winter half-year. <sup>2</sup> Including teachers and scholars of preliminary schools. <sup>3</sup> Including girls' schools not officially recognised. <sup>4</sup> Excluding Lyceum at Braunsberg with 18 teachers and 39 students. <sup>5</sup> Including lecturers and special teachers. <sup>6</sup> Including regular technical and assistant teachers. <sup>7</sup> Including technical and assistant teachers, but excluding teachers of religion. <sup>8</sup> Including 1,896 women students.

There are also 5 technical high schools (Berlin, Hanover, Aachen, Danzig, Breslau), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Münden), 2 technical mining schools (Berlin, Clausthal), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hanover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, 4 commercial high schools (Berlin, Köln, Frankfurt a. Main, Königsberg i. Pr.), 2 academies of local government work (Düsseldorf and Cologne), besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music, the Academy of Posen, &c.

The Universities, the high schools (exclusive of commercial high schools), some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, &c., under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and

students at each of the Universities of Prussia, see under *German Empire*.)

The whole of the educational establishments (exclusive of agricultural and some technical institutes) in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*); while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head of the Civil Government of the province. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools and the normal schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can produce to the authorities the prescribed proofs of their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. Both private and public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered, directly or indirectly, State servants.

For the year 1912-13 the ordinary expenditure for instruction and similar purposes under the Department of the Ministry of Instruction amounted to about 225,000,000 marks (10,600,000*l.*), besides 14,000,000 marks (700,000*l.*) for non-recurring expenditure. For educational institutions under other ministries the sum of about 20,000,000 marks, exclusive of non-recurring expenditure, was set aside, so that the total ordinary expenditure of the State on instruction for the year amounted to nearly 245,000,000 marks. The total expenditure for all kinds of schools amounted in 1912-13 to about 600,000,000 marks.

### Justice, Crime.

Prussia contains 14 Oberlandesgerichte (see under *German Empire*). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions; though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1911 there were 348,501 persons convicted of crime in Prussia.

### Finance.

Effective, ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 following the year indicated in the table (20 marks = £1):—

| Year | Revenue       | Expenditure   | Year | Revenue       | Expenditure   |
|------|---------------|---------------|------|---------------|---------------|
|      | Marks         | Marks         |      | Marks         | Marks         |
| 1908 | 4,151,150,120 | 3,958,126,488 | 1911 | 4,902,610,494 | 4,898,669,370 |
| 1909 | 4,408,102,407 | 4,392,375,416 | 1912 | 4,085,314,749 | 4,085,314,749 |
| 1910 | 4,529,745,554 | 4,531,155,108 | 1913 | 4,666,921,958 | 4,666,921,953 |

Budget estimates for years ending March 31 :—

| Heads of Receipts and Expenditure                | Revenue                          |                                  | Expenditure                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                                  | 1913-14                          | 1914-15                          | 1913-14                          | 1914-15                          |
|                                                  | Marks                            | Marks                            | Marks                            | Marks                            |
| Ministry of Agriculture . . . . .                | 169,812,054                      | 176,289,204                      | 74,996,740                       | 78,144,900                       |
| " Finance . . . . .                              | 781,253,400                      | 807,185,500                      | 263,679,715                      | 265,167,224                      |
| " Commerce, &c. . . . .                          | 835,497,140                      | 852,897,970                      | 299,143,479                      | 316,569,305                      |
| " Public works . . . . .                         | 2,508,136,000                    | 2,642,571,000                    | 2,149,859,000                    | 2,267,972,000                    |
| Dotations and financial administration . . . . . | 585,786,164                      | 589,789,584                      | 708,733,995                      | 727,284,357                      |
| State administration (Justice, &c.). . . . .     | 245,540,669                      | 260,817,001                      | 854,336,342                      | 887,803,832                      |
| Total ordinary . . . . .                         | 4,576,025,427                    | 4,779,550,209                    | 4,350,749,271                    | 4,542,881,618                    |
| Extraordinary . . . . .                          | 19,908,400                       | 66,688,900                       | 244,986,956                      | 303,357,491                      |
| Total . . . . .                                  | 4,595,933,827<br>(229,796,691L.) | 4,846,239,109<br>(242,311,955L.) | 4,595,736,227<br>(229,786,811L.) | 4,846,239,109<br>(242,311,955L.) |

The total expenditure amounted (1913) to 5*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per head of population. The direct taxes amounted almost to 9*s.* 9*d.* per head. Since April 1, 1895, only the income tax, a new supplementary tax (Vermögenssteuer), and the tax "vom Gewerbebetriebe im Umherziehen" are direct State-taxes; the land-tax, the house-tax, and the trading-tax are received by the communes.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

Public debt in 1912 and 1913 :—

|                                             | 1912                             | 1913                             |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| National debt bearing interest:             | Marks                            | Marks                            |
| Consolidated debt at 4 per cent. . . . .    | 1,102,203,000                    | 1,638,195,400                    |
| " " 3½ per cent. . . . .                    | 6,090,675,900                    | 6,078,026,400                    |
| " " 3 per cent. . . . .                     | 1,501,296,150                    | 1,459,298,000                    |
| Treasury bonds . . . . .                    | 640,000,000                      | 635,000,000                      |
| State railway debt . . . . .                | 91,706,289                       | 88,393,131                       |
| Debt of provinces annexed in 1866 . . . . . | 2,902,706                        | 2,856,168                        |
| Total national debt . . . . .               | 9,428,874,045<br>(471,443,702L.) | 9,901,769,099<br>(495,088,455L.) |

The sinking fund of the railway debt in 1913 amounted to 172,218*l.* and of the annexed provinces' debt to 2,327*l.* The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 21,550,492*l.* in the financial year 1913. The debt amounts to 12*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per head of population, and the annual charge to 10*s.* 8*d.* per head.

**Army.**—The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*. The total peace strength of the Prussian army at the present time is about 480,000 of all arms and ranks.

## Production and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE.

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in metric tons, 2 years, were as follows (1 hectare = 2·47 acres; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.):—

|                         | 1911       | 1911       | 1912       | 1912       |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                         | Acres      | Tons       | Acres      | Tons       |
| Wheat . . . . .         | 2,837,660  | 2,605,645  | 2,829,240  | 2,748,545  |
| Rye . . . . .           | 11,751,887 | 8,427,236  | 11,970,338 | 8,804,781  |
| Summer barley . . . . . | 2,074,947  | 1,716,457  | 2,114,492  | 1,972,153  |
| Oats . . . . .          | 7,045,230  | 5,210,493  | 7,173,947  | 5,831,012  |
| Potatoes . . . . .      | 5,675,947  | 25,630,203 | 5,647,542  | 34,960,598 |
| Hay (meadow) . . . . .  | 8,118,090  | 10,099,899 | 8,067,605  | 14,103,041 |

In 1912 there were vineyards on 42,753 acres, yielding 9,296,276 gallons of wine; hops on 2,462 acres, yielding 6,935 tons. On December 1, 1907, Prussia contained live stock comprising 3,046,304 horses, 12,011,584 cattle, 5,408,867 sheep, 15,095,854 swine, and 2,235,529 goats.

### II. MINERALS.

The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons in 1848 to 165,302,784 tons in 1912, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,553 tons to 65,803,959 tons. Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig-iron produced in 1911 and 1912 :—

|                    | 1911        |               | 1912        |               |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
|                    | Tons        | Marks         | Tons        | Marks         |
| Coal . . . . .     | 151,324,030 | 1,462,665,255 | 165,302,784 | 1,722,559,629 |
| Lignite . . . . .  | 60,531,943  | 139,975,663   | 65,803,959  | 130,467,673   |
| Iron ore . . . . . | 4,948,711   | 42,694,643    | 5,238,766   | 48,132,970    |
| Pig-iron . . . . . | 10,477,263  | 623,321,058   | —           | —             |

In 1912 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were: Underground workers, 486,956; surface workers, 175,406; boys (under 16), 22,545; females, 9,915; total (all workers), 720,230. The amount of their wages was 966,607,543 marks (48,330,377*l.*).

**Commerce.**—The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollgebiet). This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, telegraphs, and telephones. There are 92 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia; it is included in that of Germany.

**Internal Communications.**—On April 1, 1911, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows: State owned, Broad gauge, main lines, 13,666 miles; broad gauge, local lines, 9,664 miles; total broad gauge, 23,330 miles. Narrow gauge, 149 miles. Total length of State lines, 23,479 miles. Private lines, 1,826 miles. Total railway mileage, 25,305. (For 1913 figures see under Germany.) Plans for the electrification of main railway lines are being steadily pushed on. The line between Dessau and Bitterfeld was the first to be electrified and the experiment was so successful that a longer stretch has been chosen, Magdeburg—Bitterfeld—Leipzig—Halle. It is uncertain whether electric traction will meet military require-

ments, and there will, therefore, be no electrification for the present of strategic railways or of lines which are of strategic importance.

**Savings Banks.**—In 1913 there were 1,760 savings banks in Prussia, with deposits amounting to 621,600,000*l.* The average account is 45*l.*, and the average rate of interest in 1912–13 was 3·53 per cent.

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### REUSS, Elder Branch.

#### (FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERE LINIE.)

The reigning Prince is **Heinrich XXIV.**, born March 20, 1878; succeeded his father **Heinrich XXII.**, who died April 19, 1902. Sisters of the reigning prince are **Emma**, born Jan. 17, 1881; married May 14, 1903, to **Erich**, Count of Künigl; **Marie**, born March 26, 1882; married Feb. 4, 1904, to **Ferdinand**, Baron Guagnoni. **Hermine**, born Dec. 17, 1887; married Jan. 7, 1907, to **Johann Georg**, Prince of Schönau-Carolath; **Ida**, born Sept. 4, 1891; married November 7, 1911, to **Martin Christopher**, Prince of Stolberg-Rossla. The **Regent** of the Principality since Oct. 15, 1908, is Prince **Heinrich XXVII.**, reigning Prince of Reuss-Gera.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the old prefects of Weida, who were imperial functionaries and afterwards free lords. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called **Heinrich**. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, and amended May 18, 1913, provides for a legislative body of 15 members, 8 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the possessors of large estates, 3 elected for 6 years by towns,

4 by rural districts, the Mayors of Greiz and Zeulenroda respectively, and 1 representative of the Chairmen of district councils. The public revenue and expenditure for 1913 were estimated at 89,861*l.* There is no public debt.

Area, 122 square miles; population (1910), 72,769.

The population is mainly Protestant, only 1,205 being Catholic. The capital, Greiz, has (1910) 23,245 inhabitants.

### REUSS, Younger Branch.

#### (FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

The reigning Prince is **Heinrich XXVII.**, born Nov. 10, 1858; the son of Prince **Heinrich XIV.** and of Princess **Agnes**; succeeded his father March 29, 1913; married November 11, 1884, to Princess **Elise**, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince **Hermann** of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Offspring: I. Princess **Victoria**, born April 21, 1889. II. Princess **Luise Adelheid**, born July 17, 1890. III. Prince **Heinrich XLIII.**, born July 25, 1893; died May 13, 1912. IV. Prince **Heinrich XLV.**, born May 13, 1895. *Sister of the Reigning Prince:* Princess **Elisabeth**, born October 27, 1859; married November 17, 1887, to Prince **Hermann** of Solms-Braunfels; widow, August 30, 1900.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called **Heinrich**, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, June 20, 1856, and January 8, 1913. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of twenty-one members, of whom three are elected by those paying the highest income-tax, and seventeen by the inhabitants in general, in each case for 4 years. The head of the collateral Reuss-Köstritz family is hereditarily a member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction.

The annual estimated revenue, 138,965*l.* for the financial period 1911–13, expenditure, 138,965*l.* Public debt (1910), 52,027*l.*

Of the total population (152,752 in 1910), 147,272 were Evangelical, 3,498 Catholic, 779 other Christians, 375 Jews, 828 not included in these sects. The capital, Gera, has (1910) 49,276 inhabitants.

British Vice-Consul.—R. M. Turner.

### SAXE-ALTENBURG.

#### (HERZOGTUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

The reigning Duke is **Ernst II.**, born August 31, 1871; the son of **Moritz** (brother of the late Duke **Ernst**) and **Augusta**, Princess of Saxe-Meiningen; succeeded to the throne February 7, 1908, on the death of his uncle;

married, February 17, 1898, to Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, born September 22, 1875. Offspring, Princess Charlotte Agnes, born March 4, 1899; Prince Georg-Moritz, born May 13, 1900; Princess Elisabeth, born April 6, 1903; Friedrich-Ernst, born May 15, 1905.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1872, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned his right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (Domänenfideicommiss).

According to the Constitution, formulated April 29, 1831, amended in 1848, 1849, and May 31, 1870, the legislative authority is vested in a Chamber of thirty-two representatives, elected for three years, nine chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, eleven by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets once at least in each financial period.

The executive is divided into four departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign Affairs, Worship; 2, of Justice; 3, of the Interior; 4, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, estimates for the period 1911-1913, revenue and expenditure, 259,946*l*. Two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains and the remainder from direct taxes. Public debt, 1913, 44,370*l*., which the funds of the State (exclusive of reserve funds in the "Landesbank") exceeded by 283,127*l*.

Population, 1910, 216,128. In 1910, 207,825 Protestant, 7,246 Catholic. The capital, Altenburg, had 39,976 (1910) inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants are of Slavonic origin. The peasants of the "Ostkreis" (eastern part of the Duchy) are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

Gymnasias, Realschule, and teachers' seminaries, 1913, 1,338 pupils; *Bürgerschulen* 5,620 pupils (2,845 boys and 2,775 girls); 204 public elementary schools, 655 teachers (60 female) and 37,268 pupils. Annual expenditure on elementary schools, 95,496*l*., of which 21,435*l*. was provided by the State.

*British Vice-Consuls.*—R. M. Turner and Dr. K. Otto (Leipzig).

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### SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

The reigning Duke is Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), born July 19, 1884, son of the late Leopold Duke of Albany, and Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, succeeded his uncle, Alfred, July 30, 1900;

married October 11, 1905, to Princess Victoria Adelheid, daughter of Duke Friedrich Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; offspring: Prince Johann Leopold, born August 2, 1906; Princess Sibylla Kalma Marie, born January 18, 1908; Prince Dietmar Hubert, born August 24, 1909; Princess Caroline Mathilda, born June 22, 1912.

Sister of the Duke is Princess Alice, born February 25, 1883; married February 10, 1904, to Prince Alexander of Teck.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was Duke John Ernst, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernst's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but their single successor Ernst Frederick I. (1764-1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg in 1825, Ernst I. received, in 1826, Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. According to an agreement of July 19, 1905, the income of the Gotha domains is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure from the Coburg domains.

The fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, regularly in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary; the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

Area of Coburg, 216 sq. miles; of Gotha, 546 sq. miles; total area, 762 sq. miles. Population of Coburg (1910), 74,818 (36,064 males and 38,754 females); of Gotha, 182,359 (89,266 males and 93,093 females); total population, 257,177 (125,330 males and 131,847 females).

The domain budget is voted for four years for Coburg. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1913-17 is estimated at 27,650*l*., and expenditure 17,000*l*. The special State revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31, 1913, 15, for Coburg is 72,290*l*. and for Gotha 240,145*l*.; while the common State-revenue and expenditure (1913, 15) of Coburg and Gotha, is 94,401*l*. Public debt, 1913, 87,400*l*. for Coburg, and 1913, 207,391*l*. for Gotha, both being largely covered by real property and stocks. In 1910 there were 250,454 Protestant, 4,951 Catholic, and 319 other Christians; 783 Jews, and 670 persons of other religion. The chief towns, Gotha and Coburg, have respectively 39,553 and 23,789 inhabitants (1910).

*British Minister-Resident.*—A. C. Grant Duff.

*Vice-Consul.*—R. M. Turner.

## SAXE MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTUM SACHSEN MEININGEN.)

The reigning Duke is **Georg II.**, born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, (1) May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; (2) October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who died February 10, 1872; (3) morganatically, March 18, 1873, to Helene Fianz, Baroness von Heldburg. *Offspring* (first marriage):—I. Prince **Bernhard**, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich III.; offspring: Feodora, born May 12, 1879; married September 24, 1898, to Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, Younger Branch. II. Princess **Marie Elisabeth**, born September 23, 1853. (Second marriage) III. Prince **Ernst**, born September 27, 1859; married morganatically Sept. 20, 1892, to Katharina Jensen, Baroness von Saalfeld. IV. Prince **Friedrich**, born October 12, 1861; married April 25, 1889, to Princess Adelheid of Lippe; offspring three daughters and three sons, Georg, born October 11, 1892; Ernst, born September 23, 1895, and Bernhard, born June 30, 1901.

The line of Saxe Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus revenue, which is estimated for each of the three financial years 1912-14 at 40,738*l*.

According to the Constitution, promulgated August 23, 1829, amended July 20, 1871, April 24, 1873, and March 9, 1896, there is a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives; four elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 150*l*. or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. There are new elections every six years.

Budget for the 3 financial years 1912-14, revenue, 527,316*l*.; expenditure, 445,840*l*.; 81,476*l*. of the revenue are drawn from State domains. Debt in 1912, 222,164*l*., largely covered by productive State capital.

Population, 278,762 in 1910. In 1910, 271,433 Protestants; 5,233 Catholics; 1,137 Jews. The capital, Meiningen, had, in 1910, 17,186 inhabitants. In 1912 there were 2,388 marriages; 7,806 births alive; 4,348 deaths; surplus of births, 3,458. Of the births 245 (3·3 per cent.) were stillborn, and 996 (12·7 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1913 there were 319 public elementary schools with 953 teachers (814 male, 139 female) and 49,605 (18·0 per cent. of the inhabitants) pupils.

*British Vice-Consul.*—R. M. Turner (resides in Leipzig).

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## GRAND-DUCHY OF SAXONY.

(GROSSHERZOGTUM SACHSEN.)

The reigning Grand-duke is **Wilhelm Ernst**, born June 10, 1876, son of the late Prince Karl August and Princess Pauline of Saxe-Weimar; succeeded his grandfather, the late Grand-duke Karl Alexander, January 5, 1901; married, April 30, 1903, to Caroline, Princess of Reuss, who died January 17, 1905; married a second time, January 4, 1910, to Feodora, Duchess of Sachsen-Meiningen. Offspring (second marriage): (1) Princess Sophia, born March 20, 1911; (2) William Ernst (hereditary Grand-duke), born July 28, 1912.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640. After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally, on the death of the last duke of Eisenach, in 1741, united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728-1748), who introduced the principle of primogeniture. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune. He has also a civil list of 1,020,000 marks, or 51,000*l*.

The Constitution was granted May 5, 1816; slightly altered October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. The legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber, composed of 38 members, five chosen by landowners having a yearly income of from 150*l*. upwards; five by other persons of the same income; one each from the University of Jena, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Handicrafts, the Chamber of Agriculture, and the Chamber of Labour; and twenty-three by the other inhabitants. All deputies are elected directly, and elections are held every six years. All citizens over twenty-five years of age have the franchise. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted for a period of three years; from 1914 to 1916, annual income and expenditure, 713,152*l*. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes. Public debt, 83,631*l*. in 1914. The debt is more than covered by real property and stocks.

The Grand-duchy consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. Population, December 1, 1910, 417,149. Marriages, 1912, 3,506; births, 12,123; deaths, 6,622; surplus of births, 5,501. Among the births, 348 (2·87 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,464 (12·08 per cent.) illegitimate. In 1910, 48·94 per cent. lived in rural communes. Weimar, the capital, had 34,582 inhabitants in 1910; Eisenach, 38,362; Jena, 38,487; Apolda, 22,610.

In 1910 there were 393,774 Protestants, 19,980 Catholics, 1,323 Jews, 841 other Christians, and 1,231 not stated.

The University at Jena (see *Germany*) serves the four Saxon Duchies. Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera, common to Saxe-Weimar and the Reuss Principalities. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a

common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia.

*British Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

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## KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

**Reigning King.**—Friedrich August III., born May 25, 1865, son of the late King Georg; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 15, 1904; married November 21, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany, born September 2, 1870. The marriage was dissolved February 11, 1903. Offspring: Prince Georg, born January 15, 1893; Prince Friedrich Christian, born December 31, 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born December 9, 1896; Princess Margarethe, born January 24, 1900; Princess Maria Alix, born September 27, 1901; Princess Anna Monica, born May 4, 1903.

**Sisters and brothers of the King:** I. Princess Mathilda, born March 19, 1863. II. Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867; married October 2, 1886, to the late Archduke Otto of Austria, widow, November 1, 1906. III. Prince Johann Georg, born July 10, 1869; married (1) April 5, 1894, to Duchess Maria Isabella of Württemberg (died May 24, 1904) (2) October 30, 1906, to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon; and IV. Prince Max, born November 17, 1870; became a priest July 26, 1896.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089-1108; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1103-1123), and Konrad the Great (1123-1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, took from Napoleon the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The predecessors of the present King were Friedrich August I. (1806-1827), Anton (1827-1836), Friedrich August II. (1836-1854), Johann (1854-1873), Albert (1873-1902), Georg (1902-1904).

King Friedrich August III. has a civil list of 3,741,902 marks per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanage of the Prince Johann Georg, and the appanage of the Princess Mathilde amounting (1913-14) to 349,554 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Constitution dates from September 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations up to May 5, 1909. The crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal who are of age; one deputy of the (Lutheran) archbishopric of Meissen, the proprietor (or one deputy) of the 'Herrschaft' of Wildenfels, one of the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners, one deputy of the University of Leipzig, the two proprietors of 'Standesherrschaften,' the Lutheran 'Oberhofprediger' at Dresden, the Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen in his character as 'Apostolic Vicar' at Dresden, the superintendent at Leipzig, one deputy of the collegiate institution of Wurzen, one of the proprietors of four estates in fee; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliary estates for life; ten noble proprietors

and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life; and the burgomasters of eight towns. The Lower Chamber is made up of forty-three deputies of towns and forty-eight representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 4,000 marks a year, and the qualification for the right of electing to the same is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and of the university. Members of the Lower House must be Saxon citizens over thirty, and pay some direct State taxes; and electors are all Saxon citizens above twenty-five years of age who pay some direct contribution. Every elector has a right to one, two, or three additional votes according to (1) the amount of his income; (2) the value of his landed property; (3) the possession of an income (by public officials) over a certain amount; (4) his right as an elector for the Chamber of Industry or the Chamber of Agriculture; (5) his scientific education; (6) his scientific or artistic profession; (7) his age (an elector over 50 years of age has an additional vote). The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day (6 marks per day if they reside in the town where the Legislature meets) during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses may propose new laws; no taxes can be imposed, levied, or altered without the sanction of both.

Last election, 1911: Conservatives, 29; National Liberals, 26; Radicals, 10; Socialists, 26.

The executive is in the King and in the Ministry of State (*Gesamt-Ministerium*), and in the separate Ministries of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Foreign Affairs, and of War.

### Area and Population:—

| Governmental Divisions | Area, Eng-lish Sq. Miles | Population. |           | Population per Sq. Mile 1910 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
|                        |                          | Dec. 1910   | Dec. 1905 |                              |
| Dresden . . .          | 1,674                    | 1,350,287   | 1,284,397 | 806.6                        |
| Leipzig . . .          | 1,378                    | 1,234,628   | 1,146,423 | 895.9                        |
| Bautzen . . .          | 953                      | 443,549     | 426,420   | 467.5                        |
| Chemnitz . . .         | 799                      | 920,543     | 851,130   | 1151.8                       |
| Zwickau . . .          | 983                      | 857,659     | 800,231   | 872.4                        |
| Total . . .            | 5,787                    | 4,806,661   | 4,508,601 | 830.6                        |

The growth of the population is shown in the following table:—

| Year* | Population | Density per Sq. Mile | Annual Increase per Cent. | Year | Population | Density per Sq. Mile | Annual Increase per Cent. |
|-------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1875  | 2,760,586  | 471                  | 1.99                      | 1900 | 4,202,216  | 726.8                | 2.19                      |
| 1885  | 3,182,003  | 543                  | 1.41                      | 1905 | 4,508,601  | 779.1                | 1.46                      |
| 1895  | 3,757,688  | 654.5                | 1.63                      | 1910 | 4,806,661  | 830.6                | 1.32                      |



The conjugal condition of the population was as follows in 1910:—

|                                 | Males   | Females | Total     |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Children . . . . .              | 784,656 | 790,512 | 1,575,168 |
| Adults—                         |         |         |           |
| Unmarried . . . . .             | 553,954 | 557,281 | 1,111,185 |
| Married . . . . .               | 916,325 | 914,939 | 1,831,174 |
| Widowed . . . . .               | 54,793  | 193,603 | 248,396   |
| Divorced or separated . . . . . | 14,265  | 26,478  | 40,738    |

Saxony contains (1910) 43,358 Lusatian Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1910 there were 188,469 foreigners (exclusive of Germans belonging to other German States).

The movement of the population is shown in the following table:—

| Year | Marriages | Total Births | Stillborn | Illegitimate | Total Deaths | Surplus of Births |
|------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1910 | 38,907    | 134,699      | 4,599     | 20,115       | 72,251       | 57,849            |
| 1911 | 41,238    | 130,257      | 4,374     | 19,799       | 79,750       | 46,133            |
| 1912 | 41,692    | 129,707      | 4,293     | 20,279       | 69,566       | 55,848            |

The population of the principal towns was, 1910 (including the municipalities incorporated up to July 1, 1913):—

|                    |         |                    |        |                        |        |
|--------------------|---------|--------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Leipzig . . . . .  | 589,850 | Zittau . . . . .   | 37,084 | Reichenbach . . . . .  | 29,685 |
| Dresden . . . . .  | 551,697 | Freiberg . . . . . | 36,237 | Crümmitschau . . . . . | 28,818 |
| Chemnitz . . . . . | 293,761 | Meissen . . . . .  | 35,865 | Meerane . . . . .      | 25,470 |
| Plauen . . . . .   | 121,272 | Bautzen . . . . .  | 32,754 | Glauchau . . . . .     | 25,155 |
| Zwickau . . . . .  | 73,542  |                    |        |                        |        |

**Religion.**—Although the royal family is Roman Catholic, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. In 1910, Lutherans, 4,501,510; Roman Catholics, 233,872; Reformists, 16,531; other Christians, 30,548; Jews, 17,587; unclassified, 6,613. Of the Lutheran Church, the chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 35 clerical and 42 lay members (1901).

**Instruction.**—In 1912-13, there were 2,308 public Protestant and 56 Roman Catholic common schools, 48 private and chapter schools, and 1,959 advanced common schools (Fortbildungsschulen), or altogether 4,371, with a total attendance of 915,720. In addition there were 1 technical high school at Dresden (winter term, 1912-13, 1,156 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (296 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (98 students), and 1 veterinary high school at Dresden (216 students); further, 19 Gymnasias, 19 Realgymnasias, 5 'Oberrealschulen,' 3 'Progymnasien,' 37 'Realschulen,' 28 seminaries, 5 higher girls' schools and 'Studienanstalten' (1913), altogether 110 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 33,442 (1913), exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes. The University of Leipzig is one of the largest in Germany (5,925 students). See under *Germany*.

**Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.**—Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 111 'Amtsgerichte.' The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1910, 31,593 persons were convicted of criminal offences.

**Finance.**—The financial period extends over a term of two years. The budget for each of the two years 1912-13 estimated the receipts from State property and taxes at 19,161,297*l.*, and the cost of working and of collection at 13,556,886*l.*, the surplus being 5,604,411*l.* Other receipts were estimated at 3,499,836*l.*, and expenditure at 9,104,247*l.*, so that the ordinary revenue and expenditure balanced at 22,661,133*l.* The extraordinary expenditure for 1912-1913 was put at 3,834,385*l.* More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. Expenditure on public debt, 251,799*l.* for each of the years 1912 and 1913. Public debt, 1913, 43,055,495*l.* incurred almost entirely on railways and telegraphs, and other works of public utility.

**Production and Industry.**—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal working are also important.

In 1912, of the total area, 2,459,181 acres were under cultivation, viz.:—2,017,888 acres (82.06 per cent.) arable; 424,605 acres (17.27 per cent.) meadow; 16,085 acres (0.65 per cent.) pasture; 603 acres (0.02 per cent.) vineyard; besides 950,256 acres under wood, of which 445,588 acres belonged to the State.

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs.) in 1912:—

| Crop             | Acres   | Metric tons | Crop               | Acres   | Metric tons |
|------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|---------|-------------|
| Wheat . . . . .  | 157,998 | 181,308     | Oats . . . . .     | 477,033 | 387,149     |
| Rye . . . . .    | 523,594 | 427,338     | Potatoes . . . . . | 310,737 | 1,420,008   |
| Barley . . . . . | 51,904  | 44,411      | Hay . . . . .      | 424,605 | 565,411     |

On May 1, 1912, the statistics of industry in Saxony were shown as follows:—

follows :—

| Industries                                                                      | Number of establishments | Number of Workers |         |                           |        | Total   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
|                                                                                 |                          | Adult             |         | Juvenile (under 16 years) |        |         |
|                                                                                 |                          | Male              | Female  | Male                      | Female |         |
| Clothing                                                                        | 4,490                    | 19,531            | 36,095  | 1,605                     | 5,505  | 62,736  |
| Food products                                                                   | 4,011                    | 17,160            | 12,688  | 2,093                     | 850    | 32,791  |
| Machinery and apparatus                                                         | 2,645                    | 117,246           | 6,483   | 11,432                    | 796    | 135,957 |
| Metal works                                                                     | 2,186                    | 48,960            | 10,890  | 6,086                     | 1,082  | 67,018  |
| Paper                                                                           | 991                      | 24,961            | 13,431  | 1,558                     | 1,577  | 41,527  |
| Printing and polygraphic industries                                             | 1,003                    | 21,782            | 9,604   | 2,321                     | 864    | 34,571  |
| Stone, brick, and glass works and quarries                                      | 1,652                    | 47,938            | 7,331   | 1,596                     | 354    | 57,223  |
| Textiles and manufactures of fiber, fur, waste, or rags not elsewhere specified | 7,821                    | 100,335           | 131,406 | 8,538                     | 15,437 | 255,766 |
| Wood                                                                            | 3,149                    | 37,997            | 6,018   | 2,995                     | 413    | 47,423  |
| Other                                                                           | 5,607                    | 51,939            | 14,717  | 3,575                     | 1,165  | 71,376  |
| Total                                                                           | 38,555                   | 487,899           | 248,663 | 41,799                    | 28,047 | 806,408 |

The following shows the mining statistics for five years :—

| Year | Coal Mines   |        |                           |           | Other Mines               |       |                           |              | Total  |                           |  |
|------|--------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------|--------|---------------------------|--|
|      | No. of Mines | Hands  | Production in metric tons |           | No. of Mines <sup>1</sup> | Hands | Production in 1,000 marks | No. of Mines | Hands  | Production in 1,000 marks |  |
|      |              |        | Coal                      | Lignite   |                           |       |                           |              |        |                           |  |
| 1908 | 105          | 31,896 | 7,903,000                 |           | 28                        | 2,378 | 1,542                     | 133          | 34,269 | 77,310                    |  |
| 1909 | 103          | 32,437 | 8,209,000                 |           | 24                        | 2,159 | 1,558                     | 127          | 34,596 | 77,478                    |  |
| 1910 | 110          | 33,394 | 8,623,000                 |           | 29                        | 1,941 | 1,438                     | 139          | 35,335 | 76,468                    |  |
| 1911 | 108          | 32,984 | 5,066,000                 | 4,325,000 | 28                        | 1,022 | 1,318                     | 136          | 34,606 | 77,598                    |  |
| 1912 | 110          | 32,505 | 5,066,000                 | 5,835,000 | 25                        | 1,458 | 1,407                     | 138          | 34,003 | 82,146                    |  |

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of mines not worked.

In 1911 the Saxon iron-foundries produced 539,225 metric tons of finished iron, value 4,925,551*l*. In 1911-1912, 479 breweries produced 100,176,211 gallons of beer; and 583 distilleries consumed 81,605 metric tons and 261,982 gallons of raw material in the manufacture of spirits and produced 2,559,405 gallons of pure alcohol.

*British Minister Resident.*—A. C. Grant Duff (residing at Dresden).

*British Consul.*—Ch. W. Palmié (residing at Dresden).

There are vice-Consuls at Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz.

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#### SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

The reigning Prince is *Adolf*, born February 23, 1883, son of Prince Stephen Georg; succeeded his father April 29, 1911. *Brothers and Sister.*—1. Prince *Moritz*, born March 11, 1884. 2. Prince *Wolrad*, born April 19, 1887. 3. Prince *Stephan*, born June 21, 1891. 4. Prince *Heinrich*, born September 25, 1894. 5. Prince *Friedrich Christian*, born January 5, 1906. 6. Princess *Elisabeth*, born May 31, 1908.

*Uncles and Aunts of the Reigning Prince.*—1. Princess *Hermine*, born Oct. 5, 1845; married, February 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg, who died July 28, 1888. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 3. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854; married (morg.) November 28, 1883, to Anna von Köppen, created Countess von Hagenburg. 4. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859; married, November 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

Area, 131 sq. miles; population (1910), 46,652.

According to the Constitution, promulgated November 17, 1868, there is a legislative Diet of 16 members, two appointed by the Prince, one

nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1913 the revenue and expenditure were 46,176*l*. Public debt, 18,976*l*.

Except 715 Catholics and 230 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, had, in 1910, 5,747 inhabitants.

*British Consul-General.*—W. R. Hearn (Hamburg).

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw. Landesverordnungen.

#### SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

The reigning Prince is *Günther*, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin Prince Georg, Jan. 19, 1890; married December 9, 1891, to Princess Anna Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg. The reigning prince is also reigning prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Albrecht VII., 1605, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 300,000 marks. The State domains are the property of the reigning family.

For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies are elected for three years.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1912-1914 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 168,885*l*. each. Public debt (April 1, 1913), 230,150*l*., to cover which the State possesses a supply of 119,068*l*.

Area, 363 sq. miles; population (1910), 100,702; Protestant (1910), 99,210; Catholics, 1,288; other Christian sects, 88; and Jews, 78. Rudolstadt, the capital, had (1910) 12,937 inhabitants.

#### SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Since the decease on March 28, 1909, of Prince Karl Günther, the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen has been united with Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt by a personal bond of union under the government of Prince Günther. (See Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt).

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. It is now administered by the State for its own use, and in return the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen receives an annual grant (Domänenrente) of 25,300*l*.

Restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet which consists of eighteen members, six appointed by the Prince, six elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and six elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into five departments.

For the years 1912 to 1915 the annual revenue and expenditure are estimated to amount to 170,887*l*. Public debt (April 1, 1913), 306,220*l*.

Area, 333 sq. miles; population (1910), 89,917, mostly Protestant. The chief towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt, have respectively 7,759 and 17,841 inhabitants.

## WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince, **Friedrich**, born January 20, 1865; the son of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Nassau; succeeded at the death of his father, May 12, 1893; married, August 9, 1895, to Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe; offspring: Prince Josias, born May 13, 1896; Prince Max, born September 13, 1898; Princess Helene, born December 22, 1899; Prince Georg Wilhelm, born March 10, 1902.

Brother and sisters of the reigning prince are:—I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855; married, May 7, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Bentheim-Steinfurt. II. Princess *Emma*, born August 2, 1858; married, January 7, 1879, King Willem III. of the Netherlands; widow, November 20, 1890. III. Princess *Helene*, born February 17, 1861; married, April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; widow, March 28, 1884. IV. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873; married, May 3, 1900, to Alexander, hereditary Count of Erbach-Schönberg. V. Prince *Wolrad-Friedrich* (brother on the father's side), born June 26, 1892.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a 'Treaty of Accession' was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, till January 1, 1888. A Treaty, made March 2, 1887, continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

According to the Constitution, promulgated August 17, 1852, there is a legislative assembly of fifteen members, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

The revenue and expenditure for 1912 was 74,670*l*.; and for 1913, 75,300*l*.

The debt on July 1, 1913, was 70,920*l*.

Area, 433 sq. miles; population (1910), 61,707 (30,544 males and 31,163 females). Protestants, 57,817; Catholics, 2,858; other Christians, 393; Jews, 590; unclassified, 49. The residence town, Arolsen, had 1,793 inhabitants in 1910.

*British Minister-Resident*.—A. C. Grant Duff (residing at Dresden).

*Consul-General*.—W. R. Hearn (Hamburg).

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## WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.—**Wilhelm II.**, born February 25, 1848; son of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin of the late king Karl I.) and of the late Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the late king); ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. Married (1),

February 15, 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882; issue: Princess *Pauline*, born December 19, 1877, married October 29, 1893, to Prince Friedrich of Wied. (2), April 8, 1886, Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg-Lippe, born October 10, 1864.

The former Duchy of Württemberg became, with a large increase of territory, an electorate in 1803, and was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 120,375*l*., with additional grants of 2,185*l*. for the other members of the royal family.

**Constitution and Government.**—Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819, but certain changes were made by the law of July 16, 1906. The Constitution vests certain powers in the Landstände, or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together at least every two years to discuss and sanction the estimates. In the first chamber are: 1. The princes of the Royal House; 2. the heads of princely or countly (gräfllich) families to whose possessions a vote in the imperial or provincial diet was formerly annexed; also the heads of 2 other families conditionally; 3. members (not more than 6) appointed by the King; 4. 8 members of knightly rank; 5. 6 ecclesiastical dignitaries; 6. a representative of the University of Tübingen, and one of the technical high school of Stuttgart; 7. 2 representatives of commerce and industry, 2 of agriculture, and 1 of handicrafts. The second chamber consists of: 1. a deputy from each district (Oberamtsbezirk); 2. 6 deputies from Stuttgart, and 1 from each of 6 other towns; 3. 9 deputies from the Neckar and Jagst circle, and 8 from the Black Forest and Danube circle. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for 6 years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the mediatised princes and nobles (royal princes and life members being ineligible); the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. When the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers. Members of both Chambers receive 15 marks a day for attendance, a free pass over the railways, re-imbursement of incidental travelling expenses.

Last election, 1912: Conservatives, 20; German Party, 10; Socialists, 17; People's Party, 19; Centre, 26.

The executive is a Ministry of State of six ministerial departments. The heads being the Ministers of Justice; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs; of the Interior; of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education; of War; and of Finance.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise). 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,898 communes (Gemeinden).

## Area and Population :—

| Circles                    | Area in Sq. Miles | Population |           | Population per Sq. Mile 1910 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|
|                            |                   | 1910       | 1905      |                              |
| Neckar                     | 1,286             | 882,569    | 811,478   | 685.5                        |
| Black Forest (Schwarzwald) | 1,844             | 570,820    | 541,662   | 309.6                        |
| Jagst                      | 1,985             | 414,969    | 407,059   | 209.0                        |
| Danube (Donau)             | 2,419             | 569,216    | 541,980   | 239.0                        |
| Total                      | 7,534             | 2,437,574  | 2,302,179 | 323.5                        |

In 1910, there were 1,192,392 males and 1,245,182 females.

In 1910, 872,192, or 35.8 per cent., lived in communes of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,565,382, or 65.5 per cent., in other communes. Foreigners, 25,848 in 1910. According to the last census of employment (1907), of the total population of 2,338,010, 882,421 were engaged in agricultural pursuits; 934,971 in industry; 224,077 in trade and commerce; 10,971 in domestic service; 124,431 in the army and the professions, and 161,139 without any calling.

The movement of the population for five years was :—

| Year | Marriages | Total Births | Stillborn | Illegitimate | Total Deaths | Surplus of Births |
|------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1908 | 18,073    | 78,584       | 2,216     | 6,648        | 47,010       | 31,574            |
| 1909 | 17,511    | 77,012       | 2,199     | 6,303        | 45,560       | 31,452            |
| 1910 | 17,449    | 74,016       | 1,985     | 6,146        | 43,611       | 30,405            |
| 1911 | 17,964    | 71,658       | 1,971     | 6,027        | 45,525       | 26,133            |
| 1912 | 18,856    | 73,170       | 2,045     | 6,669        | 41,183       | 31,987            |

The population in 1910 of the largest towns was as follows :—

|                          |         |            |        |              |        |
|--------------------------|---------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Stuttgart <sup>1</sup>   | 236,218 | Göppingen  | 22,373 | Schwenningen | 15,411 |
| Ulm                      | 56,109  | Gmünd      | 21,312 | Feuerbach    | 14,244 |
| Heilbronn                | 42,688  | Tübingen   | 19,076 | Zuffenhausen | 12,752 |
| Esslingen                | 32,216  | Heidenheim | 17,780 | Ebingen      | 11,423 |
| Reutlingen <sup>1</sup>  | 29,763  | Tuttlingen | 15,862 | Aalen        | 11,347 |
| Ludwigsburg <sup>1</sup> | 24,926  | Ravensburg | 15,594 |              |        |

<sup>1</sup> Including extensions.

**Religion.**—The various creeds were distributed as follows at the census of 1910 :—

| Kreise       | Protestant | Roman Catholic | Other Christians | Jews   | Others |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| Neckar       | 762,178    | 105,617        | 7,404            | 6,276  | 1,094  |
| Black Forest | 418,409    | 147,507        | 3,381            | 1,359  | 164    |
| Jagst        | 275,976    | 135,475        | 1,048            | 2,412  | 58     |
| Danube       | 214,620    | 351,396        | 1,030            | 1,935  | 235    |
| Total        | 1,671,183  | 739,995        | 12,863           | 11,982 | 1,551  |

In the king is vested the right of guardianship and direction over the churches, and, so far as he belongs to the Evangelical Church, also the conservation of the episcopal rights in this church. The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. The representative body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landes-synode, consisting of 25 clerical and 25 lay representatives of the dioceses and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university, with 3 clerical and 3 lay members appointed by the evangelical princes. It meets at least every six years, oftener if necessary. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiburg in Baden. The State exercises its rights over the Catholic Church through the Catholic Kirchenrat, which is appointed by the king and is subject to the Ministry of Worship. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education.

**Instruction.**—Education is compulsory, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to official returns, there is not an individual above the age of ten, unable to read and write. In 1912 there were 2,101 places with elementary schools with 6,606 teachers, attended by 370,384 pupils; 108 Realschulen with 15,408 pupils; 21 grammar schools (Elementarschulen) with 3,723 pupils; 18 gymnasias, of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, 6 Realgymnasias, 5 Progymnasias and 8 Real Progymnasias, 48 Latin schools, having together 9,112 scholars; 3 city schools with 3,068 scholars. For girls there are 24 high schools with 6,861 pupils and 1 gymnasium with 85 pupils. There are, besides, the Technical High School at Stuttgart, the Veterinary High School at Stuttgart, the Agricultural High School at Hohenheim, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The State funds appropriated to education amounted in 1910-11 to 12,144,176*l*. For Tübingen University see under Germany.

**Justice.**—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart. In 1910, 21,491 persons were convicted of crimes.

**Finance.**—Estimated revenue and expenditure for two years ending March 31 :—

| Sources of Revenue                                      | 1913-14                     | 1914-15                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                                         | Marks                       | Marks                       |
| Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal, and Salt Works            | 13,751,742                  | 13,090,332                  |
| Commercial Revenues—Railway: net receipts               | 24,265,440                  | 25,147,107                  |
| Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers                        | 9,026,680                   | 10,188,580                  |
| Miscellaneous                                           | 1,527,617                   | 1,528,217                   |
| Direct Taxes—Income, Land, House, Trade and other Taxes | 35,582,820                  | 36,484,110                  |
| Indirect Taxes—On Business Transactions                 | 3,373,500                   | 3,473,500                   |
| Taxes on Wine and Beer                                  | 15,750,000                  | 15,750,000                  |
| Fees and LAW Expenses                                   | 7,320,000                   | 7,320,000                   |
| On Successions and Gifts                                | 674,400                     | 674,400                     |
| German Empire :—Quotas from Customs, &c.                | 9,139,374                   | 9,139,374                   |
| Total Revenue                                           | 119,411,573<br>(£5,970,578) | 121,795,620<br>(£6,089,781) |

| Branches of Expenditure                      | 1913-14                            | 1914-15                            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                              | Marks                              | Marks                              |
| Civil List                                   | 2,407,509                          | 2,407,509                          |
| Appanages and Dowries                        | 70,497                             | 70,497                             |
| National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund      | 27,838,798                         | 29,102,469                         |
| Annuities, &c.                               | 640,889                            | 647,350                            |
| Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military | 11,754,700                         | 12,694,700                         |
| Others                                       | 1,159,800                          | 1,114,800                          |
| Privy Council, &c.                           | 106,940                            | 106,940                            |
| Ministry of Justice                          | 7,763,611                          | 7,763,611                          |
| Foreign Affairs                              | 224,040                            | 224,040                            |
| the Interior                                 | 14,617,379                         | 14,554,926                         |
| Worship and Education                        | 22,681,537                         | 22,873,440                         |
| Finance                                      | 7,539,672                          | 7,539,672                          |
| Parliament, Expenses of                      | 560,750                            | 493,100                            |
| General Purposes Fund                        | 50,000                             | 50,000                             |
| German Empire—Matricular contribution to     | 20,007,064                         | 21,004,100                         |
| Postage                                      | 1,240,000                          | 1,260,000                          |
| <b>Total Expenditure</b>                     | <b>118,669,186</b><br>(£5,983,459) | <b>121,907,154</b><br>(£6,095,357) |

Public debt (April 1, 1913), 31,239,665*l.*, divided into the general debt and the railway debt. The latter amounted to 30,235,194*l.* on April 1, 1912.

**Army.**—The troops of Württemberg form the 13 corps of the German army (q. v.). Their strength on a peace-footing is about 30,261.

**Production.**—Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 2,948,900 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,482,240 acres, or 31 per cent., under forest.

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1912:—

|        | 1912    |             |          | 1912    |             |
|--------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|-------------|
|        | Acres   | Yield, tons |          | Acres   | Yield, tons |
| Wheat  | 111,140 | 78,063      | Oats     | 873,708 | 195,781     |
| Rye    | 97,268  | 59,290      | Potatoes | 252,342 | 1,297,152   |
| Barley | 241,709 | 171,032     | Hay      | 755,298 | 1,686,253   |
| Spelt  | 344,439 | 175,235     | Hops     | 8,104   | 2,226       |

Vines, 36,719 acres, yield 2,450,426 gallons of wine. In 1911 were produced 93,621,000 gallons of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in 1911 was about 200,000*l.* There are active iron foundries and salt works.

**British Minister.**—Sir V. Corbett, K. C. V. O. (residing at Munich).

**Consul at Stuttgart.**—J. H. H. Gastrell.

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## GREECE

(KINGDOM OF HELLAS.)

### Reigning King.

**Konstantinos I.**, born August 2nd, 1868, the eldest son of Georgios (George I.); succeeded on the assassination of his father, March 18, 1913; married, October 27, 1889, to Queen *Sophia*, born June 14, 1870, Princess of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II.

### Children of the King.

I. Prince *Georgios*, born July 19, 1890. II. Prince *Alexandros*, born August 1, 1893. III. Princess *Helene*, born May 2, 1896. IV. Prince *Pavlos*, born December 14, 1901. V. Princess *Irene*, born February 14, 1904. VI. Princess *Catherine*, born May 4, 1913.

### Brothers and Sister of the King.

I. Prince *Georgios*, born June 24, 1869; High Commissioner in Crete, 1898-1906; married, November 21, 1907, to Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte; offspring:—Prince *Petros*, born December 3, 1908; Princess *Eugenia*, born February 11, 1910. II. Prince *Nicolaos*, born January 21, 1872; married, August 29, 1902, to the Grand-Duchess Helena Vladimirovna, daughter of the Grand-Duke Vladimir of Russia; offspring, Princess *Olga*, born June 11, 1903; Princess *Elizabeth*, born May 23, 1904; Princess *Marina*, born November 30, 1906. III. Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876; married, April 30, 1900, to the Grand-Duke George Michailovitch of Russia. IV. Prince *Andreas*, born February 1, 1882; married, October 7, 1903, to Princess Alice, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg; offspring, Princess Margaret, born April 17, 1905; Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906; Princess Cecilia, born June 23, 1911. V. Prince *Christophoros*, born August 10, 1888.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of April 14, 1913, a civil list of 2,000,000 drachmai (80,000*l.*) was settled on the King, and an annual sum of 300,000 drachmai on the Queen-Mother.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the latter part of the 15th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The crown was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, in 1863, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of King George I., the father of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until

the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The sovereign and his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vested the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the *Bulé*, consisting of 235 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage (in the proportion of 1 for every 12,000 inhabitants) for the term of four years. In 1911 the Constitution was modified and a substitute for a second chamber was adopted in the re-establishment of the Council of State. The functions of the Council will be the elaboration of *Projets de Lois* and the annulling of official decisions and acts which may be contrary to law. The new Constitution came in force on June 1, 1911. The deputies must be at least 25 years of age and their number has been fixed at 181. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The *Bulé* must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six, months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-third of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. A revision of any non-fundamental provisions of the new Constitution may be demanded, after the lapse of ten years, by an ordinary Parliament by means of two votes passed by a two-thirds majority, provided that the second vote shall not be taken until at least one month after the first, and provided also that such revision shall be carried out by a newly-elected Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on October 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 1,000 drachmai each per session except those living in Athens, who receive only 800 drachmai. In case of absence extending over more than five sessions, the deputy has 20 drachmai per session taken from the total amount due to him.

Chamber of Deputies (March 26, 1912): Ministerialists, 147; Opposition, 34 (8 supporters of M. Theotokis, 3 of M. Zaimis, 7 of M. Mavromichalis, 8 of M. Rallis, and 8 are Independents).

The Ministry, appointed October 19, 1910, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of War.—M. *Venezelos*.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. *Panas*.

Minister of the Interior.—M. *Repoulis*.

Minister of Finance.—M. *Alexandre Diomidis*.

Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—M. *Michalakopoulos*.

Minister of Justice.—M. *Raklivan*.

Minister of Public Instruction.—M. *Tsirimokos*.

Minister of Marine.—M. *Dernerdys*.

### Area and Population.

At the census of 1879 Greece had a population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) of 1,973,768; in 1889, 2,188,008; in 1896, 2,433,806; on October 27, 1907, 2,631,952. In 1896 the population consisted of 1,266,816 males and 1,166,980 females; in 1907, 1,824,942 males and 1,307,010 females. Estimated population/1911, 2,738,000. The area of Greece is about 26,014 square miles, and thus has about 106 inhabitants to the square mile. The

population of the nomes or departments into which Greece is divided is as follows:—

| Nomes or Departments           | Population 1907 | Nomes or Departments | Population 1907 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Acarnania and Etolia . . . . . | 141,405         | Eurytania . . . . .  | 47,192          |
| Achaia . . . . .               | 150,918         | Kurditsa . . . . .   | 92,941          |
| Arcadia . . . . .              | 162,324         | Lacedaemon . . . . . | 87,106          |
| Argolis . . . . .              | 81,943          | Laconia . . . . .    | 61,522          |
| Arta . . . . .                 | 41,280          | Larisa . . . . .     | 95,069          |
| Attica . . . . .               | 341,247         | Leucas . . . . .     | 41,186          |
| Bceotia . . . . .              | 65,816          | Magnesia . . . . .   | 182,742         |
| Cephalonia . . . . .           | 71,235          | Messenia . . . . .   | 127,991         |
| Corfu . . . . .                | 99,571          | Phocis . . . . .     | 62,246          |
| Corinthia . . . . .            | 71,229          | Phthiotis . . . . .  | 112,328         |
| Crete . . . . .                | 344,001         | Trikkala . . . . .   | 90,548          |
| Cyclades . . . . .             | 130,378         | Triphylia . . . . .  | 90,523          |
| Ella . . . . .                 | 103,810         | Zante . . . . .      | 42,502          |
| Euboea . . . . .               | 116,903         |                      |                 |
|                                |                 | Total . . . . .      | 2,975,953       |

The acquisition of new territories by Greece, obtained as the result of the war with Turkey from October 17, 1912, to May 30, 1913, and with Bulgaria from June 30, to August 10, 1913, have given the country a total area of 41,933 square miles with an estimated total population (1914) of 4,363,000. The new territory is 16,919 square miles in extent, made up as follows:—Adrianople, 112 square miles; Salonica, 9,300 square miles; Janina, 2,801 square miles; and Monastir, 4,706 square miles.

This leaves out the additions that Greece will receive in the Aegean. The Powers, in accordance with the Treaties of London and of Athens, have decided that Greece shall retain all those Aegean islands which she occupied during the war, except Imbros, Tenedos, and Castellorizzo, which are to be restored to Turkey. But no definite settlement of this question had been arrived at by May 1, 1914.

In recent years there has been considerable emigration. According to United States statistics, the number of Greek immigrants into the States was in 1905-06, 19,490; in 1906-07, 36,580; in 1907-08, 21,489; in 1908-09, 14,111; in 1909-10, 25,888; 1910-11, 26,226; 1911-12, 21,449.

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1907:—

|                  |         |                       |        |                      |        |
|------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Athens . . . . . | 167,479 | Larisa . . . . .      | 18,041 | Calamada . . . . .   | 15,397 |
| Piræus . . . . . | 73,579  | Trikkala . . . . .    | 17,809 | Chalcis . . . . .    | 10,958 |
| Patras . . . . . | 37,724  | Hermoupolis . . . . . | 17,773 | Tripolitza . . . . . | 10,958 |
| Corfu . . . . .  | 18,978  | Pyrgos . . . . .      | 13,690 | Laurium . . . . .    | 10,007 |
| Volo . . . . .   | 23,563  | Zante . . . . .       | 13,580 | Syra . . . . .       | 18,132 |

The chief towns in the new territory (with estimated population) are:—

|                    |         |                   |        |                   |        |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Salonica . . . . . | 174,000 | Cavalla . . . . . | 25,000 | Vodena . . . . .  | 12,500 |
| Serres . . . . .   | 50,000  | Canea . . . . .   | 24,399 | Yannina . . . . . | 20,000 |
| Candia . . . . .   | 25,185  | Drama . . . . .   | 19,382 | Kozani . . . . .  | 11,000 |

### Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. A National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and

4 archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has 4 archbishops and 8 bishops in Northern Greece; 4 archbishops and 8 bishops in the Peloponnese; 3 bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago; and one archbishop and 4 bishops in the Ionian Islands. There are (1901) 171 monasteries and 9 nunneries, with 2,205 monks and 191 nuns. The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop at Athens, another in the Ionian Islands, and a Metropolitan at Naxos. The two latter prelates are metropolitans with one and five suffragans respectively.

#### Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. Of the army recruits 30 per cent. are illiterate, and 15 per cent. can read only.

There were (1910-11) 3,551 primary schools with 4,641 teachers (of whom 996 were of the female sex) and 259,854 pupils (82,458 females). For secondary education there were 41 high schools, 284 middle schools, 6 commercial schools, which, with others, totalled 338, having 1,318 teachers and 81,899 pupils (30,178 boys and 1,221 girls). There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 50 pupils. There is a Trade and Industrial Academy. The Government Trade Schools at Athens and Patras have together 126 pupils. In 1912 the University of Athens (founded 1836) had 49 ordinary professors, 106 lecturers, and 3,358 students studying medicine, law, philosophy, theology, and chemistry. Of the total number, 800 were from abroad, chiefly from Turkey. The Polytechnicon Mezzovion with 22 professors, and 170 students, provides instruction in painting, sculpture, and mechanics.

The cost of primary instruction is borne by the communes, with a subvention from the State.

#### Finance.

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey, and the Greek Law of Control of March, 1898, the financial commission of delegates representing Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia (the mediating powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance. To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues from the salt, petroleum, matches and playing-cards monopolies, the duties on tobacco, cigarette paper, Naxos emery, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of Piræus. In their report for 1912 the Commissioners announce an income of 57,215,754 drachmai (2,288,630*l.*), of which 32,892,322 drachmai (1,315,693*l.*) were derived from the conceded revenues, and 24,323,432 drachmai (972,937*l.*) from the receipts of the Piræus customs.

The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies is entrusted to a Greek Company, called the "Société de Régie des Revenues affectés au Service de la Dette Publique," which is under the control of the international commission.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years are as follows (25-22 drachmai = 1*l.* sterling):—

| Year | Revenue   | Expenditure | Year              | Revenue   | Expenditure |
|------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
|      | £         | £           |                   | £         | £           |
| 1908 | 4,650,870 | 4,920,175   | 1911              | 9,201,844 | 7,043,678   |
| 1909 | 4,578,836 | 5,314,464   | 1912              | 5,764,746 | 7,335,060   |
| 1910 | 6,875,801 | 5,507,786   | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 8,046,484 | 10,835,867  |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

In the estimates for 1913, 400,000*l.* are from occupied territories.

For the year 1913 the estimates of total revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

| Sources                   | Revenue     | Branches                | Expenditure             |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ordinary—                 | Drachmai    | Ordinary—               | Drachmai                |
| Direct taxes . . . .      | 22,148,500  | Public debt . . . .     | 37,650,712              |
| Indirect taxes . . . .    | 58,318,000  | Pensions . . . . .      | 9,420,433               |
| Stamps and dues . . . .   | 21,969,000  | Civil list . . . . .    | 1,325,000               |
| Monopolies . . . . .      | 13,181,000  | Chamber of Deputies .   | 898,260                 |
| State property, revenue . | 6,433,169   | Ministries:             |                         |
| State property, sales . . | 882,200     | Foreign Affairs . . .   | 4,307,065               |
| Post and Telegraph . . .  | 6,744,095   | Justice . . . . .       | 6,887,245               |
| Various . . . . .         | 11,485,061  | Interior . . . . .      | 20,261,522              |
| Total ordinary . . . .    | 141,161,025 | Worship and Instruction | 6,659,641               |
| (5,646,440 <i>l.</i> )    |             | War . . . . .           | 101,549,100             |
| Extraordinary             |             | Marine . . . . .        | 22,823,047              |
| Loans . . . . .           | 50,001,100  | Commerce and Agricul-   |                         |
| From occupied territory . | 10,000,000  | ture . . . . .          | 3,193,120               |
| Total . . . . .           | 60,001,100  | Finance . . . . .       | 25,981,407              |
| (2,400,044 <i>l.</i> )    |             | Total . . . . .         | 240,956,552             |
| Grand Total . . . . .     | 201,162,125 | Extraordinary . . . .   | 13,000,000              |
| (8,046,484 <i>l.</i> )    |             | Grand Total . . . .     | (695,607 <i>l.</i> )    |
|                           |             |                         | 253,956,552             |
|                           |             |                         | (10,333,867 <i>l.</i> ) |

The outstanding gold debt of Greece amounted on December 31, 1913, to 31,722,400*l.* The currency debt on December 31, 1912, stood at 6,953,941*l.* The estimated charge for the whole Greek debt in 1913 was 1,591,572*l.*

#### Defence.

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal, with very few exemptions. It commences in the 21st year, and lasts for the long period of 36 years. The term of service in the active army, or first line, is 2 years, followed by 11 in the first reserve, and 9 years in the second reserve. The soldier then passes to the National Guard (territorial army) for 7 years, and completes his service with 7 years in the reserve of this force. Postponements and reductions of service are permitted in certain cases, but are conditional on the payment of a tax. Men in excess of the annual contingent of recruits receive 6 months' training in the ranks, and are then transferred to the 'Liability' reserve, which corresponds to the supplementary reserve of other armies. To counterbalance the extra expense, a large proportion of the men in their 2nd year are regularly released before their full term has expired.

The country is now divided into 6 army corps districts which produce 11 divisions; these have not, however, yet been fully organised since the late wars. Before the hostilities of 1912 there were only 4 divisions; each division consisted of 3 regiments of 3 battalions of infantry and 1 or 2 battalions of evzones. There were four field artillery regiments of 26 batteries all told, and 2 regiments of mountain artillery of 8 batteries; also 3 heavy batteries. There were 3 cavalry regiments of 16 squadrons all told, and two engineer regiments of 17 companies all told. Batteries have 4 guns. The peace establishment in 1912 was 1,952 officers and 23,268 other ranks.

On mobilisation the reserve form 4 divisions corresponding to those



of first line. The whole is at present in a transition state in view of the great acquisition of territory that has taken place.

The territorial army is, of course, primarily intended for home defence, but certain classes are liable to be drafted to the field army in time of war. The territorial army has no definite organisation at present in peace time, and the men receive no training.

The Greek infantry are armed with the Mannlicher Schönauer rifle, model 1908. The field artillery is armed with Schneider-Canet Q.F. guns. The military budget for 1912-13 was 852,000l.

The Greek Navy was re-organised in 1906, and since 1911 a British naval mission has been superintending the training and organisation of the fleet. The principal vessels are as follows:—

|         | Launched | Displacement<br>Tons | Armour<br>Belt<br>In. | Gun<br>In. | Principal Armament     | Torpedo<br>Tubes | Horse<br>Power | Max.<br>Speed<br>Knots |
|---------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Spetsai | 1889     | 5,000                | 12                    | 13½        | 8 10·6; 5 6in.; 1 4in. | 8                | 6,700          | 17                     |
| Hydra   | 1889     |                      |                       |            |                        |                  |                |                        |
| Psara   | 1890     |                      |                       |            |                        |                  |                |                        |
| Averoff | 1910     | 10,118               | 8                     | 6½         | 4 9·2; 8 7·5in.        | 8                | 19,000         | 24                     |
| Salamis | 1914     | 19,500               | 10                    | 10         | 8 14in.; 12 6in.       | 5                | 40,000         | 28                     |

The *Averoff* was acquired through a deceased millionaire of that name leaving the bulk of his fortune for improving the navy.

There are also 14 destroyers, 7 modern torpedo boats, 5 old boats reconstructed, 2 submarines, and a variety of miscellaneous craft.

During the war with Turkey the Greek navy was handled with considerable skill and daring. If present projects mature it will eventually become an extremely important factor in Mediterranean naval politics.

### Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the economic life is directly dependent on the products of the soil. Of the total area only one-fifth is cultivable. The total area (old Greece) is 15,978,750 acres, made up as follows: 3,532,000 acres (22·10 per cent.) is cultivated land; 4,999,000 acres (31·22 per cent.) is meadow and pasture; 2,025,500 acres (12·67 per cent.) is forest; and 5,481,250 acres (34·01 per cent.) is waste land. By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 53,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads, and buildings are being constructed, tree planting is undertaken, and the breed of cattle is being improved.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors and *metayer* farmers. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, chiefly because of the dryness of the climate, the scarcity of rivers which may be utilised for irrigation, the system of payment of rent in kind, and by the lack of co-operative societies and agricultural banks. The cereals grown are wheat, barley, rye, maize, meslin. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. The yield for 1913 was 160,000 tons. Thirty thousand *strommata* (*stromma* = 0·2,471 acre) of currant plantations have been uprooted in accordance with a law to limit the production of currants. Five thousand *strommata* still remain to be destroyed. Olives are next in importance to currants, yielding 40,000,000 oke (1 oke = 2·85 lbs.) in 1912. The wheat fields of Thessaly yielded 4,194,446 bushels in 1912. About three times this quantity of wheat is imported into the country. Tobacco in 1912 yielded 38,855 cwts; the vineyards, 140,551,000 oke; figs, 240,000 cwts. The fig industry is centred in the port of Calamata. Two kinds of cheese

are produced in Greece—sliced cheese in brine and head cheese. The production of the former in 1912 amounted to 1,995,000 lbs., and of the latter, 2,280,000 lbs. Most of the sliced cheese is consumed in Greece, chiefly in the cities of Athens and Piræus. There are in Greece 160,000 horses, 360,000 cattle, and 2,900,000 sheep.

Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits, and there are now in force about 35 mining concessions embracing a total area of nearly 20,000 acres. The ore and other minerals worked include iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, tin, nickel, magnesite ore, cobalt, coal, sulphur ochre, and various other earths. The Laurium district, Thessaly, Rubica, the Aegean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of ores and earths.

The principal mineral output of all Greece in 1910 and 1911 is given as follows:—

|                      | 1910    | 1911    |                 | 1910    | 1911   |
|----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|                      | Tons    | Tons    |                 | Tons    | Tons   |
| Chromite . . .       | 7,000   | 4,615   | Lead . . .      | 185,207 | 5,602  |
| Emery . . .          | 8,000   | 9,843   | Magnesite . . . | 48,913  | 27,296 |
| Iron . . .           | 608,349 | 500,996 | Nickel . . .    | 185     | 7,898  |
| Manganese iron . . . | 35,594  | 26,083  | Sulphur . . .   | 51,531  | 52,025 |
| Iron pyrites . . .   | 27,557  | 35,956  | Zinc . . .      | 37,108  | 3,807  |

The total sale of minerals of all kinds, including salt (£118,000), is given as £1,086,366 in 1909 and £930,729 in 1910.

### Commerce.

Value of the commerce of Greece (25 drachmai = £1):—

|               | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|               | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports . . . | 6,185,822 | 5,501,968 | 6,232,600 | 6,940,416 | 6,162,686 |
| Exports . . . | 4,428,520 | 4,067,476 | 5,626,400 | 5,636,106 | 5,800,877 |

The special commerce for 1910 and 1911 was as follows with the leading countries (25 drachmai = £1):—

|                       | Imports from<br>(1910) | Imports from<br>(1911) | Exports to<br>(1910) | Exports to<br>(1911) |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                       | £                      | £                      | £                    | £                    |
| Austria-Hungary . . . | 799,800                | 948,825                | 450,000              | 540,795              |
| Belgium . . .         | 100,800                | 128,575                | 374,200              | 373,598              |
| Bulgaria . . .        | 296,200                | 565,830                | 2,800                | 14,402               |
| Egypt . . .           | 47,000                 | 37,701                 | 419,200              | 458,126              |
| France . . .          | 380,800                | 417,533                | 597,000              | 549,318              |
| Germany . . .         | 538,800                | 533,446                | 582,800              | 654,550              |
| United Kingdom . . .  | 1,381,600              | 1,634,021              | 1,277,000            | 1,351,093            |
| Italy . . .           | 262,000                | 261,694                | 553,200              | 160,481              |
| Netherlands . . .     | 138,000                | 163,494                | 380,200              | 449,406              |
| Roumania . . .        | 89,800                 | 116,182                | 44,400               | 35,581               |
| Russia . . .          | 1,391,200              | 1,377,949              | 153,000              | 104,026              |
| Switzerland . . .     | 16,600                 | 13,452                 | 21,400               | 39,637               |
| Turkey . . .          | 413,200                | 357,233                | 198,800              | 192,120              |
| United States . . .   | 182,600                | 165,711                | 406,800              | 502,456              |
| Other countries . . . | 255,200                | 218,770                | 115,600              | 210,518              |
| Total . . .           | 6,282,600              | 6,940,416              | 5,626,400            | 5,636,106            |



## Principal special imports and exports in 1911 and 1912:—

| Imports               | 1911      | 1912      | Exports               | 1911      | 1912      |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| £                     | £         | £         | £                     | £         | £         |
| Agricultural products | 2,171,998 | 1,593,187 | Agricultural products | 2,918,093 | 2,819,934 |
| Yarn and tissues      | 791,445   | 789,470   | Raw minerals          | 981,127   | 935,929   |
| Raw minerals          | 1,071,818 | 971,393   | Wines, &c.            | 704,380   | 679,205   |
| Forest products       | 483,266   | 586,078   | Oils (olive, &c.)     | 368,644   | 840,788   |
| Wrought metals, &c.   | 265,396   | 293,454   | Animal products       | 211,670   | 228,643   |
| Chemicals             | 322,546   | 311,547   | Forest products       | 157,820   | 131,294   |
| Living animals        | 122,572   | 117,758   | Wrought metals        | 31,453    | 35,499    |
| Fishery products      | 304,844   | 309,773   | Chemicals             | 42,891    | 67,717    |
| Animal products       | 236,429   | 177,173   | Fishery products      | 35,697    | 20,156    |
| Paper, books, &c.     | 173,204   | 144,901   | Sugar, &c.            | 5,935     | 5,075     |

The customs revenue amounted in 1911 to 1,835,485*l.*, and in 1912 to 1,587,930*l.*

The commercial treaty of 1886 provides for 'the most favoured nation' treatment between the United Kingdom and Greece, and the declaration of November, 1904, extends the scope of the treaty so as to include all British possessions, colonies, &c., which accord the 'most-favoured nation' treatment to Greece (that is all except India, Canada, the Cape, and New South Wales). The treaty is terminable July 25, 1910, and then after 12 months' notice.

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is currants the value of which amounted in 1912 to 1,600,047*l.* Other articles of import in 1912 were:—iron ore (including chrome), 178,724*l.*; raisins, 111,215*l.*; sponges, 133,812*l.*; wine, 739*l.*; olive oil, 35,776*l.* Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1912, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 395,422*l.*; woollens, worsteds and yarn, 148,983*l.*; coal, 422,185*l.*; iron, 90,042*l.*; machinery, 73,033*l.*

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was (in thousands of pounds) as follows:—

|                             | 1909  | 1910  | 1911  | 1912  | 1913  |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| £                           | £     | £     | £     | £     | £     |
| Imports from Greece to U.K. | 1,000 | 2,236 | 2,273 | 2,171 | 2,143 |
| Exports to Greece from U.K. | 1,481 | 1,545 | 1,705 | 2,569 | 2,538 |

## Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece in 1913 had 788 sailing vessels of 136,689 tons, and 389 steamers of 433,633 tons. In 1910, 2,747 vessels of 3,763,583 tons entered and 3,005 of 4,099,636 tons cleared at the port of Piræus, which has some three-fifths of the total shipping of Greece. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

## Internal Communications.

There are about 3,000 miles of roads. There is a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles).

Railways were open for traffic in 1912 for a length of about 990 miles, made up as follows:—Hellenic Railway, 275 miles; Piræus-Athens-Peloponnesus railway, 468 miles; the Thessalian Railway, 145 miles; Athens-Piræus railway, 6 miles; Attica Railway, 47 miles; North-Western Railway,

40 miles; the Pyrgos-Catacolo, 9 miles. Before the war with Turkey (1912-13) Greece was completely isolated by land from the rest of Europe, but it is now intended to connect the Greek with the European railroads. The distance is only about 70 miles, and preliminary surveys have already been made.

The telegraph lines in 1911 had a length of 5,056 miles, with 10,359 miles of wire. The number of offices was 745. They despatched 1,327,288 inland telegrams, 450,751 international, and 42,516 official. Receipts, 2,097,854 drachmai. In 1911 there were 1,085 miles of telephone line belonging to 4 urban systems.

Of post offices there existed 1,278 at the end of 1911, and there passed through the post in that year 16,886,000 letters, 1,220,000 post-cards, and 17,704,000 printed papers and samples in the internal and the international services. The receipts were 3,276,091 drachmai, and the expenses, 4,597,243 drachmai.

## Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the Greek coinage (minted in Paris) put in circulation since 1866 has been: gold, in 1876, 1,000,000 drachmai; in 1884, 11,000,000 drachmai; total gold, 12,000,000 drachmai; silver, up to 1910, 26,262,865 drachmai, nearly all of which had disappeared from circulation during the period when the agio on gold made it profitable to export to other countries of the Latin Union; bronze, up to 1883, 6,816,065 drachmai; nickel, 1893-95, 3,000,000 drachmai. Since 1910 the silver currency has been restored by the repatriation from other countries of the Latin Union of 4,548,024 drachmai, in good condition, and by coin (at Paris) of 9,451,976 drachmai.

The National (with which is now united the Epiro-Thessalian) and the Ionian Banks are authorised to issue forced currency notes to the amount of 72,000,000 drachmai. This privilege has been extended to December 31, 1930. In accordance with a law of March 19 (April 1), 1910, the National Bank had up to May 31, 1913, successively been authorised to issue notes up to 150,000,000 drachmai, convertible into gold at par or exchange at a premium of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Of a total authorised issue of paper money of 165,628,575 drachmai 141,685,351 drachmai was in circulation on December 31, 1911. The amount in circulation on December 31, 1912, was 203,001,701 drachmai out of a total authorised of 234,778,575 drachmai, including 7,000,000 drachmai issue of the Ionian Bank.

The reserve of the National Bank of Greece on December 31, 1912, was 241,000,000 drachmai.

## Money, Weights and Measures.

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc (25.225 francs = 1*l.* sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai. The currency drachma is now at par value.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

In September, 1898, it was announced that it had been decided to introduce the metric system as regards measures of length, weight, and capacity

The change from the old system is to be gradual, commencing with measures of length. The old system is as follows:—

|                                     |   |        |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|---------------------|
| The <i>Oke</i> . . . . .            | = | 2.80   | lbs. avoirdupois.   |
| " <i>Stater</i> . . . . .           | = | 123.20 | " "                 |
| " <i>Livre</i> (Venetian) . . . . . | = | 1.05   | " "                 |
| " <i>Baril</i> (wine) . . . . .     | = | 16.33  | imperial gallons.   |
| " <i>Kilo</i> . . . . .             | = | 0.114  | " quarter.          |
| " <i>Pike</i> . . . . .             | = | 1      | of an English yard. |
| " <i>Stremma</i> . . . . .          | = | 242    | " acre.             |

### MOUNT ATHOS.

Mount Athos is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian, Bulgarian, and Servian monasteries and hermitages (*Sketal*). The monks and their servitors till the fields, tend the vineyard, take in the harvest, fish, weave, sell in shops, and, indeed, take upon themselves all the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by one mediaeval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has at last grown to a religious colony of thousands, contained in 20 monasteries with their respective dependencies; and after paying taxes to Greece in the 18th century it was sacked by the Turks in 1839, and was under Turkish rule until November 15, 1912, when the Greeks occupied it. The suggestion has been made that Mount Athos should be governed by an International Commission composed of representatives of all Orthodox States, which would preserve the independent administration of this Monastic Republic. At present each of the 20 monasteries is a sort of little republic in itself, those of the 'coenobitic' category being ruled by abbots chosen for life, while the 'idiorrhymic' monasteries are administered by a board of overseers (*epitropoi*) elected for a certain term of years. Hitherto the peninsula has been administered by a Council of 4 members, and an Assembly of 20 members, the latter consisting of 1 deputy from each monastery. The future status of Mount Athos is at present (April, 1914) still uncertain.

### CRETE.

The Island of Crete was under Venetian rule from 1211 to 1669, when it fell beneath the Ottoman power. Thenceforth (with the exception of about 10 years, 1830-40, when it was ruled by the Viceroy of Egypt) it was governed as a Turkish vilayet. After more than 70 years of almost continuous insurrection, the 4 Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—intervened, and in 1898 constituted the Island, with the adjacent islets, an autonomous State under a High Commissioner of the Powers, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, paying, however, no tribute. From August 14, 1906, the right of the King of the Hellenes to propose the High Commissioner was recognised by the protecting Powers, under whose sanction Greek officers took over the direction of the Gendarmerie and Militia.

In 1908 an agitation commenced in Crete for annexation to Greece. This went on until October, 1912, when the Cretan deputies were admitted into the Greek Parliament at Athens, and the proclamation of the annexation (Oct., 1908) with the kingdom were sanctioned by the Greek Government. The treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey, November 1 (14), 1913,

formally handed over the island to Greece, and the Greek annexation was recognised by the Powers in December, 1913.

*Governor-General.*—Loukás Roúfos Kanakaris (October 12, 1913).

### Area and Population.

The Island is about 160 miles in length and from 5 to 35 miles in breadth, the total area being 3,365 square miles. It is divided into 5 departments, 20 cantons, and 77 parishes. According to the results of the census of June 5, 1911, the inhabitants, at that date, numbered 342,151, of whom 307,812 were Christian, 27,852 Mussulman, and 487 Jewish, and 6,000 foreigners. Besides this there are 11,055 persons who were temporarily abroad during the last census, thus making the total population 353,206. Between 1900 and 1910 the total population had increased by 43,021; the Greek element had increased by 37,964; the Mussulman element had decreased by 5,644. All the inhabitants of the Island, even the Mussulmans, speak Greek. The chief towns are Canea, the Capital, with (1911) 24,399 inhabitants; Rethymo, 9,086; Candia, 25,185.

### Religion and Education.

In the Island there are about 3,500 Greek churches and chapels and 4 Roman Catholic churches, 2 Jewish synagogues, and 30 Mohamedan mosques, then 15 Greek monasteries, and 3 nunneries.

Education is nominally compulsory from 6 to 10 years of age. There are 637 Christian primary schools, with 862 teachers and 38,642 pupils (27,878 boys and 10,764 girls), 19 Mohamedan primary schools, with 71 teachers and 1,917 pupils (1,420 boys and 497 girls). The secondary schools (7 progymnasias, 4 high schools for girls, and 4 gymnasias), all Christian, numbered (1910) 15, with 45 teachers and 2,378 pupils (1,926 boys and 452 girls). The school enrolment averages about 1 pupil for 10 inhabitants. For Education Government grants (1910) about 1,056,066 drachmai annually. The judicial system, organised on the Greek pattern, comprises 2 courts of appeal, 5 courts of assize, 26 justice of peace courts. There is a police force of about 1,300 and 36 officers, and 1 regiment of militia at Canea and Candia.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ending August 31 (O.S.), were in drachmai or francs, as follows:—

|                       | 1906-07   | 1907-08   | 1908-09   | 1909-10   | 1910-11   |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Revenue . . . . .     | 5,026,356 | 5,930,333 | 5,980,332 | 6,053,297 | 6,083,297 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 4,379,184 | 5,905,980 | 5,905,980 | 8,876,337 | 8,567,231 |

Revenue is derived from customs receipts (averaging about 2,500,000 drachmai per annum) from excise, tobacco, and salt monopolies, stamps, court fees, fines, and from taxes on articles of consumption.

The public debt in 1912 amounted to 4,615,709 drachmai, most of which was advanced by the four Powers at an annual interest and sinking fund (at 5 per cent.) of 200,000 drachmai, the service of which has been postponed until 1911. The Government has been authorized to contract a loan of 9,300,000 drachmai, mostly for public works.

### Agriculture and Commerce.

Crete is mainly agricultural, and its chief product is olive oil, used partly in the manufacture of soap (annual produce about 3,155,000 kilos., worth about 17,600,000 drachmai), for which there are 18 factories. The annual yield of oil averages at about 38,000 tons, but good and bad years alternate. Other products are carob-beans (1,560,000 dr.), valonea, dry and fresh fruits, wine (1,110,000 dr. exported to Malta), chestnuts, hides and leather (from 10 tanneries), cheese, silk. There are about 400,000 sheep and 120,000 goats, besides horses (10,000), asses (40,000), oxen (70,000), and pigs (20,000) in the islands.

The commerce of the island is mainly with Greece and Turkey. In the last 5 years, the value of the imports and exports was as follows, in pounds sterling:—

|                   | 1907    | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                   | £       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| Imports . . . . . | 750,061 | 842,858 | 699,067 | 786,012 | 555,289 |
| Exports . . . . . | 478,680 | 734,928 | 580,920 | 665,371 | 624,349 |

The chief exports in 1911 were olive oil, valued at 194,830*l.*; carob-beans, 72,451*l.*; soap, 45,523*l.*; raisins, 95,657*l.*; wine, 56,807*l.*; oranges, 13,544*l.*; sheep and goat skins, 11,603*l.*

In 1911 there entered and cleared at the ports of the island 3,414 vessels of 1,811,865 tons. One-third the tonnage was Austro-Hungarian, and the remainder mostly Italian, Russian, and French.

There are 30 post-offices. In 1911—12, 1,634,600 inland and 1,175,099 international letters passed through the Cretan post-offices. Receipts 217,556 dr., expenditure 221,180. There are (in 1911) 271 miles of telegraph line, and 28,447 inland telegrams and 59,780 foreign telegrams.

The Bank of Crete, founded in 1899, with a capital of 5,000,000 gold drachmai, has obtained for 30 years the exclusive right of issuing notes.

The Cretan money is similar to that of Greece. There are silver coins of 5 and 2 drachmai, and of the drachma and  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachma (50 lepta), and copper and nickel coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 lepta. The drachma is equivalent to the franc, or 25·225 dr. = £1. The metric system of weights and measures is in general use, but the *oke* (2·8 lbs.), and the *pique* ( $\frac{2}{3}$  yard) are also in vogue. The circulation of foreign money is prohibited, except European gold coins.

There is an Agricultural Bank, founded in 1869. It has a capital of 3,960,941 drachmai, and makes small advances to farmers at 6 per cent. interest.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—J. Gennadius.

*Secretary.*—Alexander Rigo-Rangabé.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain N. Bottatis.

*Consul-General.*—J. Stavridis.

There are consuls of Greece at Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and vice-consuls and consular agents at various other towns.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., appointed November, 1903.

*Secretaries.*—Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O., and E. J. Hope Vere.

*Consul (Piræus).*—William J. Norcop.

*Consul at Cana (Crete).*—E. C. D. Rawlins.

There are also British Consular representatives at Calamata (Kalámai), Cephalonia, Corfu, Ergasteria (Laurium), Patras, Milo, Piræus, Santorini, Seriphos, Syra, Volo, Zante, Zea.

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## GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

## Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1885, November 1887, October 1889, and July, 1903. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the Republic. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years.

*President of the Republic*.—Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera for the term 1911-17.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War.

For recent treaties between Central American States see under *Costa Rica*.

## Area and Population.

Area, estimated at 48,290 English square miles. In 1903 the population was 1,842,134; December 31, 1913, estimate, 2,119,165. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 23 departments. Number of births in 1912, 73,797; marriages, 5,340; number of deaths, 43,355; surplus, 30,442.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala, with 90,000 inhabitants (1910), five-sixths of them of European origin. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 28,940, Coban, 30,770, and Totonicapan, 28,310. A boundary convention with Honduras of March, 1905, has been extended to March 1, 1915.

## Religion and Instruction.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishop under whom are suffragan bishops for Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. The State does not recognise any creed.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1912 there were 1,837 government primary schools, as follows:—Kindergarten, 32; mixed schools, 382; primary schools for boys, 498, and for girls, 474; additional schools for boys, 33, and for girls, 25; training schools for girls, 4, and for boys, 11; night schools for workmen, 63; schools of arts and crafts, 3; and rural schools, 312. The number of pupils attending these schools in 1912 was 59,631, as compared with 55,685 in 1911. In 1912 the medical college had 74 pupils, the school of pharmacy 21, the school of dentistry 6, and the school of midwifery 11, or a total of 112 matriculates. During the same year the law school had 65 pupils, and the notary school 5. The National Central Institute confers degrees which are recognised in all the Central American Republics. Among the other institutions are a school of Handicraft for Women, a National Conservatoire of Music, and a School of Art (290 pupils in 1911). There is a German school, endowed by the German Government. The national library contains 19,400 volumes.

### Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

### Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency (77 paper dollars = £1 in 1910; 61 = £1 in 1911; 90 = £1 in 1912):—

|             | 1909-10    | 1910-11    | 1911-12    | 1912-13    | 1913-14    |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|             | dollars    | dollars    | dollars    | dollars    | dollars    |
| Revenue     | 49,239,722 | 51,571,440 | 62,047,475 | 71,014,726 | 50,000,000 |
| Expenditure | 70,544,261 | 45,959,410 | 69,161,969 | 44,970,483 | 48,170,788 |

Of the income in the fiscal year 1913-14, \$8,460,000 dollars are derived from customs. The expenditure was distributed as follows: Government and justice, 4,856,940 dollars; foreign affairs, 1,983,633 dollars; finance, 2,596,974 dollars; public credit, 25,211,741 dollars; public works (Fomento), 2,632,310 dollars; war, 6,235,852 dollars; education, 4,084,395 dollars; miscellaneous, 568,943 dollars.

On December 31, 1913 (according to the report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent. External Debt of 1895 was 1,482,800£; certificates in respect of unpaid interest, 1899 and 1901-1913, 844,603£; total, 2,357,063£.

The interest coupons of Guatemala were, in 1912, fourteen years in arrears, and the British Government was requested to take some action in the matter. By an agreement concluded with the Bondholders' Agent in Guatemala, Mr. Andrew Bickford, on May 10th, 1913, the Government paid to them the current interest due on the capital for the fiscal year July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, during the month of July. These payments are to be made annually.

### Defence.

The military force of Guatemala, as reorganised, numbers 85,535 officers and men when mobilised. The reserve army consists of 40,575, divided into 81 battalions. All male citizens are liable to conscription from 18 to 50.

### Production and Industry.

The Cordilleras divide Guatemala into two unequal drainage areas, of which the Atlantic is much the greater. The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is exceptionally well watered and fertile between the altitudes of 1,000 and 5,000 feet, and is the most densely settled part of the Republic. The Atlantic slope is sparsely populated and has little of commercial importance beyond the timber cutting of the Peten, coffee cultivation of Coban region, and banana raising of the Motagua Valley and Lake Izabal district.

By the National Land Law of 1894, the State lands (except those on the frontiers and the sea-shore) were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being 15 caballerias (or about 1,687 acres); and these cannot be sold under ten years.

Uncultivated lands may be granted gratuitously to immigrants or to immigrant companies, to municipalities, villages and schools, or as assistance towards road-making. The forest area has an extent of 526,593 hectares.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The most important crop is coffee, of which 76,219,800 pounds were exported in 1912, valued at 2,197,704£. There were in 1911 2,156 plantations, comprising an area of 880,320 acres, and trees to the number of 68,161,626. The largest coffee plantations are in the hands of Germans. The crop for 1912-13 was 650,000 quintals. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco culture. Other crops are corn, of which in 1912 the produce was 3,016,713 quintals, valued at 60,334,260 pesos; beans, 133,323 quintals, valued at 3,999,690 pesos; wheat, 238,864 quintals, valued at 9,554,560 pesos; rice, 36,065 quintals, valued at 1,803,250 pesos; and other products, such as fruits, vegetables, potatoes, sugar, meats, milk, cheese, etc., quantities valued at 229,859,304 pesos; or a total production of 305,551,564 pesos, equal to 16,975,059 dollars. The department of Peten is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States, whither they are carried overland through British Honduras and Mexico. Cotton is grown in small quantities. On the high plateaux the area of the cattle-grounds (potreros) is about 758,640 acres.

Placer gold mines at Las Quebradas, near Yzabal, are worked successfully; silver in the departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula; and salt in the departments of Alta Vera Paz and Santa Rosa. An American company has recently obtained a concession to explore for mines over the whole Republic and has already commenced operations.

### Commerce.

Value of the commerce in pounds sterling for 5 years:—

|         | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|         | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports | 931,000   | 1,173,500 | 1,156,800 | 1,095,100 | 806,500   |
| Exports | 1,351,228 | 2,034,897 | 1,427,256 | 1,647,551 | 1,510,373 |

The values of the principal imports and exports in U.S. dollars for 2 years were:—

| Imports                             | 1911      | 1912      | Exports | 1911      | 1912      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
|                                     | Dollars   | Dollars   |         | Dollars   | Dollars   |
| Cottons                             | 1,848,650 | 1,926,428 | Coffee  | 7,262,748 | 9,125,639 |
| Ironware, machinery, and coal       | 626,425   | 730,380   | Rubber  | 159,621   | 149,768   |
| Provisions, foodstuffs, and liquors | 419,817   | 713,122   | Timber  | 158,178   | 241,473   |
| Drugs                               | 217,635   | 276,011   | Hides   | 325,260   | 190,330   |
| Woollens                            | 277,600   | 299,861   | Bananas | 526,711   | 666,691   |
| Linens                              | 272,266   | 218,743   | Sugar   | 344,015   | 564,332   |
|                                     |           |           | Skins   | 30,153    | 17,137    |

In 1912 the United States imports amounted to 4,352,361 dollars; Germany, to 2,250,862 dollars; United Kingdom, to 1,739,593 dollars; and France, to 436,882 dollars.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 5 years :—

|                                | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                | £       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| Imports from Guatemala to U.K. | 194,731 | 213,390 | 246,017 | 271,318 | 385,725 |
| Exports to Guatemala from U.K. | 229,898 | 220,746 | 242,346 | 348,829 | 355,246 |

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1912, 811 vessels of 1,139,869 tons entered the ports of the Republic, and 620 of 1,145,990 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 211 were American, 130 German, and 81 British. The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; on the Pacific side, San José, Champerico, and Ocos. The steamers of the United Fruit Company vessels run from New Orleans and New York to Puerto Barrios, and the steamers of the Hamburg American line from Hamburg touch at Puerto Barrios and Livingston. The Pacific Mail Line, the Kosmos Line steamers, and other companies' steamers visit Guatemalan ports.

The latest railway returns to hand are as follows :—(1) Central Railway, 186 miles; (2) The International Railways of Central America, 195 miles in extent; (3) Western Railway, 51 miles in extent; (4) Ocos Railway, 25 miles in extent; (5) Verapaz Railway, 28 miles in extent; Total length of line (1912), 485 miles. Considerable progress was made with the Pan-American Railway, which would place the country in communication with Mexico. The Los Altos Railway was also progressing.

There are a few good roads, and many bridges have been recently built, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1912, 311 post-offices, through which passed 23,405,219 letters, &c. Of telegraph lines in 1912 there were 3,744 miles; of telephones, 489 miles. Despatches, 1,205,261. The telephone system has 280 offices.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

Important Guatemalan Banks are :—(1) The Bank of Guatemala (1895), capital, 10,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 2,500,000 pesos; reserve, 4,312,512 pesos. (2) The International Bank of Guatemala (1877), subscribed capital, 2,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 1,651,000 pesos. (3) The American Bank (1895), paid-up capital, 3,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 1,200,000 pesos. (4) The Western Bank (Banco de Occidente) of Quezaltenango (1881), capital, 2,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 1,650,000 pesos; reserve fund, 3,300,000 pesos.

The silver peso or dollar is not now current, the money in use being paper or fractional nickel coin. The value of the paper peso in September 1911, was about 2½d.

The *Dollar or Peso*, of 100 *Centavos*, weight, 25 grammes, .900 fine; nominal value, 4s. Nickel coins are the *real*, nominal value 6d., and the half and quarter real.

|                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces | = 1.014 lb. avoirdupois. |
| „ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras          | = 25.35 lb. „            |
| „ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas         | = 101.40 „               |
| „ <i>Tonelada</i> of 20 quintals      | = 18.10 cwt.             |
| „ <i>Fanega</i>                       | = 1½ imperial bushel.    |

The metrical system is now adopted.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires*.—Don José M. Lardizabal.  
There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

*Envoy Extraordinary, Minister and Consul-General*.—C. Alban Young.  
Appointed September 18, 1913.

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango; Vice-Consuls at Livingston, Puerto Barrios, and San José.

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## HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

## Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution of October 9, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of the Communes of 99 members (1 for each Commune) chosen for 3 years by direct popular vote, and in a Senate of 39 members chosen for 6 years (renewed to the extent of one-third every 2 years) by the Chamber of the Communes from a list made out partly by the President and partly by the electors. The President is elected for 7 years by the two Chambers in joint session. Members of both houses are paid by the month during session, (representatives 300 dollars, and senators 150 dollars).

*President of the Republic.*—General Orestes Zamor; elected February 8, 1914.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President by six heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*fr.*

## Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. The inhabitants were estimated to number 960,000 in 1887; the ecclesiastical estimate, based on parish registers, in 1909 put the number at 2,029,700. In 1912 the estimated population was 2½ millions. The majority of them are negroes; there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haytiens, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are about 5,000 foreigners of whom about 10 per cent. are white. Capital Port-au-Prince, with 100,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has a population of about 80,000; Les Cayes about 12,000; Gonaïves, 13,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French, though most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

## Religion and Instruction.

The religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop with 4 suffragan bishops. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 15 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. In 1910 education was made compulsory. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées. The Deutscher Schulverein of Hamburg opened a school here in April, 1912.

## Finance.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. The largest portion of the expen-

diture is for debt charges, 2,882,468 U.S. gold dollars (\$31,154 gourdes). For 5 years ending September 30, the revenue is given as follows (in U.S. gold dollars for export duties and in paper gourdes worth at present about 1*s.* 4*d.*—average last five years 10*d.*)

| —       | U.S.<br>Gold dollars | Currency<br>gourdes | —       | U.S.<br>Gold dollars | Currency<br>gourdes |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1908-09 | 2,760,887            | 7,408,542           | 1911-12 | 8,957,227            | 8,227,815           |
| 1909-10 | 2,694,107            | 6,684,656           | 1912-13 | 8,914,480            | 7,571,082           |
| 1910-11 | 3,279,858            | 7,717,799           | 1913-14 | 4,788,368            | 4,978,008           |

On March 31, 1912 the debt consisted of gold loans amounting to 23,168,612 gold dollars of foreign debt, and 1,194,087 gold dollars internal debt, making a total of 24,362,699 gold dollars. The currency debt amounts to 15,514,812 dollars paper, including the paper and nickel money, and the floating debt.

## Defence.

The army is at present actively undergoing a reform, and will consist of 5,000 trained troops. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. The Republic possesses a flotilla of four small vessels, which can raise steam with difficulty:—*17 Decembre* ex-American cruiser, and cruiser, *l'Eclairer*, *Le Nord Alexis*. A small second-hand yacht *Vertières* has just been purchased in Europe.

## Production and Commerce.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The cultivation of tobacco is extending, and a cigar and cigarette factory is successful. Sugar is extensively grown, and there are 4 sugar-making establishments. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported: the rum is of a superior quality. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. Cattle breeding is neglected. The output of soap from local factories cannot compete with imports from the United States.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last few years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron, and copper.

Imports and Exports for 4 years:—

| —    | Imports   | Exports | —    | Imports   | Exports    |
|------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|------------|
|      | Dollars   | Dollars |      | Dollars   | Dollars    |
| 1909 | 5,880,678 | —       | 1911 | 7,948,117 | 7,682,000  |
| 1910 | 7,681,746 | —       | 1912 | 9,876,555 | 17,285,485 |

For fiscal year 1912 (ending September 30) the quantities of the principal exports, and for 1912 and 1911 the value of imports, were:—

| Exports.    |      | 1912       | Imports.        | 1912      | 1911      |
|-------------|------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|             |      |            |                 | £         | £         |
| Coffee      | lbs. | 75,084,207 | United States   | 1,433,649 | 1,001,401 |
| Cocoa       | "    | 6,866,288  | France          | 199,075   | 161,185   |
| Logwood     | "    | 81,104,414 | United Kingdom  | 146,456   | 60,354    |
| Cotton      | "    | 4,338,837  | Germany         | 93,803    | 79,769    |
| Orange peel | "    | 559,200    | Other countries | 48,809    | 94,511    |

Other articles exported are logwood root, fustic, various timbers, resin, honey, zinc, copper (old metal), wax, and tortoise shell. Coffee and cocoa are shipped to Havre, log-wood to the United States. The chief imports are cottons, sacks, machinery, and iron-work.

The staple article of British produce exported to Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 228,585*l.*; linens, 10,578*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 29,589*l.* in 1912.

Total trade between Haiti and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

|         | 1908    | 1909    | 1910      | 1911    | 1912    |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
|         | £       | £       | £         | £       | £       |
| Imports | 193,742 | 835,152 | 1,183,918 | 516,377 | 810,941 |
| Exports | 811,316 | 282,461 | 391,388   | 418,722 | 847,518 |

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1911 the registered shipping consisted of about 5 steamers of 1,410 tons (net), and 8 sailing vessels of 1,392 tons. At Port-au-Prince in 1912 there entered 198 steam vessels of 403,634 tons, and cleared 124 of 270,020 tons. Several lines of steamers (German, French, and Dutch) connect the ports of Haiti with New York and Hamburg and other European ports. The Hamburg-America Line has the largest share in the shipping.

A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuéi (28 miles), and to Léogane (22 miles), but the traffic is small. Construction of a railway from Gonaives to Hincha, and thence to Port-au-Prince was begun and 14 miles executed, but not opened to traffic. A concession has been granted the "National Railroad Company of Hayti" for a railroad from Cape Haiti to Port-au-Prince, now in construction. Total length of line, 64 miles. Port-au-Prince has 5 miles of tramway.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system. A cable runs from the Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the Mole to Port-au-Prince, and also to Cape Haiti, whence it runs to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to South America.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880. Length of Telegraph lines, 124 miles.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti, established October 21, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters. It has its headquarters in Paris and its principal office in Port-au-Prince.

## DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES—BOOKS OF REFERENCE 1007

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, 4*s.* Nickel coins are 50-, 20-, 10- and 5-centime pieces, and bronze 3-, 2-, and 1-centime pieces. The money in circulation (1912) consists of paper money, 8,289,812 gourdes; nickel coins, 7,000,000 gourdes; bronze coins, 225,000 gourdes; total, 15,514,812 gourdes. It is estimated there are also 2,100,000 dollars in American gold in circulation. The bank notes are to be issued by the "Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti" under the control of the Haitian Government. In 1907 the premium on gold as against Haitian gourdes rose to 500 per cent. in consequence of the issue of 2,000,000 nickel gourdes. On August 19, 1912, a law was approved providing for the withdrawal from circulation within two years of 6,000,000 gourdes. On August 1, 1912, some 2,000,000 gourdes were to be withdrawn, and a similar amount on August 1, 1913, and 1914 respectively.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister Resident.*—J. B. Dorsainvil.

*Secretary of Legation.*—Louis A. Guillaume.

*Consul.*—Maurice Erdmann.

There are consular agents at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

*Minister.*—Stephen Leach (Resident in Cuba), Feb. 26, 1913.

*Vice-Consul.*—J. Pyke.

*Vice-Consul (honorary).*—E. D. Watt.

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## HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established January 11, 1839, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies consisting of 42 members, chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. It meets for 60 days on January 1 each year. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years. The number of electors in 1911 were 107,850.

*President.*—Dr. Don Francisco Bertrand (1912–1916).

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of five ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, War, Treasury and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

The active army consists of about 2,000 men, and the reserve has 54,000 men.

### Area and Population.

Area about 46,250 English square miles, with a population, in 1910, of 553,446 (270,722 males and 282,724 females), according to official figures, or under 11 inhabitants to the square mile. On January 1, 1912, the population was estimated at 566,017. The Republic is divided into 17 departments. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. Of the Indians about 90,000 are uncivilised. The capital is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 22,137 inhabitants in 1911–12; other towns are Pespire, 7,132; Nacaome, 8,152; La Esperanza, 11,453; Santa Rosa, 10,574; Choluteca, 8,065; San Pedro Sula, 7,820. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez (2,500), Omoa (1,000), Ulúa, La Ceiba, Trujillo, Roatan, and Utila.

In 1912 there were 2,114 marriages, 21,825 births, 10,620 deaths. Excess of births over deaths, 11,565.

### Religion, Instruction, Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. At Tegucigalpa there is a central university with faculties of medicine, and of science, law, and political sciences; at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence. For secondary instruction the Government maintains a Central Institute at Tegucigalpa, and subsidises colleges in the departments. To these colleges five normal schools are annexed. In 1911 they had 325 pupils. For primary instruction there were 890 schools with, in 1912, 35,703 pupils, and an average attendance of 25,917. The number of teachers was 888.

The Judicial power resides in the Supreme Court with five judges chosen directly by the people for 4 years; four Appeal Courts, and departmental and local judges.

### Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs and from spirit, powder, and tobacco monopolies. For the years stated ending July 30, the revenue

## DEFENCE—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY—COMMERCE 1009

and expenditure are given as follows (the silver peso is worth about 1s. 8d.):—

|                   | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13   | 1913-14 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                   | £       | £       | £       | £         | £       |
| Revenue . . .     | 293,352 | 316,916 | 385,658 | 1,086,701 | 402,000 |
| Expenditure . . . | 804,275 | 278,356 | 893,392 | 1,086,701 | 402,000 |

On December 31, 1913, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to 5,398,570*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 18,925,399*l.*; total, 24,323,969*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt on August 31, 1912, was stated to amount to 6,625,206 silver pesos.

### Defence.

The army is recruited from the eligible male citizens between the age of 21 and 40. Military schools are maintained by the Government. On December 31, 1912, the military strength of the army was 47,062, of whom 30,943 were classified as of the first rank.

### Production and Industry.

The chief culture is that of bananas, mostly on the Atlantic coast where cocoanuts are also grown. The cocoanut groves of Puerto Sal extend from the Ulua River to the Cuero River, a distance of about 60 miles, and are said to contain 28,182 fruit-bearing trees. Rubber is produced in slowly increasing quantity; coffee is grown but there is scarcity of labour for the picking of the berries; sarsaparilla is exported. Tobacco too is grown. While the Department of El Paraíso has become noted for its fine quality of tobacco, the Department of Copan still leads in quantity, producing 75 per cent. of the total amount raised in the Republic. This finds a market in the neighbouring Republics and also in Peru.

The total number of farms was 686; of cattle ranches, 1,019. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. Cattle are exported to Cuba. In 1912 there were within the Republic about 420,275 head of cattle, 87,732 horses, 22,542 mules, 108,048 pigs, and 24,935 sheep. About 150,400 acres are devoted to pasture. There are considerable local industries such as the plaiting of straw hats.

The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, nickel being found in almost every department. There is an American silver mining company at work, and giving an increasing output every year. Gold, bar silver, some copper and lead, and various ores are exported. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. The chief requisites for the development of the mining industries are capital, and facilities for transport.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years:—

|               | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|               | £       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| Imports . . . | 516,511 | 331,750 | 539,181 | 652,957 | 863,462 |
| Exports . . . | 405,776 | 494,592 | 494,599 | 630,146 | 645,000 |

The chief imports are cottons, breadstuffs, and provisions. The chief articles of import (for 1911-12) and export (for 1912-13) were as follows:—

| Imports                      | 1911-12 | Exports             | 1912-13 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
|                              | £       |                     | £       |
| Cottons . . . . .            | 230,680 | Minerals . . . . .  | 166,667 |
| Provisions . . . . .         | 94,715  | Bananas . . . . .   | 289,480 |
| Iron and iron ware . . . . . | 38,432  | Coffee . . . . .    | 17,135  |
| Timber . . . . .             | 20,526  | Cocoanuts . . . . . | 40,417  |
| Postage stamps . . . . .     | 54,400  | Mahogany . . . . .  | 1,250   |
| Chemicals . . . . .          | 26,254  | Hides . . . . .     | 4,583   |

Of the imports in 1912, 71 per cent. came from the United States.

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1887 provides for the "most favoured nation" treatment between the United Kingdom and Honduras.

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows:—

|                                 | 1906   | 1909   | 1910   | 1911    | 1912    |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
|                                 | £      | £      | £      | £       | £       |
| Imports from Honduras . . . . . | 4,465  | 1,901  | 3,059  | 1,327   | 19,365  |
| Exports to Honduras . . . . .   | 73,869 | 67,913 | 91,588 | 133,225 | 133,025 |

In 1912 the registered shipping comprised 2 steamers of 1,563 tons and 3 sailing vessels of 363 tons; total tonnage, 1,935 tons. The transport of fruit, &c., to the United States is effected largely by small vessels built for the purpose. Puerto Cortez, La Ceiba, and Tela are visited by the boats of three American companies, Puerto Cortez by Mexican cattle boats, and Trujillo by cattle boats trading with Havana; in autumn fruit is shipped at Roatan in American boats. Amapala, on the Pacific coast, is visited by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and of the Kosmos Company.

In 1911, 771 steamers and 2,444 sailing vessels entered, and 705 steamers and 2,412 sailing vessels cleared the ports of Honduras.

### Communications.

In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. Little is done in the way of road-making or repairing. There is a railway of 57 miles from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula and La Pimienta; the line, which was taken over by the Government in 1912, has been almost completely overhauled and repaired, and is now in a condition to meet the heavy demands made upon it by the banana crop. A bridge has been designed, ordered and paid for out of profits, to span the Chamelecon River, and it is the intention of the Government to devote the whole of the profits in future to further construction. It will, however, be many years before the line can reach the capital. Some 15 miles of line has been constructed from Vera Cruz, 25 miles west of Puerto Cortez, to tap banana lands. Construction work has started on a line from the Port of Tela (east of Puerto Cortez) destined to reach El Progreso. Construction work has started on a line from Trujillo destined to reach Juticalpa and the capital. Total length of line (1912) 150 miles.

In 1912 there were 278 post-offices; the internal correspondence amounted to 807,618 letters, &c.; the foreign correspondence to 630,279 letters, &c. In 1912 there were 245 telegraph offices and 3,812 miles of telegraph line. The telephone, with 100 miles of line and 95 stations, is in use in the capital and some other towns.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighs 25 grammes, .900 fine. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. There is a 1-cent and a 2-cent copper coin. Gold coins of the value of 20, 10, 5, and 1 dollar circulate as national money. The monetary unit is the silver peso, which (1908) is worth about 1s. 8d., the gold dollar being worth 4s. On February 16, 1910, the mint of Honduras was opened after having been closed two years, owing to the fact that most of the silver in bars is exported to other countries. In August, 1910, the Government coined some silver, but chiefly copper coins, to replace the amount which disappeared from circulation. It has gathered about 84,000 copper coins and expects to coin new ones to the amount of 1,000,000. By decree No. 68 in the official publication 'Le Gaceta' of March 4, 1910, 2-cent pieces were to be coined in addition to the 1-cent pieces. These were to weigh 4.25 grams, tolerance being 5 centigrams, the diameter 19.5 millimetres, and 235 coins to each kilo or 2.2 pounds. The 1-cent pieces were to weigh 2.12½ grams, or one-half of their former weight, tolerance being 5 centigrams, diameter 15 millimetres, and 470 coins to each kilo. This was later changed, so that the actual weight of the 2-cent piece is 3½ grams and of the 1-cent piece 1.9 grams.

There are two banks in the Republic, the 'Banco de Honduras' and the Banco de Comercio (March 1, 1913). Honduras, having a greater variety of commercial products and a circulating medium at basis metallic, suffers less than several of the Central American States from fluctuations of exchange.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but the old Spanish system is still in general use

|                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| The Arroba { for wine . . . . . | = 3½ imperial gallons. |
| " oil . . . . .                 | = 2½ " "               |
| " Square Vara . . . . .         | = 1.90 vara = 1 yard.  |
| " Manzana . . . . .             | = 1½ acre.             |
| " Fanega . . . . .              | = 1½ imperial bushel.  |

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul-General.*—M. J. Kelly.

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham and Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

*Minister.*—C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (resident at Guatemala).

*Acting Consul-General for the whole Republic.*—Jack Proby Armstrong, appointed May 22, 1911.

There are Consuls at Amapala, Omoa, Tegucigalpa, and Trujillo; vice-consuls at San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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 Gaceta Oficial de Honduras.  
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## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Charles (C.), Honduras. Chicago, 1890.  
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 Jalkas (H.), La Republique de Honduras. Anvers, 1898.  
 Keane (A. H.), Central and South America. In Stanford's Compendium. London,  
 1901.  
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 Squier (E. G.), Honduras: Descriptive, Historical, and Statistical. London, 1870.

## ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

## Reigning King.

Vittorio Emanuele III., born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I. of Italy and of Queen Margherita; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married October 24, 1896, to *Elena*, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro; offspring, Princess *Jolanda*, born June 1, 1901; Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902; Prince *Umberto*, Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess *Giovanna*, born November 13, 1907.

## Mother of the King.

Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, married, April 22, 1868, to Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piemonte (King of Italy, 1878), widow July 29, 1900.

## Cousins of the King.

Prince *Emanuele Filiberto*, of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess *Elena*, d'Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; offspring, Prince *Amedeo Umberto*, Duke of Apulia, born October 21, 1898, and Prince *Aimone*, Duke of Spoleto, born March 8, 1900; Prince *Vittorio Emanuele*, of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince *Luigi Amedeo*, of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of the Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873; Prince *Umberto Maria* of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Salemi, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta; the first three from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Pozzo della Cisterna, who died November 8, 1876; the last from his union with the Princess Maria Laetitia Napoleone.

Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which led to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. The Genoese territory was added at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II., who, by the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscites* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866. Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the

withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by *plébiscite* on October 2.

The civil list has been settled at 16,050,000 lire.<sup>1</sup> From this amount the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, receive jointly allowance of 400,000 lire; Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire; and Queen Margherita, an allowance of 1,000,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the 'Camera dei Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are twenty-one years of age (with the right to vote when twenty-five years of age), and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. In 1914 there were 404 senators exclusive of six members of the royal family. The electoral law of June 30, 1912, made the suffrage almost universal for men 21 years of age, only denying the franchise to those younger than 30 who have neither performed their military service nor learnt to read and write. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 71,000 of the population (census 1911). In 1913 the number of enrolled electors was 8,672,249 (24 per 100 inhabitants without distinction of sex or age) exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one-tenth of the total number of inscribed electors, and than half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Deputies are to receive 240*l*. annually, of which 160*l*. will be direct payment, and the remainder will be represented by a current account with the railways and post office, defraying travelling and postal expenses.

Lower House, elected October, 1913: Constitutionalists, 318; Radicals, 70; Republicans, 16; Socialists, 77; Syndicalists, 3; and Catholics, 24.

The duration of a Parliament is five years, and it must meet annually; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four

<sup>1</sup> The amount of the civil list is, in fact, 15,050,000 lire, because the King repays to the State the annuity settled on Queen Margherita by law of December 6, 1900.

months. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into 12 departments. The ministry, constituted March 24, 1914, is as follows—

*President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.*—Signor Salandra.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—The Marquis di San Giuliano (Senator).

*Minister for the Colonies.*—Signor Martini.

*Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Signor Dari.

*Minister of the Treasury.*—Signor Rubini.

*Minister of Finance.*—Signor Rava.

*Minister of War.*—General Grandi.

*Minister of Marine.*—Rear-Admiral Millo (Senator).

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—Signor Dancò.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Signor Ciuffelli.

*Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.*—Signor Cavasola (Senator).

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Signor Riccio.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (*circondari*), districts, and communes. There are 69 provinces: of which 60 are divided only into territories (*circondari*), 5 into territories and districts, and 4 only into districts (the districts being found in the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia). There are 205 territories and 71 districts. The districts have been *de facto* suppressed, though still nominally existing as administrative divisions. The territories and districts are divided into communes.

In 1914 (January 1) there were 8,339 communes. The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of May 21, 1908 (amended June 19, 1913), each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for 4 years. The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Electors must be Italian citizens resident in the province, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to

the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

In 1911 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 4,011,038 (11·2 per cent. of population). As a result of the amended law of June 19, 1913, the number of these electors will be very considerably increased. The first elections under the new law are to be held in the year 1914.

### Area and Population.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1816 onwards in round numbers:—

| Year<br>(1 Jan.) | Population | Increase per<br>cent. per<br>annum | Year<br>(1 Jan.) | Population | Increase per<br>cent. per<br>annum |
|------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 1816             | 18,383,000 | —                                  | 1901             | 32,475,000 | 0·738                              |
| 1848             | 23,618,000 | 0·747                              | 1911             | 34,671,377 | 0·658                              |
| 1862             | 25,000,000 | 0·450                              | 1912             | 34,818,975 | —                                  |
| 1872             | 26,801,000 | 0·720                              | 1913             | 35,238,997 | —                                  |
| 1882             | 28,460,000 | 0·619                              |                  |            |                                    |

1 February 10.

2 June 10.

In the following table areas of provinces marked with an asterisk are definitely ascertained by the Government Survey Department; the others are estimated partly by the Military Geographical Institute, partly by the General Statistical Department:—

| Provinces and<br>Departments | Area in<br>square<br>miles | Population,<br>Census 1882 | Population,<br>Census<br>1901, Feb. 10 | Population,<br>Present:<br>Census<br>1911, June 10 | Population,<br>Present:<br>January 1,<br>1913 | Population<br>per square<br>mile, 1913 |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Alessandria *                | 1,964                      | 729,710                    | 811,833                                | 807,696                                            | 809,212                                       | 412·0                                  |
| Cuneo *                      | 2,868                      | 635,400                    | 638,235                                | 646,719                                            | 654,500                                       | 228·2                                  |
| Novara                       | 2,553                      | 675,926                    | 743,115                                | 756,326                                            | 759,630                                       | 297·5                                  |
| Torino *                     | 3,951                      | 1,029,214                  | 1,124,218                              | 1,213,709                                          | 1,229,169                                     | 311·1                                  |
| Piedmont                     | 11,336                     | 3,070,250                  | 3,317,401                              | 3,424,450                                          | 3,452,511                                     | 304·6                                  |
| Genova                       | 1,582                      | 760,122                    | 934,627                                | 1,050,052                                          | 1,070,940                                     | 676·9                                  |
| Porto Maurizio               | 455                        | 132,251                    | 142,846                                | 147,179                                            | 147,335                                       | 323·8                                  |
| Liguria                      | 2,037                      | 892,373                    | 1,077,473                              | 1,197,231                                          | 1,218,275                                     | 598·1                                  |
| Bergamo *                    | 1,065                      | 390,775                    | 459,594                                | 511,237                                            | 523,911                                       | 491·9                                  |
| Brescia *                    | 1,806                      | 471,568                    | 538,427                                | 596,411                                            | 608,229                                       | 336·8                                  |
| Como *                       | 1,104                      | 515,050                    | 580,214                                | 616,212                                            | 625,968                                       | 567·0                                  |
| Cremona *                    | 678                        | 302,138                    | 327,838                                | 348,749                                            | 350,419                                       | 516·8                                  |
| Mantova *                    | 903                        | 295,728                    | 311,942                                | 349,048                                            | 353,277                                       | 391·2                                  |
| Milano *                     | 1,221                      | 1,114,991                  | 1,442,179                              | 1,726,548                                          | 1,779,523                                     | 1,457·4                                |
| Pavia *                      | 1,288                      | 469,831                    | 496,969                                | 512,340                                            | 512,803                                       | 398·1                                  |
| Sondrio                      | 1,232                      | 120,534                    | 125,565                                | 129,928                                            | 131,929                                       | 107·1                                  |
| Lombardy                     | 9,297                      | 3,680,615                  | 4,282,728                              | 4,790,473                                          | 4,886,059                                     | 525·6                                  |

| Provinces and<br>Departments | Area<br>in sq.<br>miles | Population,<br>Census 1882 | Population,<br>Census<br>1901, Feb. 10 | Population,<br>Present:<br>Census<br>1911, June 10 | Population,<br>Present:<br>Jan. 1, 1913 | Population<br>per sq. mile<br>1913 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Belluno                      | 1,293                   | 174,140                    | 192,800                                | 192,793                                            | 197,645                                 | 152·9                              |
| Padova *                     | 826                     | 397,762                    | 443,227                                | 519,358                                            | 532,130                                 | 644·2                              |
| Rovigo                       | 685                     | 217,700                    | 221,904                                | 257,723                                            | 261,441                                 | 381·7                              |
| Treviso *                    | 955                     | 375,704                    | 412,267                                | 491,166                                            | 505,407                                 | 529·2                              |
| Udine                        | 2,541                   | 501,745                    | 592,592                                | 628,081                                            | 648,825                                 | 255·3                              |
| Venezia                      | 934                     | 356,708                    | 401,241                                | 466,752                                            | 478,035                                 | 511·8                              |
| Verona *                     | 1,185                   | 394,065                    | 422,437                                | 475,049                                            | 483,645                                 | 408·1                              |
| Vicenza *                    | 1,056                   | 396,349                    | 447,999                                | 496,438                                            | 504,749                                 | 478·0                              |
| Venetia                      | 9,475                   | 2,814,173                  | 3,134,467                              | 3,527,360                                          | 3,611,877                               | 381·2                              |
| Bologna                      | 1,448                   | 457,474                    | 527,367                                | 577,729                                            | 588,888                                 | 406·7                              |
| Ferrara                      | 1,012                   | 230,807                    | 271,776                                | 307,924                                            | 315,028                                 | 311·3                              |
| Forlì                        | 725                     | 251,110                    | 280,823                                | 301,408                                            | 307,870                                 | 424·6                              |
| Modena *                     | 1,002                   | 279,254                    | 315,804                                | 353,051                                            | 361,669                                 | 360·9                              |
| Parma                        | 1,250                   | 267,306                    | 294,159                                | 326,163                                            | 332,341                                 | 265·9                              |
| Piacenza                     | 954                     | 226,717                    | 245,126                                | 256,233                                            | 260,611                                 | 273·2                              |
| Ravenna *                    | 715                     | 225,764                    | 235,485                                | 248,356                                            | 252,262                                 | 352·8                              |
| Reggio Emilia *              | 884                     | 244,959                    | 274,495                                | 310,337                                            | 316,728                                 | 358·3                              |
| Emilia                       | 7,990                   | 2,183,391                  | 2,445,035                              | 2,681,201                                          | 2,735,397                               | 342·4                              |
| Arezzo                       | 1,273                   | 298,744                    | 271,676                                | 283,663                                            | 286,405                                 | 225·0                              |
| Firenze                      | 2,265                   | 790,776                    | 939,054                                | 999,423                                            | 1,011,848                               | 446·7                              |
| Grosseto                     | 1,738                   | 114,295                    | 144,722                                | 146,634                                            | 150,905                                 | 86·8                               |
| Livorno                      | 133                     | 121,612                    | 123,877                                | 135,765                                            | 137,547                                 | 1,034·2                            |
| Lucca                        | 558                     | 284,484                    | 319,523                                | 333,011                                            | 338,369                                 | 606·4                              |
| Massa e Carrara              | 687                     | 169,469                    | 195,631                                | 212,430                                            | 219,449                                 | 319·4                              |
| Pisa                         | 1,179                   | 283,563                    | 320,829                                | 342,250                                            | 346,107                                 | 293·6                              |
| Siena                        | 1,471                   | 205,926                    | 233,830                                | 241,530                                            | 243,222                                 | 165·3                              |
| Tuscany                      | 9,304                   | 2,208,869                  | 2,549,142                              | 2,694,706                                          | 2,733,852                               | 293·8                              |
| Ancona *                     | 748                     | 267,338                    | 302,172                                | 319,709                                            | 325,887                                 | 435·7                              |
| Ascoli Piceno                | 796                     | 209,185                    | 245,172                                | 253,635                                            | 256,787                                 | 322·6                              |
| Macerata                     | 1,087                   | 239,713                    | 259,429                                | 258,393                                            | 261,640                                 | 240·7                              |
| Pesaro e Urbino              | 1,118                   | 223,043                    | 253,982                                | 261,516                                            | 264,233                                 | 236·3                              |
| Marches                      | 3,749                   | 939,279                    | 1,060,755                              | 1,093,253                                          | 1,108,547                               | 295·7                              |
| Perugia(Umbria)              | 3,748                   | 572,060                    | 667,210                                | 686,596                                            | 696,612                                 | 185·9                              |
| Roma (Latium)                | 4,663                   | 903,472                    | 1,196,909                              | 1,302,423                                          | 1,338,382                               | 287·0                              |
| Aquila degli                 |                         |                            |                                        |                                                    |                                         |                                    |
| Abruzzi                      | 2,484                   | 353,027                    | 396,629                                | 407,005                                            | 413,283                                 | 166·4                              |
| Campobasso                   | 1,691                   | 365,434                    | 366,571                                | 349,618                                            | 351,445                                 | 207·8                              |
| Chieti                       | 1,138                   | 343,948                    | 370,907                                | 366,593                                            | 372,083                                 | 327·0                              |
| Teramo                       | 1,067                   | 254,806                    | 307,444                                | 307,490                                            | 312,040                                 | 292·4                              |
| Abruzzi e<br>Molise          | 6,380                   | 1,317,215                  | 1,441,551                              | 1,430,706                                          | 1,448,851                               | 227·1                              |

| Provinces and Departments | Area in square miles | Population, Census 1882 | Population, Census 1901, Feb. 10 | Population, Present: Census 1911, June 10 | Population, Present: January 1. | Population per square mile, 1913 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Avellino .                | 1,172                | 392,619                 | 402,425                          | 396,581                                   | 401,504                         | 342.6                            |
| Benevento .               | 818                  | 238,425                 | 256,504                          | 254,726                                   | 258,894                         | 316.5                            |
| Caserta .                 | 2,033                | 714,131                 | 786,357                          | 791,616                                   | 797,182                         | 392.1                            |
| Napoli .                  | 351                  | 1,001,245               | 1,151,834                        | 1,310,785                                 | 1,324,871                       | 3,774.6                          |
| Salerno .                 | 1,916                | 550,157                 | 564,328                          | 558,282                                   | 560,555                         | 292.6                            |
| Campania                  | 6,290                | 2,896,577               | 3,160,448                        | 3,311,990                                 | 3,343,006                       | 531.5                            |
| Bari delle Puglie .       | 2,065                | 679,499                 | 827,698                          | 891,624                                   | 908,357                         | 439.9                            |
| Foggia .                  | 2,688                | 356,267                 | 425,450                          | 467,020                                   | 473,324                         | 176.1                            |
| Lecce .                   | 2,623                | 553,298                 | 706,520                          | 771,507                                   | 789,318                         | 300.9                            |
| Apulia .                  | 7,376                | 1,589,064               | 1,959,668                        | 2,130,151                                 | 2,170,999                       | 294.3                            |
| Potenza (Basilicata) .    | 5,845                | 524,504                 | 490,705                          | 474,021                                   | 480,571                         | 125.0                            |
| Catanzaro .               | 2,030                | 433,975                 | 476,227                          | 483,235                                   | 493,565                         | 243.1                            |
| Cosenza .                 | 2,568                | 451,185                 | 465,267                          | 474,001                                   | 480,723                         | 187.2                            |
| Reggio di Calabria .      | 1,221                | 372,723                 | 428,714                          | 444,915                                   | 456,066                         | 373.5                            |
| Calabria .                | 5,819                | 1,257,883               | 1,370,208                        | 1,402,151                                 | 1,430,354                       | 245.8                            |
| Caltanissetta .           | 1,263                | 266,379                 | 327,977                          | 342,557                                   | 347,517                         | 275.2                            |
| Catania .                 | 1,917                | 563,457                 | 705,412                          | 789,147                                   | 802,451                         | 418.6                            |
| Girgenti .                | 1,172                | 312,487                 | 371,638                          | 393,804                                   | 400,903                         | 342.1                            |
| Messina* .                | 1,245                | 460,924                 | 543,809                          | 517,248                                   | 525,717                         | 422.3                            |
| Palermo .                 | 1,948                | 699,151                 | 785,357                          | 795,631                                   | 795,007                         | 408.1                            |
| Siracusa .                | 1,442                | 341,526                 | 427,507                          | 476,765                                   | 487,704                         | 338.2                            |
| Trapani .                 | 948                  | 283,977                 | 368,099                          | 357,106                                   | 361,190                         | 381.0                            |
| Sicily .                  | 9,935                | 2,927,901               | 3,529,799                        | 3,672,258                                 | 3,720,489                       | 374.5                            |
| Cagliari .                | 5,184                | 420,635                 | 483,548                          | 520,213                                   | 527,109                         | 101.7                            |
| Sassari .                 | 4,122                | 261,367                 | 308,206                          | 332,194                                   | 336,106                         | 81.5                             |
| Sardinia                  | 9,306                | 682,002                 | 791,754                          | 852,407                                   | 863,215                         | 92.8                             |
| Total .                   | 110,550              | 28,459,628              | 32,475,253                       | 34,671,877                                | 35,238,997                      | 318.8                            |

\* The Italian survey department determined the total area to be 110,659 square miles, the difference, 109 square miles, is owing to uncertainty as to the exact area of several of the provinces.

The resident population (i.e. having habitual residence in Italy, including persons temporarily absent) on June 10, 1911, numbered 35,845,048.

The number of foreigners in Italy in 1901 was 61,606; 11,616 were Austrians, 10,757 Swiss, 6,953 French, 8,768 English, 10,745 Germans, 1,503 Russians, 2,907 Americans (United States), 764 Greeks, 1,400 Spaniards, and the rest

mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1901, the exceptions are: about 80,200 of French origin; 11,400 of Teutonic origin; 90,000 of Albanian origin; 31,200 of Greek origin; 9,800 of Spanish (Catalan) origin; 30,000 Slavs.

The population over 15 years of age in 1911 was 22,817,755; of these 8,039,129 were unmarried, 12,613,993 were married, 2,147,325 were widowers or widows, and 17,308 were returned as State unknown. Of the whole population, 19,789,718 or 57.3 per cent. were unmarried; 12,629,930 or 36.5 per cent. were married; 2,151,168 or 6.2 per cent. were widowers or widows, and 100,961 were returned as State unknown.

Population according to occupation in 1901, exclusive of children under 9 years:—

| Nature of occupation                            | Male       | Female     | Total      |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, cattle-rearing . . . . . | 6,411,001  | 3,200,002  | 9,611,003  |
| Fishing and chase . . . . .                     | 55,164     | 300        | 55,464     |
| Extractive industries . . . . .                 | 90,680     | 979        | 91,659     |
| Mineral, metal, and mechanical work . . . . .   | 326,082    | 3,069      | 329,151    |
| Stone, clay, &c. . . . .                        | 129,460    | 5,890      | 135,350    |
| Building . . . . .                              | 558,890    | 5,908      | 564,798    |
| Wood, straw, furniture . . . . .                | 343,139    | 67,796     | 410,935    |
| Paper, printing, &c. . . . .                    | 46,628     | 12,346     | 58,974     |
| Textile . . . . .                               | 121,479    | 661,774    | 783,253    |
| Chemical and animal products . . . . .          | 54,496     | 15,558     | 70,054     |
| Clothing and adornment . . . . .                | 574,666    | 539,177    | 1,113,843  |
| Alimentary . . . . .                            | 270,431    | 44,069     | 314,500    |
| Various industries . . . . .                    | 102,439    | 14,860     | 117,299    |
| Transport . . . . .                             | 416,152    | 7,639      | 423,791    |
| Merchants and shopkeepers . . . . .             | 375,336    | 109,278    | 484,614    |
| Banking, insurance, and agencies . . . . .      | 93,582     | 1,901      | 95,483     |
| Domestic service . . . . .                      | 81,132     | 400,948    | 482,080    |
| Porters, &c. . . . .                            | 90,743     | 2,032      | 92,775     |
| Various pub. services . . . . .                 | 140,769    | 52,037     | 192,806    |
| Civil administration . . . . .                  | 173,177    | 5,064      | 178,241    |
| Private administration . . . . .                | 54,920     | 1,460      | 56,380     |
| National defence . . . . .                      | 204,012    | —          | 204,012    |
| Instruction . . . . .                           | 39,557     | 63,873     | 103,430    |
| Religion . . . . .                              | 89,329     | 40,564     | 129,893    |
| Sanitary work . . . . .                         | 49,030     | 20,883     | 69,913     |
| Legal . . . . .                                 | 33,746     | —          | 33,746     |
| Literature, science, art . . . . .              | 62,422     | 6,607      | 69,029     |
| Rentiers, &c. . . . .                           | 301,596    | 299,156    | 600,752    |
| Dependents . . . . .                            | 1,160,969  | 7,194,804  | 8,355,773  |
| Paupers, prisoners, &c. . . . .                 | 80,178     | 66,675     | 146,853    |
| Condition unknown . . . . .                     | 10,603     | —          | 10,603     |
| Total . . . . .                                 | 12,541,808 | 12,844,699 | 25,386,507 |

Number of proprietors in Italy, 1901: proprietors of lands, 1,045,113; of buildings, 823,442; of lands and buildings, 2,241,578; total, 4,110,133. Proprietors of lands and buildings (4,110,133), per 100 of population, 12·7; proprietors of lands (3,286,691), per square mile, 29·7.

#### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages (provisional figures for 1912):—

| Year | Marriages | Births Living |                          |           | Stillborn | Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn | Surplus of Births |
|------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
|      |           | Legitimate    | Illegitimate and Exposed | Total     |           |                                   |                   |
| 1908 | 282,932   | 1,081,976     | 56,726                   | 1,138,702 | 51,465    | 770,035 <sup>1</sup>              | 368,667           |
| 1909 | 266,101   | 1,061,362     | 54,469                   | 1,115,831 | 60,290    | 735,460                           | 377,371           |
| 1910 | 269,024   | 1,087,795     | 56,615                   | 1,144,410 | 50,337    | 682,459                           | 461,951           |
| 1911 | 260,098   | 1,039,559     | 53,986                   | 1,093,545 | 47,491    | 742,811                           | 350,734           |
| 1912 | 264,674   | —             | —                        | 1,133,985 | 47,568    | 635,788                           | 498,197           |

<sup>1</sup> Including 77,000 killed in the earthquake of December 28, 1908.

**Emigrants.**—Total number in 1912, 711,446, of whom 308,140 went to other European countries or those bordering on the Mediterranean, and 403,306 to countries overseas.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was:—In 1912, 183,000 (of whom 130,000 were from the United States); in 1913, 189,000 (of whom 123,000 were from the United States).

The number of Italians abroad was officially estimated in 1910 at about 5,558,000. In 1901 a Commission, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was established for the direction of the Government service relating to emigration. There is now regular inspection, and a medical officer watches over the emigrants while at sea.

#### PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the classification of communes according to resident population in 1911:—

| Communes with population: | Number       | Population        | Per 1,000      |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| over 100,000              | 13           | 3,906,075         | 109·0          |
| from 50,001 to 100,000    | 29           | 1,925,546         | 53·8           |
| „ 30,001 „ 50,000         | 51           | 1,954,146         | 54·5           |
| „ 20,001 „ 30,000         | 100          | 2,362,900         | 65·9           |
| „ 15,001 „ 20,000         | 97           | 1,650,305         | 46·0           |
| others                    | 8,033        | 24,046,076        | 670·8          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>8,323</b> | <b>35,845,048</b> | <b>1,000·0</b> |

The communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on June 10, 1911:—

#### Census 1911

| Communes        | Population | Communes          | Population | Communes         | Population |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Napoli .        | 678,031    | Perugia .         | 65,805     | Lecce .          | 36,222     |
| Milano .        | 599,200    | Pisa .            | 65,232     | Catanzaro .      | 34,343     |
| Roma .          | 542,123    | Ancona .          | 63,100     | Caserta .        | 33,189     |
| Torino .        | 427,106    | Cagliari .        | 60,101     | Mantova .        | 32,657     |
| Palermo .       | 341,088    | Trapani .         | 59,593     | Massa .          | 30,830     |
| Genova .        | 272,221    | Bergamo .         | 55,306     | Ascoli Piceno .  | 30,618     |
| Firenze .       | 232,860    | Novara .          | 54,571     | Cuneo .          | 27,470     |
| Catania .       | 210,703    | Vicenza .         | 54,555     | Pesaro .         | 27,348     |
| Bologna .       | 172,628    | Parma .           | 51,910     | Girgenti .       | 26,823     |
| Venezia .       | 160,719    | Udine .           | 47,617     | Chieti .         | 25,477     |
| Messina .       | 126,557    | Arezzo .          | 47,504     | Benevento .      | 24,329     |
| Livorno .       | 105,315    | Forlì .           | 45,994     | Teramo .         | 24,312     |
| Bari .          | 103,670    | Salerno .         | 45,682     | Cosenza .        | 24,177     |
| Padova .        | 96,230     | Como .            | 44,132     | Avellino .       | 23,742     |
| Ferrara .       | 95,212     | Reggio Calabria . | 43,162     | Macerata .       | 22,940     |
| Brescia .       | 83,338     | Sassari .         | 43,118     | Aquila .         | 21,942     |
| Verona .        | 81,909     | Siena .           | 41,673     | Belluno .        | 20,687     |
| Foggia .        | 76,680     | Caltanissetta .   | 41,312     | Potenza .        | 16,672     |
| Lucca .         | 76,160     | Treviso .         | 41,022     | Campobasso .     | 14,361     |
| Alessandria .   | 75,721     | Siracusa .        | 40,835     | Grosseto .       | 12,442     |
| Ravenna .       | 71,581     | Cremona .         | 40,436     | Rovigo .         | 12,224     |
| Reggio Emilia . | 70,419     | Pavia .           | 39,898     | Sondrio .        | 9,117      |
| Modena .        | 70,923     | Piacenza .        | 38,542     | Porto Maurizio . | 7,853      |

#### Religion.<sup>1</sup>

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but the power of the Church and clergy is subordinated to the civil government, and there is freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions.

The census returns of 1901 were as follows:—

| Profession                    | Total             | Per cent.     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Roman Catholic .              | 31,539,863        | 97·12         |
| Evangelical Protestant .      | 65,595            | 0·20          |
| Greek Church .                | 2,472             | 0·01          |
| Israelite .                   | 35,617            | 0·11          |
| Other professions .           | 338               | —             |
| Not professing any religion . | 36,092            | 0·11          |
| Not known .                   | 795,276           | 2·45          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>32,475,253</b> | <b>100·00</b> |

Of the Protestants, 22,500 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy in Italy consists of 50 archbishoprics and 216 bishoprics, besides the 6 cardinal bishoprics

<sup>1</sup> See also Rome, See and Church of.

near Rome. Of these prelacies, 74 are immediately subject to the Apostolic See, 13 being archbishoprics. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a committee of Cardinals; but the royal *exequatur* is necessary for his installation. In 1901, the number of parishes was 20,707; the secular clergy numbered 68,844: the regulars (monks, lay-brothers, nuns, &c.), 48,043; sacristans, &c., 12,129; persons employed at the Pontifical and Episcopal Courts, &c., 418. There were in 1901, 458 Evangelical pastors and ministers, and 69 Jewish Rabbis.

The suppression of the religious corporations began in 1855, and was completed by the law of June 19, 1873, which extended the measure to the city and province of Rome. The method followed was simply the abolition of the legal status of religious corporations, so that they could not hold property. Thus mortmain land was set free for agriculture and for buying and selling, while the State profited by relief from burdens and by direct taxation of the land thus freed from mortmain. Dispossessed monks and nuns received life pensions; houses which had been used for schools or for hospitals, &c., were, with restrictions, made over to the communes; in Rome, the hospitals, &c., were assigned to the various charitable institutions; everywhere the churches of the corporations necessary for public worship were preserved, as were monumental, artistic, and other corporation buildings. Of the monastic edifices some were occupied by the State, others assigned to communes or provinces. The corporations of Lombardy were privileged by the treaty of Zürich, and their lands and houses were left to the disposal of their individual members. All other immovable corporation property was sold, but the equivalent revenue (after certain deductions, including a 30 per cent. tax) was inscribed in the public debt book. The administration of the revenue from the proceeds of land destined for charity or instruction now belongs to the communes; that from monastic parish church property in Rome, to the parish churches; that from property of foreign religious orders in Rome (400,000 lire) to the Holy See; while the remainder is administered by two institutes which pay the pensions and other dues, and provide (1) for beneficent work and for worship in Rome; and (2) for worship in the rest of Italy.

### Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher must have the qualifications required by law.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the lower-grade instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free. The age-limit of 6 to 9 exists for communes where there is no higher elementary school, but where there is such higher school, children are required to attend till they have completed the course of instruction, the compulsory age being thus raised to 12 years. This law provides that illiterate persons shall be under various disabilities.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *lice*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

The total Budget of State funds by the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1912-13 was 5,618,738*l.* (of which 27,934*l.* was extraordinary); as much more being provided by communes, provinces, foundations, &c.

In the last 46 years there has been an increase of 156 per cent. in school attendance.

Percentage of illiterates:—

| Year | Over 6 Years      |                   | Over 21 Years     |                   |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|      | Male              | Female            | Male              | Female            |
| 1862 | 68.1 <sup>1</sup> | 81.3 <sup>1</sup> | 65.5              | 81.5              |
| 1872 | 61.9              | 75.7              | 60.2              | 77.4              |
| 1882 | 54.6              | 69.3              | 53.9 <sup>2</sup> | 72.9 <sup>2</sup> |
| 1901 | 42.5              | 54.4              | 43.9              | 60.4              |
| 1911 | 32.6              | 42.4              | 34.7              | 48.5              |

<sup>1</sup> Over 5 years (1862).

<sup>2</sup> Over 20 years (1882).

According to the census of 1911 the smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, male 9.1, female 12.8 (male and female 11.0); and the largest in Calabria, male 59.5, female 78.1 (male and female 69.6). Since then there has been much improvement, and now there are *circondari* (arrondissements), e.g. Domodossola Pallanza, and Varallo in the province of Novara, and others in the provinces of Turin, Como, Cuneo, &c., where all young people twenty years of age can read and write.

Statistics of various classes of schools:—

|                                         | Number | Teachers            | Pupils  |         |                     |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
|                                         |        |                     | Males   | Females | Total               |
| <b>Elementary Schools</b>               |        |                     |         |         |                     |
| <i>Asili</i> for infants (1907-08)      | 3,576  | 7,392               | —       | —       | 343,563             |
| Public schools                          | 61,497 | 61,944 <sup>1</sup> | —       | —       | 8,002,168           |
| Private do.                             | 6,534  | 8,130               | —       | —       | 148,081             |
| Evening, &c., do.                       | 4,783  | —                   | 148,233 | 34,140  | 182,873             |
| <b>Secondary Schools</b>                |        |                     |         |         |                     |
| <i>Government Schools</i> (1910-1911):— |        |                     |         |         |                     |
| Normal schools                          | 130    | —                   | 3,323   | 34,589  | 37,912              |
| Ginnasi                                 | 291    | —                   | 33,604  | 4,449   | 38,053              |
| Licei                                   | 159    | —                   | 13,551  | 1,791   | 14,342              |
| Technical schools                       | 331    | —                   | 62,776  | 19,630  | 82,406              |
| Tech. institutes                        | 77     | —                   | 19,139  | 1,573   | 20,712 <sup>2</sup> |
| Mercantile marine institutes            | 20     | —                   | 1,496   | —       | 1,496 <sup>3</sup>  |
| <i>Private</i> (1909-10):—              |        |                     |         |         |                     |
| Normal schools                          | 140    | —                   | 2       | 3,460   | 3,462               |
| Ginnasi                                 | 198    | —                   | 7,883   | 143     | 8,026               |
| Licei                                   | 62     | —                   | 1,328   | —       | 1,328               |
| Technical schools                       | 180    | —                   | 5,784   | 1,248   | 7,032               |
| Technical institutes                    | 25     | —                   | 892     | 14      | 906                 |

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of 1,621 school directors.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of 168 auditors and 3,000 pupils enrolled in evening courses.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of 13 auditors.



## Statistics of Italian universities, 1911-12:—

| —                           | Date of Foundation | Students | —                                            | Date of Foundation | Students |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| <b>State Universities:—</b> |                    |          | Rome . . . . .                               | 1303               | 2,895    |
| Bologna . . . . .           | 1200               | 1,762    | Sassari . . . . .                            | 1677               | 162      |
| Cagliari . . . . .          | 1626               | 227      | Siena . . . . .                              | 1300               | 257      |
| Catania . . . . .           | 1434               | 936      | Turin . . . . .                              | 1404               | 1,802    |
| Genoa . . . . .             | 1243               | 1,240    | <b>Free Universities:—</b>                   |                    |          |
| Macerata . . . . .          | 1290               | 387      | Camerino . . . . .                           | 1727               | 417      |
| Messina . . . . .           | 1549               | 238      | Ferrara . . . . .                            | 1391               | 508      |
| Modena . . . . .            | 1678               | 419      | Perugia . . . . .                            | 1276               | 278      |
| Naples . . . . .            | 1224               | 4,281    | Urbino . . . . .                             | 1564               | 310      |
| Padua . . . . .             | 1222               | 1,364    | <b>University Courses</b>                    |                    |          |
| Palermo . . . . .           | 1805               | 1,511    | (Licei of Aquila, Bari, Catanzaro) . . . . . | —                  | 179      |
| Parma . . . . .             | 1502               | 406      | <b>Total . . . . .</b>                       |                    |          |
| Pavia . . . . .             | 1300               | 1,095    |                                              |                    | 21,615   |
| Pisa . . . . .              | 1838               | 891      |                                              |                    |          |

There were, also, 35 schools of agriculture (1911-12) with 1,653 students; 3 schools of mining (1911-12) with 65 students; 100 industrial schools (1911-12) with 20,212 students; 273 schools of design and moulding (1911-12) with 27,383 students; 41 commercial schools (1911-12) with 4,938 students; 33 professional schools for girls with 6,930 students; 13 Government fine art institutes (1910-11) with 2,566 students; and 18 non-Government with 1,162 students; 5 Government institutes and conservatoires of music with 981 students, and 47 non-Government with 4,624 students.

## Justice and Crime.

Italy has 5 Courts of Cassation, (4 of which have jurisdiction exclusively in civil matters), and is divided for the administration of justice into 20 appeal court districts, subdivided into 162 tribunal districts, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (Pretura), 1,535 in all. In 12 of the principal towns there are also *Pretori urbani* (14) who have jurisdiction exclusively in penal matters for civil business, besides the magistracy above-mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty plaints.

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all misdemeanours (contravvenzioni) and offences (delitti) punishable by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) not exceeding three months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences (delitti) for which the Code establishes a minimum penalty not exceeding five years of imprisonment and a maximum not exceeding ten years, or in offences punishable by a fine, exceeding 1,000 lire.

The Courts of Assize, which in all cases have juries, have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning serious offences punishable by imprisonment for life (ergastolo), or by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) exceeding in the minimum five years, and in the maximum ten years. They have exclusive jurisdiction (save that the Senate is, on occasion, a high Court of Justice) concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all press offences. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. There is no appeal from sentences of the Courts of Assize. The Court of Cassation in Rome has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior magistracy and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

## Statistics of persons convicted of offences of all kinds.—

| Year | Convictions |                    |                                       |                           |
|------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | Total       | Before the Pretori | Before the Tribunali (first instance) | Before the Corti d'Assise |
| 1908 | 410,876     | 337,497            | 70,990                                | 2,389                     |
| 1909 | 486,242     | 410,378            | 73,663                                | 2,201                     |
| 1910 | 449,526     | 376,351            | 70,927                                | 2,248                     |
| 1911 | 422,809     | 355,383            | 65,620                                | 1,806                     |
| 1912 | 506,460     | 436,404            | 68,256                                | 1,800                     |

In 1912 (January 1) there were 43,429 males and 3,835 female prisoners. At that date there were 180 central and arrondissement prisons, 72 penal establishments, 41 reformatories, and 8 colonies for persons under domiciliary restraint. There were, besides, 1,302 cantonal prisons.

## Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. The general results of an inquiry in 1900 were:— Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, monti di pietà, monti frumentari, casse di prestanze agrarie), there were 27,078 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,205,000,000 francs. Their net income amounted to 52,559,000 lire. Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1900 (last available data amounted to 120,765,000 lire.

## Finance

## Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounts to about 96 million lire. That on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling houses. The tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent. of the amount taxable. The amount taxable in the case of incomes varies from the whole income to fifteen-fortieths according to various conditions. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are:—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

Total revenue and expenditure for five years (25 lire = 1l.):—

| Years ending June 30 | Total Revenue | Total Expenditure | Difference   |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
|                      | Lire          | Lire              | Lire         |
| 1908-9               | 2,584,696,915 | 2,502,815,599     | + 81,881,316 |
| 1909-10              | 2,602,163,326 | 2,551,286,013     | + 50,877,313 |
| 1910-11              | 2,833,164,212 | 2,753,625,043     | + 79,539,169 |
| 1911-12              | 2,949,070,077 | 2,949,070,077     | —            |
| 1912-13 <sup>1</sup> | 2,698,620,121 | 2,615,208,705     | + 83,411,416 |

<sup>1</sup> Provisional.

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1914 :—

| Sources of Revenue                     | Lire                  | Branches of Expenditure                   | Lire.                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>ORDINARY</b>                        |                       | <b>ORDINARY</b>                           |                       |
| State Property:                        |                       | Treasury . . . . .                        | 698,624,948           |
| Real Property . . . . .                | 12,830,000            | Finance . . . . .                         | 328,269,412           |
| Railways . . . . .                     | 39,225,000            | Justice . . . . .                         | 55,476,779            |
| Various . . . . .                      | 4,036,495             | Foreign Affairs . . . . .                 | 25,156,747            |
| Direct Taxes:                          |                       | Instruction . . . . .                     | 137,634,714           |
| Land Tax . . . . .                     | 81,800,000            | Interior . . . . .                        | 192,990,829           |
| Income Tax (personalty) . . . . .      | 313,000,000           | Public Works . . . . .                    | 58,215,416            |
| House Tax . . . . .                    | 106,000,000           | Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .            | 132,198,170           |
| Taxes on Transactions:                 |                       | War . . . . .                             | 363,652,420           |
| Succession Duties . . . . .            | 48,000,000            | Marine . . . . .                          | 226,707,951           |
| Registration . . . . .                 | 96,500,000            | Agriculture, Industry, Commerce . . . . . | 27,735,532            |
| Stamps . . . . .                       | 85,000,000            |                                           |                       |
| Taxes on Railway Traffic . . . . .     | 40,350,000            | <b>Total Ordinary . . . . .</b>           | <b>2,126,662,930</b>  |
| Various . . . . .                      | 64,900,000            | <b>EXTRAORDINARY</b>                      |                       |
| Indirect Taxes:                        |                       | Treasury . . . . .                        | 229,320,795           |
| Excise . . . . .                       | 210,200,000           | Finance . . . . .                         | 3,828,162             |
| Customs . . . . .                      | 266,700,000           | Justice . . . . .                         | 203,629               |
| Octrois . . . . .                      | 122,092,990           | Foreign Affairs . . . . .                 | 603,000               |
| Monopolies:                            |                       | Instruction . . . . .                     | 8,111,583             |
| Tobacco . . . . .                      | 527,030,000           | Interior . . . . .                        | 4,718,818             |
| Salt . . . . .                         | 89,000,000            | Public Works . . . . .                    | 144,010,000           |
| Lotteries . . . . .                    | 106,000,000           | Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .            | 5,526,955             |
| Quinine . . . . .                      | 2,700,000             | War . . . . .                             | 60,677,629            |
| Public Services:                       |                       | Marine . . . . .                          | 30,028,560            |
| Posts . . . . .                        | 122,000,000           | Agriculture, &c. . . . .                  | 7,245,113             |
| Telegraphs and Telephones . . . . .    | 40,300,000            |                                           |                       |
| Repayments . . . . .                   | 87,265,321            |                                           |                       |
| Various Receipts . . . . .             | 68,739,500            |                                           |                       |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                 | <b>2,333,469,506</b>  |                                           |                       |
| <b>Virements<sup>1</sup> . . . . .</b> | <b>64,064,235</b>     |                                           |                       |
| <b>Total Ordinary . . . . .</b>        | <b>2,397,733,541</b>  |                                           |                       |
| <b>EXTRAORDINARY</b>                   |                       | <b>Total Extraordinary . . . . .</b>      | <b>494,274,242</b>    |
| Various Receipts . . . . .             | 10,460,872            | <b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>              | <b>2,620,937,172</b>  |
| Railway Construction . . . . .         | 50,000,000            |                                           | <b>(104,837,484.)</b> |
| Movement of Capital: . . . . .         | 2,388,840             |                                           |                       |
| Compensations and Recoveries . . . . . | 14,731,638            |                                           |                       |
| Loans . . . . .                        | 158,314,961           |                                           |                       |
| Various Advances . . . . .             | 23,362,117            |                                           |                       |
| <b>Total Extraordinary . . . . .</b>   | <b>198,801,557</b>    |                                           |                       |
| <b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>           | <b>2,656,995,971</b>  |                                           |                       |
|                                        | <b>(106,279,836.)</b> |                                           |                       |

<sup>1</sup> *Virements* indicate money received and expended for special purposes. Though expenditure of this nature is here shown only for the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance, it is distributed among all the ministries to the total amount stated in the next table.

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed over four categories, summarised as follows :—

| 1913-14               | 1st Category (effective) | 2nd Category (Construction of railways) | 3rd Category (Movement of capital) | 4th Category ( <i>Virements</i> ) | Total         |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
|                       | Lire                     | Lire                                    | Lire                               | Lire                              | Lire          |
| Revenue . . . . .     | 2,344,130,178            | 50,000,000                              | 198,801,557                        | 64,064,235                        | 2,656,995,971 |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 2,286,227,506            | 50,000,000                              | 220,645,430                        | 64,064,235                        | 2,620,937,173 |
| Difference . . . . .  | +57,902,672              | —                                       | -21,843,873                        | —                                 | +36,058,798   |

*Public Debt.*

\* Interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt 1912-13 :—

| Debts                                                      | Per Cent. | Rentes, Interests, &c.  | Sinking Fund 1912-13 | Year of Extinction |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <b>I. Consolidated debt<sup>1</sup> :</b>                  |           |                         |                      |                    |
| Rentes at 3½ pr. ct. (ex. 3½)                              | 3½        | 283,432,094             | 16,240               | —                  |
| " 3 "                                                      | 3         | 4,803,130               | 15                   | —                  |
| " 3½ "                                                     | 3½        | 33,016,104              | —                    | —                  |
| " 4 "                                                      | 4         | 32,448,688 <sup>2</sup> | 4,905                | —                  |
| <b>Total consolidated debt . . . . .</b>                   | —         | <b>353,700,016</b>      | <b>21,160</b>        | —                  |
| <b>II. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See . . . . .</b> | 3 to 3½   | <b>3,225,000</b>        | —                    | —                  |
| <b>III. Debts separately inscribed : . . . . .</b>         | 3 to 5    | <b>6,953,186</b>        | <b>71,045</b>        | 1917-1961          |
| <b>IV. Various debts . . . . .</b>                         | 3 to 6    | <b>121,125,395</b>      | <b>1,690,141</b>     | 1915-1970          |
| <b>V. Obligations . . . . .</b>                            | 3 to 3½   | <b>15,437,700</b>       | <b>138,700</b>       | —                  |
| <b>VI. Floating debt :</b>                                 |           |                         |                      |                    |
| Treasury ordinary bonds (interest) . . . . .               | —         | 21,134,275              | —                    | —                  |
| Current accounts (interest) . . . . .                      | —         | 1,500,000               | —                    | —                  |
| Bank advances ( " ) . . . . .                              | —         | —                       | —                    | —                  |
| <b>Total public debt . . . . .</b>                         | —         | <b>523,084,574</b>      | <b>1,921,047</b>     | —                  |

<sup>1</sup> By law of May 1, 1912, the interest on the 5 p.c. (gross) and 4 p.c. (net) consolidated debts is reduced from 8½ p.c. (net) to 3½ p.c.

<sup>2</sup> Former consolidated 4½ per cent. preserved solely in favour of Public Charitable Institutions.

The capital (nominal) of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 13,429,361,597 lire on July 1, 1912, or 537,174,460*l.* sterling, and the interest to 451,085,681 lire, or 18,043,424*l.* sterling.

On June 30, 1911, the property of the State was as follows:—

|                                                         | Estimated Value.<br>Lire |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Financial assets (Treasury)                             | 1,780,221,680            |
| Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles | 1,964,415,700            |
| Property of industrial nature                           | 1,523,602,131            |
| Material in use in army and navy                        | 1,848,323,489            |
| Property used in the service of the State               | 682,034,527              |
| Scientific and artistic material                        | 299,090,194              |
| Gold in depôt                                           | 16,875,805               |
| Total.                                                  | 8,070,563,526            |

In the financial year 1911-12 the revenue from State property was:—Railways, 32,498,614 lire; ecclesiastical, 511,051 lire; from fixed capital, 8,718,928 lire; from the Cavour Canals, 3,165,725 lire; various, 4,909,541 lire; total, 49,753,769.

## Defence.

### I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 300 miles; Swiss 418; Austro-Hungarian 484; frontier of San Marino 24; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1202 miles. The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,052 miles; of Sicily, 630; of Sardinia, 830; of Elba and the small islands, 648; the total length of coast is thus 4160 miles.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, the chief strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Piacenza, Verona, Mantua (these two belong to the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alessandria. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places:—Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentario, Gaeta; works in the Straits of Messina, Taranto. To the north of Sardinia a group of fortified islands form the naval station of Maddalena. Rome is protected by a circle of forts.

### II. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal. The total period is 19 years, beginning at the age of twenty. The young men of the year are divided into 3 categories; the first being posted to the permanent army; the second also to the permanent army but with 'unlimited leave'; and the third that is those exempted from active service, to the territorial militia. The second category men form what is called the 'complementary force.'

The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is 2 years for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on 'unlimited leave,' i.e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of 8 years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is 4 years. After completing his time in the mobile militia he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains 7 years; thus finishing his military service at the age of 39.

The second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army for the first 8 years of their service. During this period they receive from 2 to 6 months' training, which may be spread over several years. They then pass to the mobile militia, and afterwards to the territorial militia, the periods of service in each being the same as in the case of the first category soldiers. The men allotted to the third category, who are posted at once to the territorial militia, receive 30 days' training.

In Italy each regiment receives recruits from all parts of the country, and the troops change their stations by brigades every four years. On mobilisation regiments would be filled up by reservists from the districts in which they are quartered at the time. Reliefs are so arranged that at least half the reservists shall have previously served in the unit which they would join on mobilisation.

The field army consists of 12 army corps and 3 cavalry divisions. The army corps consist of 2 divisions, except the IXth army corps, in the Roman district, which has an additional division. There are two brigades of infantry each consisting of two regiments of three battalions, and a regiment of field artillery (5 batteries) to each division, which has a war strength of 14,156 officers and men, 1,399 horses, and 30 guns. There is a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 6 guns), 2 or 3 heavy batteries, a cavalry regiment, and a regiment of Bersaglieri, to each army corps. Cavalry divisions each consist of 2 brigades of 2 regiments, and of 2 horse artillery batteries.

Each regiment of Bersaglieri (light infantry) consists of 3 battalions of infantry and 1 battalion of cyclists, the cyclists being intended to supplement the cavalry in the field. The Alpini are frontier troops, specially organised to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy; they consist of 8 regiments (26 battalions) of Alpine infantry, and 2 regiments of 36 mountain artillery batteries. There are, furthermore, 1 regiment of horse artillery of 8 batteries, 2 regiments of heavy artillery of 10 batteries each, and 10 regiments of fortress artillery. The engineers are organised as 6 regiments: 2 consist of pioneers, 1 of pontoon troops, 1 of telegraph troops, 1 of sappers and miners, and 1 of railway troops. The aeronautical service consists of a 'specialist battalion' of 5 companies, of an experimental section, of a 'flying battalion' of 2 companies, and of a growing number of field squadrons of 7 aeroplanes each; there are to be 30 complete during the course of 1914. Italy possessed 9 airships in 1913.

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and they remain in the ranks of the force until they have completed 3 years' service. They then serve in the reserve of the carabinieri for 4 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial militia for the remainder of their service, and are reckoned as a part of the army.

The strength of the field army (12 army corps and independent cavalry) is about 400,000 combatants. The nominal strength of the mobile militia is 326,000, but the numbers put into the field would not perhaps exceed 200,000. The 'complementary' troops should be sufficient to maintain

the strength of the first line and mobile militia in the field. The territorial militia is strong numerically, but only about half the number, viz.: the first category men who have passed through the army and mobile militia, could be made use of, should its services ever be required.

The arm of the Italian infantry is the Mannlicher Carcano rifle, a magazine weapon of 6.5 mm. calibre. The territorial militia has the old Vetterli. The field artillery is being rearmed with the De Port gun and carriage, calibre 7.5 cm., model 1912.

The following table gives the peace establishment of the Italian army in 1913, exclusive of troops in Africa:—

|                                                          | Officers      | Men            | Horses & Mules |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Administration, staff, military schools, etc.            | 1,284         | 1,952          | 2,442          |
| Infantry, 389 battalions, and 88 district headquarters.  | 7,627         | 162,000        | 6,205          |
| Cavalry, 150 squadrons, and 29 depôts                    | 1,006         | 27,416         | 25,467         |
| Artillery, 263 batteries, 110 companies, 51 depôts, etc. | 2,359         | 49,256         | 23,084         |
| Engineers, 82 companies, and 10 companies engineer train | 630           | 11,099         | 1,284          |
| Medical, 12 companies                                    | 769           | 3,712          | 81             |
| Commissariat, 12 companies                               | 452           | 3,978          | 420            |
| Carabineers, 12 legions                                  | 709           | 30,087         | 5,362          |
| <b>Total</b>                                             | <b>15,172</b> | <b>289,500</b> | <b>64,345</b>  |

The garrison of Libya is not yet fully organised. There are to be 3 infantry battalions, 4 companies mounted infantry, 2 field batteries and 2 mountain batteries as colonial troops recruited voluntarily in Italy for 3 years service. The native army is to consist of 12 battalions, 6 squadrons, 6 mountain batteries, 3 camel squadrons, etc.

The total military budget of Italy for 1913-14 amounted to 14,222,000*l.* In 1908, extra credit of no less than 8,920,000*l.* was granted, to be spread over 9 years; this amount was to be spent on the re-armament of the artillery, guns for permanent works, fortifications, railways, barracks, mobilisation stores, and horses.

The Italians have a special African corps in Erythrea, consisting of 3 companies of white infantry and 10 native battalions; also 1 squadron of native cavalry, a local company of artillery (Italians), and a native mountain battery. Its total strength is about 8,600 of all ranks.

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of 15 infantry companies, 1 camel company and 1 artillery company, with Italian officers, and a body of military police. Total strength about 4,700 of all ranks.

### III. NAVY.

The Italian navy estimates for financial years ending June 30 were:—

|         |           |         |           |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1911-12 | 7,802,488 | 1909-10 | 6,685,440 |
| 1910-11 | 6,950,988 | 1908-09 | 6,335,880 |

The naval administration, under the Minister of Marine, is thus organised. An assistant secretary; a vice-admiral as Chief of the Staff; a Superior Board composed of two vice-admirals, the lieutenant-general of the *Genio Navale* (naval architect), the major-general of engineers' corps, a captain as secretary, and a civil member; a general surgeon at the head of the sanitary service; a general of the *Genio Militare* (military architect) at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations; a general paymaster directing the sections of account. A rear-admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the *personnel*, (officers); another rear-admiral the *personnel* (men); a major-general of the *Genio Navale* of that dealing with naval construction, and a rear-admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil officer administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three departments: 1, Spezia; 2, Naples; 3, Venice; 4, Taranto. The vessels are apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the four departments. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Genoa, Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice. Summary of the Italian navy:—

|                        | Completed at end of |      |      |
|------------------------|---------------------|------|------|
|                        | 1913                | 1914 | 1915 |
| "Dreadnoughts"         | 3                   | 4    | 6    |
| Pre-Dreadnoughts       | 11                  | 8    | 8    |
| Armoured cruisers      | 10                  | 9    | 9    |
| Protected cruisers     | 12                  | 13   | 16   |
| Torpedo gunboats, etc. | 10                  | 10   | 10   |
| Destroyers             | 35                  | 35   | 46   |
| Torpedo boats          | 86                  | 86   | —    |
| Submarines             | 20                  | 25   | —    |

Some ships of no fighting value are excluded from the above table.

The tables which follow of the Italian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, after the manner of other similar tables in this book, though it should be remembered that in Italian official classification the usual line between battleships and armoured cruisers does not exist.

### BATTLE FLEET.

| 1st of class<br>laid down | Name                                                                       | Displace-<br>ment. | Armour |          | Principal<br>Armament | Torpedo<br>Tubes | Indicated<br>horse-power | Max.<br>speed |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
|                           |                                                                            |                    | Belt   | Big guns |                       |                  |                          |               |
| <i>Dreadnoughts.</i>      |                                                                            |                    |        |          |                       |                  |                          |               |
| 1909                      | Dante Alighieri<br>(Conte di Cavour<br>Giulio Cesare<br>Leonardo da Vinci) | 19,000             | 9½     | 9½       | 12 12in. ; 20 4.7in.  | 3                | 34,000 <sup>1</sup>      | 24            |
| 1910                      |                                                                            | 21,500             | 9½     | 9½       | 13 12in. ; 18 4.7in.  | 3                | 24,000 <sup>1</sup>      | 22.5          |
| 1912                      | (DUILIO<br>Andrea Doria)                                                   | 21,500             | 9½     | 9½       | 13 12in. ; 18 6in.    | 3                | 28,000                   | 23            |
| 1914                      | 4 New                                                                      | 30,000             | 18     | —        | 8 15in.               | —                | —                        | 25            |

| First of class<br>laid down | Name                                                             | Displace-<br>ment | Armour |          | Principal<br>Armament        | Torpedo<br>Tubes | Indicated<br>horse-power             | Max.<br>speed. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
|                             |                                                                  |                   | Belt   | Big guns |                              |                  |                                      |                |
| Pre-Dreadnoughts.           |                                                                  |                   |        |          |                              |                  |                                      |                |
| 1894                        | (A. di Saint-Bon<br>E. Filiberto . . .                           | 9,800             | 10     | 10       | 4 10in.; 8 6in., 8<br>4 7in. | 4                | 14,296<br>13,552                     | 18             |
| 1897                        | (Benedetto Brin<br>Regina Margherita . .                         | 13,427            | 6      | 8        | 4 12in.; 4 8in.; 12<br>6in.  | 4                | 20,475<br>19,822                     | 21             |
| 1901                        | (Vittorio Emanuele<br>Regina Elena<br>Napoli . . .<br>Roma . . . | 12,625            | 10     | 8        | 2 12in.; 12 8in.             | 2                | 19,000<br>19,298<br>19,000<br>20,000 | 22.0           |
| Armoured Cruisers.          |                                                                  |                   |        |          |                              |                  |                                      |                |
| 1890                        | Marco Polo . . .                                                 | 4,583             | 4      | —        | 6 6in.; 10 4 7in.            | 4                | 10,643                               | 17.5           |
| 1890                        | (Vettor Pisani<br>Carlo Alberto . . .                            | 6,500             | 6      | —        | 12 6in.; 6 4 7in.            | 4                | 13,219                               | 18             |
| 1897                        | (G. Garibaldi<br>Varese . . .<br>F. Ferruccio . . .              | 7,350             | 6      | —        | 1 10in.; 2 8in.; 14<br>6in.  | 4                | 14,713<br>13,885<br>13,635           | 20             |
| 1904                        | (S. Giorgio<br>S. Marco . . .<br>Amalfi . . .<br>Pisa . . .      | 9,833<br>10,118   | 8      | 6½       | 4 10in.; 8 7.5in             | 3                | 18,000<br>20,000<br>19,000<br>19,000 | 22.5           |

The protected cruisers are small craft, of which only 4 may be considered up to modern requirements.

The personnel consists of 1,927 officers (comprising 1 admiral, 23 vice-admirals, 232 captains and commanders, 444 lieutenants, 218 sub-lieutenants and midshipmen, 108 engineer-constructors, 312 engineers, 259 sanitary officers, 200 commissariat officers, 157 officers of the *Corpo Reale Equipaggi*); and 38,000 men (sailors, gunners, mechanics, &c.). Both naval and military officers are attached indifferently to the aerial service.

## Production and Industry

### I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz.:—Bares and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

In the census of February 10, 1901, there were 6,411,001 males and 3,200,002 females of 9 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture.

The area of Italy comprises 70,811,000 acres. Of this area, 51,309,310 acres are under crops and 11,272,339 acres are forests. Waste land forms 7.4 per cent. of the whole, tilled land 45.4 per cent., pasture 25.6 per cent., vineyards and orchards 4.9 per cent.

The principal crops for 3 years were as follows:—

|                                        | Acreage    |            |            | Produce in cwts. |             |             |
|----------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                        | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1910             | 1911        | 1912        |
| Wheat . . .                            | 11,753,742 | 11,736,452 | 11,745,838 | 82,158,036       | 103,040,936 | 88,754,293  |
| Barley . . .                           | 611,473    | 611,372    | 603,421    | 4,062,838        | 4,662,641   | 3,600,195   |
| Oats . . .                             | 1,243,151  | 1,269,075  | 1,253,772  | 8,161,884        | 11,703,437  | 8,085,335   |
| Rye . . .                              | 300,673    | 302,056    | 304,674    | 2,718,595        | 2,647,949   | 2,641,848   |
| Maize . . .                            | 4,003,425  | 4,064,731  | 3,933,945  | 50,829,356       | 46,827,129  | 49,320,404  |
| Rice . . .                             | 353,334    | 356,915    | 359,385    | 8,618,821        | 9,430,365   | 8,648,732   |
| Beans . . .                            | 1,503,835  | 1,509,343  | 1,475,825  | 10,681,152       | 10,170,673  | 7,914,721   |
| Various Pulses . . .                   | 1,652,430  | 1,832,740  | 1,852,500  | 4,903,900        | 4,974,743   | 4,624,464   |
| Potatoes <sup>1</sup> . . .            | 701,455    | 711,777    | 711,854    | 1,514,660        | 1,664,020   | 1,507,969   |
| Sugar Beet-<br>root <sup>1</sup> . . . | 123,994    | 131,206    | 133,330    | 1,652,085        | 1,558,976   | 1,714,987   |
| Vines . . .                            | 11,023,116 | 11,058,684 | 11,002,368 | 91,969,771       | 128,186,214 | 131,523,700 |
| Olives . . .                           | 5,758,538  | 5,791,360  | 5,712,122  | 18,414,420       | 26,623,533  | 11,998,025  |

<sup>1</sup> Produce in tons.

In 1912 Italy exported 42,951 and imported 55,896 cattle; exported 34,092 and imported 2,803 sheep; exported 621 and imported 572 goats; exported 23,904 and imported 1,935 swine.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Piedmont and Lombardy, is carried on all over Italy. The average annual production of silk cocoons in the five years, 1909-13, is estimated at 50,800,000 kilogrammes, and of silk, at 5,118,000 kilogrammes (in 1876, 1,293,000 kilos.). In 1913 the estimated silk cocoon crop was 82,000 kilogrammes, as against 47,470,000 kilogrammes in 1912.

In the year 1898-99 there were only 4 sugar factories, with an output of 5,972 metric tons; in 1911-12 there were 37, their output being 158,663 tons. The value of the output of industrial chemical products in 1912 was 181,000,000 lire (in 1893, 26,134,000 lire).

### II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department was re-organised by a law of June 2, 1910, in accordance with which a Director-General of Forests was appointed, together with advisory committees, one general and the other technical, and a royal forests corps.

The forestarea (exclusive of chestnut plantations) is about 4,000,000 hectares. The yield from the forests is valued as follows:—

|                 | 1909      | Cubic metres | Lire                          |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Timber . . .    | . . . . . | 1,096,000    | 37,556,000                    |
| Firewood . . .  | . . . . . | 4,049,000    | 48,086,000                    |
| Charcoal . . .  | . . . . . | 3,994,000    | 88,490,000                    |
| Total . . . . . |           |              | 124,132,000<br>(4,965,280 L.) |

This total is exclusive of secondary produce valued at about 32 millions of lire annually. The forest produce thus amounts to 156 millions of lire (6,240,000*l.*). From 1867 to December 31, 1910, 34,189 hectares were replanted by or with assistance from the Government.

### III. MINES AND MINERALS.

Production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs., or 1,016 metric tons  $\approx$  1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1912:—

| Ores, &c.                                                           | Productive mines | Metric tons | Lire       | Workers             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|
| Iron . . . . .                                                      | 27               | 582,066     | 12,406,837 | 1,730               |
| Manganese . . . . .                                                 | 5                | 2,641       | 99,160     | 121                 |
| Copper . . . . .                                                    | 7                | 86,001      | 1,583,921  | 798                 |
| Zinc . . . . .                                                      | 94               | 149,776     | 18,286,272 | 14,797              |
| Lead . . . . .                                                      |                  | 41,680      | 7,785,369  |                     |
| Lead and zinc . . . . .                                             |                  | 300         | 5,400      |                     |
| Silver . . . . .                                                    | 1                | 27          | 77,200     | 68                  |
| Gold . . . . .                                                      | 2                | 2,366       | 66,356     | 78                  |
| Antimony, argentiferous . . . . .                                   | 2                | 1,878       | 112,245    | 294                 |
| Mercury . . . . .                                                   | 8                | 88,200      | 4,370,400  | 945                 |
| Iron and cuprous pyrites . . . . .                                  | 11               | 277,585     | 5,966,819  | 2,400               |
| Mineral fuel . . . . .                                              | 42               | 663,812     | 6,111,004  | 3,927               |
| Sulphur ore . . . . .                                               | 358              | 2,504,408   | 29,600,684 | 17,226              |
| Asphaltic and bituminous substances . . . . .                       | 18               | 181,946     | 3,012,348  | 1,784               |
| Boric acid . . . . .                                                | 7                | 2,309       | 900,510    | 464                 |
| Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals) . . . . . | 656              | —           | 94,213,223 | 46,064 <sup>1</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of 2,158 workers in non-productive mines. Of the total number of workers, 1,558 were female.

The quarries of Italy employed in 1912, 70,914 persons (1,238 females), the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 44,046,235 lire (marble, 25,907,961 lire). The total output was valued at 64,258,333 lire in 1912.

In 1912 there were 106,730 persons employed at lime and brick kilns, whose output was of the value of 189,211,416 lire.

### IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1911, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 28,402, with an aggregate tonnage of 78,981. These numbers include 47 boats of 458 tons engaged in coral fishing. There were 127,792 fishermen, of whom 6,447 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. The value of the fish caught in 1911 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 24,265,000 lire; the value obtained from tunny-fishing was 4,111,000 lire and from coral-fishing 75,320 lire, the quantity being estimated at 8,456 kilogrammes.

### V. MANUFACTURES.

The following table gives the figures of the Italian industrial census of June 10, 1911, for the number of establishments, the number of employees, and the aggregate horse-power, by Departments, by Provinces having over 5,000 establishments, and by principal industries:—

| Departments and Provinces    | Estab-lish-ments | Em-ployees | Horse-power | Departments and Provinces | Estab-lish-ment | Em-ployees | Horse-power |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Abruzzi and Molise . . . . . | 9,004            | 36,941     | 29,229      | Marches . . . . .         | 7,570           | 49,686     | 40,789      |
| Apulia . . . . .             | 14,766           | 82,724     | 39,182      | Piedmont . . . . .        | 26,336          | 342,397    | 257,375     |
| Bari . . . . .               | 6,950            | 40,935     | 14,182      | Alessandria . . . . .     | 5,174           | 43,189     | 22,369      |
| Lecce . . . . .              | 5,411            | 29,924     | 18,315      | Novara . . . . .          | 6,108           | 90,108     | 89,162      |
| Basilicata . . . . .         | 2,808            | 11,562     | 4,991       | Turin . . . . .           | 10,303          | 169,600    | 121,188     |
| Calabria . . . . .           | 9,561            | 40,358     | 16,503      | Rome . . . . .            | 10,131          | 72,414     | 36,100      |
| Campania . . . . .           | 19,282           | 158,119    | 141,574     | Sardinia . . . . .        | 4,017           | 34,055     | 13,064      |
| Naples . . . . .             | 7,663            | 91,389     | 80,565      | Sicily . . . . .          | 19,557          | 120,840    | 53,416      |
| Emilia . . . . .             | 20,321           | 146,340    | 93,788      | Tuscany . . . . .         | 22,558          | 188,857    | 118,028     |
| Bologna . . . . .            | 5,199            | 44,543     | 26,745      | Florence . . . . .        | 8,229           | 66,496     | 28,562      |
| Liguria . . . . .            | 11,459           | 132,674    | 115,889     | Umbria . . . . .          | 4,680           | 32,106     | 74,122      |
| Genoa . . . . .              | 10,152           | 124,897    | 101,493     | Venetia . . . . .         | 20,905          | 198,757    | 137,212     |
| Lombardy . . . . .           | 41,330           | 657,868    | 492,112     | Total . . . . .           | 243,985         | 2,305,698  | 1,573,774   |
| Como . . . . .               | 6,153            | 105,262    | 31,941      |                           |                 |            |             |
| Milan . . . . .              | 17,495           | 346,649    | 137,561     |                           |                 |            |             |

The particulars as to the kind of industries was as follows:—

| Industries                                                                                                                              | Estab-lish-ments | Em-ployees | Horse-power |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| Industries connected with products of agriculture, hunting, and fishing . . . . .                                                       | 136,530          | 633,490    | 306,983     |
| Mining and metal-working industries (except the chemical industry) and construction work (buildings, roads, water power, &c.) . . . . . | 63,667           | 799,345    | 257,776     |
| Textile industry . . . . .                                                                                                              | 2,708            | 30,781     | 9,185       |
| Chemical industry . . . . .                                                                                                             | 495              | 10,168     | 3,867       |
| Public services <sup>1</sup> . . . . .                                                                                                  | 581              | 7,711      | 39,497      |

<sup>1</sup> Production and distribution of motive power, light, water, and heat; land transportation and the loading and unloading of freight; communications; and public hygiene and sanitation.

### Commerce.

| Year | Special trade (in sterling) (exclusive of precious metals) |             | Precious Metals (in sterling) |           |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
|      | Imports                                                    | Exports     | Imports                       | Exports   |
|      | £                                                          | £           | £                             | £         |
| 1908 | 116,530,980                                                | 69,170,430  | 1,122,100                     | 840,490   |
| 1909 | 124,468,417                                                | 74,675,582  | 760,032                       | 2,162,708 |
| 1910 | 128,187,997                                                | 80,330,993  | 1,242,628                     | 1,924,656 |
| 1911 | 129,622,414                                                | 83,735,460  | 1,158,860                     | 1,683,672 |
| 1912 | 144,164,030                                                | 95,846,000  | 1,036,000                     | 1,659,000 |
| 1913 | 145,511,000                                                | 100,157,000 | 841,000                       | 3,211,000 |

The value in thousands of lire of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows:—

| Imports                                            | 1912       | 1913       | Exports                                 | 1912       | 1913       |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                                    | 1,000 Lire | 1,000 Lire |                                         | 1,000 Lire | 1,000 Lire |
| Wheat . . . . .                                    | 399,737    | 406,206    | Raw silk . . . . .                      | 364,190    | 339,026    |
| Coal and coke . . . . .                            | 362,060    | 389,191    | Cotton manufactures . . . . .           | 158,922    | 208,620    |
| Raw cotton . . . . .                               | 342,627    | 324,665    | Silk manufactures . . . . .             | 108,762    | 108,237    |
| Boilers and machinery . . . . .                    | 98,302     | 76,133     | Olive oil . . . . .                     | 57,098     | 45,751     |
| Timber . . . . .                                   | 134,374    | 129,088    | Wines . . . . .                         | 73,809     | 101,049    |
| Raw silk . . . . .                                 | 44,065     | 46,830     | Cheese . . . . .                        | 79,140     | 73,857     |
| Pig iron . . . . .                                 | 26,736     | 22,170     | Dried fruits . . . . .                  | 130,626    | 124,033    |
| Wool . . . . .                                     | 24,840     | 29,451     | Hemp (raw) . . . . .                    | 51,781     | 58,378     |
| Coffee . . . . .                                   | 48,347     | 50,155     | Hides . . . . .                         | 48,431     | 62,730     |
| Scientific and electrical instruments . . . . .    | 68,776     | 70,409     | Eggs . . . . .                          | 48,400     | 48,313     |
| Hides (fresh or dried) . . . . .                   | 130,285    | 129,088    | Sulphur . . . . .                       | 39,080     | 36,777     |
| Oats . . . . .                                     | 29,081     | 19,686     | Flour . . . . .                         | 22,193     | 34,865     |
| Horses . . . . .                                   | 29,944     | 13,608     | Pulp of wheat . . . . .                 | 32,547     | 34,637     |
| Silk manufactures . . . . .                        | 48,252     | 45,090     | Spun cotton, yarn, &c. . . . .          | 32,657     | 36,047     |
| Fish (dried) . . . . .                             | 43,884     | 38,239     | Hair (natural and prepared) . . . . .   | 14,939     | 10,153     |
| Fish (in oil) . . . . .                            | 11,828     | 11,385     | Automobiles . . . . .                   | 35,896     | 31,876     |
| Silk cocoons . . . . .                             | 44,055     | 46,830     | Fresh vegetables . . . . .              | 19,569     | 21,823     |
| Woollen manufactures . . . . .                     | 53,768     | 53,571     | Straw hats . . . . .                    | 14,691     | 13,711     |
| Ships and boats . . . . .                          | 14,188     | 26,323     | Works in marble and alabaster . . . . . | 40,843     | 37,481     |
| Scrap iron, filings, &c. . . . .                   | 30,936     | 29,352     | Rice (cleaned) . . . . .                | 35,202     | 26,068     |
| Tobacco . . . . .                                  | 34,559     | 40,504     | Worked coral . . . . .                  | 19,381     | 16,827     |
| Oil seed . . . . .                                 | 35,057     | 47,941     | Straw plaiting . . . . .                | 3,413      | 2,235      |
| Copper, brass, bronze, scrap, filings, &c. . . . . | 60,535     | 54,504     | Poultry . . . . .                       | 15,183     | 14,756     |
| Petroleum . . . . .                                | 16,985     | 17,307     | Felt hats . . . . .                     | 28,915     | 29,956     |

Special trade (excluding the precious metals) with the leading countries:—

|                                                                      | Imports from (1911) | Imports from (1912) | Exports to (1911) | Exports to (1912) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                                                      | 1,000 lire          | 1,000 lire          | 1,000 lire        | 1,000 lire        |
| France . . . . .                                                     | 327,182             | 289,591             | 206,168           | 222,570           |
| United Kingdom . . . . .                                             | 509,831             | 577,130             | 222,797           | 264,406           |
| Austria-Hungary . . . . .                                            | 288,914             | 204,479             | 154,754           | 219,191           |
| Germany . . . . .                                                    | 550,159             | 626,284             | 301,249           | 328,236           |
| Russia . . . . .                                                     | 234,781             | 214,002             | 50,866            | 55,931            |
| Switzerland . . . . .                                                | 77,641              | 84,708              | 203,593           | 268,960           |
| United States . . . . .                                              | 415,280             | 515,347             | 247,230           | 261,938           |
| Turkey in Europe, Montenegro, Servia, Rumania and Bulgaria . . . . . | 171,523             | 196,314             | 85,387            | 43,544            |
| Belgium . . . . .                                                    | 82,027              | 84,628              | 51,865            | 74,648            |
| Argentine Republic . . . . .                                         | 106,305             | 150,405             | 166,194           | 182,111           |
| British Possessions in Asia (excluding Aden) . . . . .               | 187,369             | 155,522             | 39,871            | 48,990            |
| Egypt . . . . .                                                      | 41,516              | 24,330              | 60,936            | 42,472            |
| Spain . . . . .                                                      | 29,887              | 31,524              | 16,430            | 15,399            |
| Brazil . . . . .                                                     | 50,303              | 64,345              | 42,597            | 56,481            |
| China . . . . .                                                      | 53,169              | 54,936              | 2,087             | 3,418             |
| Japan . . . . .                                                      | 31,280              | 47,621              | 2,081             | 3,637             |

For the determination of Customs' values, &c., in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the

gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (84. 1½d. per cwt.) or less; the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (84. 1½d. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.); the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s. 3d. per cwt.) For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprehends all imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or merely for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national, nationalised or only issuing after transit. The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and exports of national or nationalised merchandise. National merchandise consists of the produce and manufactures of the kingdom, while foreign imports on which the duties have been paid at the frontier are said to be nationalised. Transit trade denotes merchandise merely passing through the kingdom whether directly or after having been temporarily warehoused.

The treaty of 1883 provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment in matters of commerce and navigation between Italy and the United Kingdom and Italy is a party to the International Sugar Convention.

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade returns) in the last 2 years were:—

| Imports into U.K.           | 1911    | 1912    | Exports to Italy        | 1911      | 1912      |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                             | £       | £       |                         | £         | £         |
| Olive oil . . . . .         | 107,039 | 112,043 | Coal . . . . .          | 5,638,428 | 6,291,710 |
| Hides . . . . .             | 287,433 | 399,096 | Ironwork . . . . .      | 984,085   | 1,068,952 |
| Canned vegetables . . . . . | 232,669 | 278,135 | Machinery . . . . .     | 1,080,903 | 1,098,210 |
| Eggs . . . . .              | 396,859 | 471,584 | Copper . . . . .        | 617,627   | 624,746   |
| Silk manufactures . . . . . | 701,816 | 861,919 | Woollen goods . . . . . | 454,845   | 488,195   |
| Cheese . . . . .            | 247,258 | 306,287 | Cottons . . . . .       | 494,385   | 321,556   |

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling):—

|                                                | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                                | £      | £      | £      | £      | £      |
| Imports from Italy to United Kingdom . . . . . | 6,265  | 6,458  | 6,949  | 8,239  | 8,133  |
| Exports to Italy from United Kingdom . . . . . | 12,141 | 12,530 | 13,212 | 14,007 | 14,606 |

### Navigation and Shipping.

Mercantile marine January 1, 1912:—

| Sailing Vessels               |       | Steam Vessels |                            | Total |           |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| No.                           | Tons  | No.           | Tons                       | No.   | Tons      |
| Over 2,000 tons . . . . .     | 5     | 10,695        | Over 5,000 tons . . . . .  | 11    | 58,190    |
| 1,001 to 2,000 tons . . . . . | 120   | 168,574       | 3,001—5,000 tons . . . . . | 44    | 157,992   |
| 501 to 1,000 tons . . . . .   | 91    | 68,395        | 2,001—3,000 tons . . . . . | 74    | 179,926   |
| 101 to 500 tons . . . . .     | 352   | 68,679        | 1,001—2,000 tons . . . . . | 145   | 210,235   |
| 1 to 100 tons . . . . .       | 4,145 | 94,648        | 501—1,000 tons . . . . .   | 76    | 54,199    |
|                               |       |               | 101—500 tons . . . . .     | 117   | 80,979    |
|                               |       |               | 1—100 tons . . . . .       | 290   | 5,473     |
| Total . . . . .               | 4,713 | 410,991       | Total . . . . .            | 757   | 696,994   |
|                               |       |               |                            | 5,470 | 1,107,985 |

In 1911 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows:—

|                   | Entered Italian Ports |            | Cleared from Italian Ports |            |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
|                   | Vessels               | Tons       | Vessels                    | Tons       |
| Italian . . . . . | 159,647               | 85,924,881 | 159,552                    | 85,945,206 |
| Foreign . . . . . | 13,790                | 20,131,425 | 13,801                     | 20,137,242 |
| Total . . . . .   | 173,437               | 86,056,306 | 173,353                    | 86,082,448 |

Vessels entering and clearing in 1911 at the principal Italian ports:—

| Port              | Entered |           | Cleared |           |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|                   | No.     | Tonnage   | No.     | Tonnage   |
| Genoa . . . . .   | 6,110   | 7,439,223 | 6,069   | 7,433,227 |
| Leghorn . . . . . | 4,607   | 2,557,937 | 4,580   | 2,550,235 |
| Naples . . . . .  | 9,468   | 8,260,234 | 9,462   | 8,273,378 |
| Messina . . . . . | 2,701   | 2,082,236 | 2,701   | 2,084,131 |
| Catania . . . . . | 4,208   | 2,150,545 | 4,202   | 2,151,740 |
| Palermo . . . . . | 3,610   | 3,061,365 | 3,614   | 3,061,021 |
| Venice . . . . .  | 4,141   | 2,171,322 | 4,149   | 2,185,873 |

## Internal Communications.

### I. RAILWAYS.

Length of State railways 8,540 miles (June 30, 1913); all the railway lines 11,015 miles.

In 1911-12 the total receipts were 574,570,293 lire; in 1912-13, 604,381,000 lire (provisional).

### II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the year 1911 there were 10,238 post offices. The postal traffic was as follows:—

|                                 | Internal. | External and Transit | Total     |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| Letters . . . . .               | 1,000     | 1,000                | 1,000     |
| Post cards . . . . .            | 258,616   | 41,524               | 300,140   |
| Newspapers, &c. . . . .         | 147,367   | 10,867               | 158,234   |
| Post Office orders, &c. . . . . | 645,443   | 22,021               | 667,464   |
|                                 | 21,410    | 476                  | 21,886    |
| Total . . . . .                 | 1,072,836 | 74,887               | 1,147,723 |

On June 30, 1911, the telegraph lines had a length of 31,726 miles, and the wires, 193,182 miles. There were 7,882 telegraph offices, of which 5,944 were State offices and 1,938 railway offices. There were, in the year, 15,240,129 private telegrams sent inland; and 1,646,761 private international telegrams.

The telephone service in 1911 had 76,061 abonnés. There were 237 urban systems and 499 inter-urban systems with 19,439 miles of line and 37,761 miles of wire. Total number of conversations in the year, 5,432,372. In 1907 the telephone service passed to the direct working of the State.

## Money and Credit.

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire:—

|                       | 1908          | 1909          | 1910          | 1911          | 1912          |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| State notes . . . . . | 435,671,090   | 432,924,715   | 442,119,195   | 485,290,695   | 498,973,615   |
| Bank notes . . . . .  | 1,862,557,800 | 1,931,663,450 | 2,026,847,950 | 2,193,381,850 | 2,212,361,000 |

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1912 was: gold, 430,840,430 lire; silver, 596,101,958 lire; nickel, 41,455,600 lire; bronze, 83,997,440 lire; total, 1,152,395,428 lire, exclusive of re-coinage.

\* The nominal value of the money coined (including recoinage):—

|                | Gold      | Silver     | Nickel    | Bronze  | Total      |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|
|                | Lire      | Lire       | Lire      | Lire    | Lire       |
| 1908 . . . . . | —         | 6,677,358  | 2,863,000 | 116,089 | 9,657,047  |
| 1909 . . . . . | —         | 3,474,800  | 3,556,000 | 170,458 | 7,501,258  |
| 1910 . . . . . | —         | 6,962,012  | 4,377,400 | 47,785  | 11,387,197 |
| 1911 . . . . . | 1,000,000 | 3,369,620  | 2,734,200 | 262,543 | 7,366,363  |
| 1912 . . . . . | 2,323,460 | 10,197,050 | 4,208,000 | 93,900  | 16,822,410 |

By law of July 22, 1894, gold and silver (5-franc pieces '900 fine) were temporarily withdrawn from circulation, being represented by paper. On November 30, 1913, the actual currency consisted of 499,293,525 lire of State notes, 2,261,951,200 lire of bank notes, and about 100,000,000 lire of copper and nickel coin.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue: the Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. Assets and liabilities of those banks on December 31, 1912:—

|                                         | Assets        |                                | Liabilities   |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
|                                         | Lire          |                                | Lire          |
| Cash and Reserve <sup>1</sup> . . . . . | 1,624,557,088 | Capital . . . . .              | 362,000,000   |
| Bills . . . . .                         | 802,827,022   | Notes in circulation . . . . . | 2,212,381,000 |
| Anticipations . . . . .                 | 170,258,717   | Accounts current, &c. . . . .  | 331,627,758   |
| Credits . . . . .                       | 138,370,360   | Titles and valuables . . . . . |               |
| Deposits . . . . .                      | 2,855,447,602 | deposited . . . . .            | 2,855,447,602 |
| Various securities . . . . .            | 567,678,478   | Various . . . . .              | 457,657,912   |
| Total . . . . .                         | 6,159,114,267 | Total . . . . .                | 6,159,114,267 |

<sup>1</sup> Reserve in gold, in silver, and in equivalent bonds (1,602,427,342): Gold, 1,286,327,573 lire; bills of exchange on foreign countries, foreign bank-notes, treasury bonds, &c., 171,667,368 lire; silver ('900 fine), 138,624,175 lire; fractional silver, 5,808,226 lire.

On March 3, 1912, a bill was passed making the business of life insurance in Italy a State monopoly.

On January 30, 1912, there were 862 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, 1,140 rural banks, 207 ordinary credit companies, and 7 agrarian credit institutions, and (January, 1913) 11 crédit foncier companies, of which 4 were in liquidation, with 719,422,250 lire of 'cartelle fondiaria' in circulation, and with 649,092,867 lire of 'mutui con ammortamento.'



The following table gives statistics of the savings banks at the end of 1912:—

|                           | Offices | Depositors | Total Deposits | Deposits during year | Repayments during year |
|---------------------------|---------|------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|                           |         |            | Lire           | Lire                 | Lire                   |
| Post-office savings-banks | 9,799   | 5,780,010  | 1,948,561,882  | 965,512,835          | 889,319,895            |
| Ordinary " "              | 186     | 2,363,832  | 2,492,046,838  | 1,216,589,799        | 1,187,178,180          |

On December 31, 1912, the savings deposited with the co-operative credit societies amounted to 705,711,116, and ordinary credit companies to 560,730,438 lire.

On August 12, 1912, a Law came into operation establishing life assurance as a State monopoly. The existing insurance companies were allowed to continue their operations for 10 years under certain conditions. The State activities in connection with life insurance will be guided by the National Insurance Institute.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½s. to 1£ sterling.

The coin in circulation consists of gold 10-lire and 20-lire pieces; of silver 50 cent, 1-lire, 2-lire, and 5-lire pieces; nickel 20 cent pieces, and bronze 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent pieces. Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount. Bank notes of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire are in circulation; also small notes, issued by the State, for 5, 10, and 25 lire.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN

*Ambassador*.—Marquis G. Imperiali.

*Councillor*.—Prince Livio Borghese.

*Third Secretaries*.—Paolo de Parente, Baron Pietro Arone di Valentino, and M. Sapappo.

*Attachés*.—Tortora Bryda, Lieut. Renzo Brusati and Lieut. Marquis Vittorio Doria-Lamba.

*Military Attaché*.—Major Count E. Greppi.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capitaine de Corvette Count Carlo Rey di Villari, R.I.N.

*Chancellor*.—Ugo Catani.

There are Consular representatives at London (Consul.—Marquis Alessandro Faà di Bruno), Dublin (C.), Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

*Ambassador*.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., appointed December 1, 1908.

*Counsellor*.—H. G. Dering, M.V.O.

*Secretaries*.—G. Mounsey, R. H. Hoare, A. K. Clark Kerr, and R. C. Parr.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain W. H. D. Boyle, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Col. E. J. Granet, C.B.

*Honorary Attaché*.—G. H. Tyrwhitt.

*Consuls-General*.—Major W. P. Chapman (at Turin), and W. Keene M.V.O. (at Genoa).

There are Consular representatives at Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence, Genoa (C.G.), Leghorn (V.C.), Messina (V.C.), Milan, Naples, Palermo, Spezia (V.C.), and other towns.

### San Marino.

Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe. Its legislative power is vested in the Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, a third of whom are renewable every three years, and two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (*Capitani reggenti*). The regents exercise executive power. A smaller Council consists of 12 members, and is divided into 4 congresses: *Congresso Economico di Stato*, *Congresso dei Legali*, *Congresso degli Studi*, *Congresso militare*. The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 38 square miles, and population (July 1913) 11,041. The revenue and expenditure for 1912-13 amounted to 359,856 and 434,313 lire respectively. There is no public debt. The military force contains 39 officers and 950 men. The chief exports are wine, cattle and stone. A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded June 28, 1907, revised in 1908 and in 1914. The Republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland, and United States. San Marino has bronze and silver currency coined in Italy: 210,000 lire in silver and 119,000 lire in bronze.

### FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

#### Colony of Eritrea.

The dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea extends from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to Cape Dumeirah on the strait of Babel-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The area is about 45,800 square miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is estimated at 450,000. In 1908 there were 274,944 natives and 2,930 Europeans (inclusive of the military forces), 2,271 of whom were Italians; Massawah having 2,275 inhabitants, of whom 524 are European (exclusive of the garrison), and 480 Asiatics. Asmara is the seat of government. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration in 8 commissariats, and the management of its own finance. Military force, 127 officers, and 4,484 men (3,740 natives and 496 Italian).

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for the Colonies.

*Governor*.—Marquis Giuseppe Salvago Raggi, January, 1907.

For the financial year 1912-13 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea were estimated at: Colonial revenue, 3,170,866 lire; State contribution, 10,837,176 lire; total revenue, 13,008,042 lire; expenditure, civil administration, 8,607,342 lire; military, 4,400,700 lire; total expenditure, 13,008,042 lire.

The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. A very promising trade

is being carried out in palm nuts. The exportation of these nuts in 1910 over one million lire. There are gold mines worked about 6 miles from Asmara, with hopeful results.

At Massawah the imports by land and sea, the exports, and the tonnage entered were as follows:—

| —                  | 1908      | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Imports . Lire     | 9,133,316 | 17,225,720 | 16,372,830 | 18,845,118 |
| Exports . „        | 3,322,289 | 6,845,026  | 7,277,865  | 9,371,802  |
| Transit „          | 2,300,006 | 3,152,380  | 3,857,351  | 5,234,262  |
| Tonnage entd. Tons | 156,850   | 171,155    | 183,532    | 191,101    |

There are 74 miles of railway from Massawah to Asmara (end of 1912), and now the line is being taken to Keren (58 miles) and Agordat (75 km.). There are 15 post-offices. There is a telegraph line of 319 miles from Massawah to Assab, and of 62 miles from Assab to Perim. Other lines bring the length up to about 870 miles. There are 2 telephone lines. A powerful wireless telegraph station has been opened at Massawah. It communicates with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and also with Italy (Coltano). There is, thus, through wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union, but in actual circulation are still some Maria Theresa dollars. The Italian mint has issued coin amounting to 10,879,995 lire, under the denominations of Eritrean dollars (= 5 lire), and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollar pieces.

### Italian Somaliland.

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland have an area of 139,430 sq. miles and a population of about 400,000. They extend along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to the course of the Juba and comprise the Protectorates of Northern Somaliland, viz., the Sultanate of the Mijertins (Osman Mahamud) from Bender Ziade, the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden, to Cape Gabbel on the Indian Ocean (8° 13' N. lat.); the territory of the Nogal from Cape Gabbel to Cape Garad (6° 47' N. lat.); the Sultanate of Obbia (Jusuf Ali) from Cape Garad to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir, determined by a line which ends at the sea near the wells of Fah (about 4° 30' N. lat.); and the Colony formerly called "Benadir" but now officially known as the "Somalia Italiana," which extends from 4° 30' N. lat. to the mouth of the Juba, and comprises the towns of Mereg, Itala, Warsheik, Mogadisho (pop. 10,000), Merka (7,000), Brava (5,000), and Jumbo all on the coast, and Bardera and Lugh inland on the Juba. The colony is administered by a civil governor who resides at Mogadisho; in the Protectorates the Governor is represented by a Civil Commissioner, who up to the present date has been the Italian Consul-General at Aden. A royal decree of December 8, 1910, provides for the minting of silver coins of 1 rupee,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  rupee for Italian Somaliland, of the value of 15 rupees to 12 sterling. The principal occupation of the people is cattle-rearing. But the Mijertins rear chiefly camels and sheep. Imports (1911-12), 5,533,462 lire; exports, 2,055,018. Imports are yarn, timber, petroleum, rice, sugar, cottons; exports, butter, timber, hides, durra. Animal produce is exported to Zanzibar, whence it is shipped to Europe or America. Military force, 70 officers and 3,500 men. The inland boundaries of Italian Somaliland and Benadir are

determined under the treaty of May 16, 1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (not yet demarcated) from Dolo on the Juba to the confluence of the Juba with the Daua, thence to the Webi Shebeli, and finally to the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier fixed by protocol of May 14 and June 4, 1897.

*Governor.*—Senator Nobile Giacomo de Martino (1910).

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1912-13 is as follows: revenue proper of the colony, 661,000 lire; State contribution, 5,873,856 lire; total, 6,534,856 lire; civil expenditure, 3,768,456 lire; military, 2,766,400 lire: total, 6,534,856 lire.

Seven wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony connecting the principal coast and inland towns. A big wireless station has just been built at Mogadisho, which communicates with Italy, via Massawah.

There are in the Colony 3 principal post offices (Mogadisho Merca and Jumbo) but postal business is carried out at every station.

**Concession of Tientsin.**—The Italian concession of Tientsin, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, lies on the left bank of the Peiho and has an area of about 18 sq. miles with a native population of about 17,000. It contains a village and salt-pits.

### Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

(LIBIA ITALIANA.)

**Government.**—Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century and, though, in 1714, the Arab population secured some measure of independence, the country was in 1835 proclaimed a Turkish vilayet. In September, 1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy, and the latter invaded Tripoli and established an army there. On November 5, 1911, a decree was issued annexing Tripoli, and on February 23, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation. The war, nevertheless, continued until October 18, 1912, when the Treaty of Ouchy was signed, by which the Sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established. This has now been recognised by the Great Powers. Italy accepted a clause, identical with that contained in the Austro-Hungarian treaty regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, dealing with the exercise of religious authority by the Caliph.

For administrative and military purposes the country is divided into two independent districts, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with their respective capitals at Tripoli and Benghazi, all under the jurisdiction of the minister of colonies. Each province or district has its governor, appointed by the King upon the nomination of the minister of colonies in accord with the minister of war. Large military powers have been delegated to the governors, who at present hold the rank of lieutenant-generals. Immediately under the governor is the secretary-general for civil and political affairs, the chief of the political-military office, and the chief of staff. To the secretary-general belongs the duty of organising and supervising the civil administration within the civil zone.

*Governor of Tripolitania.*—Lieut.-General Victor Garioni.

*Governor of Cyrenaica.*—General Ameglio.

**Area and Population.**—The entire area of the territory is estimated at about 406,000 square miles. According to a census taken on August 3, 1911, there were 523,176 natives, of whom 29,761 were in Tripoli town. The popu-

lation is mostly Berber, but Jews are numerous. The civil European population numbers 5,000 or 6,000, mostly Maltese and Italians; practically there are no Turkish settlers. Arabic is generally spoken, but Italian is the official language. Until recently the province contained the headquarters (Jerboub) of the Mohammedan sect of the Senussiyeh. The principal towns are on the coast, Tripoli, with 29,761 inhabitants, Benghazi with 35,000, Derna with 8,000 inhabitants, and Khoms; inland are the caravan halting places Ghadames, Murzûk, and Ghat.

**Justice.**—In the temporary organisation of the judiciary the civil and penal tribunal hears all cases in the civil zone with the exception of those of a military character, which come before the military tribunal; and the latter tribunal has jurisdiction in all criminal matters of a serious character outside the civil zone, the smaller offences being dealt with by Arab officials, through whom the Italian Government is successfully working. The Royal Court of Appeal for Libya held its first session in December, 1912.

**Production and Industry.**—Tripolitania has four zones, the first of which, along the sea, is covered with palm, olive, lemon, and fruit trees. The second is formed by the highlands of Gebel and Tarhuna; the former has olive groves and palm and fig trees, while cereals and saffron are also grown. The country, however, is rather barren. The Tarhuna land is rich in esparto grass. The rest of the second zone, which includes the hills of Mesellata and Bondara, as well as numerous valleys, is most fertile, and olive trees are abundant. In 1913 the olive crop totalled 881,900 lbs. of olives for food and 1,328,000 lbs. for industrial purposes, chiefly for making soap. The third zone consists chiefly of oases and is rich in palms. The oases (of which Gadames is the most important) are some distance apart. The fourth zone is covered with palms, figs, vines, and almonds.

In Cyrenaica, olives and cypresses predominate. Pasturage is abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. Bananas are grown at Derna. Barley is the chief food of the people.

**Commerce.**—There is a considerable caravan trade between Benghazi and Wadai and between Tripoli and Central Sudan when the routes are free from raiders. An important article of trade is ostrich feathers which are brought overland from Central Africa, and exported to Paris and London from Tripoli to the value of 10,000*l.* annually, and 6,000*l.* from Benghazi.

Imports and exports for 3 years:—

|         | 1910    | 1911    | 1912      |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
|         | £       | £       | £         |
| Imports | 440,168 | 430,000 | 1,072,585 |
| Exports | 183,703 | 190,000 | 154,901   |

Sponge fishing was started in 1885. In the season ending September 30, 1911, the value of sponges from the waters of Tripoli amounted to 920,000 francs.

**Shipping.**—There is a plan before the Italian Parliament providing for 3 sailings a week to and from Syracuse; weekly sailings between Palermo and Tripoli; and a line to and from Venice, besides the regular service from Genoa.

In 1912, 1,019 steamers with a tonnage of 1,314,779 entered at Tripoli; in 1910, there were 322 steamers of 356,380 tons.

**Communications.**—The principal means of communication inland are the caravans which follow long frequented routes. Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Murzûk (Fezzan) and Gabes (Tunis).

Railway lines are being built. The principal line is 32 miles in length, running from the coast to Azizia. Altogether some 62 miles of line are in operation (1913).

In 1912 two Italian cables were laid, one between Syracuse and Tripoli, and the other between Syracuse and Benghazi.

In 1912, 24,000 parcels were sent and 48,000 received through the parcel post. The postal savings bank had deposits to the value of 127,380*l.* and withdrawals of 57,300*l.*, leaving a balance of 70,080*l.*

**Banking and Currency.**—The Banco di Roma, the Banco di Sicilia, and the Banco di Napoli, carry on financial operations. These three banks have issued Italian paper money which has now become the general circulating medium.

There is a British Consul at Benghazi, and a Vice-Consul at Khoms.

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## JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

## Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868 (the first year of the *Meiji*), when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families, since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears title of Tennō; but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado.'

*Emperor of Japan.*—Yoshihito (Harunomia), born at Kyoto, August 31, 1879; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912; married, May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujō.

*Children of the Mikado.*—I., Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901 (Crown Prince). II., Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1902. III., Prince Nobuhito, born January 3, 1905.

*Sisters of the Mikado.*—I., Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888, married, April 30, 1908, to Prince Tsunehisa. II., Princess Fusako, born Jan. 28, 1890, married, April 29, 1909, to Prince Narihisa. III., Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891, married May 6, 1910, to Prince Yasuhiko. IV., Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list is fixed at 4,500,000 yen.

## Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who are consulted by the Emperor on important matters of State. The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is his prerogative to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers (369 members) is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (15 princes and 44 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (103

counts, 397 viscounts, 429 barons); (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of other members.

The members of the House of Representatives number 379, a fixed number being returned from each electoral district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is one to about 136,522. Voting is by secret single ballot. Electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age, (2) permanent and actual residents in the electoral district for not less than a year; (3) and paying land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than one year, or direct taxes other than land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than two years or of land tax together with other direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than two years. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than 30 years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives, without any qualification arising from payment of taxes. Disqualified for membership are the Imperial Household officials, priests, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, election officials. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates, elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 5,000 yen; Vice-Presidents, 3,000 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 2,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually, has control over the finances.

House of Representatives, May, 1912: Constitutional Party (Sayunkwai) 217; Popular Party (Kokuminto) 96; Central Party (Chuoto), 32; Independents (Mushozoku), 37.

The Cabinet consists of the following members (April 15, 1914):—

*Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.*—Count Okuma.

*Foreign Affairs.*—Baron Kato.

*War.*—General Oka.

*Marine.*—Admiral Yashiro.

*Minister of Finance.*—Mr. Wakatsuki.

*Agriculture and Commerce.*—Viscount Ōura.

*Justice.*—Mr. Ōzaki.

*Education.*—Mr. Ichiki.

*Communications.*—Mr. Taketomi.

The Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan, signed August 12, 1905 (renewed July 13, 1911) has for its purpose the maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia and India; the preservation of the independence and integrity of China, and of the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, and the maintenance of the territorial rights and defence of the special interests of Great Britain and Japan in Eastern Asia and India. It provides for frank inter-communication between the two Governments if their rights or interests are threatened, and for mutual assistance in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action on the part of any other power. Great Britain recognises the right of Japan to control and protect Korea, the principle of equal opportunities in Korea for the

commerce and industry of all nations; and Japan recognises the right of Great Britain to take such measures, in proximity to the Indian frontier, as may seem necessary for the safeguarding of her Indian possessions. The Agreement is for ten years (second period, 1911-1921), but it is only to terminate at the end of that period if denounced a year beforehand by one or the other of the signatory Powers. If the ten years shall have expired without denunciation of the Agreement, a year's notice by either Power is required for its termination, but if, at the date fixed for its expiration, either Power is at war, the alliance is to continue till the restoration of peace.

### Local Government.

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaidō or Yezo; Chosen, formerly Korea or Cháo-psien; Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin; and Taiwan or Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken'). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ('Shi') and counties ('Gun'); and the counties are again subdivided into towns ('Chō') and villages ('Son'). Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names. In each prefecture there are a governor ('chiji'), a prefectural assembly ('Fu-kwai' or 'Ken-kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu-Sanji-kwai' or 'Ken-sanjikwai'), of which the governor is president; in each county a sheriff, a county assembly, and a county council, of which the sheriff is the president; in each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president; and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. Prefectural, county, municipal, town and village assemblies give decision mainly upon financial matters. The prefectural and county councils give decision upon matters delegated by the prefectural and county assemblies respectively, and upon matters of pressing necessity when the respective assemblies are not in actual session.

The qualifications of the prefectural electors are (1) citizenship and residence in the prefecture; (2) payment of the direct national tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen for one year in the prefecture. Persons eligible for election must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen. Citizenship is shared by all male Japanese subjects not less than 25 years of age, who for two years (1) reside in the municipality, or town, or village; (2) share its burden; and (3) pay land tax or not less than 2 yen direct national tax annually in it. The governor and sheriff are appointed by Government; the mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who has obtained the Emperor's approval; and chief magistrate of town or village is one who has been elected by the town or village assembly and has obtained the governor's approval.

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation. Chosen has a Governor-General. The peninsula is administered in 13 Do or provinces, these being sub-divided into 329 Tuand Yun or districts. Taiwan (Formosa) also has a governor-general, who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into 20 local divisions (Chō), each of which has a chief magistrate. Karafuto is divided into 5 local divisions (Chō).

### Area and Population.

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshiu (mainland), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa); besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Oki, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima, Riukiu, Ogasawarajima

(Bonin), Hōkotō (Pescadores) islands, the peninsula Chosen, and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin). Total area is shown as follows:—

| Principal Islands                           | Number of Adjacent Small Islands | Area in square miles |                        |                |               |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                             |                                  | Principal Islands    | Adjacent Small Islands | Total          | Per cent.     |
| Mainland . . . . .                          | 167                              | 86,953               | 473                    | 87,426         | 33.53         |
| Shikoku . . . . .                           | 74                               | 6,907                | 176                    | 7,083          | 2.72          |
| Kiushiu . . . . .                           | 150                              | 13,870               | 1,833                  | 15,703         | 6.02          |
| Hokkaidō (excluding the Chishima)           | 13                               | 30,340               | 162                    | 30,502         | 11.70         |
| Chishima or Kurile Islands (31 islands)     | —                                | 6,068                | —                      | 6,068          | 2.33          |
| Sado . . . . .                              | —                                | 337                  | —                      | 337            | 0.13          |
| Oki . . . . .                               | 1                                | 130                  | 1                      | 131            | 0.05          |
| Awaji . . . . .                             | 1                                | 219                  | 1                      | 220            | 0.08          |
| Iki . . . . .                               | 1                                | 51                   | 1                      | 52             | 0.02          |
| Tsushima . . . . .                          | 5                                | 263                  | 3                      | 266            | 0.10          |
| Riukiu (55 islands)                         | —                                | 941                  | —                      | 941            | 0.36          |
| Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands (20 islands) | —                                | 27                   | —                      | 27             | 0.01          |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .                      | <b>412</b>                       | <b>146,106</b>       | <b>2,650</b>           | <b>148,756</b> | <b>57.05</b>  |
| Chosen (Korea) . . . . .                    | —                                | —                    | —                      | 84,738         | 32.50         |
| Taiwan (Formosa) . . . . .                  | 7                                | 13,911               | 33                     | 13,944         | 5.35          |
| Hōkotō (Pescadores) . . . . .               | 12                               | 25                   | 22                     | 47             | 0.02          |
| Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin) . . . . .      | —                                | —                    | —                      | 13,253         | 5.08          |
| <b>Grand Total</b> . . . . .                | <b>431</b>                       | <b>160,042</b>       | <b>2,705</b>           | <b>260,738</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

Taiwan (Formosa) and Hōkotō (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, and Japanese Karafuto was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905. By the same Treaty of Peace the Russian Government ceded to Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Ta-lien, and adjacent territory and waters, and also the railway between Chan-Chun and Port Arthur, and the coal mines worked in connection therewith. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan with respect to Manchuria. By a treaty between Japan and Korea on Aug. 23, 1910, the Korean Territory was annexed to the Empire of Japan.

Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 637 rural districts, 69 cities, 1,194 towns, and 11,125 villages (1911).

Number of Japanese proper (i.e. excluding natives of Formosa and the Pescadores) residing in Japan or abroad:—

| Year              | Male       | Female     | Total      | Annual Increase per cent. |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1908 <sup>1</sup> | 25,046,380 | 24,542,424 | 49,588,804 | —                         |
| 1910              | 25,759,347 | 25,225,505 | 50,984,844 | 1.46                      |
| 1911              | 26,076,975 | 25,549,811 | 51,646,773 | 1.30                      |
| 1912              | 26,436,482 | 25,875,608 | 52,312,068 | 1.29                      |
| 1913              | 26,779,624 | 26,205,818 | 52,985,423 | 1.29                      |

<sup>1</sup> Last Census

On December 31, 1908, the population was divided as follows:—Imperial family, 67; kwazoku, or nobles, 5,642; shizoku, or knights, 2,218,623; common people, 47,382,262 (including Ainu in Hokkaidō, 18,017).

In 1911, 29,950 Japanese emigrated, and of these 2,143 went to China, 16,216 to Russia, 386 to Australia, 2,950 to Hawaii. In 1912, 6,114 Japanese migrated to the U.S., and in 1911, 4,520. On December 31, 1910, the number of foreigners in Japan (exclusive of Formosa) was 15,154, of whom 8,462 were Chinese, 2,471 English, 1,665 American, 809 German, 547 French, 216 Portuguese, 94 Dutch, 137 Russian, 116 Swiss.

Births, deaths, and marriages of Japanese at home and abroad:—

| Year | Marriages | Births    | Deaths    | Excess of Births |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1906 | 353,274   | 1,399,203 | 961,550   | 437,653          |
| 1907 | 433,527   | 1,621,973 | 1,024,286 | 597,687          |
| 1908 | 461,940   | 1,672,627 | 1,038,110 | 634,517          |
| 1909 | 438,771   | 1,705,877 | 1,099,797 | 606,080          |
| 1910 | 437,882   | 1,693,850 | 1,091,264 | 602,586          |

In 1910 the still-births (not included in the above) numbered 161,576 or 8·6 per cent., and the illegitimate, 157,453 (or 9·2 per cent.).

The following is a list of large towns and cities in 1908 (last census):—

|              |           |                          |        |           |        |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Tokyo (1912) | 2,099,181 | Kumamoto                 | 61,233 | Wakamatsu | 39,285 |
| Osaka        | 1,226,590 | Sakai                    | 61,103 | Nagano    | 39,242 |
| Kyoto        | 442,462   | Shimonoseki <sup>1</sup> | 58,254 | Mito      | 38,435 |
| Yokohama     | 394,303   | Toyama                   | 57,437 | Kochi     | 38,279 |
| Nagoya       | 378,231   | Moji                     | 55,682 | Ujiyamada | 37,539 |
| Kobe         | 378,197   | Shidzuoka                | 53,614 | Hirosaki  | 37,487 |
| Nagasaki     | 176,480   | Fukue                    | 50,396 | Akita     | 36,294 |
| Hiroshima    | 142,763   | Kofu                     | 49,882 | Matsue    | 36,209 |
| Kanazawa     | 110,994   | Naba                     | 47,562 | Saga      | 36,051 |
| Kure         | 100,679   | Aomori                   | 47,206 | Morioka   | 36,012 |
| Sendai       | 97,944    | Utsunomiya               | 47,114 | Kurume    | 35,928 |
| Okayama      | 93,421    | Maibashi                 | 45,183 | Yonezawa  | 35,380 |
| Sasebo       | 93,051    | Matsuyama                | 44,166 | Nagaoka   | 35,376 |
| Otaru        | 91,281    | Toyohashi                | 43,980 | Matsumoto | 35,011 |
| Hakodate     | 87,875    | Otsu                     | 42,869 | Takaoka   | 33,603 |
| Fukuoka      | 82,106    | Takamatsu                | 42,578 | Fukushima | 33,493 |
| Wakayama     | 77,303    | Yamagata                 | 42,234 | Nara      | 32,732 |
| Yokosuka     | 70,964    | Gifu                     | 41,488 | Tottori   | 32,682 |
| Sapporo      | 70,084    | Tsu                      | 41,229 | Kokura    | 31,615 |
| Tokushima    | 65,561    | Himeji                   | 41,028 | Yokkaichi | 30,704 |
| Kagoshima    | 63,640    | Takasaki                 | 39,961 | Onomichi  | 30,367 |
| Niigata      | 61,616    |                          |        |           |        |

<sup>1</sup> Shimonoseki was formerly called Akamagaseki.

### Religion (excluding Formosa).

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 13 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 9 sects. There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1910—Shinto priests, 74,559; students, 605. Buddhist temples, 71,819; bonze, 123,448; students, 9,377; the

shrines numbered 137,134, and the ritualists, 14,527. There were, besides, 2,046 licensed preachers and 1,219 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek, Catholic, and Protestant Churches. Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate of one archbishop and three suffragan bishops. There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects; these are independent of any religious sect, and some of them are supported by State or local authorities.

### Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6–14) on March 31, 1911, was 6,868,142. The following are the educational statistics for 1911:—

| Institutes                  | Number | Teaching Staff | Students and Pupils |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|
| Elementary schools          | 25,947 | 152,230        | 6,868,142           |
| Middle                      | 309    | 5,857          | 121,612             |
| High girls'                 | 192    | 2,890          | 90,960              |
| Normal                      | 80     | 1,479          | 25,391              |
| Special & technical schools | 6,647  | 8,091          | 349,858             |
| Various                     | 3,068  | 9,325          | 203,114             |
| Universities                | 4      | 640            | 7,266               |

The four Universities are Tokyo Imperial University, Kyoto Imperial University, Tohoku Imperial University, and Kynshin Imperial University. The first consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature, Science, Engineering, and Agriculture; the second, of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature, and Science and Engineering; the third, of Colleges of Agriculture and Science; the fourth, of a College of Engineering. They are supported by Government. At Tokyo University in 1910–11 there were 363 professors and teachers (inclusive of 15 foreigners), and 5,098 students. At Kyoto University there were 191 professors and teachers (inclusive of 5 foreigners), and 1,375 students. At Tohoku University there are 86 professors and teachers (inclusive of 2 foreigners), and 793 students. The bulk of other schools are also supported by Government as well as by local rates.

In 1911 there were 374 libraries in Japan, with 2,645,264 volumes (2,001,661 Japanese and Chinese, and 227,556 European. In 1911, 41,586 books of various kinds, and 1,793 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, were published.

In Formosa, there is a special educational system.

### Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There are four classes of courts in Japan (exclusive of Formosa); namely, sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation. In the court of cassation seven judges preside; in the courts of appeal, five judges; in the district courts, three judges; in each case, one of them being the chief judge. In the subdistrict courts, a single judge presides. A court

which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—In 1906, 71,243 criminals were condemned; in 1907, 69,102; in 1908, 70,496; in 1909, 97,404; and in 1910, 110,216.

In 1910 there were 67 prisons, 112 detached prisons and houses of correction. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in houses of correction at the close of 1910:—Men, 52,653; women, 4,158; total, 56,811.

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial.

### Pauperism.

In 1899 new legislation settled that the minimum amount of prefectural funds for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamity shall be 500,000 yen; that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury; and that when the amount of relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the fiscal year, one-third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury.

The relief statistics for 4 years show expenditure as follows (in yen, exclusive of Formosa):—

| Year    | Shelter | Food    | Clothing | Medicine | Temporary lodgings | Total (including miscellaneous) |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1907-8  | 6,044   | 364,677 | 24,069   | 1,449    | 46,923             | 536,599                         |
| 1908-9  | 264     | 18,203  | 1,535    | 54       | 14,608             | 43,598                          |
| 1909-10 | 1,348   | 38,747  | 2,072    | 153      | 25,361             | 82,229                          |
| 1910-11 | 21,597  | 887,849 | 13,026   | 13,216   | 77,803             | 1,472,277                       |

In 1910 the Central Government relieved 2,877 persons to the amount of 37,864 yen (excluding Formosa). At the end of 1910, 1,664 foundlings (excluding Formosa) were being maintained, and the expense in that year was 62,762 yen. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons.

### Finance.

#### I. IMPERIAL.

Revenue and expenditure (excluding Formosa) (the yen = about 24½d.):—

|                   | 1910-11     | 1911-12     | 1912-13     | 1913-14     | 1914-15 <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
|                   | Yen         | Yen         | Yen         | Yen         | Yen                  |
| Revenue . . .     | 675,873,778 | 657,192,221 | 875,765,090 | 424,965,404 | 645,200,000          |
| Expenditure . . . | 569,154,028 | 585,374,613 | 401,573,195 | 423,509,969 | 640,000,000          |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1914.

| Revenue 1913-14                                   | Yen                           | Expenditure 1913-14                 | Yen                           |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ordinary:—                                        |                               | Ordinary:—                          |                               |
| Land-tax . . . . .                                | 75,335,046                    | Civil List . . . . .                | 4,500,000                     |
| Income tax . . . . .                              | 35,471,676                    | Foreign affairs . . . . .           | 4,298,305                     |
| Business tax . . . . .                            | 25,059,190                    | Home affairs . . . . .              | 12,590,801                    |
| Liquor tax . . . . .                              | 89,047,457                    | Finance . . . . .                   | 188,910,285                   |
| Sugar excise . . . . .                            | 15,125,293                    | Army . . . . .                      | 78,155,403                    |
| Tax on Textile fabrics . . . . .                  | 19,180,204                    | Navy . . . . .                      | 42,236,215                    |
| Customs duties . . . . .                          | 55,906,687                    | Justice . . . . .                   | 12,393,799                    |
| Public Undertakings and State Property . . . . .  | 140,034,529                   | Instruction . . . . .               | 9,547,453                     |
| Stamps . . . . .                                  | 29,071,227                    | Agriculture and Commerce . . . . .  | 7,708,243                     |
| Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .                    | 58,992,678                    | Communications . . . . .            | 61,677,852                    |
| Forests . . . . .                                 | 10,762,740                    |                                     |                               |
| Monopolies . . . . .                              | 63,850,547                    |                                     |                               |
| Total ordinary (including all receipts) . . . . . | 529,755,649                   | Total ordinary . . . . .            | 422,018,356                   |
| Extraordinary Revenue . . . . .                   | 57,051,939                    | Extraordinary expenditure . . . . . | 164,789,232                   |
| Total Revenue . . . . .                           | 586,807,588<br>(58,680,758½.) | Total expenditure . . . . .         | 586,807,588<br>(58,680,758½.) |

Public debt, March 31, 1913:—Internal loans (4 to 7 per cent.), 1,066,286,841 yen; foreign loans (4 to 5 per cent.), 1,427,682,905 yen; total, 2,493,969,745 yen.

#### II. LOCAL.

The revenue of the Departments for the year 1913-1914 was 80,613,558 yen, and expenditure 80,592,534 yen. Of the revenue 62,122,885 yen was from rates. The revenue of the cities in 1912-13 was 127,231,890 yen (21,738,310 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 111,970,266 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages in 1912-13 was 112,572,799 yen (83,823,011 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 112,416,779 yen. The total local debt at the end of 1912 was 300,391,658 yen (184,656,785 yen in 1911).

### Defence.

#### I. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is universal and compulsory. Liability commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 40, but actual service begins at 20. All those physically capable of bearing arms are divided into two classes, the 'fit,' and the 'absolutely fit.' The numbers necessary for the first line (or active army), called *Geneki*, are taken solely from the 'absolutely fit.' Service in the ranks is for 2 years in the infantry, 3 in all other arms; then for 5 (or 4) years and 4 months in the reserve (*Yobi*). One year volunteers are admitted. Reservists are called out twice for training during their reserve service, for 60 days on each occasion. Having completed 7 years and 4 months in the first line, including its reserve, the men are transferred to the second line, called *Kobi*. Service in the *Kobi* is for 10 years, with two trainings of 60 days each in the whole period. At the end of their *Kobi* service the men are in the 38th year of their age, and they are passed into the *Kokumin*, which is the territorial or home defence army. In this



they serve for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their total service of 20 years.

The reserve for making good the waste of war, or *supplementary reserve* is called Hoju. It is composed of the balance of the 'absolutely fit' recruits not required for the first line, and of as many of those classed as "fit" as may be required to make up a certain fixed number. They all serve in the Hoju for 7 years and 4 months, during which they have a first training of 90 days, and two subsequent trainings of 60 days each. After completion of this period of their service they are passed to the Kobi, in which they serve for ten years, like the men who have passed through the first line. Like them also they are finally passed to the Kokumin for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their army service.

The Kokumin is divided into two 'bans.' The first ban comprises all the men who have passed, as shown above, through the first line and landwehr, or through the supplementary reserve and landwehr, and who therefore have only 2 years and 8 months to spend in the Kokumin. The second ban is the levy *en masse* of all those capable of bearing arms. It includes (1) those who though 'fit' are not required for the Hoju; (2) those who for various reasons have been exempted from military service; and (3) the young men between 17 and 20 years of age who have not been called up. None of these classes receive any military training, but they can be drawn on in case of national emergency.

The partially trained men who have been passed into the Kobi from the Hoju are not included in the fighting units of the Second Line. They supply the large number of men required for the transport service on mobilisation, and for the expansion of other departmental corps.

The field army of Japan consists of 19 divisions, including the guard, 4 independent cavalry brigades, 3 independent brigades of field artillery (each of 12 batteries of 6 guns), 3 independent divisions of mountain guns, and 6 regiments of heavy field artillery, each of 24 guns.

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and two brigades (12 battalions) a division. The artillery consists of a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 6 guns) supplemented by heavy or mountain guns as required (also probably by 3 batteries of Kobi artillery). A regiment of cavalry of 3 squadrons, with 4 machine guns, and a battalion of engineers, complete the division. Four infantry, and 4 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 4 supply columns, and 1 remount depot, accompany each division in the field. The war strength of a division is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 36 guns, and 1,674 vehicles.

The strength of an independent brigade of cavalry is 2 regiments, each of 4 squadrons and a battery of 8 machine guns; total about 1,650 men and 1,680 horses. The strength of an independent artillery brigade of 12 batteries is about 2,500 men and 1,000 horses. Divisions are grouped directly into armies, 3 to 5 divisions forming an army of from 80,000 to 130,000 men. The total strength of the field army at the present time may be taken at about 600,000 combatants, including Kobi troops detailed for the lines of communication.

The active army consists at present of 76 regiments (228 battalions) of infantry, 27 regiments of cavalry (89 squadrons), 150 field batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 19 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers each of 3 companies.

The Kobi comprises 228 battalions, 57 squadrons, 114 field batteries, 12 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers, and would on mobilisation form independent divisions.

The Japanese Islands are divided into military districts, corresponding to the divisions of the army, and the district is the unit of administration as well as of territorial command. Each division is supplied with recruits from its own district, except the Guards, whose infantry recruits are selected from the whole country; the other arms of the Guard division are recruited from the large district of the 1st division. Abroad there are the separate division of Formosa, and the small garrisons of Saghalien and Tsushima, also some 25,000 to 30,000 men in Korea and Manchuria.

The Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army, and also of the navy. He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools, and the Members of the Military Council.

The arm of the Japanese infantry is the improved Arisaka rifle; calibre, 6.5 mm. (.256"), a Mauser with an altered chamber. The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction. The field gun is a q.-f. shielded Krupp of 7.5 cm. calibre, which fires a shrapnel of 14.3 lb. The mountain artillery has a gun of the same calibre firing a lighter shell. There are a certain number of field howitzer batteries, armed with 4.6" and 5.9" howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lb. and 80 lb. respectively. A 4" gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced.

No returns of the peace strength of the Japanese army are published, but the total apparently amounts to rather over 250,000 of all ranks.

The military budget for 1913-14 amounts to about 9,996,607L., including extraordinary expenditure.

## II. NAVY.

The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasubo, Maizuru, and Chinkai (the last not established yet).

The personnel of the Navy in 1913 included 2 Admirals of the Fleet, 6 Admirals, 18 Vice-Admirals, 46 Rear-Admirals, 108 Captains, 183 Commanders, 276 Lt.-Commanders, 627 Lieutenants, 465 Sub-Lieutenants 1st class, 318 Sub-Lieutenants 2nd Class, 154 Midshipmen, 743 Engineers, 372 Medical Officers, 341 Pay Officers, 82 Constructors, 49 Ordinance Officers, 11 Hydrographic Engineers, 1,553 Warrant Officers, and 45,576 men on the active service.

Japan now builds and equips her own warships. Armour factories are installed at Kure.

A statement of the Japanese fleet similar to that given for other navies is:—

|                                | Completed at end of |      |      |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------|------|
|                                | 1913                | 1914 | 1915 |
| "Dreadnoughts"                 | 3                   | 4    | 7    |
| "Pre-Dreadnoughts"             | 16                  | 16   | 16   |
| Armoured Cruisers              | 13                  | 13   | 13   |
| Protected Cruisers             | 20                  | 20   | 20   |
| Torpedo Gunboats, Scouts, etc. | 6                   | 4    | 4    |
| Destroyers                     | 50                  | 52   | 52   |
| Torpedo Boats                  | 30                  | 30   | ?    |
| Submarines                     | 13                  | 13   | 15   |

Note.—The Pre-Dreadnoughts include several captured Russian ships.

The following table includes all the battleships built and building, armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers. Ships in italics will not be completed at the end of present year.

| Laid down          | Name            | Displacement | Armour     |         | Main Armament        | Torpedo Tubes | Indicated Horse-power | Designed Speed |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|                    |                 |              | Water-line | On Guns |                      |               |                       |                |
| "Dreadnoughts" (t) |                 |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1909               | Kawachi .       | 21,420       | 12         | 11      | 12 12in.; 10 6in.    | 5             | 25,000                | 20             |
| 1909               | Settsu .        |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1911               | Kongo           |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1911               | Kirishima       | 27,500       | 10         | 10      | 8 14; 16 6 in.       | 8             | 63,000                | 27             |
| 1911               | Haruna .        |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1911               | Hi-Yei .        |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1912               | Fuso .          | 30,000       | —          | —       | 10 14in.; 16 6in.    | —             | —                     | —              |
| 1913               | No. 2 .         |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1914               | No. 3 .         |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1914               | No. 4 .         | —            | —          | —       | —                    | —             | —                     | —              |
| 1894               | Fuji .          |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1896               | Shikishima      |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1897               | Asahi .         | 15,400       | 9          | 14      | 4 12in.; 14 6in      | 4             | 15,000                | 18             |
| 1899               | Mikasa .        |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1900               | Iwami (1)       |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1898               | Hizen (2)       | 12,700       | 9          | 10      | 4 12in.; 6 8in. .    | 4             | 16,500                | 18             |
| 1895               | Sagami (3)      |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1898               | Suwo (4)        |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1892               | Tango (5)       | 10,960       | 15         | 10      | 4 12in.; 12 6in.     | 11            | 200                   | 17             |
| 1887               | Iki (6)         |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1895               | Okinooshima (7) |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1893               | Minoshima (8)   | 4,200        | 10         | 8       | 4 9in.; 4 4 7in.     | 4             | 5,700                 | 16             |
| 1904               | { Keshima.      |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
|                    | { Katori .      |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
| 1905               | { Satsuma .     | 18,800       | 9          | 9       | { 4 12in.; 12 10in.; | { 5           | 18,500                | 20             |
|                    | { Aki (t)       |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
|                    |                 |              |            |         |                      |               |                       |                |
|                    |                 | 19,800       | 9          | 9       | { 4 12in. 12 10in.;  | { 5           | 25,000 (t)            | 20 1/2         |

(t)=turbine

| Laid down | Name | Displacement | Armour     |         | Main Armament | Torpedo Tubes | Indicated Horse-power | Designed Speed |
|-----------|------|--------------|------------|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|           |      |              | Water-line | On guns |               |               |                       |                |

*Armoured Cruisers.\**

|      |           | Tons   | inches | inches |                             |   |        | Knots |
|------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|---|--------|-------|
| 1896 | Asama     | 9,750  | 7      | 6      | 4 8in.; 14 6in.             | 5 | 18,000 | 22½   |
|      | Tokiwa    |        |        |        |                             |   |        |       |
| 1897 | Idzumo    |        |        |        |                             |   |        |       |
| 1897 | Iwate     | 9,800  | 7      | 6      | 4 8in.; 14 6in.             | 4 | 15,000 | 20½   |
|      | Yakumo    |        |        |        |                             |   |        |       |
|      | Azuma     |        |        |        |                             |   |        |       |
| 1899 | Aso (9)   | 7,800  | 8      | 6      | 2 8in.; 8 6in.              | 2 | 17,000 | 21    |
| 1902 | Nishin    |        |        |        |                             |   |        |       |
|      | Kasuga    |        |        |        |                             |   |        |       |
| 1905 | Tsukuba   | 13,750 | 7      | 7      | 4 12in.; 12 6in.; 12 4 7in. | 5 | 20,500 | 20½   |
|      | Ikoma     |        |        |        |                             |   |        |       |
|      | Kurama    |        |        |        |                             |   |        |       |
|      | Ibuki (t) | 14,620 | 7      | 7      | 4 12in.; 8 6in.; 14 4 7in.  | 5 | 25,000 | 22    |

*Protected Cruisers.*

|      |              |       | inches | inches           |                      |   |        |    |
|------|--------------|-------|--------|------------------|----------------------|---|--------|----|
| 1888 | Itsukushima  | 4,278 | "      | 12in. on big gun | 1 12 6in.; 11 4 7in. | 2 | 5,400  | 16 |
|      | Hashidate    |       |        |                  |                      |   |        |    |
| 1888 | Chiyoda      | 2,439 | 4½     | shields          | 10 4 7in.            | — | 5,700  | 19 |
| 1890 | Akitsuishima | 3,172 | deck   | "                | 4 6in.; 6 4 7in.     | 4 | 8,500  | 19 |
| 1894 | Suma         | 2,700 | "      | "                | 2 6in.; 6 4 7in.     | 2 | 8,500  | 20 |
|      | Akashi       |       |        |                  |                      |   |        |    |
| 1897 | Chitose      | 4,900 | "      | "                | 2 8in.; 10 4 7in.    | 3 | 15,000 | 23 |
|      | Kasagi       |       |        |                  |                      |   |        |    |
| 1900 | Nittaka      | 3,400 | "      | "                | 6 6in.               | — | 9,400  | 20 |
|      | Tsushima     |       |        |                  |                      |   |        |    |
| 1901 | Utsunomiya   | 3,050 | "      | "                | 2 6in.; 6 4 7in.     | 2 | 10,000 | 21 |
|      | Soya (10)    | 6,500 | "      | "                | 12 6in.              | 4 | 20,000 | 24 |
|      | Tsugaru (11) | 6,600 | "      | shields          | 8 6in.               | 4 | 11,600 | 20 |
| 1905 | Tone         | 4,100 | "      | "                | 2 6in.; 10 4 7in.    | 2 | 15,000 | 23 |
| 1910 | Chikuma      | 4,800 | "      | "                | 8 6in.               | — | 22,500 | 26 |
|      | Hirato       |       |        |                  |                      |   |        |    |
|      | Yasagi       |       |        |                  |                      |   |        |    |

There are also two old cruisers, *Takachtho* and *Idzumi*.  
*Ex* (1) *Orch*, (2) *Retvizan*, (3) *Peresviet*, (4) *Pobieda*, (5) *Pollasa*, (6) *Nikolai I.*,  
 (7) *Apraksin*, (8) *Seiav*, (9) *Bayan*, (10) *Variag*, (11) *Pallada*.

**Production and Industry (exclusive of Formosa).**

About three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors, and the remaining portion of it by tenants. According to the official report of

January 1, 1913, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was in chō (1 chō = 2,4507 acres) 14,750,939; of which under cultivation, 5,676,086; forests, 7,752,959; open field, 1,321,894.

The following are some agricultural statistics for three years :—

| Crop                              | Acreage   |           |           | Produce (quarters) |            |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1910               | 1911       | 1912       |
| Rice . . .                        | 7,226,128 | 7,240,029 | 7,357,551 | 28,912,093         | 32,050,827 | 31,140,822 |
| Wheat . . .                       | 1,164,872 | 1,223,150 | 1,216,013 | 2,853,089          | 3,106,101  | 3,211,200  |
| Barley . . .                      | 1,520,090 | 1,466,487 | 1,465,345 | 5,760,657          | 5,819,056  | 6,070,240  |
| Naked barley . . .                | 1,655,590 | 1,634,753 | 1,666,145 | 4,165,226          | 4,653,729  | 4,898,069  |
| Maize . . .                       | 130,587   | 131,812   | 138,238   | 448,526            | 430,004    | 1,918,122  |
| Oats <sup>1</sup> . . .           | 97,153    | 110,167   | 114,983   | 1,217,496          | 1,261,125  | 1,570,781  |
| Tobacco <sup>1</sup> . . .        | 72,824    | 68,002    | 71,963    | 837,669            | 668,935    | 853,267    |
| Tea <sup>1</sup> . . .            | 118,497   | 123,022   | 119,300   | 601,895            | 625,773    | 662,291    |
| Mulberry trees <sup>2</sup> . . . | 1,084,230 | 1,103,847 | 1,111,386 | —                  | —          | —          |

<sup>1</sup> Produce in cwt.

<sup>2</sup> Number.

In 1911 the number of cattle was 1,405,026; of horses, 1,576,146; sheep, 3,736; goats, 100,081; swine, 298,709.

The mineral and metal products in two years were :—

| Minerals, &c.                    | 1910       | 1911       | Minerals, &c.                        | 1910       | 1911       |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Gold (mommé <sup>1</sup> ) . . . | 1,164,774  | 1,248,654  | Antimony (kin <sup>2</sup> ) . . .   | 216,168    | 162,471    |
| Silver . . .                     | 37,763,443 | 36,811,090 | Steel . . .                          | 2,066,217  | 2,725,255  |
| Copper (kin <sup>2</sup> ) . . . | 82,206,408 | 89,002,740 | Coal (tons) . . .                    | 15,681,324 | 17,632,710 |
| Lead . . .                       | 6,512,026  | 6,894,586  | Sulphur (kin <sup>2</sup> ) . . .    | 73,078,865 | 83,790,896 |
| Iron (kwan <sup>3</sup> ) . . .  | 15,726,561 | 14,149,702 | Petroleum (koku <sup>4</sup> ) . . . | 1,608,016  | 1,529,598  |
| Pyrites . . .                    | 21,246,926 | 19,666,367 |                                      |            |            |

<sup>1</sup> 120 mommé = 1 lb avoirdupois.

<sup>2</sup> kin = 1.323 lb. av.

<sup>3</sup> 1 kwan = 8.28 lbs.

<sup>4</sup> koku = 39.7 gall.

In 1911 there were 90 cotton mills employing 16,921 men and 71,628 women; with 1,901,290 spindles and an output of yarn of 55,974,015 kwan. In the same year 41,531 men and 707,350 women, with 89,003 machine looms and 849,419 hand looms turned out woven piece goods valued at: silk, 107,413,465 yen; mixed silk and cotton, 20,005,115 yen; cotton, 130,000,000 yen; hemp, 3,998,960 yen, besides sashes and other articles. Other manufactures in 1911 were Japanese paper, 20,330,306 yen; European paper, 18,985,650 yen; matches, 12,203,908 yen; earthenware, 14,895,603 yen; lacquered ware, 5,964,104 yen; matting, 10,407,993 yen; leather, 6,462,618 yen; oil, 12,600,175 yen.

In 1911 the raw marine products amounted to the value of 83,019,709 yen; the manufactured products to the value of 43,607,471 yen.

### Commerce.

|               | 1909         | 1910         | 1911         | 1912         | 1913         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Imports . . . | £ 39,419,884 | £ 46,428,380 | £ 51,380,570 | £ 61,899,227 | £ 72,946,980 |
| Exports . . . | £ 41,311,251 | £ 45,842,899 | £ 44,743,888 | £ 52,698,184 | £ 63,240,965 |

In 1912-13 the Customs duties amounted to 55,906,687 yen.

Commerce by countries :—

| Countries                 | Imports from |             | Exports to  |             |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                           | 1911         | 1912        | 1911        | 1912        |
|                           | Yen          | Yen         | Yen         | Yen         |
| Australia . . .           | 7,926,927    | 12,791,985  | 8,102,525   | 8,628,934   |
| Austria-Hungary . . .     | 3,082,989    | 3,240,674   | 882,077     | 1,322,254   |
| Belgium . . .             | 7,737,197    | 9,087,498   | 3,177,960   | 3,080,150   |
| Egypt . . .               | 5,501,734    | 6,390,414   | 688,410     | 883,931     |
| British America . . .     | 333,932      | 664,463     | 4,006,046   | 4,808,263   |
| British India . . .       | 99,695,688   | 134,741,613 | 20,816,322  | 23,648,074  |
| Straits Settlements . . . | 4,816,626    | 4,720,905   | 7,105,715   | 8,891,269   |
| China . . .               | 61,999,710   | 54,807,116  | 98,152,792  | 114,828,727 |
| France . . .              | 5,518,104    | 5,421,103   | 43,575,391  | 43,871,410  |
| French India . . .        | 9,923,886    | 10,643,692  | 469,861     | 349,239     |
| Germany . . .             | 56,473,921   | 61,675,924  | 11,681,762  | 13,487,589  |
| Great Britain . . .       | 111,156,753  | 116,146,973 | 28,824,065  | 29,791,898  |
| Dutch India . . .         | 15,459,302   | 19,063,191  | 3,724,117   | 4,343,389   |
| Holland . . .             | 1,182,805    | 1,156,732   | 427,142     | 468,022     |
| Hawaii . . .              | 14,433       | 29,417      | 4,165,908   | 5,231,953   |
| Hongkong . . .            | 701,631      | 8-1,550     | 24,521,985  | 28,712,905  |
| Italy . . .               | 665,259      | 803,086     | 17,894,996  | 18,412,073  |
| Philippine Islands . . .  | 1,329,068    | 5,276,234   | 5,995,870   | 5,535,497   |
| European Russia . . .     | 534,116      | 73,619      | 2,595,650   | 2,540,737   |
| Asiatic Russia . . .      | 509,460      | 668,068     | 3,070,559   | 3,542,176   |
| Siam . . .                | 2,321,329    | 3,537,173   | 496,650     | 1,336,553   |
| Switzerland . . .         | 2,307,223    | 1,584,073   | 595,772     | 490,784     |
| U.S. of America . . .     | 81,250,909   | 127,015,757 | 142,725,642 | 168,708,196 |

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, inclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports :—

| Imports                         | 1912        | 1913        | Exports                 | 1912        | 1913        |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                 | Yen         | Yen         |                         | Yen         | Yen         |
| Rice . . .                      | 30,192,437  | 48,472,446  | Cotton yarn . . .       | 53,680,797  | 70,997,538  |
| Wheat . . .                     | 4,409,938   | 12,351,029  | Cotton shirtings . . .  | 25,759,635  | 33,557,999  |
| Wheat flour . . .               | 1,722,140   | 1,781,660   | Raw silk . . .          | 150,324,733 | 188,884,182 |
| Soja beans . . .                | 10,222,235  | 10,388,487  | Silk waste . . .        | 10,546,185  | 10,465,427  |
| Sugar . . .                     | 16,046,903  | 35,762,302  | Silk manufactures . . . | 26,892,129  | 34,882,279  |
| Raw cotton . . .                | 200,824,203 | 233,599,185 | Coal . . .              | 20,323,831  | 23,670,886  |
| Cotton shirtings & prints . . . | 3,261,589   | 2,463,407   | Matches . . .           | 12,043,538  | 11,864,514  |
| Cotton satins . . .             | 3,118,924   | 3,433,502   | Copper . . .            | 24,920,637  | 28,183,904  |
| Wool . . .                      | 16,333,968  | 15,998,149  | Camphor . . .           | 2,826,754   | 2,235,784   |
| Woollen yarn . . .              | 8,225,051   | 10,091,604  | Tea . . .               | 13,466,552  | 10,077,421  |
| Woollen cloth . . .             | 6,911,278   | 10,501,865  | Rice . . .              | 4,382,677   | 4,372,113   |
| Oil cake . . .                  | 27,479,953  | 39,418,165  | Matting . . .           | 3,753,043   | 4,054,010   |
| Petroleum . . .                 | 12,433,180  | 11,053,807  | Earthenware . . .       | 5,451,890   | 6,638,994   |
| Ironbar, rod & plates . . .     | 35,600,242  | 33,288,861  | Straw-plait . . .       | 17,337,999  | 15,692,054  |
| Engines and rolling stock . . . | 2,562,831   | 3,668,435   | Saks . . .              | 2,223,448   | 2,198,107   |
| Machinery . . .                 | 28,289,431  | 34,558,841  | Refined sugar . . .     | 8,477,328   | 15,831,930  |
|                                 |             |             | Toys . . .              | 1,898,345   | 2,489,843   |

The imports of bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1913 amounted to 1,021,351 yen, and exports to 27,093,346 yen; in 1912, imports, 11,544,351 yen; exports, 28,325,153 yen.

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) in the year 1912 were silk manufactures, 850,621; straw plaiting, 673,854; rice, 15,950; drugs, 59,368; curios, 73,091. The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 1,339,089; cotton yarn, 68,526; woollen goods, 819,149; iron, wrought and unwrought, 2,493,222; machinery, 1,755,030; manures, 1,222,002; arms and ammunition, 410,267.

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling:—

|                            | 1909  | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imports from Japan to U.K. | 3,700 | 4,327  | 3,382  | 3,933  | 4,388  |
| Exports to Japan from U.K. | 8,353 | 10,121 | 11,869 | 12,229 | 14,542 |

### Shipping and Navigation.

|                           | Entered (1912) |            | Cleared (1911) |            |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|                           | No.            | Tonnage    | No.            | Tonnage    |
| Japanese steamships       | 5,358          | 10,220,202 | 5,234          | 9,449,570  |
| " sailing ships and junks | 422            | 56,236     | 431            | 54,895     |
| Foreign steamships        | 3,599          | 11,413,616 | 3,346          | 10,539,759 |
| " sailing ships           | 7              | 10,214     | 6              | 5,490      |
| Total                     | 9,386          | 21,700,268 | 9,017          | 20,049,714 |

Of the total foreign ships entered in 1912, 2,058 vessels of 6,626,854 tons were British; 430 of 1,548,845 tons German; 405 of 712,958 tons Russian; 152 of 188,604 tons Norwegian; 183 of 1,340,064 tons American; 101 of 320,278 tons French.

On January 1, 1913, the merchant navy (without Formosa) consisted of 1,981 steamers above 20 tons, of 1,430,329 tons net; 6,443 sailing vessels above 20 tons, of 447,307 tons net; and 20,635 native craft. The Japanese Government subsidises shipping companies for foreign trade, and now Japanese vessels run on four great routes to Europe, America, Australia and Bombay. There are also lines plying between Japanese ports and Korea, Northern China, and nine ports on the Yangtse-Kiang.

### Internal Communications.

#### RAILWAYS.

The following table gives the railway statistics (including, except for revenue and expenditure, Formosa) for 1911-12:—

|                     | State Railways,<br>1911-1912 | Railways owned by<br>Private Companies,<br>1911-1912 | Total       |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Length in miles     | 6,008                        | 1,059                                                | 7,067       |
| Gross income, yen   | 104,248,132                  | 4,921,973                                            | 109,170,105 |
| Expenditure, yen    | 47,777,085                   | 2,401,983                                            | 50,179,068  |
| Goods carried, tons | 81,501,510                   | 4,506,603                                            | 86,008,113  |
| Passengers, number  | 156,636,964                  | 29,325,185                                           | 185,962,149 |

There are (1912) 844 miles of electric tramway in Japan, and 306 miles under construction.

The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years:—

|                                    | 1908-1909     | 1909-1910     | 1910-1911     | 1911-1912     |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Letters                            | 332,507,840   | 330,693,743   | 339,238,329   | 360,856,074   |
| Postcards                          | 836,286,153   | 866,630,031   | 899,872,957   | 972,913,073   |
| Newspapers and periodicals         | 170,892,885   | 181,460,680   | 183,385,165   | 198,987,932   |
| Books                              | 45,751,163    | 50,935,139    | 57,403,404    | 66,653,889    |
| Samples, &c.                       | 6,243,778     | 7,021,660     | 7,132,524     | 7,326,269     |
| Post free                          | 70,079,721    | 52,712,186    | 53,490,558    | 60,023,631    |
| Parcels                            | 19,667,160    | 20,582,419    | 22,577,477    | 23,603,810    |
| Total                              | 1,481,428,700 | 1,510,034,558 | 1,563,100,714 | 1,689,416,662 |
| Post and Telegraph offices         | 6,876         | 6,944         | 7,076         | 7,187         |
| Telegrams delivered                | 27,770,929    | 28,173,062    | 29,887,533    | 32,699,637    |
| Telegraphic line (miles)           | 18,744        | 19,098        | 19,945        | 20,524        |
| " wire (miles)                     | 94,620        | 96,116        | 101,022       | 103,962       |
| Submarine cable (miles)            | 3,829         | 3,919         | 4,632         | 5,116         |
| " wire (miles)                     | 4,567         | 4,660         | 5,364         | 5,807         |
| Post and telegraph officers        | 38,808        | 39,875        | 67,521        | 70,139        |
| Number of subscribers to telephone | 80,223        | 104,787       | 13,150        | 160,306       |

### Money and Credit.

Coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March):—

|            | 1908-09    | 1909-10    | 1910-11    | 1911-12    | 1912-13    |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|            | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        |
| Gold coins | 20,387,946 | 32,880,000 | 43,450,000 | 29,760,000 | 29,560,000 |
| Silver     | 15,000,000 | 14,802,109 | 13,939,712 | 8,928,851  | 4,916,234  |
| Nickel     | —          | —          | —          | —          | —          |
| Bronze     | —          | —          | —          | —          | —          |
| Total      | 35,387,946 | 47,682,109 | 57,389,712 | 38,688,851 | 34,476,234 |

The total amount of coins in circulation on January 1, 1913, was 175,089,776 yen.

The subjoined table shows the gold reserve and note issue of the Bank of Japan on January 1 of each of the last three years:—

|      | Gold Reserve |            | Note Issue  |            | Proportion of<br>Gold to<br>Note Issue |
|------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
|      | Yen          | £          | Yen         | £          |                                        |
| 1911 | 222,584,403  | 22,713,200 | 386,526,223 | 39,457,885 | 57.56                                  |
| 1912 | 227,893,410  | 23,264,110 | 408,360,523 | 41,680,678 | 55.81                                  |
| 1913 | 232,499,013  | 23,734,273 | 408,376,657 | 41,688,450 | 56.98                                  |

The principal banks of Japan are the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hokkaido Colonisation Bank, the Bank of Taiwan. There are also 46

agricultural and industrial banks, 1,616 ordinary banks, and 646 savings banks. The condition of the banks for three years (December 31st) was:—

| Year       | Paid-up Capital | Reserve Fund | Deposits      | Earnings    | Rate of Dividend |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
|            | Yen             | Yen          | Yen           | Yen         | Yen              |
| 1910 . . . | 495,713,995     | 176,149,329  | 1,919,306,527 | 248,277,703 | 9.6              |
| 1911 . . . | 523,109,357     | 192,121,444  | 1,903,745,376 | 254,732,879 | 9.6              |
| 1912 . . . | 550,380,159     | 79,525,624   | 2,001,616,553 | 196,157,323 | 7.6              |

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0.75 gramme of pure gold, and is called the yen = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *ōd*, which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows:—Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (5 sen piece), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are .900 fine, and the silver coins .800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The one-yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old silver 5-sen piece and copper 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen pieces, &c., are used as formerly.

|                             |                    |           |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| The <i>Kin</i>              | = 160 <i>momme</i> | . . . . . | = 1.323 lb. avoirdupois              |
| „ <i>Kwan</i>               | = 1,000 „          | . . . . . | = 8.267 lbs. „                       |
| „ <i>Sun</i>                | . . . . .          | . . . . . | = 1.193 inch.                        |
| „ <i>Shaku</i> (10 sun)     | . . . . .          | . . . . . | = 11.930 inches.                     |
| „ <i>Ken</i>                | = 6 <i>shaku</i>   | . . . . . | = 5.965 feet.                        |
| „ <i>Chō</i>                | = 60 <i>ken</i>    | . . . . . | = $\frac{1}{8}$ mile, 5.4229 chains. |
| „ <i>Ri</i>                 | = 36 <i>chō</i>    | . . . . . | = 2.44 miles.                        |
| „ <i>Ri sq.</i>             | . . . . .          | . . . . . | = 5.9552 sq. miles.                  |
| „ <i>Chō</i> , land measure | . . . . .          | . . . . . | = 2.45 acres.                        |
| „ <i>Koku</i> , liquid      | . . . . .          | . . . . . | = 39.7033 gallons.                   |
| „ „ dry                     | . . . . .          | . . . . . | = 4.9629 bushels.                    |
| „ <i>To</i> , liquid        | . . . . .          | . . . . . | = 3.9703 gallons.                    |
| „ „ dry                     | . . . . .          | . . . . . | = 1.9851 peck.                       |

Besides, the system of weights and measures based on the metric system is acknowledged as legal in the following ratios.

|       |                                                        |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| metre | = 3.3 <i>shaku</i> .                                   |
| gram  | = 0.26667 <i>momme</i> ( $\frac{1}{3}$ <i>momme</i> ). |

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.* — His Excellency Katsunosuke Inouye.  
*Councillor.* — Kijuro Shidehara.  
*Second Secretaries of Embassy.* — Isaburo Yoshida and Keiichi Yamasaki.  
*Third Secretary of Embassy.* — Setsuzo Sawada.

*Attachés.* — Nagakage Okabe and Makoto Yano.  
*Military Attaché.* — Colonel Saburo Inagaki.  
*Naval Attaché.* — Captain Baron Kiyokazu Abo.  
*Financial Attaché.* — Kengo Mori.  
*Chancellors.* — Saizo Mashiko and Kuramatsu Kishi.  
*Consul-General in London.* — Takahashi Nakamura.  
 There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Middlesbrough.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

*Ambassador and Consul-General.* — Sir William Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., appointed October, 1912.  
*Councillor.* — H. D. Beaumont.  
*Secretaries.* — D. Crackanthorpe, N. Henderson and Edmund St. J. Monson.  
*Naval Attaché.* — Captain Sir D. Brownrigg, Bart., R.N.  
*Military Attaché.* — Lieut.-Col. John A. C. Somerville.  
*Japanese Secretary.* — E. M. Hobart-Hampden.  
*Commercial Attaché.* — E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.

There are Consular Representatives at Dairen (Dalny), Hakodate, Kobé, Nagasaki, Shimonoseki, and Yokohama, and at Tainan and Tamsui in the Island of Formosa.

### KOREA.

(CH'AO-HSIEN, OR CHOSEN, OR TAI HAN.)

*Government.* — THE ex-Emperor, whose surname is Yi and name Chōk, was born March 25, 1874, and succeeded his father, Yi Hiung, on his abdication, July 20, 1907. He is reckoned as the thirty-first in succession since the founding of the dynasty in 1392; but four of the so-called Kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne.

By the treaty of Shimonoseki, May, 1895, China renounced her claim on Korea, and under Japanese influence many reforms were introduced. On February 23, 1904, an agreement was signed at Seoul on behalf of Japan and Korea, the Japanese Government undertaking to ensure the safety of the Korean Imperial House and guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of the country, while the Korean Government, placing full confidence in the Japanese Government, agreed to adopt Japanese advice with respect to administrative improvements.

Under the Russo-Japanese treaty of peace of September 5, 1905, Russia acknowledged Japan's paramount interests in Korea, and engaged not to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which Japan may take in Korea. The Anglo-Japanese agreement of August 12, 1905, contains similar recognition on the part of Great Britain. On November 17, 1905, there was signed between Korea and Japan an agreement placing in the hands of the Japanese Government the control and direction of the foreign relations of Korea. By this agreement it was provided, *inter alia*, that a Japanese Resident-General should be stationed in Seoul, and the first Resident-General (Marquis Ito) took up his appointment on March 2, 1906. On July 31, 1907, a further agreement was concluded with Japan, by the terms of which all administrative measures and all high

official appointments were made subject to the approval of the Resident General, and Japanese subjects were made eligible for official positions in Korea. A new Convention was concluded on July 12, 1909, whereby the Government of Korea delegated to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons in Korea. By a further treaty concluded between Japan and Korea on August 23, 1910, the Korean territory was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan. The Emperor was deprived of all political power, and was accorded the title of Prince Yi, and his father (the former ex-Emperor) that of Prince Yi, Senior. The title of the country was changed back to "Chosen," from Tai Han, which had been adopted in 1897, and the office of Japanese Governor-General established. Henceforth Korea became an integral part of the Japanese Empire. Members of the Korean Imperial House and the late Korean Cabinet have had Japanese patents of nobility conferred upon them.

*First Governor-General.*—His Excellency General Count Terauchi.

**Area and Population.**—Estimated area, about 86,000 square miles; population in 1913 was 14,827,101 (7,732,404 males and 7,094,697 females) made up as follows:—Koreans 14,566,783, Japanese 243,729, foreigners 16,589. The vast majority of the foreign residents are Chinese, numbering some 15,616. The latest returns give the number of British subjects as 197, Americans 565, French 98, and Germans 51. The urban prefecture of Seoul has 302,686 inhabitants (50,291 Japanese), and that of Ping-Yang 173,273. There has been a large immigration of Japanese into the Peninsula of recent years and a considerable exodus of Koreans into the neighbouring Russian and Chinese territory.

The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of Chinese words, and an alphabetical system of writing is used. Official correspondence, except with Korean provincial officials, is conducted in Japanese. The written language of the people is a mixture of Chinese characters and native script.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the land. In the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries, which, however, are looked upon with scant respect. The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly essential to the education of the upper classes, is giving way under Japanese influence to a more practical system of instruction. There is a large number of Christian converts. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. A hospital in Chemulpo is attached to the mission with an English doctor and trained nurses. The American missionaries have two hospitals in Seoul, where the Japanese have also established a large Government hospital. The total number of hospitals in the country is about 160, while the Red Cross Society has a numerous membership among both Japanese and Koreans. There are over 200 Protestant missionaries (British and American), and 60 Roman Catholic, also a Russian (Greek church) mission in Seoul. The mission schools have, however, been made subject to strict superintendence and control.

In Seoul there is a Government school for English with 1 English teacher and 100 pupils. There are, besides, numerous Christian Mission schools for boys and girls throughout the country. All these schools are subject to the control of the Education Department. Technical and industrial

schools are rapidly springing up. A model farm and agricultural school has been established within fifty miles of the capital. In 1911 there were 257 public schools of all sorts, with 30,666 pupils (28,156 males and 2,510 females); and 1,281 teachers (439 Japanese and 832 Koreans).

In Seoul there are two daily Korean newspapers, and several Japanese, besides others published at Chemulpo. There is a Government-owned daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul. The press is entirely in the hands of the Japanese, and a strict censorship is exercised.

**Finance.**—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated revenue for two years is shown as follows (1 yen = 2s. 0½d.):—

| Revenue.      |     | 1912-13    | 1913-14    | Expenditure.  |     | 1912-13    | 1913-14    |
|---------------|-----|------------|------------|---------------|-----|------------|------------|
|               |     | Yen        | Yen        |               |     | Yen        | Yen        |
| Ordinary ...  | ... | 26,732,332 | 30,106,163 | Ordinary ...  | ... | 30,232,490 | 34,751,104 |
| Extraordinary | ... | 26,159,877 | 27,883,447 | Extraordinary | ... | 22,659,719 | 23,288,506 |
| Total         | ... | 52,892,209 | 57,989,610 | Total         | ... | 52,892,209 | 57,989,610 |

The main sources of revenue are taxes and Public Undertakings. The extraordinary revenue consists of (1) a sum of 12,627,220 yen to be raised by a loan from the Bank of Chosen, and (2) 12,350,000 yen, which is really a contribution by the Home Government to make good the deficiency.

**Production.**—Korea is entirely an agricultural country; the cultivated area is about 6,500,000 acres, but the methods of cultivation are of a backward and primitive type, and the means of communication few and difficult, though improvement is fast being made in this respect. The chief crops are rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. Rice fields devoted to excellent Japanese seeds in preference to Korean seeds amounted in 1913 to 130,000 chobu (318,500 acres) in all, or 13 per cent. of the whole acreage of rice fields for the year, showing an increase of 270 per cent. as against 1912, and 1,790 per cent. as against 1911. Fields under upland cotton measured 14,000 chobu (34,300 acres). The planting of mulberry trees has also increased in recent years. In 1912 fields of 1,600 chobu (3,920 acres) were under that tree, and although 9,800,000 seedlings were supplied by the authorities in the spring of 1913 for free distribution, the supply was found far short of the demand and cultivators were obliged to get 3,600,000 seedlings at their own expense. The sericulture industry made proportionate progress. Cocoons produced by worms of the improved stock totaled (1913) 22,700 koku (116,180 bushels). Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. Live stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality.

Gold mining is carried on and promises to be successful. There are four foreign-owned gold mines in active operation, and others in process of development. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea, but the development of these resources is impeded by defective means of communication. An anthracite coal mine in the north of Korea is in operation, and considerable extension of the workings are in contemplation. Graphite and mica also are found in considerable quantities.

**Commerce.**—As the result of annexation, the Treaties of Korea with foreign countries virtually ceased to exist, though as a matter of fact, neither the German nor the American governments have as yet unreservedly admitted

the cessation of consular jurisdiction over their subjects in Korea. The Japanese courts have, however, taken cognizance of criminal charges against American citizens without any objection being raised by the United States Government. The tariff imposed by these treaties is maintained for a period of 10 years from the date of annexation.

The open ports are Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Songchin, Ping-Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong-Am-Po, (1908) Chung-jin and Shin-wi-ju. By a Residency-General Ordinance published August 29, 1910, Maaampo was declared a closed port from January 1, 1911, while Shin-Wiju (on Yalu River) was opened to trade.

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports :—

|           | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|           | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        |
| Imports . | 36,648,770 | 39,782,756 | 54,087,682 | 64,396,376 | 71,864,639 |
| Exports . | 16,248,888 | 19,913,843 | 18,856,955 | 22,997,156 | 30,576,596 |

The imports in 1912 included cotton goods, 2,791,305 yen; cotton yarn, 2,333,800 yen; machinery, 1,530,254 yen; silk goods, 1,383,383 yen; tobacco and cigarettes, 959,895 yen; timber, 1,516,775 yen; kerosene oil, 1,770,399 yen; grass cloth, 1,518,036 yen; sugar, 1,506,946 yen; paper, 1,236,784 yen; coal, 1,555,858 yen. The principal exports were rice, 7,524,879 yen; beans, 5,215,609 yen; cowhides, 1,032,280 yen; cattle, 207,661 yen. Gold was exported to the value of 9,141,323 yen. Of the imports the value of 48,036,942 yen in 1912, and of 41,214,749 yen in 1913, was from Japan; of the exports the value of 17,380,548 yen in 1912, and of 25,021,908 yen in 1913, was to Japan. From China in 1912 the imports amounted to 7,031,738 yen; to China the exports amounted to 4,058,164 yen. From Great Britain and the United States respectively the imports amounted to 9,797,562 yen and 6,460,026 yen.

**Shipping and Communication.**—The foreign-going shipping entered at the open ports numbered in 1912, 6,052, with a tonnage of 3,798,950. Of the vessels, 6,001 with a tonnage of 3,688,841 were Japanese; 22 of 68,337 tons British, and 11 of 38,252 tons German.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen, and by river. Improvements in road making are being effected. There are about 1,400 miles of road. Length of railways 1912-13, 914 miles; number of passengers carried, 4,399,022. The Korean system of railways is now connected with the Siberian and Chinese lines, a through express train of the latest type running thrice weekly from Fusan to Chang-chun, via Seoul, Ping-Yang, Antung, and Mukden. From Chang-chun a Russian train connects at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian express.

A street electric railway in Seoul has been extended in three directions to points three miles outside the city. Number of post offices (1913) 485. There are 3,785 miles of telegraph line open, and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced at Seoul, Chemulpo, and several other towns.

**Money.**—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906, and in 1912 there were in Korea 3 ordinary banks organised by Koreans, and 5 organised by Japanese. At the same time there were 6 agricultural and industrial banks fostered by Government subsidies.

A central bank, the Bank of Chosen, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai-ichi-Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are gradually replacing those of the First Bank of Japan, now current in the country.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 5-, 10-, and 20-yen, silver of 10-, 20-, and 50-sen, nickel of 5-sen, and bronze of 1-sen and 5-rin. There are also in circulation notes of the Dai-ichi-Ginko (First Bank) and of the Chosen-Jinko (Bank of Korea) of 1, 5, and 10 yen. The old nickel coin has been practically wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the cash currency is now used only for petty transactions. Under certain regulations, bills of exchange and cheques may pass into the currency. In the more important commercial towns there are authorised 'note associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills.

*British Consul-General at Seoul.*—A. M. Chalmers.

*Vice-Consul at Seoul.*—G. H. Phipps.

*British Consul at Chemulpo.*—J. Twizell Wawn.

## FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

THE Island of Formosa, or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty which was ratified on May 8, 1895, and Japan took formal possession on June 2 of the same year. Japanese civil government in the island began on March 31, 1896.

The Island has an area of 13,839 square miles, with a population (1913) of 3,512,607 (1,837,698 males and 1,674,909 females). The chief towns are Tainan City (53,794 inhabitants), Tamsui, and Kelung. At Kelung the old fortifications have been restored and improved.

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration. An educational system has been established for Japanese and natives, for whom there are 169 elementary schools with 892 teachers and 39,012 pupils. There are also normal schools, a medical school, and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese.

The receipts of the Japanese administration are from inland taxes, customs, public undertakings, and also subsidies from Japan ranging from 5 to 9 million yen annually. The expenditure is chiefly for internal administration and the working of public undertakings.

|             | 1909-10    | 1910-11    | 1911-12    | 1912-13    | 1913-14    |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|             | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        | Yen        |
| Revenue .   | 40,409,107 | 39,889,212 | 43,651,651 | 45,325,508 | 44,055,366 |
| Expenditure | 30,189,383 | 39,529,338 | 43,651,651 | 45,325,508 | 44,055,366 |

The agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric; while camphor is worked in the forests under a government monopoly. There are active fisheries. The industries comprise flour-milling, sugar, tobacco, oil, spirits, iron-work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures. Mining is making steady progress.

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan, the chief foreign countries with which there is traffic being China and the United States. In 1913 the imports amounted to 1,802,931. (1,930,712. in 1912);

exports, 1,294,354. (1,496,489. in 1912). The chief exports in 1912 were tea, 667,393.7; camphor, 440,950.7.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island. There are now 296 miles of railway open and over 125 miles of light railway. In 1912 there were 140 post offices, through which passed 31,502,947 packets and 424,865 parcels. The telegraph service has 131 offices; length of line 622 miles; of wire, 2,065 miles; messages (1913), 1,625,652. Telephone line, 790 miles; wire, 4,030 miles; calls (1913), 15,575,038.

At the end of 1912 the post office savings' bank had 143,650 depositors with 227,680.7 to their credit.

The coinage current in the Island is that of Japan.

**Hokotō** or the **Pescadores** consist of about 12 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles.

Japanese **Sakhalin** (or **Karafuto**) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50° north latitude. It has an area of about 13,148 sq. miles, and, in 1913, a population of 42,612 (23,733 males and 18,879 females). The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery, but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers have been provided with seed and domestic animals. There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees. The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold.

The revenue and expenditure for 1913-14 are estimated to balance at 2,560,606 yen, two-thirds of that amount being advanced by the Japanese government.

The leased Territory of **Kwantung**, the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula, has an area of about 1,256 sq. miles, and a population (December 31, 1912) of 501,767, of whom 456,283 are Chinese and 45,356 Japanese (exclusive of army and navy). The Territory is under a Japanese governor-general, the seat of administration being at Dairen (or Tairen, formerly called Dalny), where there is an elementary school with 800 pupils; also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and an hospital.

The revenue for 1913-14 was at 5,790,694 yen and the expenditure 5,697,328.

The chief agricultural products of the Territory are maize, millet, bean, wheat, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, and various vegetables. There is an active fishing industry. The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory. Since July 1, 1907, the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, Dairen being the Customs port, with out-stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur. The port is free, goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of the leased territory. The trade is mostly with Japan. Imports (1912), 58,198,107 yen; exports, 55,306,297 yen. Dairen has a fine harbour, ice-free all the year, and protected by a breakwater 1,000 yards long. The harbour is provided with sheds and warehouses, under the control of the Manchuria Railway Company. The railway connects Port Arthur and Dairen with Mukden, Kharbin, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System. Gold and silver coin and the notes of the Yokohama specie bank are current.

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## LIBERIA.

**Constitution and Government.**—The Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new State was first recognised by Great Britain, and ultimately by other Powers. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States, with trifling exceptions. The executive is vested in a President, a Vice-President, and a Council of 6 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for four years, and the Senate for two years. An Amendment to the Constitution was carried in May, 1907, extending these terms to *four* and *six* years respectively. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life. The official language of the Government is English.

*President of Liberia.*—Hon. Daniel Howard; assumed office January, 1912.

*Vice-President.*—Hon. S. G. Harmon.

The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary for War and Navy.

**Area and Population.**—Liberia has about 350 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance, in some places, of about 200 miles. The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco-Liberian agreements of 1892 and 1907-10. Under the latter agreement Liberia loses about 2,000 square miles of territory which she was unable effectively to administer. Early in 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kaure-Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. Of this a strip of land about 20 miles broad along parts of the coast is administered by the Government. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,100,000, all of the African race. The Americo-Liberians have not full control or influence over the natives of the interior, where there are several powerful aboriginal chiefs. The indigenous natives belong in the main to three principal stocks: (1) the Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Kisi; (3) the Gola, (4) the Kpwesi and (5) the Kru negroes and their allies. The Kru tribes preponderate and are absolute negroes, mostly Pagan, a few Christian. The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 12,000. About 50,000 of the coast negroes (including the Liberians proper) may be considered civilised. All such use English as their language in daily life, and are Christian in religion. There is a British negro colony of about 500, and there are about 160 Europeans, including 60 Englishmen. The coast region is divided into counties, Basa,

Sino, and Maryland, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrat, subdivided into 4 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krutown, an estimated population of 6,000. It is a port of entry, the others being (from January 1st, 1913) Liberian Gene, Saywolu, Robertsport, Marshall, Buchanan, River Cess, Greenville, Nana Kru, Sasstown, Grand Cess, Harper, Kablake, Half Cavalla, and Webo. Other towns are Robertsport, Royesville, Marshall, Arthington, Careysburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Boporo (native), and Rocktown.

The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist). There are several American missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and to native negroes. In 1910 the government had 113 elementary schools with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils. There are 87 mission schools and about 3,000 pupils. The mission schools give industrial training. The Methodists have a college at Monrovia; the Protestant Episcopalians a high school at Cape Palmas and 3 other important schools. The government has a college with 12 professors and 120 students. A criminal code was enacted in 1900; the customs laws were codified in 1907.

For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The organized militia, volunteers, and police number about 400. There is one gunboat, the *Lark*, at present out of commission.

**Finance.**—The revenue and expenditure (in American dollars):—

|                 | 1904    | 1905    | 1906    | 1908    | 1909    | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                 | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Revenue . . .   | 301,238 | 296,662 | —       | 355,209 | 378,900 | 471,335 | 618,809 | 531,500 |
| Expenditure . . | 314,200 | 298,800 | 340,036 | 350,000 | —       | 470,000 | 529,548 | 531,500 |

The revenue for 1912-13 is derived mainly from customs duties, 492,678 dollars; postal services, 1,302 dollars; internal services, 15,444 dollars; rubber tax, 4,527 dollars; and poll tax, 12,521 dollars; there is a tax on rubber exported (6d. per lb.), and a tax is imposed on natives emigrating. The expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration.

In 1910 the United States Government intimated its willingness to assist Liberia by taking entire charge of the finances, military organisation, agriculture, and boundary questions of the country. The negotiations reached a satisfactory conclusion, and in January, 1911, a scheme was agreed to. In October, 1911, the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany finally approved the details of the scheme. In 1912 an international loan of 500,000l. was raised, secured by the Customs, rubber tax, and native head-tax, which is administered by an American controller and British, French, and German sub-controllers, the American controller acting as financial adviser to the Government. There is also an American Director of Agriculture. It is further provided that for the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for the maintenance of peace in Liberia shall be established, and that the United States shall designate trained military officers to organise the force.

On December 31, 1913, the total debt was 1,352,000 dollars, made up as follows:—Of the 1,700,000 dollars 1913 loan, 1,400,000 dollars were issued and 48,000 dollars redeemed. The internal floating debt amounted to 200,000 dollars.

**Production, Commerce.**—The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are forests unworked; the soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, is largely exported. Palm oil and palm kernels are exported. Kola nuts, chillies, beni seed and anatto seed are produced for local consumption. Beeswax is collected, and gum copal is found but is not collected. Tortoiseshell, improperly prepared, is sold in small quantities. In the forests there are rubber vines and trees of 22 species. The rubber industry is in the hands of the Liberian Rubber Corporation which holds a concession for the exploitation of this product over 8,000 square miles of Government forests in addition to a considerable plantation area. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance. Ten diamonds of good quality and Brazilian character were exported in 1909 by the Chartered Company, together with a small quantity of gold. About 144 small diamonds were obtained in 1910. A charter has been granted to the Liberian Development Chartered Company (Limited), for prospecting and working minerals, for banking, for acquiring land in the country, for agricultural and other undertakings, and for the construction of roads, railways, and telegraphs.

The trade for 4 years is shown as follows:—

| Year | Imports   | Exports | Year | Imports   | Exports   |
|------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|-----------|
|      | Dollars   | Dollars |      | Dollars   | Dollars   |
| 1909 | 952,493   | 970,516 | 1911 | 1,154,924 | 1,013,849 |
| 1910 | 1,048,772 | 964,097 | 1912 | 1,667,857 | 1,199,152 |

The chief imports are rice, Manchester goods, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanised roofing iron, ready-made clothing, and dried and preserved fish. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, piassava fibre, cocoa, coffee, ivory, ginger, camwood, and annatto. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, Germany, and Holland.

According to the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of Trade, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years:—

|                                    | 1908   | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                    | £      | £      | £      | £      | £      |
| Imports into U.K. from Liberia     | 73,954 | 63,509 | 60,440 | 59,320 | 45,000 |
| Exports of U.K. produce to Liberia | 61,279 | 57,620 | 67,345 | 88,687 | 92,977 |

The chief articles of import from Liberia to Great Britain in 1912 were palm oil of the value of 3,288l.; palm kernels, 4,576l.; coffee, 813l.; rubber, 5,987l.; piassava fibre, 29,680l. The British exports to Liberia consisted mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 27,570l.; iron, 5,340l.; wood, 2,811l.

Monrovia is visited regularly by 7 lines of steamers, British, German, and Spanish. In 1912, 451 vessels visited Monrovia with a tonnage of 994,901 tons. Of these, 178 vessels of 391,304 tons were British, 249 vessels of 568,592 tons German.

There are no railways or vehicular means of transport in the country, except ox-carts and a motor road of about 20 miles recently constructed. The river St. Paul is navigable for 25 miles from the sea northwards (including creeks, for 38 miles), and various Liberians maintain four steam launches or steamers thereon. The Liberian Government has recently acquired a river steamer, besides the gun vessel already mentioned. Direct cable communication with Europe was established by German cable via Teneriffe on March 21, 1910, and with New York, by the South American Cable Co., which opened its station at Monrovia on February 14, 1912.

**Money, Weights, and Measures.**—The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows:—Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces.

Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister.*—J. P. Crommelin.

*Consul-General.*—C. M. Higgins.

*Consul.*—J. Green.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

*H.B.M. Acting Consul-General at Monrovia.*—R. C. F. Maughan (1913).

*Acting Vice-Consul.*—Vacant.

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### LIECHTENSTEIN.

The Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian crownland of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, is a sovereign state consisting of Schellenberg and Vaduz (formerly immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire). The former in 1699 and the latter in 1712 came into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of January 23, 1719, granted by the Emperor Karl VI., the two lordships were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. After the break-up of the Empire in 1806 the Principality was incorporated in the Rhine Confederation; from 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German Confederation, since the break-up of which it has joined no similar union.

The Reigning Prince is John II., born October 5, 1840; succeeded his father, November 12, 1858. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through free barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The constitution provides for a Diet of 15 members appointed for four years (3 by the Prince, and 12 by indirect vote). The capital and seat of Government is Vaduz (pop. 1,376). But the appeal court sits in Vienna, and the court of control (financial) at Butschowitz in Moravia; here too are kept the accounts of the Prince's private property. The directorate of the Prince's private forests is at Olmütz; but the affairs of the reigning house and its private property are managed by the Chancellery at Vienna. The Principality is by treaties connected in many ways with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Since 1852 it has belonged to the Austrian Customs Union. The annual payments in fact amount to over 100,000 crowns. The postal, telegraph, and telephone affairs of the principality are managed by the Austrian authorities, according to an agreement made in 1911. According to a treaty made in 1884, the "Oberlandesgericht in Innsbruck" (appeal court for Tirol and Vorarlberg) was constituted the court of highest instance.

Area, 65 square miles; population, of German origin and nearly all Catholic, 1912, 10,716 (5,266 males and 5,450 females). In 1912 the revenue amounted to 860,528 crowns; expenditure 796,036 crowns. There is no public debt. The Prince has estates in Austria and elsewhere yielding over 100,000L sterling per annum. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been liable to military service. The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, fruit, and timber. The rearing of cattle for which the fine Alpine pastures are well suited is highly developed. The industries of the Principality, except the textile industries, are not unimportant.

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## LUXEMBURG.

**Reigning Grand-duchess.**—**Marie-Adelaide**, born June 14, 1894; succeeded on the death of her father, the late Grand-Duke Wilhelm, February 26, 1912. Sisters:—Princess *Charlotte*, born January 23, 1896; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899; Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901; Princess *Sophie*, born February 14, 1902.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, 1867, it is declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 53 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. Luxemburg has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1910) of 259,891 (134,101 males and 125,790 females). The population is Catholic, save 4,007 Protestants, 1,270 Jews, and 303 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 20,848 (1910) inhabitants. Estimated revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary for the last five years) in francs:—

|                   | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       | 1914       |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Revenue . . .     | 17,700,805 | 18,497,700 | 18,196,137 | 18,101,738 | 22,017,337 |
| Expenditure . . . | 16,977,798 | 19,920,566 | 19,867,335 | 20,484,564 | 23,440,531 |

The debt consisting of loans, mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1893, converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at 3½ per cent. The annuities amount to 493,150 francs. The Savings Bank of the Grand Duchy, on Dec. 31, 1912, had 71,224 depositors with 64,628,393 francs to their credit (inclusive of interest). In 1912, the number of mines was 86; the mineral output amounted to 6,533,930 metric tons; the number of miners was 5,347. Production of iron (1912), 2,252,229 tons. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There were 325 miles of railway in 1912, and 454 miles of telegraph line with 1,288 miles of wire, and 329 telegraph offices in 1912. There were also (1912) 92 telephone systems with 760 miles of line and 3,943 miles of wire. In 1912 there were 134 post-offices, through which there passed 13,448,000 letters, 7,871,000 post-cards, and 16,356,000 samples, &c.

*British Envoy and Minister.*—Hon. Sir A. Johnstone, G.C.V.O.

*British Consul.*—Norbert le Gallais.

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MEXICO.  
(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

## Constitution and Government.

MEXICO was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries continued to be governed by Spain. In 1810 the rule of the Spanish Viceroy had become so tyrannical that it caused an outbreak headed by the patriot priest Hidalgo, who on September 15, 1810, declared the Independence of Mexico. In 1821 General Augustin Iturbide declared himself Emperor of Mexico, but in 1824 he had to flee, and the Republic was established. Several Presidents ruled the destinies of the country with more or less severity until 1864, when the throne of Mexico was offered to Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria. He was shot in 1867, and Juarez, who had been President in the northern part of the country, took the reins of government. He was followed by Lerdo de Tejada, who in 1876 fled, and General Porfirio Diaz made his entry into Mexico City. He ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880-4, General Manuel Gonzalez) until May, 1911, when he presented his resignation to Congress. Señor F. de la Barra acted as President *ad interim* until the elections had taken place. Señor Francisco I. Madero assumed office as President on November 6, 1911, and ruled until February, 1913, when a *coup d'état* took place, resulting in the President's murder (February 23, 1913) and his replacement by General Victoriano Huerta.

The new President was recognised by Great Britain on April 13, 1913, but the United States refused him recognition. At the end of April, 1913, a rebellion was raised in the north under the auspices of Generals Carranza and Villa, and the insurrection steadily advanced southward. A year (May, 1914) has elapsed since then, but no settlement has yet been arrived at. The rebellion is still in progress, and the quarrel between President Huerta and the United States continues.

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to May 1908. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 3 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives (233 members) and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives are elected for two years by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for six years, and, according to an amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for consecutive terms. The election of the Vice-President takes place in the same manner and at the same date as that of the President. The Vice-President is *ex officio* President of the Senate; with a voice in the discussions but without vote. Failing the President through absence or otherwise, the Vice-President discharges the functions of the President. Failing both, Congress shall call for new elections to be held at once. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 31, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

*Provisional President of the Republic.*—General Victoriano Huerta; nominated by Act of Congress on February 18, 1913; took the oath of office the same day.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by eight Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of:—1. Foreign Affairs; 2. Interior; 3. Justice; 4. Public Instruction and Fine Arts; 5. Fomento, Colonisation and Industry; 6. Communications and Public Works; 7. Finance and Public Credit; 8. War and Marine.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation; and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevails only in the Federal District and Territories (Tepic, Lower California, and Quintana Roo). All the other States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based, more or less, on those of the Federal District; but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government.

#### Area and Population.

The population of the census of 1910 and the estimated population in 1912 are shown in the following table. The capitals of the states and districts are in brackets:—

| States and Territories             | Area, in square miles | Census Population, 1910 | Estimated Population, 1912 | Population per square mile, 1910 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes).   | 2,950                 | 120,511                 | 124,497                    | 34.7                             |
| Baja California (La Paz)           | 58,328                | 52,272                  | 53,254                     | 0.8                              |
| Campeche (Campeche)                | 18,087                | 86,661                  | 86,685                     | 4.7                              |
| Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)         | 27,222                | 438,843                 | 456,371                    | 13.3                             |
| Chihuahua (Chihuahua)              | 87,802                | 405,707                 | 423,387                    | 3.7                              |
| Coahuila (Saltillo)                | 63,560                | 362,092                 | 376,747                    | 4.6                              |
| Colima (Colima)                    | 2,272                 | 77,704                  | 80,500                     | 28.6                             |
| Durango (Durango)                  | 38,000                | 483,175                 | 509,585                    | 9.8                              |
| Federal District (Mexico)          | 463                   | 720,753                 | 763,170                    | 1169.5                           |
| Guanajuato (Guanajuato)            | 11,370                | 1,081,651               | 1,089,681                  | 93.4                             |
| Guerrero (Chilpancingo)            | 24,996                | 594,278                 | 629,416                    | 19.2                             |
| Hidalgo (Pachuca)                  | 8,917                 | 646,551                 | 653,187                    | 67.8                             |
| Jalisco (Guadalajara)              | 31,846                | 1,268,855               | 1,220,160                  | 36.2                             |
| México (Toluca)                    | 9,247                 | 989,510                 | 1,000,903                  | 101.1                            |
| Michoacán (Morelia)                | 22,874                | 991,880                 | 1,063,491                  | 46.6                             |
| Morelos (Guernavaca)               | 2,773                 | 179,594                 | 183,705                    | 58.3                             |
| Nuevo León (Monterrey)             | 23,592                | 365,150                 | 373,207                    | 15.9                             |
| Oaxaca (Oaxaca)                    | 35,382                | 1,040,398               | 1,059,789                  | 26.8                             |
| Puebla (Puebla)                    | 12,204                | 1,101,600               | 1,118,439                  | 83.7                             |
| Querétaro (Querétaro)              | 3,556                 | 244,663                 | 247,195                    | 65.3                             |
| Quintana Roo (Santa Cruz de Bravo) | 18,776                | 9,109                   | 9,328                      | 0.4                              |
| San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)  | 25,816                | 627,800                 | 638,832                    | 22.7                             |
| Sinaloa (Culiacan)                 | 33,671                | 323,642                 | 329,317                    | 8.8                              |
| Sonora (Hermosillo)                | 76,900                | 265,348                 | 275,107                    | 2.8                              |
| Tabasco (San Juan Bautista)        | 10,072                | 187,574                 | 193,675                    | 15.8                             |
| Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)       | 32,123                | 249,641                 | 256,278                    | 6.8                              |
| Tepic (Tepic)                      | 11,275                | 171,173                 | 175,731                    | 13.2                             |
| TLaxcala (Tlaxcala)                | 1,595                 | 184,171                 | 186,642                    | 108.0                            |
| Veracruz (Xalapa)                  | 29,201                | 1,132,859               | 1,165,934                  | 33.9                             |
| Yucatán (Mérida)                   | 35,203                | 839,618                 | 847,781                    | 8.9                              |
| Zacatecas (Zacatecas)              | 24,757                | 477,556                 | 486,690                    | 18.7                             |
| Islands                            | 1,420                 | —                       | —                          | —                                |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                 | <b>785,881</b>        | <b>15,160,369</b>       | <b>15,401,664</b>          | <b>17.7</b>                      |

In 1910 there were 7,433,547 males and 7,629,670 females. 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1824. The foreign population in 1910 numbered 105,544:—Spanish, 24,212; United States, 19,568; Guatemalan, 21,302; French, 3,971; British, 4,771; Cuban, 2,394; German, 3,645; Italian, 2,068; Chinese, 12,769; Japanese, 1,922; Arabs, 1,338; Turks, 2,563; all others, 5,021.

The chief cities, 1910, are:—Mexico (capital), 470,659; Puebla, 101,214; Guadalajara, 118,799; San Luis Potosí, 82,946; León, 63,263; Monterey, 81,006; Pachuca, 38,620; Zacatecas, 25,905; Guanajuato, 35,147; Mérida, 61,999; Querétaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Saltillo, 35,063; Durango, 34,085; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29,164; Toluca, 31,247; Celaya, 25,565.

In 1911–12, 97,576 immigrants (73,708 males and 23,868 females) entered Mexico.

#### Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. There are 7 archbishops and 23 suffragan bishops. In 1910, 12,664,182 Roman Catholics; 55,751 Protestants; 11,542 of other faiths; 26,114 of no professed faith.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1907 elementary schools supported by the Federation and States (exclusive of infant schools) 9,710, by municipalities, 2,230; total, 11,940 schools, with 776,622 enrolled pupils. For secondary instruction the Federal and State Governments had 34 schools (27 for boys, 3 for girls, and 4 mixed) with 4,231 pupils (3,793 boys and 438 girls). For professional instruction there were 68 institutions and colleges (34 for men, 17 for women, and 17 mixed); they had (1905) 9,327 enrolled students (5,258 men and 4,069 women). Expenditure on schools 9,836,923 dollars. The private, clerical, and association schools numbered 2,499 with 152,917 pupils (81,947 boys and 70,970 girls). In 1912 the system of primary education was extended so as to reach the native population. In 1913–14, 13,926,000 dollars were spent in education as follows:—for secondary education, 5,118,108 dollars; for elementary schools, 4,595,356 dollars; for kindergartens, 100,000 dollars; and the remainder for colleges.

In 1913 there were the National Library, with 200,000 volumes, and 150 other public libraries. There were also 34 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 11 meteorological observatories. The number of periodicals published was 450, of which 439 were in Spanish, 12 in English, 5 in Spanish and English, 2 in Italian, 1 in French.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, three Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 32 judges.

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction.

## Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for six years have been :—

|         | Revenue    | Expenditure |                      | Revenue    | Expenditure |
|---------|------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|
|         | £          | £           |                      | £          | £           |
| 1908-09 | 10,083,281 | 9,490,981   | 1911-12              | 10,739,481 | 9,000,649   |
| 1909-10 | 10,854,365 | 9,700,841   | 1912-13 <sup>1</sup> | 11,153,370 | 11,152,690  |
| 1910-11 | 11,845,782 | 10,301,829  | 1913-14 <sup>1</sup> | 13,239,715 | 13,210,873  |

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1913-14 (1 dollar = about 2s. 0½d.) :—

| REVENUE                             |                               | EXPENDITURE                 |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                     | Dollars                       |                             | Dollars                       |
| Taxes on Foreign Commerce . . . . . | 59,122,000                    | Legislative power . . . . . | 2,274,376                     |
| Federal internal taxes . . . . .    | 42,750,000                    | Executive " . . . . .       | 227,749                       |
| Special taxes . . . . .             | 13,277,000                    | Judicial " . . . . .        | 772,170                       |
| Railways . . . . .                  | 200,000                       | Foreign Affairs . . . . .   | 2,230,205                     |
| Posts and telegraphs . . . . .      | 7,554,000                     | Home Department . . . . .   | 19,418,212                    |
| Lottery . . . . .                   | 1,200,000                     | Justice . . . . .           | 1,998,053                     |
| Various . . . . .                   | 5,508,000                     | Instruction . . . . .       | 13,926,600                    |
|                                     |                               | Public Works . . . . .      | 4,317,838                     |
|                                     |                               | Communications . . . . .    | 15,013,517                    |
|                                     |                               | Finance . . . . .           | 37,261,873                    |
|                                     |                               | War and Marine . . . . .    | 43,724,839                    |
| Total . . . . .                     | 129,607,000<br>(12,960,700L.) |                             | 141,155,437<br>(14,115,543L.) |

On December 31, 1913, the outstanding gold debt amounted to 35,527,313L., including the City of Mexico loan; silver debt (June 30, 1912), 134,763,710 dollars; floating debt, 666,986 dollars. Estimated debt charge in 1913-14 was 27,633,501 dollars.

## Defence.

The Mexican army is recruited by voluntary enlistment (for terms of 3, 4, and 5 years), supplemented by a conscription which falls entirely on the poorest classes.

The army in time of peace consists of 34 battalions of infantry, 18 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of horse artillery, 2 regiments of field artillery and 1 of mountain guns (all of 4 batteries), 2 battalions of garrison artillery, 1 of engineers and some units of train. *&c.* On mobilisation each 4 company battalion (including the engineers) forms a regiment of 2 battalions. The 4 battery regiments of artillery are raised to 6 batteries, and the cavalry regiments to 6 squadrons. There are also about 2,000 gendarmes. The war strength is supposed to be 84,000 of all ranks, but it is doubtful if it would amount at present to more than 50,000.

The peace establishment is 3,112 officers and 26,431 other ranks. The military budget of Mexico for the year 1910-11 amounted to 2,178,000L.

The infantry are armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, model 1901, and the cavalry carry the Mauser carbine; but the reserves have only the Remington rifle of 1893. The field and horse artillery are equipped with Q.F. guns on the Schneider Canet system.

The Navy consists of five gunboats: *Bravo, Morales, Vera Cruz*, and *Zaragoza*. There are also a couple of armed transports.

## Production and Industry.

Cultivated lands, 30,027,500 acres; pastoral lands, 120,444,200 acres; forest lands, 43,933,200 acres. Agriculture is in a very primitive condition. Agricultural products are maize, cotton, henequen, wheat, coffee, beans; cotton is grown in the Laguna districts on the Nazas River, and is dependent on irrigation which is being extended. There is a large output of sugar and molasses, valued at about 2,600,000L. annually, and the production of spirits is on the increase. There are 1,674 alcohol distilleries. There are many colonies, or agricultural settlements, established either by the Government or by companies or persons authorised by the Government.

On June 30, 1902, there were in Mexico 5,142,457 head of cattle, 859,217 horses, 334,435 mules, 287,991 asses, 3,424,430 sheep, 4,206,011 goats, and 616,139 pigs, the whole being valued at 120,523,158 dollars, or about 12,052,316L.

Petroleum was produced as follows :—In 1908, 3,481,410 barrels; in 1909, 2,488,742 barrels; in 1910, 4,531,826 barrels; in 1911, 12,629,319 barrels; in 1912, 15,689,268 barrels. At the end of 1912 there were 64 producing wells in the Tampico district, though only about one-third of their possible production was actually being marketed. There are approximately 89 companies organised for operation in the Mexican oilfields, of which 55 are American companies, 21 Mexican companies, and 13 British companies. These various companies represent an approximate investment of about 35,000,000L. probably distributed as follows.—American capital, 19,500,000L.; British capital, 15,000,000L.; Mexican capital, 500,000L.

Mining is carried on in 24 of the 31 States and Territories, nearly all the mines yielding silver either alone or in combination with other ores. Value of mineral output for 1911-12: Gold, 48,686,965 dollars; silver, 89,664,665 dollars; value of all minerals, 209,781,343 dollars.

The output of coal is estimated at 700,000 tons annually. Opals are mined in Querétaro; output not stated.

There is a Mint at the Capital, and 13 Assay offices (Federal).

Important metallurgical works are carried on at San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Durango and Aguascalientes.

On June 30, 1912, there were 148 (26 not working) cotton factories, employing 32,147 workmen; spindles, 762,149; looms, 27,019; stamping machines, 50. The consumption of cotton in 1910-11 was 34,568,212 kilos; the output of yarn, 2,706,973 kilos, and of cotton piece goods and prints, 15,090,669 pieces. There were 351 tobacco factories, the annual output of which was: 493,348,581 packets of cigarettes, 40,492,084 cheeroots, 35,275,713 cigars, and 76,099 kilos of tobacco. There were 1,543 distilleries giving an output of 37,127,173 litres of spirits of various sorts.

## Commerce.

| Years   | Total Imports | Exports     |                 |            |
|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
|         |               | Merchandise | Precious Metals | Total      |
|         | £             | £           | £               | £          |
| 1909-10 | 19,485,755    | 14,107,071  | 11,898,552      | 26,005,623 |
| 1910-11 | 20,553,578    | 15,079,378  | 14,295,836      | 29,375,214 |
| 1911-12 | 18,266,231    | 15,851,546  | 13,947,346      | 29,798,892 |
| 1912-13 | 19,577,233    | 16,952,053  | 13,068,508      | 30,040,561 |

## Chief imports and exports:—

| Imports            | 1911-12           | 1912-13           | Exports            | 1911-12           | 1912-13           |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                    | £                 | £                 |                    | £                 | £                 |
| Animal . . .       | 1,646,681         | 1,804,147         | Gold . . .         | 4,990,511         | 3,959,142         |
| Vegetable . .      | 3,128,556         | 3,156,954         | Silver . . .       | 8,956,835         | 9,129,365         |
| Mineral . . .      | 4,671,197         | 4,744,090         | Copper and ore .   | 3,350,187         | 3,652,212         |
| Textile . . .      | 2,128,157         | 2,548,635         | Other minerals .   | 1,323,227         | 2,224,143         |
| Chemical . . .     | 1,207,408         | 1,261,702         | Coffee . . .       | 1,356,304         | 1,126,370         |
| Alcoholic . .      | 674,408           | 685,178           | Henequen . . .     | 2,143,008         | 3,013,375         |
| Paper, &c. . .     | 512,077           | 528,774           | Other vegetables   | 4,861,722         | 4,454,550         |
| Machinery, &c.     | 2,338,381         | 2,449,868         | Hides . . .        | 1,050,920         | 1,117,043         |
| Carriages . .      | 460,089           | 510,662           | Other animal       |                   |                   |
| Arms, &c. . .      | 538,838           | 773,756           | produce . . .      | 935,200           | 866,740           |
| Various . . .      | 960,489           | 1,072,867         | Manufactures .     | 660,857           | 934,526           |
|                    |                   |                   | Various . . .      | 173,060           | 163,095           |
| <b>Total</b> . . . | <b>18,266,231</b> | <b>19,577,233</b> | <b>Total</b> . . . | <b>29,798,912</b> | <b>30,640,561</b> |

| From or to        | Imports from |           | Exports to |            |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
|                   | 1911-12      | 1912-13   | 1911-12    | 1912-13    |
|                   | £            | £         | £          | £          |
| United States . . | 9,842,567    | 9,728,755 | 22,401,322 | 23,203,570 |
| Great Britain . . | 2,506,307    | 2,590,009 | 4,019,865  | 3,114,710  |
| France . . .      | 1,561,825    | 1,833,795 | 832,982    | 715,101    |
| Germany . . .     | 2,384,521    | 2,522,076 | 1,031,673  | 1,643,861  |
| Spain . . .       | 590,043      | 1,053,064 | 236,057    | 218,282    |
| Belgium . . .     | 327,926      | 280,343   | 633,464    | 515,124    |

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling):—

|                                   | 1908  | 1909  | 1910* | 1911  | 1912  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                   | £     | £     | £     | £     | £     |
| Imports from Mexico to U. Kingdom | 2,473 | 2,206 | 2,296 | 2,238 | 2,514 |
| Exports to Mexico from U. Kingdom | 2,296 | 2,106 | 2,399 | 2,300 | 2,507 |

## Shipping and Communications.

Mercantile marine, 1911, 32 steamers of 16,648 net tons, and 50 sailing vessels of 8,712 net tons. In 1909-10 in the foreign trade there entered 3,160 vessels (steam and sail) of 8,031,296 tons, and cleared 2,854 vessels (steam and sail) of 7,275,348 tons. The most important ports are Veracruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico.

On September 16, 1913, there were 15,804 miles of railway open. The main trunk lines are merged in one corporation ("The National Lines of Mexico") controlled by government. About 6,000 had a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in., and the remainder a gauge of 3 ft. or less. Lines under construction 1,116 miles.

On June 30, 1912, the Federal telegraph lines were 46,437 miles. There were other lines belonging to individual States and private persons. There

were on June 30, 1912, 530 Federal offices, including 8 wireless telegraph offices. 4,531,683 messages were sent on Federal lines from July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911. The Federal telephone had a length of 919 miles.

In 1912 there were 2,911 post-offices. The post, inland and international, carried in 1913 101,920,217 letters, postcards and packets. Post office receipts 1910-11, 4,724,300 pesos; expenditure, 3,854,613 pesos.

## Money and Credit.

Nominal value of the coinage of Mexican mint:—

| Years   | Silver  | Gold      | Copper or bronze | Nickel | Total     |
|---------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------|-----------|
|         | £       | £         | £                | £      | £         |
| 1907-8  | 755,760 | 1,694,530 | —                | —      | 4,250,290 |
| 1908-9  | 666,400 | 179,070   | —                | —      | 846,070   |
| 1909-10 | 288,400 | 501,000   | 550              | 20,606 | 810,556   |
| 1910-11 | 292,700 | —         | 19,450           | 30,731 | 342,881   |

There were on June 30, 1913, in Mexico 24 banks with note issue and 8 without note issue. The most important are the Banco Nacional with a capital of 32,000,000 dollars; the Bank of London and Mexico, with capital 21,500,000 dollars; the Banco Central, capital 30,000,000 dollars; the Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, capital 10,000,000 dollars; the Banco Internacional e Hipotecario, capital 5,000,000 dollars; the Banco de Crédito Territorial, capital 5,000,000 dollars; and the Banco Peninsular, capital 16,500,000 dollars. The first 4 of these banks have unitedly received a concession as the 'Caja de Prestamos para obras de irrigacion y Fomento de la Agricultura.'

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

By the monetary law of December 9, 1904, and the Presidential Decree of March 25, 1905, the monetary unit is the silver peso or dollar, the legal value of which has been fixed at 75 grammes of pure gold. There are 10-peso and 5-peso gold coins, 900 fine and 100 copper, weighing respectively 8.333½ and 4.166½ grammes. The silver peso weighs 27.073 grammes, 9027 fine and 0793 copper, and thus contains 24.438 grammes of fine silver. The peso is divided into 100 centavos; 50-, 20-, and 10-centavo pieces are of silver, 800 fine and 200 copper. Bronze coins are 2- and 1-centavo pieces, 95 parts copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc. There are 5-centavo nickel coins. The value of the gold peso or dollar is 24.58 pence.

Gold coins and 1-peso silver coins are legal tender to any amount. Fractional coin is legal tender for amounts up to 20 pesos; nickel and bronze coins up to 1 peso. The right of coinage belongs exclusively to the Executive of the Union; consequently the right of private persons to tender gold and silver bullion to the mints for the purpose of being coined is abrogated. The bank notes of the National Bank, the Bank of London and Mexico, and the State banks, are current throughout the Republic at their full nominal values, thus serving the purpose of gold, which is practically never seen in circulation.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish

measures are still occasionally referred to. The old weights and measures were:—

|                             |                                                          |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Weight.</i>              | 1 libra = 0.46 kilogramme = 1.014 lb. avoirdupois.       |
|                             | 1 arroba = 25 libras = 25.357 lbs. avoirdupois.          |
| <i>For gold and silver.</i> | 1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.            |
|                             | 1 ochava = $\frac{1}{8}$ tomines.                        |
|                             | 1 tomin = 12 granos.                                     |
|                             | 20 granos = 1 French gramme.                             |
| <i>Length.</i>              | 1 vara = 0.837 mètre = 2 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ English in. |
|                             | 1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas.               |

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Señor Don Bartolomé Carbajal y Rosas. Appointed May 10, 1913.

*First Secretary.*—Señor Don Cayetano Romero.

*Second Secretary.*—Señor Don Julio W. Baz.

*Financial Agent.*—Señor Pedro Delpaso.

There are Consular representatives at Barrow-in-Furness, Birmingham, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dover, Dublin, Falmouth, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Maryport, Newcastle, Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

*Envoy and Minister.*—

*Secretary.*—Thomas B. Hohler.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. H. S. Grant, R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. M. Foley Gage.

*Consul-General.*—C. E. W. Stringer.

*Vice-Consul.*—R. C. E. Milne.

There are Consuls at Progreso, Salina Cruz, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Manzanillo, and Colima, and Vice-Consuls at Acapulco, Chihuahua, Ensenada de Todos Santos, Frontera, Guadalajara, Guaymas and Santa Rosalia, Laguna de Términos, La Paz, Mazatlan, Monterey, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Oaxaca, Saltillo, Soconusco, Tuxpan, Payo Obispo, and San Luis Potosí.

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### MONACO.

**Prince Albert**, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 21, 1869; (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded since 1860 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thoiry, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Rocca-bruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

The Prince was an absolute ruler, there having been no elective representation within the Principality. But on January 7, 1911, a Constitution was promulgated, which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a Ministry assisted by a Council of State. The legislative



power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 21 members elected for four years. The territory of the Principality is divided into three communes, administered by municipal bodies, in the election of which women are entitled to take part.

In 1819 the Government adopted a code founded upon the French codes and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. The Principality has its own coinage (it issues only 100-franc pieces) which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps.

The area is eight square miles. Population (census January 9, 1913), 22,956. Towns: Monaco, 2,247; La Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627.

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop. A semi-military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained. The value of the commerce of the Principality is not stated. Imports are coal and wine; olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The industries and trade are unimportant, and the revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the concession is 70,000*l.*, in 1917 it will be 80,000*l.*, in 1927 90,000*l.*, and in 1937 100,000*l.*

*Consul-General* for Monaco in London.—Th. Lumley.

*British Consul*.—J. W. Keogh (residing at Nice).

*British Vice-Consul*.—C. J. Sim (residing at Monaco).

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<sup>1</sup> The religious marriage was annulled by the Apostolic See on January 3, 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880.

## MONTENEGRO.

(CENAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

**Reigning King.**—**Nicholas I.**, Petrović Njegoš, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Assumed title of King, in virtue of a resolution passed unanimously by the National Skupshtina, Aug. 28, 1910, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his accession. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vukotić*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotić, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State.

*Children of the King.*—(1) Princess *Militza*, born July 26, 1866, married, August 7, 1889, to the Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch; (2) Princess *Stana*, born January 4, 1868, married August 28, 1889, to George, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and after the dissolution of that marriage, married in 1907 to the Russian Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch; (3) Prince *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; married July 27, 1899, to Princess Jutta (Militza) daughter of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz; (4) Princess *Helena*, born January 8, 1873, married October 24, 1896, to Victor Emanuel, now King of Italy; (5) Princess *Anna*, born August 18, 1874, married May 18, 1897, to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg; (6) Prince *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879, married July 12, 1902, to Natalie Constantinovich, daughter of Colonel Constantinovich, great uncle of the late King Alexander of Serbia; offspring, Prince Michael born September 14, 1908; Paul, born May 16, 1910; (7) Princess *Xenia*, born April 22, 1881; (8) Princess *Vera*, born February 22, 1887; (9) Prince *Peter*, born October 10, 1889.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrović Njegoš, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II. (October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the recognition of his new title from Russia. In 1878 the independence of Montenegro was formally recognised by Turkey and the other Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. In 1909 the limitations which the Treaty of Berlin had placed on Montenegro's complete sovereignty were removed, except the prohibition to erect fortifications at Antivari or along the Boyana. On October 23, 1909, Antivari was opened as a free port.

The following is the complete list of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates:—

#### *Vladikas or Prince-Bishops.*

|                                                  |           |                                    |           |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Danilo . . . . .                                 | 1696-1735 | Peter I. (St. Peter) . . . . .     | 1782-1830 |
| Sava and Vassili . . . . .                       | 1735-1782 | Peter II. (Vladika Rade) . . . . . | 1830-1851 |
| Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar)                   |           |                                    | 1851-1860 |
| Nicholas I. (reigning King, nephew of the last). |           |                                    |           |

King Nicholas's nominal civil list amounts to 240,000 krone, while the two elder princes receive 30,000 krone each. Russia contributes a large sum each year towards the military, educational, and hospital expenditure of Montenegro. The Austrian Government contributes 20,000 krone per annum towards the expense of conveying the mails to and fro between Cetinje and Cattaro.

**Government.**—Under the Constitution granted by the Prince of Montenegro on December 19, 1905, it is now a hereditary Constitutional monarchy with popular representation. The first National Assembly or Skupshtina met in 1906 but was dissolved in July 1907.

An electoral law has been framed (1906) under which elections took place for the present Skupshtina, which was opened on February 3, 1914. That assembly is, in future, to be convoked yearly, on October 31, by the King. Its members are elected by universal suffrage for a period of 4 years. Each of the 56 districts or capitanats of Montenegro, and each of the 6 provincial towns, Cetinje, Podgoritz, Niksic, Kolashin, Antivari, and Dulcigno, elect one representative. There are also 12 *ex officio* members, including the Montenegrin Orthodox Metropolitan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Antivari, the Montenegrin Mussulman Mufti, 6 high officials of the State, and 3 generals, nominated by the Prince. There are thus 74 members in all.

*Prime Minister.*—General Vukovitch; appointed May 8, 1913.

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—M. Plamenatz.

There are also Ministries of the Interior, War, Finance and Public Works, Justice, Worship and Public Instruction.

**Area and Population.**—The extreme length, from the northernmost point of Piwa to the Boyana, is about 100, and width, from Grahovo to the Lim, about 80 English miles. It is bordered on the south by the new state of Albania, on the east by Serbia, and on the north-west by Herzegovina. (See map accompanying this volume). The new Serbo-Montenegrin frontier was settled by treaty on November 12, 1913. On the west it is separated from the Adriatic by the narrow strip of Austrian territory forming the extremity of Dalmatia (Bocche di Cattaro, Budua, Spizza), excepting in the recently (1878-81) acquired districts of Antivari and Dulcigno, where it possesses a seaboard some 28 miles in length.

Area estimated at 5,603 English square miles. Before the Balkan war the area was 3,474 sq. miles. After the war Montenegro obtained 168 sq. miles of the old province of Scutari and 1,961 sq. miles of that of Kossovo. The acquired area was thus 2,129 sq. miles.

The total population of the country after the war numbers very roughly about 516,000. It was 286,000 before the war, and 230,000 has been added in the new territories. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

The capital is Cetinje, with an estimated population of 4,500; Podgoritz, 10,000; Dulcigno, 5,000; Niksic, 5,000; Antivari, 2,500. In the newly acquired territory are Plevlic and Djakova.

**Religion.**—The Church is nominally independent of the State, except that the bishops are appointed by the Prince; but the personal authority of the latter is all-pervading. The principal monasteries are possessed of sufficient property for their maintenance. The rural clergy are maintained by a tax paid to the Government by every head of household. Orthodox

Montenegro is divided into two dioceses, Cetinje and Ostrog. The former see comprises 8 sub-districts, called proto-presbyteries, with 84 parishes, and the latter into 9 such districts with 75 parishes. The Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Antivari contains 10 parishes, all of which are situated in the districts acquired from Turkey, in which there are likewise 10 Mussulman parishes. The Greek Orthodox church has about 223,500 adherents; the Roman Catholic, 12,500; and the Mohammedan, 14,000.

**Instruction.**—Schools for elementary education are supported by Government; education is compulsory and free. All males are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school with 98 resident pupils maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

**Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.**—A Penal Code based on the Servian Code came into force in 1906; a Civil Code has been in existence for some time.

There are district courts in five of the principal towns. In the 56 rural districts there are courts of first instance over which the heads of the districts preside. The local Kmets have only authority to settle trivial disputes and generally act as peace-makers. There are appeal Courts in the five principal towns. The 'Veliki Sud,' or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality, and from its decision in civil matters there is no appeal. In criminal cases the Prince may pardon. Petitions against judges for undue delay may be lodged with the Minister of Justice. There are no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is no regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour. Russian charity has also done much.

**Finance.**—The estimated revenue and expenditure in 1912 balanced at 4,021,000 perpers, the chief sources of revenue being land tax, customs and monopolies. Of the expenditure the chief branches are the civil list, 240,000 perpers; justice, 316,040 perpers; interior posts and telegraphs, 935,736 perpers; ministry for foreign affairs, 168,860 perpers; ministry of finance and public works, 626,160 perpers; ministry of war, 260,000 perpers; ministry of worship and instruction, 612,840 perpers. Public debt 1912, 390,000l.

**Defence.**—The military forces of Montenegro are organised on a militia basis. According to the Law of 1910, every Montenegrin subject is liable to military service from the 18th to the 62nd year of his age, i.e., for a total period of 45 years. This period is divided into: 2 years in the recruits' class, 33 years in the active army and 10 years in the reserve. During their term of service in the active army men are divided into two classes. To the first class are allotted those who are considered fit for active service in any capacity, while to the second are posted men who are only suited for the less arduous duties in the field, such as the transport, supply and medical services. During the two years recruit service, the recruit is called up for two courses of recruits' training, limited by law to twelve months, but in practice each annual course lasts only three months in the artillery, or two months in the infantry and other services.

Men in the active army are liable to be called up annually for a period of training not exceeding ten days and may be called up in addition for any

extensive manœuvres or for an experimental mobilisation, subject, however, to the proviso that no man shall be called upon to perform more than fifteen days' service in any one year. Men belonging to the reserve are required to attend a muster parade once a year, and they may be called up for manœuvres or for an experimental mobilisation. Men who, through physical unfitness, or for any other reason, are unable to perform their military service pay a special military tax, the amount of which varies according to their means.

The army consists in time of peace of four divisions, three of which have three brigades, while the fourth has only two. The brigades vary in strength from three to seven battalions, the total number of battalions being 56, of which three are composed of Moslems. The cavalry arm is non-existent in the Montenegrin army.

The infantry are armed with Russian "three-line" rifles of the 1898 pattern; the artillery with various guns of not very recent model.

The war strength of the Montenegrin army is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 men. The military budget for 1913 was 180,000*l.* in addition to a subsidy of 70,000*l.* from the Tsar of Russia.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant-holdings, while in a few the métayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco, oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. The exclusive right to manufacture, sell, and export tobacco is, since November 14, 1903, in the hands of an Italian syndicate. The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tchermitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritz, and the olive about Antivari and Dulcigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of mountain pasturage and forests of beech, oak, &c., which, owing to the want of roads, are valueless; and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub. There are no sea-fisheries. Live stock of all kinds are reared: there are 500,000 sheep and goats; 60,000 cattle; 8,000 swine; 3,000 horses. There is some fishery on the Lake of Scutari.

**Commerce.**—Montenegro has a maximum and minimum tariff. The exports for 1910 were valued at about 99,650*l.*; the imports at about 340,277*l.* The principal exports are sumach, flea-powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*scorpa*), smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins, and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, &c., olive-oil, wine, tobacco. The imports are salt from Turkey, a Government monopoly yielding over 11,000*l.* a year; petroleum from Russia; maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee, rice. According to statistics supplied, merchandise to the value of 182,000*l.* was imported from Austria-Hungary in 1910; 55,000*l.* from Turkey; 52,000*l.* from Italy; and 16,000*l.* from Great Britain.

**Communications.**—There are excellent carriage roads from Cattaro to Cetinje; from Cetinje by Rieka, near Lake Scutari, to Podgoritz, and to Nikšić; also from Podgoritz to Plavnitz (the Scutari-Lake Port of Podgoritz); and from Antivari to Vir Pazar on Lake Scutari, from Vir Pazar to Rieka, from Podgoritz to Kolaschine, and from Antivari to Dulcigno. A carriage road from Kolaschine to the Turkish frontier near Berana has been

made. Other roads are contemplated or are begun from the Austrian frontier near Risano to Grahovo and Nikšić; from Cetinje *via* Cevo to Danilograd, &c. There are public diligences between Cattaro and Cetinje, between Cetinje, Podgoritz, and Nikšić; and between Antivari and Vir Pazar. There are bridle roads over the rest of the principality. Three lake steamers belonging to the Société Monténégroine d'Antivari ply between Rieka, Vir Pazar, Plavnitz, and Scutari. A narrow gauge railway (the first Montenegrin railway) is now open from Antivari to Vir Pazar. There are 528 miles of telegraph line in the country, with 23 telegraph offices and 2 radio-telegraphic stations. Montenegro forms part of the Postal Union; it has 21 post offices.

**Money.**—Montenegro has a small coinage of gold, silver, nickel and bronze. The perper and para are nominally equal in value to the Austrian krone and heller. The coins in circulation in 1910, struck at the Vienna mint except the five and one perper pieces struck in France, were: gold, 300 hundred perper, 30,000 twenty perper and 40,000 ten perper pieces; silver, 60,000 five perper, 300,000 two perper, and 500,000 one perper pieces. French and English gold and Austrian paper and silver circulate freely. There are four banks, the Bank of Montenegro at Cetinje, the Banks of Podgoritz and Nikšić at those places, and the National Bank of Montenegro at Antivari with a branch at Cetinje.

*British Envoy and Minister.*—Sir J. F. C. Count de Salis, K.C.M.G. C.V.O.

*Consul General in London.*—Sir J. Roper Parkington.

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## MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

### Reigning Sultan.

**Mulai Yusef**, son of Mulai-Hassan, was proclaimed Sultan on August 18, 1912, on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid, who received a lump sum of 400,000 francs and an annual pension of 350,000 francs.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is the seventeenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai-Ahmed, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His five predecessors were:—

| Sultan             | Reign     | Sultan             | Reign     |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Mulai-Abderrahman  | 1822-1859 | Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz  | 1894-1908 |
| Sidi-Mulai-Mohamed | 1859-1873 | Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid | 1908-1912 |
| Mulai-Hassan       | 1873-1894 |                    |           |

The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Filali Sharifs of Tafilelt. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected.

### Government.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has to follow the advice of the French Resident General in all matters. The Resident General holds the appointment also of Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Officer Commanding the French troops is Minister of War. There is a Grand Vizier, Sid Mohammed El Guebbas (October 31, 1913), who has to act under the control of the Resident General. The Moorish Minister of Finance acts under the control of the French Director General of Finance and the Minister of Justice under that of the French Secretary General.

By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, Great Britain recognised that it appertains to France to assist in the administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms in Morocco, but reserves the rights which by treaties or usage she now enjoys. The general agreement was accepted also by Spain in a Franco-Spanish convention. Germany, however, expressed dissatisfaction with the arrangement, and a conference of 13 delegates representing Morocco, the European Powers interested, and the United

States of America, was held at Algeciras for the settlement of disputed matters, from January 16 to April 7, 1906, when an agreement, embodied in a General Act, was signed by all the delegates. The Sultan signed the agreement on June 18, and ratifications of the Agreement were deposited at Madrid by the other Powers, December 31, 1906. (For particulars of the Treaty see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912.)

In 1909 disturbances occurred in the neighbourhood of Melilla arising from an attack by Riffians on Spaniards working on a railroad being laid from that town to some mines a few miles distant. Spain sent a large force and severe fighting ensued, ending in the subjugation of the tribes and the occupation by Spain of a considerable tract of country extending eastwards to Cabo de Agua and southwards to Seluan.

After remaining quiet for some months the tribes near Melilla again attacked the Spaniards in the summer of 1911. In June, the Spanish Government despatched vessels of war to Larache and landed a force, which marched to Alcazar to protect the Spaniards at that place. Further contingents of Spanish troops continued to arrive, and occupied all the district between Larache, Alcazar, and Arzila.

In July, 1911, the German Government sent a cruiser to Agadir, informing the Sultan and the European powers that their object was to protect German interests in that place. Negotiations were thereupon entered into between France and Germany, and after lasting about three months eventually terminated in the signature of two Agreements (Nov. 4, 1911), under which Germany renounces all political interests in Morocco and practically agrees to the establishment of a French protectorate, receiving in exchange ample guarantees for absolute equality in economic and commercial matters, and the cession of a considerable tract of country in the French Congo. (See map, STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912.)

In April, 1912, a treaty was signed at Fez by which the Sultan formally accepted the French Protectorate. This has been recognised by Germany and England.

France is represented in Morocco by a Resident-General (an office created April 28, 1912), who exercises civil and military powers, under the sovereignty of the Sultan, in the interest of the French Protectorate, and with due regard for the treaty rights of other powers. The Resident-General is assisted by a Deputy-Resident and a Secretary-General. The new Resident-General is under the direct control of the Foreign Office, where a Special Moroccan Department has been created. On July 9, 1913, Fez was officially declared to be the capital of the Morocco Protectorate.

The negotiations between France and Spain as to their respective rights in Morocco came to an end in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of Madrid, signed on November 27, 1912. In this France acknowledges the right of Spain to exercise its protectorate in the Spanish zone, the extent of which is clearly defined. (See map Statesman's Year Book for 1913.) The zones will be administered, under the control of a Spanish High Commissioner, by a Calipha (whose headquarters shall be at Tetuan) chosen by the Sultan from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government. It was further agreed that Tangier and its district should be excluded from the Spanish zone, and become a special international zone, some 140 square miles in extent.

A protocol attached to the Treaty provides for the rapid planning, construction, and exploration of the railway from Tangier to Fez. The capital of the company shall be 60 per cent. French and 40 per cent. Spanish. The line shall comprise three sections, corresponding (1) to the International zone of Tangier, (2) the Spanish Northern zone, and (3) the

**French zone.** Negotiations have been taking place (1913) between Great Britain, France and Spain regarding the organization of the International zone of Tangier, but an agreement has not yet been arrived at.

The following are the treaties concerning Morocco from 1856 to 1912:—(1) General Treaty and Convention of Commerce and Navigation, between Great Britain and Morocco, 1856; (2) Treaty of Tetuan, between Spain and Morocco, April 26, 1860; (3) Supplementary Treaty to last, October 30, 1861; (4) Treaty of Commerce, between Spain and Morocco, November 20, 1861; (5) Convention of Madrid, signed by the European Powers, on June 3, 1880, relative to the exercise of protection; (6) Treaty of Marakesh, between Spain and Morocco, March 5, 1894; (7) Additional Convention to last, February 24, 1895; (8) Franco-Spanish Agreement, relative to Spanish possessions of the Sahara and Guinea, June 27, 1900; (9) Franco-British Treaty of April 8, 1904; (10) Franco-Spanish Agreement of October 3, 1904; (11) Franco-Spanish Agreement of September 1, 1905; (12) Act of Algeciras, April 7, 1906; (13) Franco-Hispano-British Agreement of 1907; (14) Franco-German Treaty of February, 1909; (15) Franco-Moroccan Agreement of March 21, 1909; (16) Hispano-Moroccan Agreement of November 16, 1910; (17) Franco-German Agreement of November 4, 1911; (18) French Protectorate Treaty with Morocco, March 30, 1911; (19) Franco-Spanish Treaty of Madrid of November 27, 1912.

**French Resident-General.**—General Lyautey, appointed April 28, 1912.

**Spanish High Commissioner.**—General Marina, appointed August 17, 1913.

**Calipha of the Spanish Zone.**—Mulai Mexid, appointed April 19, 1913.

### Area and Population.

According to the most recent investigation, the area is about 219,000 English square miles. Population generally considered to be about 5,000,000. A French officer, Captain N. Larras, who has been in the country since 1898, estimated the numbers in 1906 at from 4,340,000 to 4,580,000. To the Atlantic coast region, Tangier to Mogador, he assigns 2,200,000; to the Atlas-Riff country, 1,500,000; to the Muluya valley, 200,000; to the Sus valley, 200,000; while in the region from the southern slopes of the Atlas stretching into the Sahara, he estimates the numbers thus: Wad Draa, 100,000 to 250,000; Wad Ziz with Tafilet, 120,000 to 200,000; Wad Gir (with Figig), 20,000 to 30,000. But more detailed investigation since the French occupation would tend to the conclusion that 3,600,000 is nearer the truth. The population consists of Berbers, Tuaregs, Shellah Berbers, Beduin and Mued Arabs, and a considerable number of Jews and Negroes.

An agreement (July 20 1901) makes the valley of the Wad Gir the boundary between France and Algeria, and to the east of this only those who acknowledge French authority will be permitted to dwell. A French and Moroccan Commission is entrusted with the formation of police arrangements in the region. The number of Christians is estimated at about 37,000, of whom about 10,000 are at Tangier and 20,000 at Casablanca. Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier about 35,000. Morocco city is the southern capital. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans.

The most important languages are French, Spanish and Arabic.

### Finance, Defence.

Customs receipts at all the Ports amounted (1912) to 1,045,146*l.* exclusive of the *Taxe Spéciale* of 2½ on Imports (504,372*l.*), which, under Act 66 of Act of Algeciras, must be applied to public works at the ports. The Moroccan debt consists of French and German loans (1904-06) amounting to 3,040,000*l.*; war expenditure, indemnities, &c., 2,960,000*l.*; and various advances and loans, 2,200,000*l.*; total, 8,200,000*l.* The French loans amounting to 2,480,000*l.* should be repaid in half-yearly instalments

up to 1941. In 1910 a new 5 per cent. loan of 101,124,000 francs was obtained from the Moorish State Bank.

The Shereefian army is to be organised as follows, under command of a French general:—

Service is to be compulsory, substitution being allowed; the term of service will be generally 4 years. There is to be a Shereefian guard of 2 battalions, 2 squadrons and 1 mountain battery, to form the permanent garrison of Fez. The rest of the army is to consist of 9 battalions, 5 squadrons, 4 mountain batteries, 1 engineer battalion, and departmental troops. Companies, squadrons and batteries will be commanded by French officers, with a due proportion of French N.C.O.'s. Obligatory service is only to be gradually imposed upon the tribes.

### Production and Commerce.

The interior of Morocco, although generally open to travellers, is not permanently occupiable as yet on account of lack of security to both life and property. Immigration is confined principally to the so-called French zone of influence along the coast, centreing especially in and about Casablanca. Morocco, therefore, is still in the rudimentary stages of both economic and commercial development. In the coastal regions some progress is being made, but the vast rich interior remains unexploited, with a large section actually unexplored.

The soil is capable of agricultural production; but the methods in use are somewhat primitive. Vine growing is a promising enterprise; a great variety of fruit is grown. In February, 1911, cotton was introduced. Fish of all kinds abound in Moroccan waters; more especially sardines and tunny. In addition to its undoubted agricultural resources, rich mineral deposits of copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold, and petroleum are also said to exist in various parts of the Sultanate. The hostility of the interior tribes prevents any extensive European mining enterprises, but several companies have been organized in anticipation of early results.

The natural industries of Morocco have become almost extinct. Formerly richly-woven silks, woollens, and embroideries were extensively produced; but the slipper, jillaba, and carpet industries are now all that remain, although there is a constantly decreasing quantity of tiles and pottery still manufactured in the interior.

Imports and exports for 1911 and 1912:—

| Ports               | Imports   |           | Exports   |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | 1911      | 1912      | 1911      | 1912      |
|                     | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Tangier . . .       | 513,076   | 848,952   | 366,673   | 200,171   |
| Tetuan . . .        | 68,282    | 84,537    | 28,482    | 17,894    |
| Larache . . .       | 419,542   | 739,708   | 131,348   | 100,612   |
| Rabat . . .         | 262,202   | 523,858   | 51,688    | 17,644    |
| Casablanca . .      | 886,559   | 1,007,271 | 790,083   | 923,373   |
| Mazagan . . .       | 305,135   | 530,206   | 454,247   | 480,834   |
| Safi . . .          | 337,412   | 554,376   | 550,432   | 589,697   |
| Mogador . . .       | 324,661   | 483,460   | 354,862   | 312,549   |
| Total . . .         | 3,116,669 | 5,372,368 | 2,727,810 | 2,642,174 |
| By Melilla . .      | 1,538,367 | 746,960   | 66,827    | 363,320   |
| „ Algerian frontier | 654,480   | 1,929,151 | 616,200   | 76,998    |
| Grand total . .     | 5,309,516 | 8,048,479 | 3,409,837 | 3,082,492 |

In 1911 and 1912 the commerce was distributed as follows:—

| From or to                                | Imports          |                  | Exports          |                  |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                           | 1911             | 1912             | 1911             | 1912             |
|                                           | £                | £                | £                | £                |
| United Kingdom, Malta and Gibraltar . . . | 1,512,735        | 2,522,972        | 791,771          | 632,928          |
| France and Algeria . .                    | 2,225,053        | 3,262,133        | 1,259,579        | 996,922          |
| Germany . . . . .                         | 370,818          | 604,859          | 697,174          | 714,947          |
| Spain . . . . .                           | 779,984          | 959,070          | 421,511          | 401,065          |
| Italy . . . . .                           | 28,841           | 51,849           | 100,733          | 216,093          |
| Belgium . . . . .                         | 148,153          | 229,530          | 29,951           | 17,664           |
| United States . . . .                     | 28,732           | 29,260           | 30,339           | 16,424           |
| Austria-Hungary . . .                     | 124,605          | 158,349          | 3,744            | 4,643            |
| Netherlands . . . . .                     | —                | 117,137          | —                | 35,230           |
| Other countries . . . .                   | 90,595           | 113,320          | 75,035           | 46,546           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                    | <b>5,309,516</b> | <b>8,048,479</b> | <b>3,409,857</b> | <b>3,082,492</b> |

The chief imports and exports in 1912 were:—

| Imports                                         | 1912      | Exports               | 1912    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
|                                                 | £         |                       | £       |
| Cottons . . . . .                               | 1,916,562 | Wool . . . . .        | 86,795  |
| Sugar . . . . .                                 | 1,343,666 | Oxen . . . . .        | 127,522 |
| Tea . . . . .                                   | 350,448   | Eggs . . . . .        | 249,326 |
| Machinery, hardware .                           | 327,062   | Slippers . . . . .    | 44,659  |
| Flour and semolina . .                          | 281,238   | Almonds . . . . .     | 169,481 |
| Candles . . . . .                               | 190,281   | Barley . . . . .      | 784,103 |
| Tobacco . . . . .                               | 85,621    | Olive oil . . . . .   | 3,597   |
| Wines, spirits, beer, &c.                       | 482,812   | Beans . . . . .       | 147,554 |
| Groceries and provisions .                      | 300,999   | Wheat . . . . .       | 277,880 |
| Oils, vegetable . . . .                         | 142,449   | Fenugreek . . . . .   | 34,890  |
| Woollen goods . . . . .                         | 402,117   | Linseed . . . . .     | 200,193 |
| Soap . . . . .                                  | 96,384    | Gums . . . . .        | 25,927  |
| Vegetables and Fruit }<br>fresh and preserved } | 185,887   | Cinnamon . . . . .    | 22,332  |
| Coffee . . . . .                                | 51,491    | Coriander . . . . .   | 17,958  |
| Silk, raw . . . . .                             | 85,683    | Beeswax . . . . .     | 34,670  |
| „ manufactured . . . .                          | 114,017   | Canary seed . . . . . | 48,979  |
| Hides and skins . . . .                         | 222,824   | Maize . . . . .       | 56,741  |
|                                                 |           | Chick peas . . . . .  | 136,873 |

<sup>1</sup> United Kingdom includes Gibraltar and Malta.

<sup>2</sup> France includes Algeria and Senegal.

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns).

|                                  | 1908      | 1909      | 1910    | 1911      | 1912      |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
|                                  | £         | £         | £       | £         | £         |
| Imports from Morocco to U.K. . . | 763,905   | 1,133,365 | 582,271 | 817,094   | 670,078   |
| Exports to Morocco from U.K. . . | 1,072,488 | 954,678   | 858,952 | 1,178,455 | 1,718,063 |

Shipping entered (in foreign trade), exclusive of Melilla:—

| Nationality             | Vessels      |              | Tonnage          |                  |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
|                         | 1911         | 1912         | 1911             | 1912             |
|                         | No.          | No.          | Tons             | Tons             |
| British . . . . .       | 929          | 717          | 590,764          | 525,904          |
| French . . . . .        | 787          | 723          | 779,153          | 803,670          |
| German . . . . .        | 314          | 282          | 397,103          | 381,615          |
| Dutch . . . . .         | 130          | 139          | 387,360          | 373,416          |
| Spanish . . . . .       | 1,439        | 1,414        | 716,013          | 598,987          |
| Italian . . . . .       | 61           | 90           | 49,328           | 67,944           |
| Austro-Hungarian . . .  | 27           | 127          | 26,483           | 109,009          |
| Danish . . . . .        | —            | —            | —                | —                |
| Norwegian . . . . .     | 28           | 35           | 15,992           | 25,680           |
| Portugese . . . . .     | 68           | 42           | 8,590            | 4,225            |
| Other Nationalities . . | 38           | 104          | 14,821           | 42,769           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>  | <b>3,821</b> | <b>3,679</b> | <b>2,985,607</b> | <b>2,921,071</b> |

There is now a Moorish postal Service under French management which works well, and also postal services, under the control of the British, French, German and Spanish Governments. There is a daily service of couriers from Tangier to Fez and Alcazar, to Tetuan, and to the coast towns Larache, Rabat, Dar-al-Baida (Casablanca), Mazagan, Saffi and Mogador. There are also couriers between Larache and Alcazar, and between Mazagan and Marakesh, and between Fez and Mequinez. There are telegraphic submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz (Eastern Telegraph Co.), Tarifa (Spanish Government), and Oran (French Government); also wireless telegraphic stations belonging to the Moorish Government at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, Fez, Marakesh and Mogador. Land telegraph lines have been laid from Tangier to Arzila, and from Arboua (near Alcazar) to Mehedia, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan and Saffi. An arrangement has been made with the Spanish Government for connecting the lines Arzila-Arboua. Lines also exist to Fez, Mequinez and Marakesh. Only two towns have a telephone service—Tangier and Casablanca.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Blankeel* or *Muzoon* = 6 *Floos* Approximate English value = '096 at par

The *Ounce* or *Okia* = 4 *Blankeels* „ „ „ = '384 „

The *Mitkal* = 10 *Ounces* „ „ „ = '384 „

Spanish dollars and pesetas, as well as Moorish coins minted for the Government in France, Germany and England, are current. The silver coinage comprises dollars,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  dollars, and dirhems and  $\frac{1}{2}$  dirhems (1 dollar=10 dirhems). But the values fluctuate, and the market values are sometimes only one-third of those adopted by the Government for custom-house purposes. At Tangier European goods are paid for in Spanish coin or French coin; French coin is much used at Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida); in other parts of Morocco Moorish coin is now almost exclusively used.

The *Kintar*, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, contains 100 *Rotals*, and is generally equal to about 168 lbs., but varies in different districts.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English.

The *Drah*, 8 *tominis*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by measure.

The Tangier *Mudd*, 8 *tominis*, equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  English bushel.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  British imperial gallons.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Vacant.

*Consul-General, with local rank of 1st Secretary.*—H. E. White, C.M.G.  
*2nd Secretary.*—H. W. Kennard.

*Hon. Attaché.*—J. J. Piggott.

*Vice-Consul.*—H. B. Johnstone.

There is also a Consul at Dar-al-Baida and Fez; Vice-Consuls at Dar-al-Baida, Lallaiche, Mazagan, Rabat, Saffi, Tetuan, Mogador, and Marakesh, and Consular Agent at Alcazar and Arzila.

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### NEPÁL.

An independent Kingdom in the Himalayas, between 26° 25' and 30° 17' N. lat., and between 80° 6' and 88° 14' of E. long.; its greatest length 500 miles; its greatest breadth about 150; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Highness Mahārājadhīrāja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jang Bahādūr Shah Bahādūr Shamsher Jang, who was born on June 30, 1906, and succeeded his father on December 11, 1911. The government of Nepál is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahārājadhīrāja Surendra Bikram Shah under pressure of the Bharadars or nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is Mahārāja Sir Chandrá Shamsher Jang, Bahādūr Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., who was appointed on June 26, 1901. He holds the rank of Major General in the British army.

The Gurkhas, a Rájput race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepál, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. About 1790 a Gurkha army invaded Tibet; and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepál, which compelled the Gurkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which the Nepal Durbar agreed to restore the booty taken from the Tibetans, and to send a deputation to Peking with a petition and presents for the Emperor of China once in five years. A commercial treaty between India and Nepál was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed on December 2, 1815. Since then the relations of the British with Nepál have been friendly. In 1854 hostilities broke out between the Nepalese and Tibetans, and in 1856 a Treaty was concluded between the Nepalese and Tibetan Governments by which the Tibetans bound themselves (a) to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000 to Nepál, (b) to encourage trade between the two countries, and (c) to receive a Representative of Nepál at Lhasa.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlie, a British Resident, with a small escort of Indian sepoy, lives at the capital; but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area about 54,000 square miles; population estimated at about 5,000,000. The estimated gross revenue is 15,000,000 Rupees. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, Newars, and Bhutias.

Capital, Katmandu; population about 50,000.

Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gurkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants. The people are in general prosperous. Charitable hospitals have been built at Katmandu, Bhatgaon, Birganj, Palpa and Bhimpheedi, and a dispensary at Doti.

There is a standing regular army of about 30,000, organised in battalions and armed with Martini-Henry rifles. An irregular force, nearly as numerous, is armed with old Snider and Enfield rifles. The artillery force has about 250 guns, two batteries being light field pieces, fairly modern, but the rest old

smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns. Facilities are given for the recruitment of Gurkas for the Indian army.

The trade of Nepál with British India during three years ending March 31, 1913, has been as follows (including treasure) :—

| From or to Nepál       | 1910-11     | 1911-12     | 1912-13     |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | Rs.         | Rs.         | Rs.         |
| Imports into India . . | 8,72,40,486 | 4,54,14,125 | 4,54,98,493 |
| Exports from India . . | 1,71,82,847 | 2,26,06,660 | 2,22,43,544 |

The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál.

*British Resident.*—Lt.-Colonel H. L. Showers, C.S.I., C.I.E.

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## NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria**, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III., and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890; came of age August 31, 1898, and was crowned September 6 of that year; married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, February 7, 1901. Offspring: Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the United Provinces of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the old United Provinces, released from French incorporation, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The union thus established between the northern and southern Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

The Sovereign has a civil list of 600,000 guilders. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.



## Government and Constitution.

## I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was given in 1815, and was revised in 1848 and in 1887. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture: in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, or from among some high and important functionaries, mentioned by law. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly.

First chamber (elected 1913): 18 Catholics, 10 Anti-Revolutionists, 4 Protestant Party, 3 old Liberals, 15 Liberal Union.

Second chamber (elected 1913): 10 old Liberals, 22 Liberal Union, 25 Catholics, 11 Anti-Revolutionists, 9 Protestant Party, 7 Democrats, 16 Socialists.

According to the electoral reform act, passed in 1896, voters are all male Dutch citizens not under 25 years of age, in profession of certain outward and positive signs of capacity and well-being. The chief sign is the fact of payment of one or more direct State taxes (for the land tax an amount of 1 florin is sufficient). Besides these, the Reform Act admits as electors all those who can prove that they are householders, and have paid rent of houses or lodgings during a fixed term, or that they are owners or tenants of boats of not less than 24 tons capacity, or that they have been during a fixed term in employment with an annual wage or salary of at least 22l. 18s. 4d., or possess a certificate of State interest of at least 100 florins, or a savings bank deposit of at least 50 florins, or the legal qualifications for any profession or employment. The mode of voting adopted is based upon the *colouroir* system. Voting is not compulsory. The electoral body numbered January 1, 1913, 960,676 voters, i.e. 68·0 per cent. of the number of male citizens of 25 years and older.

The members of the Second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders (166l.), besides travelling expenses. They are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every 3 years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The minister

may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Colonies. The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. The names of the members of the Ministry are:—

1. *The Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior*.—Dr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden; appointed August 29, 1913.

2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—Mr. Dr. J. Loudon; appointed September 27, 1913.

3. *The Minister of Finance*.—A. E. J. Berling; appointed August 29, 1913.

4. *The Minister of Justice*.—Dr. B. Ort; appointed August 29, 1913.

5. *The Minister of the Colonies*.—Dr. Th. B. Pleyte; appointed August 29, 1913.

6. *The Minister of War*.—N. Bosboom; appointed August 29, 1913.

7. *The Minister of Public Works (Waterstaat)*.—Dr. C. Lely; appointed August 29, 1913.

8. *The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry*.—Dr. M. W. F. Treub; appointed August 29, 1913.

9. *The Minister of Marine*.—J. J. Rambonnet; appointed August 29, 1913.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000l.

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes. Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one-half of the number being subject to re-election or renewal every 3 years. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors, as well as the mode of voting, are the same as for the Second Chamber. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 80 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate in the province. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they

inhabit the commune; one-third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All by-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2-6 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the public law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

### Area and Population.

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population at various census periods:

|       |           |      |           |      |           |
|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1829. | 2,613,487 | 1869 | 3,579,529 | 1909 | 5,858,175 |
| 1849. | 3,056,879 | 1889 | 4,511,415 |      |           |

Area and the population, according to the communal population lists for December 31, 1911 and 1912:—

| Provinces           | Area:<br>English<br>square miles | Population       |                  |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
|                     |                                  | Dec. 31, 1911    | Dec. 31, 1912    | Per sq. mile<br>1912 |
| North Brabant . . . | 1,980                            | 639,507          | 649,306          | 328                  |
| Guelders . . .      | 1,965                            | 654,319          | 662,250          | 337                  |
| South Holland . . . | 1,166                            | 1,448,867        | 1,471,761        | 1,262                |
| North Holland . . . | 1,070                            | 1,138,421        | 1,156,162        | 1,081                |
| Zealand . . .       | 690                              | 235,007          | 236,149          | 342                  |
| Utrecht . . .       | 534                              | 294,930          | 298,367          | 559                  |
| Friesland . . .     | 1,282                            | 364,415          | 366,305          | 286                  |
| Overijssel . . .    | 1,291                            | 391,741          | 397,341          | 308                  |
| Groningen . . .     | 790                              | 333,217          | 336,741          | 426                  |
| Drenthe . . .       | 1,030                            | 178,561          | 181,501          | 176                  |
| Limburg . . .       | 850                              | 348,467          | 358,409          | 469                  |
| <b>Total.</b> . . . | <b>12,648</b>                    | <b>6,022,452</b> | <b>6,114,302</b> | <b>483</b>           |

In the speech from the throne on September 26, 1913, it was announced that a new province would be created by the draining of the Zuider Zee to the extent of 523,000 acres.

The rate of increase in each year has been:—

|                   |                    |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| In 1880 . . . 0·6 | In 1900 . . . 1·47 | In 1911 . . . 1·99 |
| " 1890 . . . 1·18 | " 1910 . . . 1·49  | " 1912 . . . 1·53  |

Of the total population in 1912 there were 3,030,505 males and 3,083,797 females.

| Year                | Population of<br>the principal<br>Towns <sup>1</sup> | Percentage<br>of the whole<br>Population | Rural<br>Population | Percentage<br>of the whole<br>Population |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Dec. 31, 1889 . . . | 1,411,584                                            | 31·2                                     | 3,099,881           | 68·7                                     |
| " 1899 . . .        | 2,002,083                                            | 38·95                                    | 3,137,482           | 61·05                                    |
| " 1912 . . .        | 2,484,480                                            | 40·63                                    | 3,629,822           | 59·37                                    |

<sup>1</sup> The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The census of Dec. 1909 gives in a population of 5,858,175:—

| —                                | Males     | Per cent. | Females   | Per cent. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Unmarried . . . . .              | 1,806,388 | 30·8      | 1,770,938 | 30·2      |
| Married . . . . .                | 990,091   | 17·4      | 993,171   | 16·9      |
| Widowers and widows . . . . .    | 96,269    | 1·6       | 186,735   | 3·2       |
| Divorced and separated . . . . . | 5,394     | 0·09      | 8,184     | 0·14      |

The Dutch like the Flemish belong to the Low-German branch of the Germanic race.

At the census of 1909 there were 69,975 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, 37,532 of them being Germans, 18,336 Belgians, 2,102 English, and 12,005 from other countries. 3,783,775 persons were born in the communes where they lived; 1,249,741 in some other communes in the province; 764,201 in other provinces of the realm; and 15,031 in the Dutch colonies.

#### II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

| Years          | Total Living<br>Births | Illegiti-<br>mate | Deaths | Marriages | Surplus of<br>Births over<br>Deaths | Stillborn |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Average</b> |                        |                   |        |           |                                     |           |
| 1834-39        | 149,516                | 4,753             | 91,658 | 30,501    | 57,864                              | 7,744     |
| 1839-93        | 152,452                | 4,853             | 93,419 | 32,769    | 59,047                              | 7,404     |
| 1894-99        | 159,061                | 4,567             | 86,387 | 36,033    | 72,673                              | 7,425     |
| 1900-04        | 168,264                | 3,988             | 87,864 | 39,919    | 80,401                              | 7,252     |
| 1905-09        | 171,170                | 3,682             | 83,769 | 41,994    | 87,399                              | 7,092     |
| 1911           | 166,527                | 3,327             | 86,782 | 43,268    | 88,910                              | 6,638     |
| 1912           | 170,269                | 3,400             | 74,647 | 46,163    | 95,622                              | 6,640     |

The emigration has been as follows mostly to North America. Average to different lands: 1892-6, 2,991; 1897-1901, 1,352; 1902-06, 2,510; 1907-11, 3,244; 1912, 2155.

Of the last number 1,150 were males, 504 females, and 501 children.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1912, 72,509.

#### III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 31, 1912:—

|                 |         |                        |        |                   |        |
|-----------------|---------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| Amsterdam . . . | 587,876 | Dordrecht . . .        | 48,295 | Deventer . . .    | 28,627 |
| Rotterdam . . . | 446,897 | Maestricht . . .       | 38,611 | Breda . . .       | 27,512 |
| The Hague . . . | 294,693 | Leeuwarden . . .       | 37,897 | Helder . . .      | 27,458 |
| Utrecht . . .   | 122,853 | Apeldoorn . . .        | 38,475 | Zaandam . . .     | 25,633 |
| Groningen . . . | 78,276  | 's Hertogenbosch . . . | 35,495 | Gouda . . .       | 24,993 |
| Haarlem . . .   | 70,491  | Enschede . . .         | 36,029 | Amersfoort . . .  | 24,173 |
| Arnhem . . .    | 64,634  | Delft . . .            | 34,634 | Viaardingen . . . | 22,798 |
| Leiden . . .    | 59,207  | Zwolle . . .           | 33,712 | Flushing . . .    | 21,807 |
| Nimeguen . . .  | 58,390  | Schiedam . . .         | 33,882 | Alkmaar . . .     | 21,461 |
| Tilburg . . .   | 53,495  | Hilversum . . .        | 32,938 | Hengelo . . .     | 21,970 |

#### Religion.

Entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The State Budget contains fixed allowances for the different churches; for Protestant Churches, about 1,376,000 guilders; for Roman Catholics, about 568,000; and for Jews, about 14,000.

The number of adherents of the different churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1899 and 1909, was as follows:—

| Provinces         | Dutch Reformed | Other Protestant | R. Cath. Church | Jansenists | Jews    | Other or no creeds |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|--------------------|
| N. Brabant . . .  | 51,051         | 16,331           | 551,576         | 21         | 1,784   | 1,316              |
| Guelders . . .    | 339,869        | 52,170           | 226,070         | 361        | 5,171   | 15,961             |
| South Holland . . | 749,270        | 195,800          | 334,064         | 2,230      | 18,733  | 90,647             |
| North Holland . . | 442,425        | 172,271          | 307,199         | 5,425      | 64,426  | 115,947            |
| Zealand . . .     | 125,857        | 31,098           | 58,974          | 14         | 331     | 16,191             |
| Utrecht . . .     | 147,704        | 26,191           | 92,478          | 1,939      | 1,390   | 8,812              |
| Friesland . . .   | 192,685        | 98,645           | 25,273          | 5          | 1,284   | 46,659             |
| Overijssel . . .  | 212,720        | 46,424           | 102,139         | 14         | 4,401   | 17,182             |
| Groningen . . .   | 197,655        | 72,158           | 20,305          | 33         | 5,686   | 52,208             |
| Drenthe . . .     | 125,128        | 28,039           | 10,654          | 31         | 2,186   | 7,280              |
| Limburg . . .     | 8,872          | 2,059            | 324,153         | 8          | 960     | 955                |
| 1899 . . .        | 2,471,021      | 598,111          | 1,790,161       | 8,754      | 103,988 | 132,102            |
| 1909 . . .        | 2,583,261      | 746,186          | 2,053,021       | 10,082     | 106,309 | 353,158            |

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1912 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,362 parishes. Their clergy numbered about 1,640. Ten other Protestant bodies had about 250 churches and about 260 clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, 1,127 churches, and about 2,400 clergymen. The Jansenists had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, 27 churches, and 28 clergymen. The Jews had about 169 parishes.

### Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction is obligatory; the school age is from 6 to 13.

In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. By the Act of 1887 public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which is now largely supported by the State. The cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. to the costs of founding or purchasing schools. The Act is supplemented by Act of 1901 and 1905.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1911-12:

| Institutions                                 | Number | Teaching Staff | Pupils or Students |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|
| Universities (public) <sup>1</sup> . . . . . | 4      | ± 300          | 4,004 <sup>2</sup> |
| Technical University . . . . .               | 1      | ± 70           | 1,323              |
| Classical schools . . . . .                  | 31     | 471            | 2,527              |
| Schools for the working people . . . . .     | 435    | 3,195          | 96,803             |
| Navigation schools . . . . .                 | 11     | 98             | 913                |
| Middle class schools . . . . .               | 104    | 1,627          | 15,153             |
| Elementary Schools:                          |        |                |                    |
| Public . . . . .                             | 3,313  | 18,817         | 566,867            |
| Private . . . . .                            | 2,121  | 12,404         | 365,887            |
| Infant Schools:                              |        |                |                    |
| Public . . . . .                             | 171    | —              | 31,416             |
| Private . . . . .                            | 1,111  | —              | 188,769            |

<sup>1</sup> Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam. <sup>2</sup> Under which 669 female students.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools, mostly technical. Since 1880 there is also a private university, with 176 students in 1911-12, and since 1908 a government school to train functionaries of the colonial service for superior posts.

In 1911 the State spent on instruction 2,644,083 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the Communes, 1,488,916 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Of the conscripts called out in 1912, 0·8 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 2·6. In 1875 the total percentage was 12·3. Of the convicts in 1911, 4 per cent. could neither read nor write. Of the total number of children from 7 to 13 years (school age) on 15 January, 1912, 4·97 per cent. received no elementary instruction.

### Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. The Cantonal Court, which deals with minor offences, is formed by a single judge; the more serious cases are tried by the district tribunals, formed as a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient); the courts are constituted of 3 and the High Court of 5 judges. All Judges are appointed for life by the Sovereign (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

The number of persons convicted was:—

|            | By the Cantonal Courts |        | By the District Tribunals |        |
|------------|------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
|            | Male                   | Female | Male                      | Female |
| 1907 . . . | 135,936                | 14,822 | 11,478                    | 1,136  |
| 1908 . . . | 145,079                | 15,852 | 12,820                    | 1,137  |
| 1909 . . . | 139,303                | 14,770 | 12,232                    | 1,129  |
| 1910 . . . | 143,167                | 15,832 | 12,460                    | 1,336  |
| 1911 . . . | 131,536                | 15,384 | 12,228                    | 1,280  |

The number of inmates in the 29 prisons during 1911 was 9,565 males and 525 females; in the 27 houses of detention, 22,772 males and 1,651 females (persons convicted). There are also 5 State-work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, during the year 1911, 3,612 males and 67 females. Children under 16 years, placed in the 5 State reformatories, numbered in 1911 676 boys and 66 girls. In 1904 an act was passed, establishing several (6) disciplinary schools for the education of children, gravely neglected by their parents. There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (maréchaussée) numbers about 20 officers and 1,000 men. There are about 960—appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

### Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. There is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicancy and vagabondage are treated as a crime, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes.

The number of poor relieved, either temporarily or continuously, during the year 1910 was 326,299; in asylums, 41,328; insane in hospitals, 11,107.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years were (12 guilders=£1):—

#### REVENUE.

| Year | Ordinary    | Extraord. (loans, &c.) | Total       |
|------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
|      | Guilders    | Guilders               | Guilders    |
| 1908 | 182,492,195 | 998,738                | 183,490,933 |
| 1909 | 189,179,088 | 2,123,600              | 191,302,688 |
| 1910 | 198,630,497 | 1,461,827              | 200,092,324 |
| 1911 | 203,680,170 | 1,922,578              | 205,602,748 |
| 1912 | 210,750,469 | 2,087,285              | 212,837,754 |

#### EXPENDITURE.

| Year | Defence    | Debt       | Public Works | General     | Total       |
|------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
|      | Guilders   | Guilders   | Guilders     | Guilders    | Guilders    |
| 1908 | 46,301,529 | 36,003,151 | 13,650,431   | 98,082,242  | 194,037,353 |
| 1909 | 46,737,505 | 36,358,529 | 13,069,857   | 101,063,318 | 197,229,209 |
| 1910 | 47,572,752 | 36,579,047 | 13,082,779   | 106,712,519 | 203,947,097 |
| 1911 | 49,360,705 | 36,810,325 | 13,644,026   | 110,134,410 | 209,949,466 |
| 1912 | 50,969,488 | 37,594,566 | 15,078,521   | 122,577,298 | 226,219,873 |

Budget estimates for the years 1913 and 1914, were as follows:

| Branches of Expenditure            | 1913                          | 1914                          | Sources of Revenue                                                           | 1913                          | 1914                          |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                    | Guilders                      | Guilders                      |                                                                              | Guilders                      | Guilders                      |
| Civil list                         | 945,000                       | 885,000                       | Direct taxes:—                                                               |                               |                               |
| Legislative body and Royal cabinet | 785,814                       | 810,673                       | Land tax                                                                     | 15,330,000                    | 15,615,000                    |
| Department of Foreign Affairs      | 1,376,618                     | 1,464,225                     | Personal                                                                     | 12,635,000                    | 12,975,000                    |
| Department of Justice              | 11,292,070                    | 11,757,929                    | Tax on capital                                                               | 10,390,000                    | 10,600,000                    |
| Department of Interior             | 38,822,481                    | 41,458,135                    | Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c.                                 | 10,697,000                    | 12,140,000                    |
| Department of Marine               | 20,129,704                    | 20,847,769                    | Excise duties                                                                | 60,260,000                    | 62,340,000                    |
| Department of Finance              | 30,670,858                    | 39,449,016                    | Indirect taxes                                                               | 30,075,000                    | 30,860,000                    |
| Department of War                  | 33,363,973                    | 34,965,377                    | Import duties                                                                | 14,825,000                    | 16,680,000                    |
| Department of Public Works, &c.    | 41,083,288                    | 43,629,556                    | Tax on gold & silver                                                         | 500,500                       | 500,500                       |
| Department of Agriculture, etc.    | 11,992,064                    | 16,733,752                    | Domains                                                                      | 1,471,000                     | 1,379,000                     |
| Department of Colonies             | 2,680,598                     | 2,701,273                     | Post office                                                                  | 17,535,000                    | 18,475,000                    |
| Public Debt                        | 38,027,430                    | 38,593,113                    | Telegraph service                                                            | 5,237,000                     | 5,480,000                     |
| Contingencies                      | 50,000                        | 50,000                        | State lottery                                                                | 654,500                       | 654,500                       |
|                                    |                               |                               | Pilot dues                                                                   | 3,450,000                     | 3,750,000                     |
|                                    |                               |                               | State mines                                                                  | 2,679,000                     | 4,165,000                     |
|                                    |                               |                               | State railways                                                               | 4,188,140                     | 4,388,140                     |
|                                    |                               |                               | Part paid by the East Indies in the interest and sinking fund of public debt | 3,860,000                     | 3,854,500                     |
|                                    |                               |                               | Share in the profits of the Bank of the Netherlands                          | 2,495,000                     | 2,718,000                     |
|                                    |                               |                               | Miscellaneous receipts                                                       | 13,248,519                    | 21,840,977                    |
| Total expenditure                  | 231,219,968<br>(19,268,331l.) | 253,345,818<br>(21,112,151l.) | Total revenue                                                                | 209,531,459<br>(17,460,955l.) | 228,415,617<br>(19,034,634l.) |

The amount of the chief taxes per head of the population was, in 1912, 26.48 guilders (2l. 4s. 2d.).

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1914 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
|                                | Guilders    |
| Expenditure in the colonies    | 261,887,272 |
| Home Government expenditure    | 72,860,960  |
| Total expenditure              | 334,748,232 |
| Revenues in the mother country | 53,326,448  |
| colonies                       | 241,821,510 |
| Total revenue                  | 295,147,958 |

In the budget for 1914 the national debt is given as follows:—

|                                         | Nominal Capital                 | Annual Interest             |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Funded Debt                             | Guilders                        | Guilders                    |
| 2½ per cent. debt                       | 585,349,200                     | 14,033,730                  |
| 3 " " debt of 1895, 1898, 1899 and 1905 | 511,720,100                     | 15,353,603                  |
| 3½ " " debt of 1910                     | 51,310,600                      | 1,796,371                   |
| Total                                   | 1,148,379,900                   | 31,183,704                  |
| Floating debt                           | —                               | 600,000                     |
| Annuities                               | —                               | 62,909                      |
| Sinking fund                            | —                               | 6,121,500                   |
| Total debt                              | 1,148,379,900<br>(95,614,991l.) | 38,568,113<br>(3,214,009l.) |

For 1913 the interest of the funded debt was 32,011,321 guilders, and the sinking fund 5,523,000 guilders.

During the years 1850–1913, 366,656,606 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt. The total debt (1913) amounts to 1,156,238,450 gld. or 15l. 15s. 3d. per head, and the annual charge to 32,011,321 or 8s. 8d. per head.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 192,092,688 guilders in 1912, and of land, 97,361,866 guilders.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure for 1910 was 10,453,367 guilders; the revenue at 11,322,795 guilders; the communal expenses in 1910 amounted to 198,801,000 guilders, whereof 57,311,000 guilders for debt. The communal revenues were, in the same year, 191,940,000 guilders.

### Defence.

#### I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. The frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The scheme of defence adopted in 1874 contemplates concentration of the defensive forces in a restricted area, known as the "Holland Fortress." This comprises the provinces of North and South Holland, with parts of Zeeland and Utrecht. Two-thirds of the area is

surrounded by the sea. On the land side, to the East and South, are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast, notably the Helder group, barring access to the Zuiderzee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam ship canals are defended by powerful forts. The citadel of the whole is Amsterdam, which is well fortified. Here also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack. The coast defences are in good order and are to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land side have of late years been neglected. Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands.

Apart from the Holland Fortress are the works on the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but a plan has been adopted to augment them by entirely new works at Flushing.

## II. ARMY.

According to an Act of 1912, service in the army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory; the voluntary enlistments bear a small proportion to the compulsory. Every Dutch citizen is liable to personal service in the army (or navy) from the age of 19 up to 40. Actual service in the ranks is determined by lot, but substitution is not permitted. The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 23,000 (including 600 for the sea service).

The engagement of voluntarily enlisted men is for 10 years, of which only 2 or 3 years (according to the arm of the service) are with the colours, but many re-engage to become non-commissioned officers. The conscripted militiamen belong to the active army for 6 years for the unmounted corps, and 8 years for the mounted corps (sea service 5 years). The 'full' training time is 8½ months in the infantry, engineers, and garrison artillery (under certain circumstances 6½ months), and 24 months in the cavalry, horse and field artillery. A certain proportion of the full course men of the infantry and garrison artillery (between 3,800 and 4,500 men, designed by lot) are retained for an additional 4½ months. The full course men are called up in two batches, half in January (March), half in October.

With regard to further training, men belonging to mounted corps are liable to be called out once in their army service for 4 weeks; the others, once for 4 and the second time for 3 weeks.

After having fulfilled their active service the militiamen pass to the 'landweer' for 5 years; they can be called out twice in their 7 years, but for 6 days only on each occasion. Men of mounted corps and of the navy are excused from landweer service. Men after they have completed their landweer service belong to the "landstorm" up to the age of 40, together with all men who have not passed through the ranks.

The landweer forces are organised in units corresponding to those of the first line, except that there are no mounted troops. Cadres are maintained in time of peace for the landweer formations.

The field army consists of 4 divisions and an independent cavalry brigade. A division contains 3 brigades of infantry each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, a field artillery regiment (12 three-gun batteries, 36 guns), a company of cyclists, 8 machine guns, and a company of engineers. The total strength of a division in the field, with staff, would be about 19,000 officers and men. The cavalry brigade has 4 regiments, each of 4 squadrons and 4 three-gun batteries of horse artillery. There are also 57 fortress artillery companies organised as battalions of a strength adequate to

the particular fortress garrisoned. The landweer troops, with the fortress artillery of the active army, would hold the fortresses.

The peace strength of the Netherlands army, that is the permanent staffs of all the units of the first line, amounted in 1913 to 1,543 officers, and 21,412 non-commissioned officers and men. The total strength of the field army is approximately 125,000 men, with 152 guns. Military expenditure budgeted in 1913, 2,806,682*l.* Colonial military budget, 3,235,416*l.* A bill has been passed to spend about two millions sterling on the coast defences, including armament.

The Netherlands infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95. Cavalry and engineers carry the Mannlicher carbine. The field artillery, including the horse batteries, has lately been re-armed with a shielded Q.F. Krupp gun of 7.5 cm.

## III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine.

Following is a list of the fighting ships of the Dutch Navy.

| Name               | Displacement, Tons | Armour water line | Max. Armour on gun | Principal Armament | Torpedo Tubes | Indicated Horse-power | Nominal Speed Knots | Designed |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| <b>BATTLESHIPS</b> |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| Piet Hein          | 3,520              | 6                 | 10½                | 3 8-in.; 2 6-in.   | 2             | 4,800                 | 16                  | '98      |
| Evertsen           |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| Kortenaer          |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| Hertog Hendrik     | 5,000              | 6                 | 10                 | 2 9.4-in., 4 6-in. | 3             | 6-7,000               | 17                  | '98      |
| Koningin Regentes  |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| De Ruijter         |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| Tromp              | 5,300              | 6                 | 8                  | 2 9.4-in., 6 6-in. | 3             | 6,000                 | 17                  | '05      |
| Heemskerk          |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| Zeven Provinciën   |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| New Ship           | 7,600              | 6                 | 8                  | 4 11-in.           | 3             | 10,000                | 18                  | '12      |
| <b>CRUISERS</b>    |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| Holland            | 3,900              | deck              | —                  | 2 6-in.; 4 7-in.   | 4             | 10,500 to 10,800      | 20                  | '95      |
| Zeeland            |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |
| Gelderland         | 4,030              | deck              | —                  | Ditto              | 4             | ,,                    | 20                  | '97      |
| Nordbrabant        |                    |                   |                    |                    |               |                       |                     |          |

There are also a small river monitor, *Reinier Claeszen*, a number of gun-boats, 47 torpedo boats, and 6 submarines. Eight destroyers were added in 1911-12.

The navy was officered in 1913 by 3 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals ('schouten-bijnacht'), 29 captains, 36 commanders, and about 580 lieutenants and midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 8,500 seamen. The marine infantry consists of about 40 officers, and about 2,600 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both seamen and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

## Production and Industry.

## I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1912 as follows (in hectares, 1 hectare=2.47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath) 524,416; water and morass, 124,541; dykes and roads, 53,270; untaxed land, 78,113; building land, houses, &c., 47,875. Total, 828,215 h.a. Cultivated land: arable land, 877,157; pasture, 1,216,059; gardens and orchards, 80,329; forest, 260,141. Total, 2,433,686 h.a.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

The number of estates was in 1910:—5 hectares and less, 109,605; from 5 to 10 hectares, 41,439; from 10 to 20 hectares, 30,821; from 20 to 50 hectares, 23,797; from 50 to 100 hectares, 3,278; above 100 hectares, 216. Of all estates 49.2 per cent. are held by farmers, and 50.8 per cent. by the owners. In 1899 the percentage was 43.6 and 56.4.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, were as follows:—

| Products.                | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    | Products.              | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                          | Acres   | Acres   | Acres   |                        | Acres   | Acres   | Acres   |
| Winter wheat . . .       | 120,702 | 133,685 | 133,065 | Poppy seed . . .       | 652     | 900     | 1,567   |
| Summer wheat . . .       | 16,167  | 10,162  | 9,140   | Flax . . .             | 29,370  | 39,277  | 37,155  |
| Winter rye . . .         | 549,890 | 558,227 | 558,702 | Tobacco . . .          | 942     | 1,002   | 1,012   |
| Summer rye . . .         | 5,155   | 5,182   | 6,287   | Canary seed . . .      | 832     | 1,177   | 1,155   |
| Winter barley . . .      | 51,187  | 55,765  | 54,072  | Table potatoes . . .   | 332,042 | 340,587 | 346,615 |
| Summer barley . . .      | 19,042  | 14,277  | 13,272  | Factory potatoes . . . | 73,495  | 75,375  | 74,530  |
| Oats . . .               | 352,515 | 345,465 | 342,477 | Sugar beets . . .      | 140,180 | 139,000 | 137,135 |
| Buckwheat . . .          | 35,550  | 32,382  | 29,410  | Chicory . . .          | 1,747   | 2,377   | 2,912   |
| Horse beans . . .        | 50,605  | 47,037  | 42,162  | Onions . . .           | 6,007   | 6,282   | 7,042   |
| Peas . . .               | 65,352  | 55,905  | 64,460  | Sugar-beet seed . . .  | 200     | 265     | 477     |
| Beans . . .              | 15,762  | 17,020  | 17,165  | Spinach seed . . .     | —       | 1,995   | 3,560   |
| Brown mustard seed . . . | 2,127   | 2,137   | 1,952   | Onion seed . . .       | 200     | 250     | 332     |
| White mustard seed . . . | 3,117   | 1,870   | 2,407   | Radish seed . . .      | —       | 642     | 872     |
| Carroway seed . . .      | 19,232  | 20,575  | 8,165   |                        |         |         |         |

The yield of the more important products for 3 years was as follows:—

| Crop         | Produce   |           |           | Crop             | Produce   |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |                  | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|              | Quarters  | Quarters  | Quarters  |                  | Tons      | Tons      | Tons      |
| Wheat . . .  | 537,920   | 697,592   | 689,212   | Sugar beet . . . | 1,600,497 | 1,972,740 | 2,141,113 |
| Barley . . . | 376,006   | 413,750   | 401,414   |                  | Cwts.     | Cwts.     | Cwts.     |
| Oats . . .   | 2,185,183 | 2,147,907 | 1,868,482 | Flax . . .       | 126,657   | 186,812   | 189,389   |
| Rye . . .    | 1,860,267 | 1,951,531 | 1,848,932 |                  |           |           |           |

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1911 and 1912 was as follows (in guilders):—

|                               | 1911        |             | 1912        |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                               | Imports     | Exports     | Imports     | Exports     |
| Wheat . . .                   | 207,228,727 | 163,354,711 | 232,762,899 | 182,011,591 |
| Flour, wheat, and rye . . .   | 86,494,681  | 25,103,209  | 84,450,818  | 28,617,688  |
| Rye . . .                     | 61,918,415  | 35,190,093  | 48,173,190  | 24,984,028  |
| Barley . . .                  | 72,123,273  | 54,057,603  | 53,554,756  | 41,726,807  |
| Oats . . .                    | 41,441,807  | 33,668,895  | 59,574,661  | 47,976,589  |
| Potato-flour . . .            | 8,322,968   | 26,691,455  | 7,674,665   | 29,300,421  |
| Buckwheat . . .               | 2,300,299   | 789,582     | 2,658,207   | 609,469     |
| Flax . . .                    | 1,010,021   | 29,032,727  | 1,300,440   | 27,621,070  |
| Beetroot . . .                | 836,724     | 3,042,071   | 1,920,113   | 4,582,990   |
| Bulbs, shrubs and trees . . . | 2,638,618   | 15,156,141  | 3,567,079   | 19,041,330  |
| Vegetables . . .              | 6,000,000   | 56,700,000  | 995,257     | 12,736,154  |
| Fruits . . .                  | 4,846,000   | 2,546,000   | 5,902,977   | 4,850,187   |

## II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; most of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1912 was 1,725,394 metric tons, valued at 12,044,500 gl.; clear revenue of the State mines, 287,442 gl.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1912: 418 distilleries, 11 sugar refineries, 27 beet-sugar refineries, 33 salt works, 427 breweries and 64 vinegar manufacturing factories.

## III. FISHERIES.

In 1910, 5,370 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 20,461. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 10,763,841 guilders in 1912. The quantity of oysters produced in 1912 amounted to 2,937,832 kilos.

## Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character.

Treaties of commerce and navigation between the Netherlands and Great Britain (some of them having special reference to the colonies) were signed in 1824, 1837, 1851, 1856, and 1889, providing, amongst other matters, for the 'most favoured nation' treatment, terminable on a year's notice.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. In 1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions; while in 1912 the former were 55,887 million kilogrammes, and the latter 42,139 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for five years:—

| Year       | Imports       | Exports       | Transit trade  |
|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
|            | Guilders      | Guilders      | Kilogrammes    |
| 1908 . . . | 2,824,000,000 | 2,181,000,000 | 9,278,000,000  |
| 1909 . . . | 3,137,000,000 | 2,455,000,000 | 10,773,000,000 |
| 1910 . . . | 3,265,000,000 | 2,632,000,000 | 12,654,000,000 |
| 1911 . . . | 3,333,000,000 | 2,732,000,000 | 13,696,000,000 |
| 1912 . . . | 3,613,000,000 | 3,113,000,000 | 14,706,000,000 |

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders, 12 guilders = £) :—

|                                    | Imports |         | Exports |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                    | 1911    | 1912    | 1911    | 1912    |
| Iron and steel of all kinds . . .  | 422,484 | 311,734 | 296,040 | 238,849 |
| Textiles, raw and manufactured . . | 126,788 | 199,866 | 128,199 | 161,343 |
| Cereals and flour . . . . .        | 573,680 | 518,771 | 357,409 | 383,300 |
| Coal . . . . .                     | 113,560 | 125,838 | 47,430  | 52,260  |
| Rice . . . . .                     | 100,457 | 99,576  | 64,879  | 60,229  |
| Mineral oil . . . . .              | 15,083  | 13,374  | 216     | 213     |
| Coffee . . . . .                   | 57,734  | 51,150  | 89,099  | 36,083  |
| Butter . . . . .                   | 2,739   | 2,103   | 30,170  | 39,149  |
| Margarine (raw and eatable) . . .  | 23,218  | 19,522  | 48,718  | 59,885  |
| Sugar . . . . .                    | 34,903  | 32,980  | 76,166  | 85,523  |
| Cheese . . . . .                   | 98      | 816     | 18,063  | 20,814  |
| Gold and silver . . . . .          | 17,453  | 45,628  | 19,883  | 18,256  |
| Wood . . . . .                     | 107,988 | 126,347 | 67,571  | 65,314  |
| Skins . . . . .                    | 48,070  | 58,463  | 52,225  | 45,986  |
| Indigo . . . . .                   | 10,853  | 13,159  | 5,623   | 7,728   |
| Copper . . . . .                   | 194,277 | 169,860 | 174,508 | 151,603 |
| Paper . . . . .                    | 9,819   | 10,673  | 80,782  | 86,301  |
| Soot, grease, tallow, suet . . .   | 16,137  | 20,627  | 7,987   | 18,316  |
| Saltpetre . . . . .                | 780     | 1,854   | 1,188   | 2,647   |
| Zinc . . . . .                     | 22,882  | 25,603  | 21,442  | 24,628  |
| Tobacco . . . . .                  | 13,814  | 13,506  | 11,351  | 12,276  |
| Tin . . . . .                      | 49,191  | 27,749  | 35,147  | 26,000  |
| Colours (painters' wares) . . .    | 26,654  | 29,059  | 23,881  | 22,488  |
| Seeds (coiza, linseed, &c.) . . .  | 42,510  | 48,804  | 23,269  | 23,823  |

Value of the trade with the leading countries in 1912 in millions of guilders :—

|                                    | 1912  | Percentage 1912 |                                    | 1912    | Percentage 1912 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Imports for home consumption from— |       |                 | Exports to—                        |         |                 |
| Prussia . . . . .                  | 973.7 | 26.9            | Prussia . . . . .                  | 1,454.8 | 46.7            |
| Great Britain . . . . .            | 354.4 | 9.8             | Great Britain . . . . .            | 604.7   | 19.4            |
| Belgium . . . . .                  | 343.6 | 9.5             | Belgium . . . . .                  | 370.8   | 11.9            |
| Dutch East Indies . . . . .        | 495.9 | 13.7            | United States of America . . . . . | 135.5   | 4.4             |
| Russia . . . . .                   | 291.8 | 8.1             | Dutch East Indies . . . . .        | 154.3   | 5.0             |
| United States of America . . . . . | 362.0 | 10.0            | Hamburg . . . . .                  | 55.9    | 1.8             |
| British India . . . . .            | 87.4  | 2.4             | France . . . . .                   | 25.1    | 0.8             |
| France . . . . .                   | 30.7  | 0.8             | Italy . . . . .                    | 23.5    | 0.8             |
| Hamburg . . . . .                  | 66.5  | 1.8             | Russia . . . . .                   | 25.1    | 0.8             |

In the Netherlands the statistics give sometimes the real, sometimes the official, value of goods. For goods liable to an *ad valorem* import duty and for some articles duty-free, the importer has to declare the real value according to the current prices of the day; in case of disagreement, the fiscal authorities may acquire the goods at the declared value increased 10, 11, or 12 per cent. To other goods the official values, unchanged since 1862, are applied. Every declaration of imports and of exports is, in principle, subject to verification, but in fact only those relating to goods subject to duty are checked. Returns are made out in gross weight, in net weight (with deduction of an official tare), in number or in value according to the nature of each case. When goods are imported or exported by river the neighbouring country is always regarded as the country of origin or of destination: thus imports really from France are attributed to Belgium. When transport is by sea, generally the real country of origin is given; thus Spanish wines are set down as from Spain, unless they have been imported first into some other country, in which case they are attributed to that country.

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were :—

| Imports into U.K. from Netherlands | 1911      | 1912      | Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands | 1911      | 1912      |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                    | £         | £         |                                                      | £         | £         |
| Peas . . . . .                     | 156,540   | 191,457   | Cottons . . . . .                                    | 1,170,582 | 1,169,419 |
| Rice . . . . .                     | 461,709   | 506,989   | Cotton yarn . . . . .                                | 1,975,784 | 1,902,666 |
| Eggs . . . . .                     | 282,805   | 378,998   | Coal . . . . .                                       | 1,054,127 | 1,169,925 |
| Fish . . . . .                     | 194,797   | 139,893   | Iron . . . . .                                       | 1,414,149 | 1,534,363 |
| Cheese . . . . .                   | 525,097   | 701,696   | Machinery . . . . .                                  | 589,770   | 732,428   |
| Butter . . . . .                   | 586,479   | 641,638   | New ships, &c. . . . .                               | 248,319   | 269,140   |
| Margarine . . . . .                | 2,322,668 | 3,396,927 |                                                      |           |           |
| Paper, &c. . . . .                 | 1,084,040 | 1,119,942 |                                                      |           |           |
| Sugar . . . . .                    | 2,868,534 | 3,104,523 |                                                      |           |           |
| Hides . . . . .                    | 112,917   | 147,506   |                                                      |           |           |
| Oil seed . . . . .                 | 622,526   | 38,326    |                                                      |           |           |
| Condensed milk . . . . .           | 1,008,058 | 1,047,230 |                                                      |           |           |

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods and metal goods.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

|                                  | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                  | £      | £      | £      | £      | £      |
| Imports from Netherlands to U.K. | 16,830 | 18,527 | 18,665 | 21,433 | 23,565 |
| Exports to Netherlands from U.K. | 11,718 | 12,695 | 13,112 | 14,281 | 15,477 |

### Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1912 was :—

Sailing vessels 413, of 40,636 English tons; steamers 367, of 576,678 English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

| Year            | With Cargoes |            | In Ballast |           | Total  |            |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|
|                 | No.          | Tonnage    | No.        | Tonnage   | No.    | Tonnage    |
|                 |              |            |            |           |        |            |
| 1908            | 12,988       | 12,671,430 | 813        | 363,558   | 13,801 | 13,034,988 |
| 1909            | 13,243       | 13,396,068 | 1,151      | 532,080   | 14,394 | 13,928,148 |
| 1910            | 13,359       | 13,427,928 | 1,515      | 631,890   | 14,864 | 14,059,818 |
| 1911            | 13,843       | 14,781,978 | 1,785      | 716,496   | 15,628 | 15,498,474 |
| 1912            | 14,733       | 16,220,280 | 2,267      | 1,147,314 | 17,000 | 17,367,594 |
| <i>Cleared.</i> |              |            |            |           |        |            |
| 1908            | 8,865        | 7,143,366  | 4,956      | 5,796,396 | 13,821 | 12,939,762 |
| 1909            | 9,349        | 7,823,754  | 5,023      | 6,062,458 | 14,372 | 13,886,212 |
| 1910            | 10,896       | 9,876,954  | 5,362      | 6,351,114 | 16,258 | 16,228,068 |
| 1911            | 10,697       | 9,291,084  | 5,213      | 6,114,288 | 15,910 | 15,405,372 |
| 1912            | 11,431       | 10,484,150 | 5,719      | 6,832,908 | 17,150 | 17,267,058 |

Of the total number in 1912, 4,605 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 4,317,384 and 12,395 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 13,050,210; 4,776 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 4,370,484, and 12,374 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 12,896,574.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows:—

| Port      | Entered. |            |           |        |            |           |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|
|           | 1911     |            |           | 1910   |            |           |
|           | Number   | Tons       | per cent. | Number | Tons       | per cent. |
| Rotterdam | 401      | 10,231,308 | 71.3      | 8,793  | 10,927,272 | 66.3      |
| Amsterdam | 1,997    | 1,942,752  | 13.5      | 2,060  | 2,149,842  | 13.3      |
| Flushing  | 791      | 795,792    | 5.6       | 801    | 827,652    | 5.1       |
| Cleared.  |          |            |           |        |            |           |
| Rotterdam | 5,854    | 5,653,380  | 65.7      | 6,022  | 5,954,280  | 57.6      |
| Amsterdam | 1,447    | 1,468,746  | 17.1      | 1,566  | 1,769,646  | 16.3      |
| Flushing  | 802      | 788,712    | 9.2       | 791    | 813,846    | 6.0       |

A great number of Dutch vessels is engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports. The coasting trade is of no importance.

### Internal Communications.

#### I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The total extent of the canals was in 1879, 1,907 miles; of roads, 2,943 miles.

In 1911 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,500 miles; 184,596,000 passengers were carried, and 1,419,172,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 14,883,000 guilders.

In 1912 the railways had a length of 2,295 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1.50 metre, or 4 ft. 11 in.

The results of the railway companies in the last five years were:—

| Year | Passengers carried | Goods carried (metric tons) | Revenue (guilders) | Expenditure (guilders) |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1908 | 42,005,000         | 15,479,000                  | 55,940,000         | 49,239,000             |
| 1909 | 43,156,000         | 15,494,000                  | 57,539,000         | 50,304,000             |
| 1910 | 46,221,000         | 16,051,000                  | 60,242,000         | 51,711,000             |
| 1911 | 44,874,000         | 17,739,000                  | 64,679,000         | 54,418,000             |
| 1912 | 49,293,000         | 19,535,000                  | 69,396,000         | 59,185,000             |

All railway companies are private; there is a State railway company, only so named because the road is owned by the State.

#### II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in 2 years:—

|          | Letters     | Post Cards | Newspapers and Printed Matter | Parcels   | Letters with Money Orders |
|----------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1911     |             |            |                               |           |                           |
| Internal | 115,083,000 | 90,540,632 | 257,608,546                   | 6,053,689 | 497,742                   |
| Foreign  | 50,205,000  | 17,039,307 | 27,788,609                    | 1,702,967 | 121,132                   |
| 1912     |             |            |                               |           |                           |
| Internal | 121,143,000 | 95,207,580 | 271,495,000                   | 6,479,164 | 512,949                   |
| Foreign  | 49,408,000  | 17,624,582 | 28,859,000                    | 1,858,947 | 120,548                   |

The average number of letters and post-cards per inhabitant was 46.9 in 1912.

The receipts of the Post Office in 1912 were 17,587,000 guilders, the expenditure 14,624,000 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1912, was 4,809 miles, the length of wires 23,767 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31, 1912, 1,097. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1912 was 6,543,800. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 2,714,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 4,384,000 guilders.

In 1912 the interurban telephone system had 1,971 miles of line and 48,116 miles of wire, and is administered by the State; 5,865,072 interurban and 752,403 international conversations were held. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 2,443,000 guilders; the total expenses 2,039,000 guilders.

### Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation, except the metal stock of the Bank, was valued as follows in thousands of guilders:—

| Jan. 1 | Silver, &c. | Gold   | Paper money | Total   | Gold, or covered by gold at the Bank was in total |
|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1908   | 120,852     | 47,807 | 282,468     | 451,127 | 91,790                                            |
| 1909   | 108,587     | 47,807 | 287,918     | 444,312 | 101,052                                           |
| 1910   | 104,225     | 47,807 | 280,553     | 432,585 | 120,980                                           |
| 1911   | 87,162      | 47,807 | 283,270     | 418,239 | 124,771                                           |
| 1912   | 76,209      | —      | 330,241     | —       | 140,360                                           |

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders):—

| Year      | Gold   | Silver | Copper and Nickel | For the East India Colonies | Total value | Total number of pieces |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1881-90   | 4,030  | 1,438  | 840               | 2,660                       | 8,955       | 111,768,000            |
| 1891-1900 | 4,540  | 12,285 | 470               | 7,496                       | 24,791      | 340,574,090            |
| 1901-10   | 990    | 34,990 | 1,305             | 15,035                      | 52,097      | 404,679,000            |
| 1910      | —      | 3,445  | —                 | 3,000                       | 6,445       | 29,130,000             |
| 1911      | 7,750  | 2,800  | 25                | 2,000                       | 12,570      | 27,375,000             |
| 1912      | 35,000 | 5,800  | 75                | 5,100                       | 45,975      | 65,600,000             |



The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank-notes. This right was granted in 1863 for 25 years, in 1888 prolonged for 15 years, and prolonged again for the same term in 1903, with some alterations in the conditions; e.g. all the paper money is to be issued by the Bank. The Bank does the same business as other banks only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

| Year | Notes in Circulation March 31 | Total Exchanges March 31      | Stock of Gold in July     | Stock of Silver in July  |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1909 | 1,000 guilders<br>273,578,470 | 1,000 guilders<br>680,060,202 | 1,000 guilders<br>121,420 | 1,000 guilders<br>42,270 |
| 1910 | 280,552,730                   | 706,277,050                   | 109,770                   | 27,080                   |
| 1911 | 283,270,075                   | 752,832,075                   | 139,690                   | 22,240                   |
| 1912 | 298,964,980                   | 783,720,425                   | 145,070                   | 11,380                   |
| 1913 | 310,239,930                   | 851,709,929                   | 145,260                   | 7,850                    |

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,500,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank and of other institutions. It receives  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 2 : 1.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both :—

| Year           | Number of Savings Banks | Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.) | Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.) | Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.) | Number of Depositors at end of year | Amount per inhabitant. Gldrs. |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1908           |                         |                                    |                                    |                                                 |                                     |                               |
| State P. S. B. | —                       | 72,101                             | 69,695                             | 151,638                                         | 1,401,670                           | 26.03                         |
| Private banks  | 245                     | 30,942                             | 29,417                             | 94,667                                          | 411,494                             | 16.25                         |
| 1909           |                         |                                    |                                    |                                                 |                                     |                               |
| State P. S. B. | —                       | 77,014                             | 72,200                             | 160,424                                         | 1,462,615                           | 27.39                         |
| Private banks  | 245                     | 35,650                             | 31,940                             | 103,777                                         | 433,209                             | 17.71                         |
| 1910           |                         |                                    |                                    |                                                 |                                     |                               |
| State P. S. B. | —                       | 78,859                             | 79,126                             | 164,277                                         | 1,510,083                           | 27.63                         |
| Private banks  | 267                     | 37,316                             | 36,601                             | 110,379                                         | 461,747                             | 18.65                         |
| 1911           |                         |                                    |                                    |                                                 |                                     |                               |
| State P. S. B. | —                       | 81,268                             | 79,065                             | 170,961                                         | 1,556,950                           | 28.39                         |
| Private banks  | 284                     | 42,604                             | 39,695                             | 118,935                                         | 470,333                             | 19.75                         |
| 1912           |                         |                                    |                                    |                                                 |                                     |                               |
| State P. S. B. | —                       | 88,200                             | 81,910                             | 176,657                                         | 1,607,016                           | 28.89                         |

The reserve fund of the private savings banks amounted in 1911 to 15,827,000 guilders, of the State P. S. B. 932,309 guilders in 1912.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

#### MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6.720 grammes, .900 fine, and thus containing 6.048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 10 grammes, .945 fine and containing 9.45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are :—

The gulden, guilder or florin of 100 cents. = 1 sh. 8d. ; or 12 g. = £1.

The rijksdaalder =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  guilders.

The gold-piece of ten guilders and of five guilders.

$\frac{1}{2}$  guilder,  $\frac{1}{4}$  guilder (*kwartje*),  $\frac{1}{8}$  guilder (*dubbeltje*).

Cent coins are: of nickel, 5 cents; of bronze, 1 cent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Jonkheer dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen.

*Secretary.*—Jonkheer F. E. M. H. Michiels van Verduynen.

*Attaché.*—L. F. H. Regout.

*Chancellor.*—H. N. Brouwer.

*Agricultural Commissioner.*—Dr. J. J. L. van Ryn.

*Consul-General in London.*—H. S. J. Maas; appointed 1897.

Netherlands Consular representatives are at the following places in the United Kingdom :—

|                |              |                |                |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Aberdeen.      | Dover.       | Jersey.        | Newport.       |
| Alloa.         | Dublin.      | King's Lynn.   | Penzance.      |
| Belfast.       | Dundee.      | Leeds.         | Plymouth.      |
| Blyth.         | Falmouth.    | Leith.         | Portsmouth     |
| Borrowstoness. | Glasgow.     | Lerwick.       | (Southampton). |
| Birmingham.    | Gloucester.  | Limerick.      | Sheffield.     |
| Bradford.      | Goole.       | Liverpool.     | Sligo.         |
| Bristol.       | Grimsby.     | London.        | Stockton.      |
| Burntisland.   | Grangemouth. | Londonderry.   | Stornoway.     |
| Cardiff.       | Guernsey.    | Lowestoft.     | Sunderland.    |
| Carlisle.      | Hartlepool.  | Manchester.    | Swansea.       |
| Charlestown.   | Harwich.     | Methil.        | Weymouth.      |
| Cork.          | Hull.        | Middlesbrough. | Whitehaven.    |
| Cowes.         | Invergordon. | Newcastle.     | Yarmouth.      |
| Dartmouth.     |              |                |                |

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O. ; accredited December, 1910.

*Secretaries.*—H. G. Chilton and Count C. H. Bentinck.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain H. W. Henderson.

*Military Attaché.*—Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. T. M. Bridges.

*Consul-General at Rotterdam.*—E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

*British Consul at Amsterdam.*—J. J. Broderick.

British Consular representatives are also found in the following places in the Netherlands :—

|                |                 |            |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Brouwershaven. | Helder.         | Terneuzen. |
| Dordrecht.     | Hellevoetsluis. | Tiel.      |
| Flushing.      | Leeuwarden.     | Utrecht.   |
| Groningen.     | Maassluis.      | Ymuiden.   |
| The Hague.     |                 |            |

## Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 783,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was, approximately, 38,000,000, or about seven times as large as that of the mother-country.

## DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

## Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided in (1) Lands under direct government; (2) Vassal lands; (3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and dessas (villages). They are also very often divided into: (1) Java and Madura; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee, which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into seventeen residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents and a number of subordinate officials, called *Contrôleurs*. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture' system has never been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the Residency of Menado (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The

members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor-General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen.

*Governor-General.*—A. W. F. Idenburg, appointed August 20, 1909. \*

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. However, he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854, and altered in 1909.

## Area and Population.

|                                                    | Area :<br>English<br>square miles | Population<br>31 Dec. 1905 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Java and Madura . . . . .                          | 50,554                            | 30,098,008                 |
| Sumatra, West Coast . . . . .                      | 31,649                            | 1,721,772 <sup>1</sup>     |
| Sumatra, East Coast . . . . .                      | 35,312                            | 568,417 <sup>2</sup>       |
| Island of Benkulen . . . . .                       | 9,399                             | 204,269 <sup>2</sup>       |
| Sumatra Lampongs . . . . .                         | 11,284                            | 156,518 <sup>1</sup>       |
| Palembang . . . . .                                | 53,497                            | 796,352 <sup>1</sup>       |
| Atjeh . . . . .                                    | 20,471                            | 582,175 <sup>2</sup>       |
| Riau-Lingga Archipelago . . . . .                  | 16,301                            | 112,216 <sup>2</sup>       |
| Banca . . . . .                                    | 4,446                             | 115,189 <sup>1</sup>       |
| Billiton . . . . .                                 | 1,863                             | 36,858 <sup>1</sup>        |
| Borneo, West Coast . . . . .                       | 55,825                            | 450,929 <sup>2</sup>       |
| Borneo, South and East Districts . . . . .         | 156,912                           | 782,726 <sup>3</sup>       |
| Island of Celebes . . . . .                        | 49,390                            | 415,499 <sup>3</sup>       |
| Celebes Menado . . . . .                           | 22,080                            | 436,406 <sup>3</sup>       |
| Molucca Islands . . . . .                          | 43,864                            | 407,906 <sup>3</sup>       |
| Timor Archipelago . . . . .                        | 17,698                            | 308,600 <sup>3</sup>       |
| Bali and Lombok . . . . .                          | 4,065                             | 523,535 <sup>2</sup>       |
| New Guinea to 141° E. long. <sup>4</sup> . . . . . | 151,789                           | 200,000 <sup>3</sup>       |
| Total . . . . .                                    | 736,400                           | ± 38,000,000 <sup>5</sup>  |

<sup>1</sup> Tolerably accurate.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately.

<sup>3</sup> Mere conjecture.

<sup>4</sup> New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.

<sup>5</sup> Approximate total. The population of several unexplored countries is not included. In the official records the population is given every five years.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them was, in 1905, 80,910; of these 38,812 males and 34,982 females were Dutch, of whom 32,026 males and 32,288 females were born in the East Indies; of the remainder, 1,406 were German, 184 French, 312 English, 197 Swiss, 312 Belgians; the remainder being mostly Austrians and Armenians. Of the remaining population about 563,000 were Chinese, 29,000 Arabs, and 23,000 other Orientals, and about 37,000,000 natives.

Marriages, births, and deaths among Europeans and persons assimilated to them:—

|      |                           | Marriages | Births | Deaths |
|------|---------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1906 | Java and Madura . . . . . | 827       | 2,083  | 1,435  |
|      | Outposts . . . . .        | 170       | 576    | 377    |
| 1907 | Java and Madura . . . . . | 656       | 2,131  | 1,270  |
|      | Outposts . . . . .        | 107       | 684    | 336    |
| 1908 | Java and Madura . . . . . | 753       | 2,372  | 1,447  |
|      | Outposts . . . . .        | 105       | 663    | 354    |
| 1909 | Java and Madura . . . . . | 778       | 2,475  | 1,429  |
|      | Outposts . . . . .        | 122       | 739    | 362    |
| 1910 | Java and Madura . . . . . | 774       | 2,532  | 1,819  |
|      | Outposts . . . . .        | 124       | 738    | 375    |

The population of the four principal towns of Java was:—

| 1905 <sup>1</sup>    | Europeans | Natives. | Chinese. | Arabs. | Other Orientals. | Total.  |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|------------------|---------|
| Batavia . . . . .    | 8,777     | 99,320   | 28,150   | 2,058  | 246              | 138,551 |
| Samarang . . . . .   | 5,162     | 76,413   | 13,636   | 698    | 787              | 96,600  |
| Soerabaya . . . . .  | 8,063     | 124,473  | 14,843   | 2,482  | 337              | 150,198 |
| Soerakarta . . . . . | 1,572     | 109,524  | 6,532    | 337    | 413              | 118,378 |

<sup>1</sup> No later statistics are given.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions to this rule.

### Religion.

Entire liberty is granted to all religious confessions. The Reformed Church counted in 1911, 37 ministers and 23 assistants, the Roman Catholic 33 curates and 26 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. The number of Christians among the natives and foreign Orientals was:—

In Java and Madura in 1873 . . . 5,673, and in 1905 . . . ± 26,000

„ the Outposts „ „ . . . 148,672 „ „ . . . ± 434,000

In 1911, about 260 missionaries of various societies were at work.

### Instruction.

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1911, 10 public middle class schools, with 2,497 pupils and 208 teachers. The cost to the Government in 1911 was 1,120,998 guilders.

In 1911 there were for Europeans 186 mixed public elementary schools, and 24 for girls only, with 32 private schools, a total of 242. The 210 public schools had a teaching staff of 860, and an attendance of 25,537 pupils (7,640 natives), and the 32 private schools a teaching staff of 220, and

an attendance of 5,129 pupils. The cost of the public elementary schools was, in 1911, 2,838,064 guilders. There are 3 normal schools for Europeans.

The following statement relates to schools for natives:—

In 1911 Dutch India had 6 normal schools, with 41 teachers and 560 pupils. The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1911, 706 Government schools with 145,709 pupils, and 507 private schools with 52,551 pupils. In the Outposts in 1910, 407 Government schools with 69,436 pupils, and 1,558 private schools with 49,034 pupils. Besides, there were 7 schools for sons of native chiefs with 628 pupils, and 3 trades-schools with 394 pupils. At these schools the Dutch language is generally spoken; but besides these there are a great many dessa-schools, where a very elementary instruction is given in the native tongue.

In 1911 the Government spent 5,556,030 guilders for the education of natives.

### Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases. There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, and courts of priests.

### Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imposts, and a number of indirect taxes; from the Government monopolies of salt and opium, railways, and from the sale of Government products.

Revenue and expenditure:—

| Year | Revenue     | Expenditure | Surplus or Deficit |
|------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
|      | Guilders    | Guilders    | Guilders           |
| 1910 | 221,607,569 | 231,860,633 | - 10,253,064       |
| 1911 | 247,293,308 | 248,453,924 | - 1,160,616        |
| 1912 | 267,647,706 | 266,412,111 | + 1,235,595        |
| 1913 | 273,608,208 | 313,096,644 | - 39,488,436       |
| 1914 | 256,957,123 | 335,050,638 | - 39,821,180       |

Percentage of the different sources of revenue:—

| Year | Taxes | Monopolies <sup>1</sup> | Products <sup>2</sup> | Other Receipts | Total |
|------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1909 | 41·9  | 24·6                    | 14·1                  | 19·4           | 100   |
| 1910 | 40·7  | 24·0                    | 13·4                  | 21·9           | 100   |
| 1911 | 41·1  | 25·5                    | 13·4                  | 20·0           | 100   |
| 1912 | 36·5  | 25·1                    | 14·1                  | 24·3           | 100   |
| 1913 | 36·0  | 22·1                    | 13·7                  | 28·2           | 100   |

<sup>1</sup> Opium and salt.

<sup>2</sup> Coffee, cinchona, tin, coal, rubber, etc.

| The budget estimates for 1914 are :— |  | Guilders    |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Home government expenditure . . .    |  | 72,860,960  |
| Expenditure in the Colonies . . .    |  | 261,887,272 |
|                                      |  | 334,748,232 |
| Revenues in the mother country . . . |  | 53,326,448  |
| „ „ Colonies . . .                   |  | 241,821,510 |
|                                      |  | 295,147,958 |
| Deficit . . . . .                    |  | 39,600,274  |

The sources of revenue are stated as follows (in guilders):

Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee, 1,764,028; cinchona, 589,248; rubber, 878,700; tin, 25,884,427; railways, 353,000; share of the State in the profits of the Biliton Company, 900,000; various, 22,957,045. Receipts in India from sales of opium, 31,292,000; import, export, and excise duties, 36,386,000; land revenues, 22,507,700; sales of coffee, 874,100; sales of salt, 14,320,000; forests, 8,230,500; railways, 34,573,060; tax on trades, 11,200,000; coal, 4,826,250; income-tax, 9,200,000; from all other sources, 68,411,960.

### Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army consists of about one-third Europeans to two-thirds Natives, and comprises 29 battalions of infantry and 4 dépôt battalions, 4 squadrons, 4 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 15 fortress companies of artillery, and 5 engineer companies. In most battalions there are 3 companies of Natives and one of Europeans. In the Native companies, the officers, and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, are Europeans. The artillery has European gunners and Native drivers. The Europeans are recruited by volunteers from the home army. The strength of the colonial army in 1913 was 1,306 officers and 33,403 men, of whom 11,745 were Europeans. There is also a small colonial reserve of both Europeans and natives.

The expenditure for defence in 1914 amounted to 3,885,104l., of which about 1,000,000l. was disbursed in Holland.

### Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residences in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. Formerly the Government or private landowners could enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly.

Area in Java and Madura cultivated by natives, 1911, 8,638,617 acres. The various cultures were as follows, in acres, in 1911: Rice, 5,882,521; Maize, Arachis, Cotton, and various plants, 6,076,285; Sugar-cane, 405,042; Tobacco, 420,631; Indigo, 81,977; Total, 12,816,459.

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to

private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1911 were ceded on lease in Java by the Government to 911 Companies and Europeans, 1,114,895 acres; to 92 Chinese, 58,494 acres; to 5 natives, 962 acres—total, 1,169,351 acres. In 1911, the lands, now the property of Europeans, had an extent of about 1,969,544 acres, of Chinese, about 316,209 acres, and of other foreign Orientals, about 22,923 acres.

The Sugar crop was fairly good in 1912. The following table gives a comparison for the last 3 years :—

|                                | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Planted area . . . acres .     | 324,607   | 835,968   | 846,909   |
| Total production . . . tons .  | 1,278,420 | 1,406,372 | 1,443,584 |
| Production per acre . . . do . | 3.94      | 4.18      | 4.16      |
| Mills working . . . number .   | 184       | 188       | 185       |

The production of coffee in Dutch India was, for 4 years, as follows :—

|                      | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913 <sup>1</sup> |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Government—          | Tons   | Tons   | Tons   | Tons              |
| Java (Arabica) . . . | 1,400  | 875    | 4,011  | 2,523             |
| Liberia . . .        | 540    | 322    | 308    | 266               |
| Robusta . . .        | 9      | 143    | 567    | 446               |
| Private—             |        |        |        |                   |
| Java (Arabica) . . . | 4,475  | 6,072  | 10,826 | 4,420             |
| Liberia . . .        | 4,075  | 3,592  | 3,273  | 3,076             |
| Robusta . . .        | 1,830  | 9,559  | 15,295 | 17,910            |
| Total . . .          | 12,329 | 20,363 | 34,280 | 28,643            |

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows :—

| Year | Government  |            | Lands on Emphyteusis |            | Private Lands |            |
|------|-------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
|      | Plantations | Production | Plantations          | Production | Plantations   | Production |
| 1908 | 7           | 920,087    | 86                   | 6,675,966  | 6             | 434,118    |
| 1909 | 7           | 893,905    | 87                   | 6,901,234  | 6             | 564,414    |
| 1910 | 7           | 830,568    | 93                   | 8,064,555  | 6             | 436,409    |
| 1911 | 7           | 931,368    | 104                  | 8,267,073  | 5             | 534,476    |

The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—

| Year | In Java     |            | In Sumatra (Deli, etc.) |            |
|------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
|      | Plantations | Production | Plantations             | Production |
| 1908 | 130         | 30,514,487 | 116                     | 23,341,833 |
| 1909 | 155         | 26,433,908 | 115                     | 21,821,351 |
| 1910 | 164         | 38,974,768 | 116                     | 19,480,771 |
| 1911 | 182         | 63,532,713 | 101                     | 23,096,387 |

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows: 1906, 11,961,710; 1907, 11,494,665; 1908, 15,196,894; 1909, 12,726,578; 1910, 15,055,083; 1911, 25,317,109.

The production of cacao in Java was (in kilogrammes): 1906, 1,437,883; 1907, 1,382,149; 1908, 2,086,611; 1909, 1,433,883; 1910, 1,180,849; 1911, 1,778,331.

The tin mines of Banca are worked by the Government; those of Biliton and Rian by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in tons: 1908-9, 16,582; 1909-10, 20,072; 1910-11, 20,885; 1911-12, 19,607; 1912-13, 11,158; 1913-14, 15,346.

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in tons: 1908, 427,752; 1909, 493,672; 1910, 542,947; 1911, 572,877; 1912, 408,204; 1913, 411,083.

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was in thousands of litres: 1907, 1,328,892; 1908, 1,209,114; 1909, 1,410,086; 1910, 1,491,382; 1911, 1,714,765.

### Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods; on some articles there is a small export duty, including tobacco.

Imports and exports in guilders (12 guilders = £1):—

| Imports |             |           |            |             |            |             |             |
|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Year    | Government  |           |            | Private     |            |             | Grand Total |
|         | Merchandise | Specie    | Total      | Merchandise | Specie     | Total       |             |
| 1907    | 7,624,709   | 7,000,000 | 14,624,709 | 221,341,572 | 11,304,421 | 232,645,993 | 247,270,702 |
| 1908    | 7,667,549   | 8,850,000 | 16,517,549 | 243,544,983 | 20,499,027 | 264,044,010 | 280,561,559 |
| 1909    | 6,718,507   | 5,500,000 | 12,218,507 | 260,287,611 | 9,130,140  | 269,417,751 | 281,636,253 |
| 1910    | 10,014,463  | 2,640,000 | 12,654,463 | 315,331,656 | 17,908,683 | 332,240,339 | 345,294,802 |
| 1911    | 13,010,500  | 730,000   | 13,740,500 | 360,279,773 | 25,978,552 | 386,278,325 | 400,016,825 |
| Exports |             |           |            |             |            |             |             |
| 1907    | 17,007,511  | —         | 17,007,511 | 346,676,503 | 874,131    | 347,550,634 | 364,558,145 |
| 1908    | 16,856,649  | —         | 16,856,649 | 452,823,332 | 1,034,623  | 453,857,955 | 470,714,604 |
| 1909    | 16,754,694  | —         | 16,754,694 | 437,982,299 | 357,201    | 438,339,500 | 455,094,194 |
| 1910    | 29,461,209  | —         | 29,461,209 | 422,084,962 | 1,051,660  | 423,136,622 | 452,597,831 |
| 1911    | 34,105,483  | —         | 34,105,483 | 476,507,822 | 362,989    | 476,870,811 | 500,975,794 |

The principal exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, coprah, and tin. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which goes to Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

### Shipping and Communications.

| Year | —               | Entered |           | Whereof, from England: |           |
|------|-----------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
|      |                 | Number  | Tons      | Number                 | Tons      |
| 1911 | Steamers        | 6,484   | 4,454,546 | 659                    | 1,698,138 |
|      | Sailing vessels | 35      | 26,196    | 10                     | 13,452    |

At the end of 1911 the total length of railways (State and private) was about 1,602 miles (1,393 in Java and 209 in Sumatra); the gross receipts (1911) 29,722,000 guilders; working expenses, 16,719,000 guilders; number of passengers, 36,867,378.

There are about 364 post-offices; internal letters carried in 1911, 19,448,052, while there were 15,522,533 newspapers, &c., for the interior; 4,436,328 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse.

Telegraph lines in 1911, 10,902 miles; 574 offices; messages, 1,441,004.

### Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of about 1,800,000 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In March, 1912, the value of the notes in circulation was 104,688,000 guilders, and of the bank operations 68,919,000. There are some other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks.

In the savings-banks, including the Postal savings-bank, there were in 1911, 101,100 depositors, with a deposited amount of 14,501,829 guilders.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Amsterdamsch Pond.* = 1.09 lb. avoirdupois.

„ *Pikol* . . . = 133½ „ „

„ *Catty* . . . = 1½ „ „

„ *Tjengkal.* . . = 4 yards

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

### Consular Representatives.

*British Consul-General at Batavia.*—W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.

*Vice-Consul at Samarang.*—N. G. McLean.

*Vice-Consul at Sourabaya.*—H. H. Gervis Jackson.

*Vice-Consul at Makassar.*—S. P. Stephens.

*Vice-Consul at Medan.*—A. L. Mathewson.

*Vice-Consul at Balikpapan (Borneo).*—F. E. Jago.

### DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

### Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America between 2 and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Turmhume Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony of New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority is in the hands of a governor (W. D. H. Baron van Asbeck), assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, a vice-president and three members, all nominated by

the Queen. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members are chosen for 6 years by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

Area, 46,060 English square miles; population (January 1, 1912) 85,402, exclusive of the negroes living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 34,898 inhabitants

Births and deaths for 3 years :—

|               | Births |       |       | Deaths |       |       |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|               | 1910   | 1911  | 1912  | 1910   | 1911  | 1912  |
| Males . . .   | 1,384  | 1,424 | 1,390 | 1,097  | 1,185 | 1,367 |
| Females . . . | 1,393  | 1,296 | 1,343 | 890    | 969   | 1,057 |
| Total . . .   | 2,777  | 2,720 | 2,733 | 1,987  | 2,154 | 2,424 |

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1912 there were: Reformed and Lutheran, 9,414; Moravian Brethren, 24,580; Roman Catholic, 19,097; Jews, 909; Mohammedans, 11,190; Hindus, 16,332, &c.

There were, in 1911, 26 public schools with 2,965 pupils, and 40 private schools with 6,311 pupils. There are Moravian and Roman Catholic normal schools and a central school.

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes.

| —    | Expenditure | Local Revenue | Subvention |
|------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1909 | 5,148,000   | 4,330,000     | 818,000    |
| 1910 | 6,738,174   | 5,815,588     | 922,586    |
| 1911 | 7,308,191   | 5,489,141     | 819,050    |
| 1912 | 6,992,637   | 6,105,000     | 888,000    |
| 1913 | 7,294,099   | 6,424,962     | 869,137    |

The estimates for 1914 are: Expenditure, 7,051,799 gl. Revenue, 6,261,533 gl. Subvention, 790,266 gl.

The Dutch forces in the West Indies consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1911, 11 officers and 292 non-commissioned officers and men. There are a few guard ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

In 1911 sugar was produced to the amount of 14,206,700 kilogrammes; cacao, 1,783,700 kilogrammes; bananas, 460,100 bunches; coffee, 268,800 kilogrammes; rice, 2,194,500 kilogrammes; maize, 1,116,800 kilogrammes; rum, 1,048,500 litres; and molasses, 139,100 litres.

In 1911 the export of gold, mostly alluvial, was 928,056 grammes, valued at 1,271,437 guilders. Several companies have been started for crushing operations.

In 1912 there entered 237 vessels of 211,214 tons, and cleared 208 ships of 209,864 tons.

Imports and exports for 6 years :—

| Year | Imports   | Exports   | Year | Imports   | Exports   |
|------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------|
|      | guilders  | guilders  |      | guilders  | guilders  |
| 1907 | 6,903,608 | 5,888,567 | 1910 | 7,424,698 | 8,345,447 |
| 1908 | 7,036,847 | 6,033,869 | 1911 | 8,273,590 | 9,201,659 |
| 1909 | 7,215,932 | 6,559,470 | 1912 | 7,494,042 | 8,435,447 |

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers.

*British Consul at Paramaribo and Cayenne.*—G. Hewett.  
*Vice-Consul at Nickerie.*—Chr. Spence.

### Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of the following islands :—

| —                                 | Square Miles | Population Dec. 31, 1912 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Curaçao . . . . .                 | 210          | 32,926                   |
| Bonaire . . . . .                 | 95           | 6,427                    |
| Aruba . . . . .                   | 69           | 9,441                    |
| St. Martin <sup>1</sup> . . . . . | 17           | 1,401                    |
| St. Eustache . . . . .            | 7            | 3,065                    |
| Saba . . . . .                    | 5            | 1,893                    |
|                                   | 408          | 55,153                   |

<sup>1</sup> Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

There is a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, nominated by the Sovereign. There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Sovereign. In 1909 there were 45,578 Roman Catholics, 6,483 Protestants, 670 Jews. Schools in 1911 about 35 with about 5,697 pupils. In 1912, 1537 births were registered, 193 marriages and 1734 deaths.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1914 the revenue is estimated at 711,234 guilders, and the expenditure at 1,075,774 guilders; the difference is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1911 of 16 officers and 240 men; the garrison of 8 officers and 174 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands. In Aruba gold and phosphate of lime are being worked under concessions.

The imports of Curaçao in 1911 were valued at 4,325,614 guilders; the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 1,952,330 guilders. The chief products are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime.

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1911, 3,446 vessels of 983,766 English tons.

*British Consul at Curaçao.*—J. Jesurun.

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## NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua is that which came into operation on April 5th, 1913. This is the same as was promulgated on March 12, 1912, with the exception of Articles 168 and 170. Previous constitution was that of March 30, 1905. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses consisting of 40 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, and 13 Senators. The Executive power is with a President appointed for 4 years.

*President.*—Don Adolfo Diaz (Inaugurated May 11, 1912. Term of office expires December 31, 1916.)

*Vice-President.*—Don Fernando Solorzano.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, and Police; War, and Marine; Public Works.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments and 2 comarcas, each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve now forms a department named Bluefields. The Indians in this region were long under the protection of Great Britain; but under the treaty of April 19, 1905 (ratified August 24, 1906), the treaty of 1860 was abrogated, and Great Britain agreed to recognise the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

The active army consists of 4,000 men; in war it may rise to 40,000. Military service is obligatory between 17 and 55 years of age. The period of active service is a year. The marine consists of 10 small steamboats, of which 4 are on the lakes, 3 on the Atlantic, and 3 on the Pacific coast.

For Central American Arbitration Treaty see under *Costa Rica*.

### Area and Population.

Area estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and it has a coastline of about 300 miles on the Atlantic and of about 200 miles on the Pacific. The estimated population (1910) 800,000, giving about 12·2 inhabitants per square mile. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small (about 1,200) but on the increase.

There are within the Republic 105 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 34,872 inhabitants. Leon, formerly the capital, has a population of 62,569; Granada, 17,092; Matagalpa, 15,749,

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Masaya, 13,023; Jinotega, 13,899; Chinandega, 10,542; Esteli, 8,281; Matapa, 8,279; Somoto, 8,182; Boaco, 10,581; Jinotepe, 9,317; Bluefields, 4,706. Other towns are Corinto, and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

### Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic. In 1914 the Republic was divided into two archbishoprics (Managua and Leon) and two bishoprics (Granada and Matagalpa).

There are about 356 elementary schools, ten colleges and two universities (*facultades*). Also two schools of telegraphy, at Managua and Granada.

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in paper pesos:—

|               | 1907       | 1908       | 1909       | 1910                    | 1911       |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
|               | Pesos      | Pesos      | Pesos      | Pesos                   | Pesos      |
| Revenue . .   | 13,145,800 | 13,119,508 | 12,994,275 | 15,182,852              | 24,000,000 |
| Expenditure . | 10,286,519 | 12,502,592 | 18,689,308 | 34,573,125 <sup>1</sup> | 24,000,000 |

<sup>1</sup> Ordinary expenditure, 12,052,848 pesos; extraordinary, on account of revolution of 1909, 22,520,277 pesos.

A six per cent. loan for 1,250,000*l.* was issued in 1909 for the construction of railways, &c., and for conversion purposes. Of this 58,440*l.* has been redeemed. Total debt, December 31, 1913, 1,191,560*l.* The internal debt amounted to 10,000,000 pesos in March, 1914.

On June 6, 1911, a convention was signed at Washington between the United States and Nicaragua by which it is intended to establish the latter on a sound financial basis by raising a loan to refund the existing foreign debt, but the convention was abrogated by the National Assembly on August 28, 1913, because of the delay in the ratification by the United States Senate.

### Industry and Commerce.

The agricultural, timber and mining industries are the principal sources of national wealth. The area of cultivation in Nicaragua has extended in recent years and would probably extend still further but for the scarcity of labour. The chief product is coffee, of which the exports for 1910 amounted to 12,023 tons. The coffee estates (largely in American and German hands) lie in the western districts. Bananas are grown in large quantities in the Bluefields region and are all shipped to New Orleans. Cocoa of good quality is grown chiefly in the south of the Pacific coast region, the greater part of the produce is consumed in the country. Sugar is widely cultivated; there are several large and many small sugar factories; the export of sugar in 1910 was 230 tons. The sale of native spirits was a government monopoly, abolished in June, 1910. Tobacco is grown in several districts; the best is produced in Ometepe, a volcanic island in Lake Nicaragua. The leaf is good but not well cured; it is not exported. The fiscal revenues on tobacco, domestic and foreign, are leased to a syndicate which pays an annual rent of 500,000 pesos. Rubber is collected in the mountain forests, and there are young rubber plantations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The forests contain, besides



mahogany and cedar which are largely exported, many valuable timber trees, dye-woods, gums, and medicinal plants. They are worked both from the Atlantic and Pacific, but statistics of the timber cut are incomplete.

There are 1,200,000 cattle in Nicaragua.

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. The gold export from the Atlantic coast amounted in 1910 to 1,000,000 dollars. The mines towards the east coast in Mico, Tunkey, Cuicuina and Pipiz districts are showing increased activity. Copper, coal, oil, and precious stones are also found.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua was as follows in 5 years :—

|               | 1908                    | 1909                    | 1910                    | 1911                    | 1912                    |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Imports . . . | Gold pesos<br>2,958,878 | Gold pesos<br>2,583,257 | Gold pesos<br>2,856,305 | Gold pesos<br>5,724,696 | Gold pesos<br>4,966,820 |
| Exports . . . | 3,647,984               | 3,987,428               | 4,545,076               | 6,216,861               | 3,411,209               |

The customs receipts (1912-1913) were 1,721,217 dollars.

Trade by countries :—

|                           | Imports      |              | Exports      |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                           | 1911         | 1912         | 1911         | 1912         |
|                           | Dollars gold | Dollars gold | Dollars gold | Dollars gold |
| United States . . . . .   | 2,754,941    | 2,549,026    | 1,703,481    | 1,328,422    |
| Germany . . . . .         | 642,753      | 604,038      | 1,074,744    | 701,881      |
| United Kingdom . . . . .  | 1,412,296    | 939,290      | 523,100      | 514,778      |
| France . . . . .          | 448,264      | 256,255      | 2,619,240    | 626,083      |
| Italy . . . . .           | 217,176      | 121,610      | 75,520       | 48,437       |
| Other Countries . . . . . | 249,266      | 496,601      | 220,776      | 191,608      |
| Total . . . . .           | 5,724,696    | 4,966,820    | 6,216,861    | 3,411,209    |

A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Nicaragua, signed at Managua in July 1905, and ratified at London on August 14, 1906, provides mutually for the most favoured nation treatment, except that Nicaragua may accord certain advantages to other Central American States.

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

|                                    | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                    | £       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| Imports from Nicaragua to U.K. . . | 116,397 | 108,084 | 123,302 | 56,204  | 71,717  |
| Exports to Nicaragua from U.K. . . | 164,161 | 154,857 | 127,492 | 378,399 | 200,389 |

### Shipping and Communications.

Most of the trade of Nicaragua passes through Corinto. The tonnage is mostly that of the steamers of 4 shipping companies (2 American and 2 German) which regularly visit the port. Greytown is now a free port.

There are few good roads in the country, but contracts have recently been

made for roads and transport from Momotombo to Matagalpa, 79 miles, and for 3 roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, from New Segovia, and from the Pis Pis mines in the Cape Gracias district to the head of steamboat navigation on the Cuco Wanka river, about 160 miles from its mouth. For the repairing and making of roads a tax varying from 1 peso (about 22d.) to 10 pesos is imposed on all male inhabitants over 18 years of age.

The national railroad of Nicaragua is the only line in the republic, having a total length of 171 miles, in connection with which steamers ply on the Lakes. The line runs from Corinto to Leon, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba, with branches to El Viejo and Monotombo. Various other railways have been contracted for. There are 20 miles of private railway on the Atlantic coast near the Rio Grande, and, on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, 3 private steam tramways aggregating 3 miles in length.

The steamers running on the San Juan river and on the lakes now belong to the Government, as well as steamers for traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The national railways have been leased to a company for 15 years and the steamers for 25 years from January 1, 1905.

There are 135 post offices. From September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1912, the inland correspondence by post numbered 15,695,902 pieces, comprising : ordinary letters, 3,902,269 ; official letters, 659,014 ; postcards, 174,357. Of the total, 10,403,125 pieces were received, and 5,284,968 were dispatched. In the same period 28,011 packets were handled ; telegrams received numbered 577,698, and transmitted 615,256 ; conversations by telephone numbered 47,557. There are 3,637 miles of telegraph wire, and 130 offices ; also 805 miles of telephone wire and 29 telephone stations.

The Government has contracted for the installation of wireless telegraph stations at Managua, Granada, San Carlos, San Juan del Norte and Castillo.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Nicaragua, with a capital of over 100,000 dollars, was established in Managua in 1912. Other banks are the Commercial Bank of Spanish America and the Banco Commercial de Nicaragua.

In 1912 a new monetary unit was introduced, the gold *cordoba*, containing 1.672 gr. of gold nine-tenths fine, and divided into 100 equal parts. Other gold coins are 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas.

The silver coins are the silver cordoba, containing 25 grammes of silver nine-tenths fine ; the half and quarter cordoba ; 10 cents., a coin containing 2½ grammes of silver eight-tenths fine ; 5 cents., a coin three quarters of copper and one of nickel ; 1 cent., ninety-five parts of copper and 5 of zinc ; ½ cent., in same proportion. 300,000 dollars' worth of cordobas in silver were coined at Birmingham in 1912.

Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Dr. Don Salvador Castrello.

*Consul-General.*—Don Felipe E. Martinez.

There are Consular Representatives at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (resident at Guatemala).

*Consul at Bluefields.*—N. H. Lawder.

*Consul at Managua and Acting-Consul-General for Nicaragua.*—R. E. Michell.

There are Vice-Consuls at Managua and Matagalpa.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Nicaragua. Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics. Washington.  
Boletín de Estadística de la República de Nicaragua. Managua, 1908.  
Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua (10 Dec., 1893). Managua.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bell* (O. N.), *Tangweera: Life and Adventures among the Gentle Indians. (Mosquito Coast.)* London, 1899.  
*Belt* (Thomas), *The Naturalist in Nicaragua: a Narrative of a Residence at the Gold Mines of Chontales, &c.* London, 1873.  
*Colquhoun* (A. R.), *The Key of the Pacific.* London, 1895.  
Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Report of Committee. Appendix. London, 1904.  
*Levy* (P.), *Notas geográficas y económicas sobre la república de Nicaragua.* Paris, 1875.  
*Niederlein* (G.), *The State of Nicaragua.* Philadelphia, 1898.  
*Pector* (Desiré), *Etude Economique sur la République de Nicaragua.* Neuchâtel, 1898.  
*Squier* (E. G.), *Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Inter-oceanic Canal.* 2 vols. London, 1852.

## NORWAY.

(NORGE.)

## Reigning King.

**Haakon VII.**, born August 3, 1872; the second son, Carl, of Frederik, King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905; accepted the crown through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark, November 20, 1905; landed in Norway November 25, 1905; married, July 22, 1896, to Princess *Maud*, born November 26, 1869, the third daughter of the late Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Son.*—Prince *Olav*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture. In default of male heirs the King may propose a successor to the Storting, but this assembly has the right to nominate another, if it does not agree with the proposal.

By Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark as their King. The foreign powers refused to recognise this election, and on August 14 a convention was made proclaiming the independence of Norway in union with Sweden. This was followed on November 4 by the election of Karl XIII. as King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved, June 7, 1905, and after some months' negotiation, a mutual agreement for the repeal of the union was signed, October 26, 1905. The throne of Norway was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, but declined, and, after a *plebiscite*, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King. In October, 1907, a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed at Kristiania by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession.

|                                |      |                               |           |
|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Inge Baardsson . . . . .       | 1204 | Erik af Pommern . . . . .     | 1889      |
| Haakon Haakonsson . . . . .    | 1217 | Kristofer af Bayern . . . . . | 1442      |
| Magnus Lagabøter . . . . .     | 1263 | Karl Knutsson . . . . .       | 1449      |
| Erik Magnusson . . . . .       | 1280 | Same Sovereigns as in Denmark |           |
| Haakon V. Magnusson . . . . .  | 1299 |                               | 1450-1814 |
| Magnus Eriksson . . . . .      | 1319 | Kristian Fredrik . . . . .    | 1814      |
| Haakon VI. Magnusson . . . . . | 1355 | Same Sovereigns as in Sweden  |           |
| Olav Haakonsson . . . . .      | 1381 |                               | 1814-1905 |
| Margræta . . . . .             | 1388 | Haakon VII. . . . .           | 1905      |

The King has a civil list of 700,000 kroner, or 38,546*l*.

## Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date May 17, 814, with several modifications passed at various times. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, the representative of the sovereign people. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it

becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin on the first weekday after January 10 each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause, for instance, actual receiving of parish relief. Women are, since 1913, entitled to vote under the same conditions as men. The mode of election is direct. Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number being 123 (forty-one from towns, and eighty-two from rural districts). The country is divided into districts, each electing one representative. Representatives must not be less than thirty years of age, must have resided in Norway for ten years, and be voters in the district from which they are chosen. Former members of the Council of State can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence. At the election in 1912 the number of electors was 827,274, or 34·06 per cent. of total population, while 533,182 votes, or 64·45 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded.

Storting (1913): Liberals 76, Conservatives 24, Socialists 23.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagting' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Ting nominates its own presidents. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both houses in common sitting. The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagting to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagting do not agree, the two houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagting and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Höiesterret*) form a high court of justice (the *Rigsret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the Höiesterret, and members of the Storting. Every member of the Storting has a salary of three thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of one Minister of State and at least seven Councillors. Minister and Councillors of State are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State, appointed January 29, 1913.

#### MINISTER OF STATE.

President of the Council.—Gunnar Knudsen.

#### COUNCILLORS OF STATE.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—M. Ihlen.

Ministry for Worship and Instruction.—M. Bryggessaa.

#### AREA AND POPULATION

Ministry for Justice.—M. Abrahamsen.

Ministry for Social Affairs, Commerce, Industry, and Fishery.—M. Kristian Frøs-Petersen.

Ministry for Agriculture.—The President of the Council.

Ministry for Labour.—M. Urbye.

Ministry for Finance.—M. Omholt.

Ministry for Defence.—General Keilhøi.

#### II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (Amtmand), viz., the town of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amter' (counties). There are 42 towns, 22 'Ladesteder,' and 610 rural communes (Herreder), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (Formænd), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formænd.' The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formænd' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of an Amt form with the Amtmand the 'Amtsting' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The towns and the ports form 62 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council). The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as the Storting. Since 1910 women are entitled to vote and to be elected, under the same conditions as men.

#### Area and Population.

##### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

| Amt                  | Area: English square miles | Population Dec. 3, 1900 | Population Dec. 1, 1910 | Pop. per square mile 1910 |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Kristiania (town)    | 6·4                        | 227,626                 | 241,834                 | 37,786·5                  |
| Akershus             | 2,017·0                    | 116,228                 | 128,042                 | 63·4                      |
| Smaalenene           | 1,600·0                    | 136,886                 | 152,306                 | 95·1                      |
| Hedemarken           | 10,600·1                   | 126,182                 | 134,555                 | 12·7                      |
| Kristians            | 9,785·3                    | 116,280                 | 119,236                 | 12·0                      |
| Buskerud             | 5,721·1                    | 112,676                 | 123,643                 | 23·3                      |
| Jarlsberg and Larvik | 895·6                      | 104,554                 | 109,076                 | 121·9                     |
| Bratsberg            | 5,864·9                    | 99,052                  | 108,084                 | 18·4                      |
| Nedenes              | 3,609·5                    | 79,935                  | 76,456                  | 21·1                      |
| Lister and Mandal    | 2,804·9                    | 81,567                  | 82,067                  | 29·2                      |
| Stavanger            | 3,531·9                    | 127,592                 | 141,040                 | 39·9                      |
| Søndre Bergenhus     | 6,026·0                    | 135,752                 | 146,008                 | 24·2                      |
| Bergen (town)        | 5·2                        | 72,251                  | 76,867                  | 14,782·1                  |
| Nordre Bergenhus     | 7,136·1                    | 89,041                  | 90,040                  | 12·6                      |
| Romsdal              | 5,787·8                    | 136,137                 | 144,622                 | 24·9                      |
| Søndre Trondhjem     | 7,185·3                    | 135,382                 | 148,306                 | 20·6                      |
| Nordre Trondhjem     | 8,696·4                    | 83,433                  | 84,948                  | 9·8                       |
| Nordland             | 14,804·0                   | 152,144                 | 164,687                 | 11·1                      |
| Tromsø               | 10,134·2                   | 74,362                  | 81,902                  | 8·1                       |
| Finmarken            | 17,917·9                   | 32,952                  | 38,065                  | 1·9                       |
| Total                | 124,129·7                  | 2,240,032               | 2,391,782               | 11·2                      |

In 1910 there were 1,155,673 males, and 1,236,109 females.  
Conjugal condition of the present population, 1910:—

| —         | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Divorced | Not stated |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|------------|
| Males . . | 713,318   | 364,642 | 41,778  | 769      | 2,653      |
| Females . | 755,187   | 382,679 | 94,128  | 1,380    | 1,256      |

In 1910, 1,702,554 were domiciled in rural districts, and 689,228 in towns. Of the population in 1910 2,296,019 were born in Norway, 38,796 in Sweden, 1,820 in Finland, 3,033 in Germany. In 1910 the number of Laps was 18,590, and of Fins, 7,172.

In 1910 the population above the age of 15 was divided according to occupation as follows (provisional figures):—

| Occupation                                         | December 1, 1910     |                 |         |            | Corresponding figures for 1900 |                 |         |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------|
|                                                    | Norway               | Rural districts | Towns   | Kristiania | Norway                         | Rural districts | Towns   | Kristiania |
| 1. Agriculture, &c.                                | 307,540              | 308,106         | 4,434   | 945        | 309,016                        | 305,899         | 3,677   | 716        |
| 2. Fisheries .                                     | 51,105               | 45,983          | 5,122   | 55         | 50,747                         | 46,640          | 4,107   | 75         |
| 3. Mines, metal works, and other industries .      | 289,225              | 121,587         | 117,633 | 44,683     | 242,642                        | 130,485         | 112,157 | 49,669     |
| 4. Commerce and transport (excluding navigation) . | 115,105              | 35,688          | 79,417  | 32,073     | 98,326                         | 30,528          | 67,798  | 28,905     |
| 5. Navigation .                                    | 23,141               | 7,055           | 16,086  | 1,894      | 23,930                         | 10,145          | 13,785  | 1,522      |
| 6. Administrative and professional .               | 40,697               | 16,601          | 24,096  | 10,155     | 33,904                         | 14,426          | 21,478  | 9,479      |
| 7. Domestic work and occupation not stated .       | 610,700 <sup>1</sup> | 429,581         | 181,125 | 63,293     | 528,398                        | 366,700         | 161,698 | 60,187     |
| 8. Living on private fortune, annuitants, &c. .    | 74,475               | 60,007          | 14,468  | 5,035      | 67,872                         | 56,665          | 11,207  | 4,058      |
| 9. Charity, public or private .                    | 63,570               | 37,476          | 26,094  | 10,890     | 78,705                         | 49,626          | 29,079  | 9,063      |
| Total . .                                          | 1,525,564            | 1,087,084       | 468,480 | 169,023    | 1,435,540                      | 1,010,554       | 424,986 | 157,694    |

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of 355,366 married women in their own households.

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

### 1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

| Year | Marriages | Births (exc. still-born) | Stillborn | Illegitimate, living | Deaths (exc. still-born) | Excess of Births |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1908 | 14,153    | 60,840                   | 1,420     | 4,154                | 38,181                   | 27,685           |
| 1909 | 14,080    | 61,407                   | 1,439     | 4,106                | 31,903                   | 29,804           |
| 1910 | 14,566    | 61,461                   | 1,429     | 4,040                | 31,856                   | 29,605           |
| 1911 | 14,826    | 61,468                   | 1,399     | 4,154                | 31,278                   | 30,190           |
| 1912 | 14,860    | 60,900                   | 1,500     | 4,040                | 32,100                   | 28,800           |

### 2. Emigration.

| Place of Destination             | 1906   | 1907   | 1908  | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912  |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| United States . .                | 20,449 | 20,615 | 7,850 | 15,237 | 17,861 | 11,122 | 7,776 |
| British North America .          | 1,476  | 1,490  | 610   | 880    | 1,513  | 1,504  | 1,287 |
| Other Non-European countries . . | 42     | 30     | 87    | 35     | 88     | 51     | 42    |
| Total . . .                      | 21,967 | 22,135 | 8,497 | 16,152 | 18,912 | 12,477 | 9,105 |

### III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken December 1, 1910, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 ten, above 5,000 seven. The population of the principal towns, December 1, 1910, was:—

|                |         |                  |        |               |        |
|----------------|---------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Kristiania . . | 241,834 | Kristiansand . . | 15,291 | Alesund . .   | 13,858 |
| Bergen . .     | 76,867  | Fredrikstad . .  | 15,597 | Skien . .     | 11,856 |
| Trondhjem . .  | 45,335  | Kristiansund . . | 13,301 | Sarpsborg . . | 10,542 |
| Stavanger . .  | 37,261  | Haugesund . .    | 12,987 | Arendal . .   | 10,515 |
| Drammen . .    | 24,895  | Fredrikshald . . | 11,992 | Larvik . .    | 10,106 |

### Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions (except Jesuits) are tolerated. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 *Stifter* (bishoprics), 84 *Proestier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 498 *Præstegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1910 there were 62,553 dissenters, including 2,046 Roman Catholics, 10,986 Methodists, 7,659 Baptists, 714 Mormons, 143 Quakers. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Kristiania.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1910 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,987 public elementary schools with 280,121 pupils, and in towns 3,241 classes with 96,602 pupils; the amount expended on both being 15,845,307 kroner, of which 5,557,082 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided locally. There are 89 secondary schools: 14 public, 51 communal, 24 private, with 18,752 pupils, in 1910-11. Most of the secondary schools are mixed, 10 are for girls alone, all private. Besides these, 112 communal and private schools have 3,724 pupils. There were in 1910, 6 public normal schools and 4 private, with 1,239 students. Kristiania has a University, attended in 1912 by 1,500 students. In the financial year 1911-12 it had its own income, 114,796 kroner, and a State subsidy of 1,214,345 kroner.

There are 10 schools for abnormal children, deaf, blind, and feeble-minded. There are 9 reformatory schools for neglected children; two receive only children who require rigorous treatment; the others, children against whom there have been no serious charges. In the stricter reformatories children may be kept from the age of 12 to that of 21 years; in the more lenient, from their 6th to their 18th year of age. The number of children in reformatories on September 30, 1912, was 312 boys and 78 girls. There

are, besides, 5 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school.

### Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 105 districts, each with an inferior court. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Høiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forligelseskommisjon*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*. The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges and 10 jurors. The Kingdom is divided into 4 jury districts (*Lagdømmer*), each having its chief judge. Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

There are four convict prisons; inmates, June 30, 1913, 362 males and 60 females. There are 149 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1913, 440 males and 40 females.

### Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the State. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 79,770 in 1910.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of kroner (18 kroner = 1 l.) :—

| Revenue.                  |              |                |               |           | Expenditure |           |              |           |           |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Years ending              | Direct Taxes | Indirect Taxes | Other Sources | Total     | Defence     | Debt      | Public Works | General   | Total     |
| March 31 1907             | 1,000 kr.    | 1,000 kr.      | 1,000 kr.     | 1,000 kr. | 1,000 kr.   | 1,000 kr. | 1,000 kr.    | 1,000 kr. | 1,000 kr. |
| 1907                      | 8,340        | 50,605         | 43,149        | 114,209   | 24,268      | 14,892    | 28,483       | 41,065    | 108,708   |
| 1908                      | 7,910        | 54,543         | 45,051        | 114,937   | 17,747      | 15,252    | 31,575       | 48,391    | 107,965   |
| June 30 1909 <sup>1</sup> | 8,712        | 67,615         | 59,251        | 144,588   | 22,029      | 19,920    | 41,205       | 54,114    | 137,268   |
| 1910                      | 9,357        | 56,529         | 50,291        | 122,244   | 19,508      | 15,462    | 34,416       | 47,365    | 116,751   |
| 1911                      | 9,767        | 59,616         | 58,958        | 128,279   | 19,270      | 15,374    | 35,865       | 50,408    | 120,905   |
| 1912                      | 10,312       | 62,954         | 61,604        | 140,780   | 21,093      | 17,176    | 41,634       | 58,029    | 132,932   |

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Act of Constitution, June 8, 1907, the financial year is altered from April 1—March 31 to July 1—June 30. The transitional Budget 1908-09 had to be granted for 15 months.

<sup>2</sup> Including 9,070,400-15 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 8,720,159-01 kr.).

<sup>3</sup> Including 6,066,043-72 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 5,801,410-64 kr.).

<sup>4</sup> Including 4,944,589-74 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 4,872,168-69 kr.).

<sup>5</sup> Including 5,860,056-10 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 5,817,338-56 kr.).

Budget for two financial years, July 1 to June 30, 1912-13, and 1913-14 :—

| Sources of Revenue                           | 1912-13        | 1913-14        | Branches of Expenditure                               | 1912-13        | 1913-14        |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ordinary:                                    | Kroner         | Kroner         | Ordinary:                                             | Kroner         | Kroner         |
| Income Tax . . .                             | 9,000,000      | 12,400,000     | Civil list . . .                                      | 766,700        | 751,800        |
| Customs . . .                                | 52,000,000     | 54,000,000     | Storting . . .                                        | 866,800        | 796,700        |
| Excise on spirits . .                        | 1,650,000      | 2,550,000      | The Ministries . .                                    | 2,023,700      | 2,055,200      |
| „ „ beer . . .                               | 2,500,000      | 4,000,000      | Church, arts, and education . . .                     | 16,157,700     | 17,356,200     |
| Succession duties . .                        | 1,250,000      | 1,250,000      | Justice . . .                                         | 5,066,600      | 5,097,900      |
| Stamps . . .                                 | 2,985,000      | 2,185,000      | Interior . . .                                        | 11,554,800     | 12,735,600     |
| Judicial fees . . .                          | 1,250,000      | 1,250,000      | Post, telegraphs, &c. State railways (traffic) . .    | 17,027,700     | 18,874,400     |
| Mines . . .                                  | 875,500        | 880,400        | Roads, canals, ports, &c. . .                         | 22,171,000     | 25,275,900     |
| Post Office . . .                            | 9,460,000      | 10,000,000     | Finance and customs . .                               | 6,543,400      | 6,872,600      |
| Telegraphs and telephones . . .              | 7,035,000      | 8,050,000      | Mines . . .                                           | 5,525,300      | 6,268,800      |
| State property . . .                         | 5,400,900      | 5,650,400      | Redeption of debt . .                                 | 893,700        | 886,500        |
| Railways . . .                               | 23,837,800     | 25,570,000     | Interest „ „ . .                                      | 5,027,900      | 5,358,200      |
| Miscellaneous . . .                          | 12,655,800     | 13,234,200     | Army . . .                                            | 12,345,700     | 12,372,700     |
|                                              |                |                | Navy . . .                                            | 15,612,200     | 16,597,400     |
|                                              |                |                | Foreign affairs . .                                   | 6,068,400      | 9,124,900      |
|                                              |                |                | Miscellaneous . .                                     | 1,072,300      | 1,051,900      |
|                                              |                |                |                                                       | 571,100        | 603,300        |
| Total, ordinary                              | 129,400,000    | 142,020,000    | Total, ordinary                                       | 129,400,000    | 142,020,000    |
| Extraordinary:                               |                |                | Extraordinary:                                        |                |                |
| Means raised for construction of railways:   |                |                | Construction of railways . .                          | 7,002,100      | 12,222,100     |
| (1) by Loans . . .                           | 6,371,500      | 9,281,100      | Extraordinary expenditure for rail-road cars, &c. . . | —              | —              |
| (2) by local subscriptions . .               | 580,600        | 1,779,200      | Construction of telegraph & telephone lines . . .     | 986,500        | 2,900,000      |
| (3) from earlier surpluses . .               | 50,000         | 1,161,800      | Defence . . .                                         | 8,000,000      | 406,000        |
| From earlier surpluses . .                   | 10,686,500     | 5,460,000      | Miscellaneous . .                                     | 2,100,000      | 2,155,000      |
| Extraordinary addition to the income tax . . | 400,000        | —              |                                                       |                |                |
| Sum, extraordinary                           | 18,088,600     | 17,682,100     | Sum, extraordinary                                    | 18,088,600     | 17,682,100     |
| Total ordinary and extraordinary             | 147,488,600    | 159,702,100    | Total, ordinary and extraordinary                     | 147,488,600    | 159,702,100    |
|                                              | (8,193,811 l.) | (8,872,339 l.) |                                                       | (8,193,811 l.) | (8,872,339 l.) |

The budget for 1914-15 fixes ordinary expenditure at 154,900,000 kroner (8,605,555 l.), and extraordinary at 15,081,000 kroner (837,733 l.). The receipts are estimated at 154,900,000 kroner. Public debt :—

| Years ending March 31      | Amortisation | Growth     | Interest   | Amount at the end of the year |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|
|                            | Kroner       | Kroner     | Kroner     | Kroner                        |
| 1908                       | 4,054,861    | —          | 11,193,529 | 334,744,127 <sup>2</sup>      |
| June 30, 1909 <sup>1</sup> | 5,439,598    | —          | 14,481,424 | 829,304,529 <sup>2</sup>      |
| 1910                       | 4,506,176    | 4,500,000  | 10,953,474 | 829,298,353 <sup>2</sup>      |
| 1911                       | 4,597,533    | 42,952,000 | 10,772,634 | 367,652,820 <sup>2</sup>      |
| 1912                       | 4,847,257    | —          | 12,314,390 | 362,805,563 <sup>2</sup>      |

<sup>1</sup> Vide note 1 to table I.

<sup>2</sup> Including kr. 40,000,000 placed in the reserve fund of the Norwegian State, and invested in easily negotiable first class foreign securities.

<sup>3</sup> Whereof 2,400,000 kroner extraordinary.

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 22,163,388 kroner, and for the towns to 26,146,793 kroner in 1911.

### Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg and the new fortresses near Agdenes, Bergen, Tönsberg and Kristiansand; the other fortresses, Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Bergenhus in Bergen, Munkholmen near Trondhjem, and Vardöhus, are of little importance.

### ARMY.

The army of Norway is a *national militia*. Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18, and continuing till the age of 55. The men are called out at 23, and for the first 12 years belong to the line; then for 8 years to the landvärn. Afterwards they pass to the landstorm, in which they remain until they have attained 55 years of age. The initial training is carried out in recruits' schools; it lasts for 48 days only in the infantry and garrison artillery, 62 days in the mountain batteries, 72 in the engineers, 92 in the field artillery, and 102 in the cavalry. As soon as their courses are finished the men are passed to the units to which they will permanently belong, and with them go through a further training of 24 days. Subsequent training consists of 24 days in the second, third and seventh years of service.

The line is now organised in 6 brigades of all arms, besides which there is the garrison artillery. There are 62 battalions of infantry, 5 companies of cyclists (skiers), 3 regiments of cavalry (16 squadrons), 27 four-gun field batteries, 3 batteries of mountain artillery, 4 companies of heavy artillery, and 1 regiment of engineers. The brigades are of unequal strength, according to the importance of the district in which they are recruited. In event of war, each brigade would mobilize 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (of 4 battalions), 8 or 4 squadrons of cavalry, a battalion of field artillery (of 4 or 5 batteries), a sapper company, a telegraph company, a medical company and a company of train. Each regimental district also forms one battalion of landvärn of 6 companies, and the other arms would form landvärn units in the same proportion. The total strength of the line, on a war footing, is 80,000 of all ranks, which would be increased by means of the landvärn to 110,000.

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the Krag-Jørgensen rifle of 6.5 mm. The field artillery has Erhardt Q.F. guns of 7.5 cm.

The military budget for 1913-14 is 849,000L.

### NAVY.

The principal vessels of the Norwegian navy are:—

| Laid down | Name                                     | Displacement | Armour |          | Principal Armament         | H. P. | Max. Speed |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|----------|----------------------------|-------|------------|
|           |                                          |              | Belt   | Big Guns |                            |       |            |
| 1896      | (H. Haarfagre<br>Tordenskiold . . . . .) | 3,900        | 7      | 8        | 2 8 in.; 6 4.7 in. . . . . | 4,500 | 17         |
| 1899      | (Norge<br>Eidsvold . . . . .)            | 4,200        | 6      | 9        | 2 8 in.; 6 6 in. . . . .   | 5,200 | 17         |
| 1913      | (Nidaros<br>Bjergvæn . . . . .)          | 4,900        | 7      | 8        | 2 9.4 in.; 4 6 in. . . . . | 4,500 | 15         |

There are also 2 old coast service monitors, 12 gunboats, 4 destroyers, 31 torpedo boats, and 5 submarines.

The navy numbers about 130 officers on active service and about 150 in the reserve, and about 1,000 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty-two and forty-one are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. The conscripts (about 1,000) have to go through a training of at least 6 months.

## Production and Industry

### I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 21.5 per cent. forest, and 3.5 per cent. under cultivation. On September 30, 1907, there were 188,356 real estates separately registered, and the number of farms was 246,634. The 246,634 farms were classified as follows according to their cultivated area:—

|                                                           |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Without cultivated area (not including gardens) . . . . . | 20,839        |
| Up to 2 hectares „ . . . . .                              | 142,930       |
| 2.01-10 „ „ . . . . .                                     | 65,904        |
| 10.01-50 „ „ . . . . .                                    | 16,590        |
| Above 50 „ „ . . . . .                                    | 871           |
|                                                           | <hr/> 246,634 |

The 33,557 farms without cultivated area are most of them special estates of gardens, and not cultivated meadow land.

The average annual produce in hectolitres per hectare for 1906-1910 was: wheat, 22.4; rye, 24.9; barley, 29.4; mixed corn, 35.5; oats, 35.6; peas, 21.6; potatoes 230.1 hectolitres.

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows:—

| Crops                | Acreage |         |         | Produce (quarters)      |                         |                         |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                      | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    | 1910                    | 1911                    | 1912                    |
| Wheat . . . . .      | 16,833  | 12,533  | 12,399  | 35,583                  | 32,818                  | 40,190 <sup>1</sup>     |
| Barley . . . . .     | 127,396 | 97,654  | 88,720  | 351,308                 | 308,359                 | 373,850                 |
| Oats . . . . .       | 241,062 | 240,576 | 262,509 | 1,270,426               | 1,069,447               | 1,406,062               |
| Rye . . . . .        | 33,985  | 32,305  | 37,186  | 108,534                 | 114,877                 | 126,233                 |
| Mixed Corn . . . . . | 85,062  | 18,752  | 15,203  | 75,734                  | 56,069                  | 79,643                  |
| Potatoes . . . . .   | 96,681  | 90,661  | 101,675 | 21,705,466 <sup>1</sup> | 21,336,496 <sup>1</sup> | 28,903,279 <sup>1</sup> |
| Hay . . . . .        | —       | —       | —       | 2,710,202 <sup>2</sup>  | 2,466,512 <sup>2</sup>  | 3,129,768 <sup>2</sup>  |

<sup>1</sup> Bushels.

<sup>2</sup> Tons.

On September 30, 1907, there were:—Horses, 172,468; cattle, 1,094,101; sheep, 1,393,488; goats, 296,442; swine, 318,556; reindeer, 142,623.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 62,512,900 kroner in 1912; the principal article being rye. The imports of animal products amounted to 12,533,300, and their exports to 109,069,800 kroner.

## II. FORESTRY.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,685 square miles, of which 75 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy about 3,044 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1912 was 32,262,500 kroner, and of wrought timber (mostly wood pulp) 52,698,500 kroner.

## III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The total value of mineral products in 1911 was 12,829,000 kroner (5,607,000 in 1901); of furnace products, 2,767,000 kroner (1,870,000 in 1901). The chief mineral products are silver, 550,000 kroner in 1911 (375,000 in 1901); copper ore, 1,338,000 kroner; pyrites, 7,800,000 kroner; iron ore, 2,290,000 kroner; apatite, 40,000 kroner; felspar 463,000 kroner (275,000 in 1901). Of the smelting products in 1911, silver was valued at 518,000 kroner; copper, 1,517,000 kroner. At the end of 1911 there existed about 75 mining establishments employing 5,987 workpeople, and 6 smelting furnaces with 356 workpeople.

## IV. FISHERIES.

The number of persons in 1911 engaged in cod fishery was 86,301; in summer-herring fishery, 23,149; and in mackerel fishery, 5,375.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1911 was cod, 25,890,700; herring, 18,026,300; mackerel, 2,755,800; salmon and sea trout, 1,040,600; other fisheries, 10,528,500; lobsters, 959,700; oysters, 13,600; total, 54,215,200.

Other fisheries are the cod and herring fisheries on the coast of Island, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries which in 1911 produced a total of about 28,815,000 kroner.

## V. MANUFACTURES.

The number of establishments and workers in the principal industries on December 30, 1911, were as follows:—

| Industries                         | Estab-lish-ments | Workers over 18 years |               | Workers under 18 years |              | Total          |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|
|                                    |                  | Male                  | Female        | Male                   | Female       |                |
| Chemicals, paints, oils, and soaps | 279              | 5,078                 | 785           | 390                    | 165          | 6,356          |
| Clothing                           | 290              | 2,307                 | 3,844         | 409                    | 625          | 7,145          |
| Electrical industry                | 121              | 619                   | 1             | 14                     | 1            | 635            |
| Food products                      | 1,473            | 7,959                 | 5,986         | 1,232                  | 1,790        | 16,967         |
| Leather and rubber                 | 88               | 828                   | 210           | 99                     | 56           | 1,193          |
| Machinery and metal work           | 618              | 22,708                | 1,004         | 3,266                  | 301          | 27,279         |
| Mining                             | 60               | 6,024                 | 136           | 329                    | 19           | 6,508          |
| Paper                              | 166              | 10,934                | 1,795         | 516                    | 441          | 13,686         |
| Printing                           | 258              | 1,970                 | 895           | 365                    | 246          | 3,476          |
| Quarries and ceramics              | 293              | 8,649                 | 537           | 887                    | 173          | 10,246         |
| Textiles                           | 248              | 2,993                 | 6,058         | 683                    | 1,080        | 10,814         |
| Wood, bone, horn, meerscham, etc.  | 1,622            | 18,414                | 803           | 2,151                  | 161          | 21,029         |
| Miscellaneous                      | 273              | 3,579                 | 42            | 307                    | 26           | 3,904          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>5,788</b>     | <b>92,010</b>         | <b>21,556</b> | <b>10,588</b>          | <b>5,084</b> | <b>129,238</b> |

## Commerce.

Total imports and exports in the last five years:—

|                     | 1908        | 1909        | 1910                     | 1911                     | 1912                     |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                     | Kroner      | Kroner      | Kroner                   | Kroner                   | Kroner                   |
| Imports (foreign)   | 354,919,600 | 365,739,900 | 402,093,100 <sup>1</sup> | 468,695,000 <sup>1</sup> | 525,735,200 <sup>1</sup> |
| Exports (Norwegian) | 211,247,900 | 234,640,600 | 267,856,800              | 288,684,100              | 324,622,600              |
| „ (foreign)         | 7,619,400   | 8,808,700   | 14,737,900 <sup>1</sup>  | 9,668,700 <sup>1</sup>   | 11,050,000 <sup>1</sup>  |

<sup>1</sup> Direct transit excluded.

Trade with different countries in 1912, including indirect as well as direct, trade and also direct transit goods:—

| Country                      | Imports, 1912 | Exports, 1912 | Country             | Imports, 1912              | Exports, 1912             |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|                              | Kroner        | Kroner        |                     | Kroner                     | Kroner                    |
| Sweden                       | 70,400,700    | 21,433,700    | Italy               | 3,665,600                  | 9,875,400                 |
| Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe | 29,464,300    | 9,702,700     | Austria & Hungary   | 1,905,600                  | 1,376,500                 |
| Russia and Finland           | 23,447,506    | 12,808,600    | Greece              | 666,400                    | 75,100                    |
| Germany                      | 167,955,600   | 75,019,100    | Turkey and Roumania | 5,788,200                  | 809,900                   |
| Switzerland                  | 1,498,000     | 160,200       | Africa              | 790,200                    | 5,289,000                 |
| Netherlands                  | 20,381,900    | 18,155,400    | Asia                | 2,098,400                  | 6,446,700                 |
| Belgium                      | 16,233,500    | 13,333,700    | Australia           | 115,200                    | 10,153,100                |
| Great Britain and Ireland    | 147,994,500   | 94,831,800    | America             | 45,909,300                 | 54,802,900                |
| France                       | 15,074,900    | 14,686,600    | Not stated          | 791,100                    | 2,119,000                 |
| Portugal & Madeira           | 1,482,500     | 8,297,300     |                     |                            |                           |
| Spain                        | 5,140,700     | 11,864,100    | <b>Total</b>        | <b>560,904,100</b>         | <b>370,741,500</b>        |
|                              |               |               |                     | (31,155,783 <sup>1</sup> ) | (20,96,750 <sup>1</sup> ) |

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1912 was 53 millions of kroner. The value of imports subject to duty (1912) was 257,857,000 kroner and of duty-free 267,878,000 kroner.

Under the treaty of 1826 there is "the most favoured nation" treatment between the United Kingdom and Norway.

The recorded values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees and merchants. Those of imports include the invoice price, freight, packing, and insurance, but not duty; those of exports give the price free on board in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit. The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters. These declarations stated prior to 1909 the countries from which the articles were *directly* imported and to which they were *directly* exported. An article coming, for example, from the East Indies *via* London was recorded as coming from England. From January 1, 1909, the declarations state the countries from which the articles are bought and to which they are sold. The recorded imports include all articles imported, whether for consumption inland or for re-exportation. The exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) exports of foreign articles. A considerable part of the export trade on railway over the land frontier from Norway to Sweden escaped the statistical control in the past, but from January 1, 1909, it has been recorded.

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1912 :—

| Classes of Goods             | 1912                     |                         | Classes of Goods                    | 1912                                   |                                        |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                              | Imports of Foreign Goods | Exports Norwegian Goods |                                     | Imports of Foreign Goods               | Exports Norwegian Goods                |
|                              | Kroner                   | Kroner                  |                                     | Kroner                                 | Kroner                                 |
| Animals, living              | 2,840,700                | 203,600                 | Minerals, unwrought                 | 58,527,900                             | 17,458,400                             |
| Animal produce (malty food)  | 12,538,300               | 109,069,300             | Minerals, manufactured              | 6,048,300                              | 16,769,600                             |
| Breadstuffs                  | 62,512,900               | 2,511,000               | Metals, unwrought or partly wrought | 35,016,900                             | 12,563,900                             |
| Groceries                    | 40,116,700               | 471,800                 | Metals, manufactured                | 37,237,600                             | 2,100,900                              |
| Fruits, plants, &c.          | 10,969,400               | 234,200                 | Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.  | 81,507,800                             | 6,481,500                              |
| Spirits, &c.                 | 9,347,300                | 139,200                 |                                     |                                        |                                        |
| Yarn, rope, &c.              | 27,130,800               | 1,419,700               |                                     |                                        |                                        |
| Textile manufactures, &c.    | 43,520,600               | 778,100                 | Total                               | 525,735,200 (29,207,511 <sup>1</sup> ) | 324,622,600                            |
| Hair, skins, &c.             | 25,821,500               | 27,313,000              | Re-exports                          |                                        | 11,060,000 <sup>1</sup>                |
| Tallow, oils, tar, &c.       | 89,925,100               | 15,709,400              | Grand total                         |                                        | 336,672,600 (18,848,477 <sup>1</sup> ) |
| Timber & wooden goods        | 14,669,500               | 84,961,000              |                                     |                                        |                                        |
| Dye stuffs                   | 5,283,100                | 646,200                 |                                     |                                        |                                        |
| Different vegetable produce  | 11,588,000               | 475,600                 |                                     |                                        |                                        |
| Paper and paper manufactures | 3,137,800                | 25,365,200              |                                     |                                        |                                        |

<sup>1</sup> Direct transit of Swedish goods not included.

Imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports (including direct transit :—

|            | Imports     |             |             | Exports    |            |            |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
|            | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       |
|            | Kroner      | Kroner      | Kroner      | Kroner     | Kroner     | Kroner     |
| Kristiania | 181,709,600 | 205,105,500 | 233,344,500 | 49,843,300 | 49,666,200 | 54,817,800 |
| Bergen     | 65,527,200  | 74,517,100  | 84,564,000  | 36,214,200 | 40,333,800 | 40,790,900 |
| Trondhjem  | 33,068,400  | 36,295,300  | 37,260,400  | 23,134,300 | 21,588,600 | 23,910,400 |

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

|                             | 1909  | 1910  | 1911  | 1912  | 1913  |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                             | £     | £     | £     | £     | £     |
| Imports from Norway to U.K. | 6,473 | 6,630 | 6,251 | 6,905 | 7,470 |
| Exports to Norway from U.K. | 3,447 | 4,083 | 4,860 | 5,570 | 6,148 |

### Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1913, was as follows: Sailing, 1,106, 632,989 net tons; steam and motor, 2,126, 1,085,617 net tons; total, 3,232, 1,718,606.

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1912 were as follows :—

| 1912          | With Cargoes |             | In Ballast |             | Total  |             |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
|               | No.          | Net Tonnage | No.        | Net Tonnage | No.    | Net Tonnage |
| Entered       |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Norwegian     | 4,805        | 2,125,388   | 1,208      | 656,479     | 6,013  | 2,781,867   |
| Foreign       | 3,135        | 1,258,804   | 1,911      | 1,385,491   | 5,046  | 2,644,295   |
| Total entered | 7,940        | 3,384,192   | 3,119      | 2,041,970   | 11,059 | 5,426,162   |
| Cleared       |              |             |            |             |        |             |
| Norwegian     | 4,856        | 2,239,076   | 1,068      | 527,490     | 5,924  | 2,766,566   |
| Foreign       | 4,255        | 2,115,136   | 792        | 498,216     | 5,047  | 2,613,352   |
| Total cleared | 9,111        | 4,354,212   | 1,870      | 1,025,676   | 10,971 | 5,379,888   |

Vessels entered and cleared in 1912 at the following ports :—

| 1912       | Number | Net Tonnage |             | Number | Net Tonnage |
|------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Kristiania |        |             | Trondhjem   |        |             |
| Entered    | 2,426  | 1,620,057   | Entered     | 486    | 333,264     |
| Cleared    | 1,583  | 1,172,586   | Cleared     | 464    | 316,508     |
| Bergen     |        |             | Fredrikstad |        |             |
| Entered    | 838    | 470,188     | Entered     | 645    | 203,298     |
| Cleared    | 805    | 443,913     | Cleared     | 917    | 299,457     |

### Internal Communications.

The length of State Railways on December 31, 1913, was 1,664 miles, companies 232 miles; total 1,946 miles. 1,206 miles have a gauge of 4ft 8½in.; 664 miles, 3ft. 6in.; 16 miles, 3ft. 3½in.; 60 miles, 2ft. 5½ins. Total receipts year ending June 30, 1912: State railways, 22,671,596 kroner; companies, 4,804,672 kroner. Total expenses: State railways, 17,275,549 kroner; companies, 3,466,479 kroner. Goods carried: State railways, 5,559,625 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 1,491,380. Passengers carried: State railways, 14,007,150; companies, 2,342,495. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government. The receipts, expenses and traffic refer to the year July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

The following are the postal statistics :—

|                                   | 1908       | 1909       | 1910       | 1911        | 1912        |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Letters                           | 60,734,400 | 62,337,800 | 72,704,456 | 71,040,553  | 76,589,629  |
| Post-cards                        | 15,111,600 | 15,808,500 | 17,040,110 | 17,798,759  | 19,241,958  |
| Letters with declaration of value | 4,204,000  | 4,283,000  | 4,552,000  | 4,916,720   | 5,325,690   |
| Registered letters                | 1,620,000  | 1,633,600  | 1,702,084  | 1,818,971   | 2,044,948   |
| Journals                          | 84,569,600 | 91,823,300 | 91,747,475 | 100,227,296 | 110,635,856 |
| Other printed matter              | 10,790,900 | 11,348,500 | 13,745,849 | 14,891,109  | 15,361,663  |
| Samples and parcels               | 1,944,300  | 2,159,500  | 2,336,194  | 2,518,905   | 2,860,535   |

Length of telegraph and interurban telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1913: 13,535 miles of line, 108,510 miles of wires. Number of paid messages on the State lines, 3,726,584. Number of telephone conversations on trunk



lines, 5,580,052. State telegraph offices, 1,399; receipts, 7,278,197 kroner; expenses, 5,307,776 kroner.

The Government possesses seven wireless telegraph coast stations and another wireless station at Spitzbergen (Green Harbour), the stations at Bergen, Ingö, and Spitzbergen being of a larger type than the other ones. A large station for direct communication with Boston, U.S., is now in course of erection at Stavanger.

### Money and Credit.

On June 30, 1912, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were: Gold coin, 22,640,090 kroner; silver coin, 13,813,444 kroner; bronze coin, 1,104,277 kroner; total, 37,557,811 kroner.

There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1912 was:—

|                     | Income. |                    | Property. |                    |
|---------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| The towns           | 326.0   | millions of kroner | 1,032.5   | millions of kroner |
| The rural districts | 325.0   | „ „                | 1,816.0   | „ „                |
| The whole kingdom   | 651.0   | „ „                | 2,848.5   | „ „                |

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the president and vice-president of the head office, who are nominated by the King. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1912 show the following figures:—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 62,156,895 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 83,867,598 kroner; total, 146,024,493 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 99,276,194 kroner; the issue of notes allowed was 106,070,850 kroner; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 15,333,230 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 10,422,442 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,900,000 kroner, 10 per cent.; total, 114,609,424; balance, 31,415,069.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounted to 27,000,000 kroner in 1912. The bank has besides a reserve fund amounting in 1912 to 1,100,000 kroner, and the same year a delcredere fund of 28,299 kroner. At the end of 1912 the total amount of bonds issued was 178,720,720 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 191,986,143 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1911, 108 private joint-stock banks reported, with a collective subscribed capital of 94,457,000 kroner and a paid-up capital of 50,483,000. The reserve funds amounted to 37,884,000. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 1,208,299,000 kroner and 1,176,756,000 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 481,117,000 kroner, of which 21,516,000 kroner deposits on demand, and 459,516,000 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In 1911 their number was 496; depositors 1,030,620, with 539,322,381 kroner to their credit at the end of the year. In 1910 their number was 487; depositors 1,001,310, with 507,039,020 kroner to their credit at the end of the year.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed October 16, 1875, Norway adopted the same monetary system as Sweden and Denmark. The Norwegian Krone, of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling. The gold 20-kroner piece weighs 8.960572 grammes, .900 fine containing 8.0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krone weighs 7.5 grammes, .800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister in London.*—Paul Benjamin Vogt.

*Secretary of Legation.*—J. Michelet.

*Consul-General in London.*—W. Eckell.

*Vice-Consul.*—H. L. Brackstad.

There are Consular representatives at Amble, Barrow, Berwick, Birmingham, Blyth, Boston, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dartmouth, Douglas, Dover, Falmouth, Fleetwood, Goole, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Harwich, Hull, Ipswich, Jersey, King's Lynn, Leeds, Liverpool, Lowestoft, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newhaven, Newport, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Shoreham, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, Weymouth, Great Yarmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, South Shields, Edinburgh—Leith, Aberdeen, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Bo'ness, Burntisland, Dundee, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Methil, Peterhead, Stornoway, Troon, Wick, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NORWAY.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Mansfeldt de Cardonnell Findlay, C.B., C.M.G.

*Secretary.*—Hon. F. O. Lindley.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain Montague W. W. P. Consett.

*Military Attaché.*—Colonel G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.

*Commercial Attaché.*—Sir Francis Oppenheimer.

*Consul at Kristiania.*—Edward F. Gray.

There are Consular representatives at Arendal, Bergen, Bodö, Kristiania Drammen, Flekkefjord, Fredrikshald, Fredrikstad, Haugesund, Haugesund, Kragerö, Kristiansand, Kristiansund, Larvik, Mandal, Molde, Moss, Namsos, Porsgrund, Risør, Skien, Stavanger, Svolvær, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Tønsberg, Vadsö, Vardö.

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## OMAN.

AN independent State in South-eastern Arabia extending along a coast line—S. E. and S. W.—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood. The capital, Maskat and the adjacent town of Mattira have together about 24,000 inhabitants. Maskat was occupied by the Portuguese from 1508 to the middle of the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was recovered in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741, and whose family have since ruled.

The present Sultan is Seyyid Taimur bin Feysil, eldest son of the late Seyyid Feysil bin Turki, who succeeded his father October 5, 1913.

In the beginning of last century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip of the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1856, one son proclaimed himself Sultan in Zanzibar and another in Maskat. Eventually the rivals agreed to submit their claims to the arbitration of Lord Canning, Viceroy of India, who formally separated the two Sultanates. Subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The island of Kishm or Tawilah, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, formerly belonging to the Imam of Oman, is now under Persian government and is ruled by a Sheikh, but the port of Basidu at the western extremity of the island is British. Further south on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Oman is the Port of Jask formerly belonging to Oman, but now Persian. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Maskat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 300,000 dollars. The population is poor; inland the Sultan's authority is merely nominal and there is little security for life and property. In some coast regions there is the possibility of considerable agricultural development. Camels are bred in large numbers by the border tribe known as the "Seroo," and these Omani dromedaries are said to be considered the best breed in Arabia, but in size and strength they are inferior to those of north-western India. As to the mineral resources of the country little is known.

Commerce is mostly by sea, statistics being given only for the ports of Muskat and Mattira, but large caravans under protection carry on traffic with the interior.

Total exports 1912-13, Rs. 45,22,163; chiefly dates Rs. 14,69,485; fruit, Rs. 57,769; fish, Rs. 1,18,733; limes, Rs. 1,00,950; pearls, Rs. 18,400; mother-o'-pearl Rs. 39,250; cotton goods, Rs. 2,61,100; hides and skins, Rs. 48,830. Total imports for 1912-13 Rs. 69,53,263; chiefly rice, Rs. 8,79,251; coffee, Rs. 3,01,467; sugar, Rs. 2,36,983; piece goods, Rs. 10,27,904; silk and silk goods, Rs. 41,760; twist and yarn, Rs. 2,02,210; wheat and other grain, Rs. 1,09,356; arms and ammunition, Rs. 27,60,866.

Total imports from United Kingdom Rs. 13,99,818; India, Rs. 32,11,578; Persia, Rs. 45,110; America, Rs. 76,288; France, Rs. 9,994; Turkey in Asia, Rs. 52,821; Belgium, Rs. 15,15,398; Germany, Rs. 1,09,393. Trade is mainly in the hands of British Indians, and the imports and the exports are mostly from and to India. All imports are subject to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. There are no export duties; imports for re-export by the importer within 6 months are not subject to transit duty.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Some of the above figures of imports and exports include trade carried on by sailing vessels.

The number of vessels that cleared at the port of Maskat in 1912-13 including the native craft, was 116 of 93,181 tons. The Arabs of Sur, near Ras el Hadd, maintain a large coasting trade, and also traffic in native craft with India, and the East African coast and islands.

There is a mail weekly from and to Bombay, and Maskat is connected by cable with the Indo-European telegraph system.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates (rupee exchange 100 dollars equal to from Rs. 141½ to Rs. 152 in 1912-13). There is one Omani copper coin, which fluctuates in value. The mahmûdi of 20 *gaj* (1 dollar = 11½ mahmûdieh) is only money of account. The weights in use are the Maskat *man* which contains 237 tolas and is equal to one-third of a Delhi *man*; 24 *kias* = 1 Maskat *man*; 10 Maskat *mans* = 1 *frasla*; 200 Maskat *mans* = 1 *barr*. There is also a bazaar *man* equal in weight to 136 dollars.

*Political Agent, and H.B.M.'s Consul.*—Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E.

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## PANAMA.

**Government.**—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on November 4, 1903, and the *de facto* Government was on November 13 recognised by the Government of the United States, and soon afterwards by the other Powers, but Colombia has not yet recognised it. The Constitution, adopted February 13, 1904, for a period of 90 days, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 28 members (one for every 10,000 inhabitants), which meets biennially on September 1, and for a President of the Republic, elected for 4 years, and not eligible for the succeeding term.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Belisario Porras (October 1, 1912).

There are three Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of five Ministers. The Republic is divided into seven provinces, each under a Governor.

A treaty for the demarcation of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica was signed on behalf of the respective Governments on March 17, 1910, and has been ratified by the congresses of both countries. By this treaty the question of what is the true boundary line will be submitted to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

**Area and Population.**—Extreme length is about 480 miles; breadth, between 37 and 110 miles; total area is 32,380 square miles; population according to the census of 1912 (including the Canal Zone), 426,928. Population of the Canal Zone, 62,810 or 12.9 per square mile. The inhabitants are of a mixed race, comprising Spanish, Indian, and Negro elements, with a small number of temporary immigrants from the United States and European countries. Chinese subjects are estimated at 3,500. There are 54,483 British subjects in the Republic, including 30,859 in the Canal Zone, chiefly from the West Indies. There are 7 provinces. The capital, Panama, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast, has (1912) 37,505 inhabitants, and Colon or Aspinwall on the Atlantic coast, 17,743. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Agua Dulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mudis; on the Atlantic, Bocas del Toro and Puerto Bello.

**Education.**—The Government maintains 364 public schools throughout the seven provinces (1912), and 14,511 children (excluding 1,721 children enrolled in the Canal Zone public schools) received free instruction in 1912, from 315 teachers. A University (Instituto Nacional) has been opened in fine large buildings constructed at a cost of about 300,000*l.*, and the principal teachers are foreigners. In addition there are about a dozen private institutions and 47 young men and 15 young women are being educated in Europe and the United States at the cost of the Panama Government.

**Finance.**—All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic or zone belongs to the Panama Government, but the United States reserve the right to import supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction and for the use of their employees free of all taxes.

The national revenue and expenditure for 5 years were as follows:—

|                   | 1910      | 1911    | 1912    | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 1914 <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                   | £         | £       | £       | £                 | £                 |
| Revenue . . .     | 1,208,510 | 672,957 | 691,057 | 768,443           | 1,536,485         |
| Expenditure . . . | 1,370,830 | 670,839 | 680,501 | 708,443           | 1,536,485         |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The Republic has 1,260,000L and 150,000L capital in the National Bank: total, 1,410,000L, with an interior debt of about 60,000L. It has no army or navy to support.

**Production.**—The soil of Panama is of great fertility. Of the whole area about five-eighths are unoccupied, and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated. Immigration is encouraged, and land is offered to small farmers on favourable terms. The most important product is the banana. Caoutchouc (about 130 tons annually) is collected by the Indians of the Cordillera, or is obtained from trees planted by Europeans near the coast. Coffee (about 500,000 bushes) is grown in the province of Chiriqui, near the Costa Rican frontier. In the province of Coclé (Atlantic coast) there is one large agricultural undertaking, begun in 1894 with German capital. Here about 75,000 cocoa trees, 50,000 coffee bushes, and 25,000 caoutchouc trees have been planted and are now beginning to yield returns. Other products of the soil of Panama are coconuts, mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. Sugar and tobacco growing are assuming importance. Cattle rearing is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export. In 1905 the live stock was estimated at 65,000 head of cattle, 17,000 horses, 1,500 mules, 28,000 pigs, and 3,000 goats.

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, and at Coiba Island to the west. Turtle-shell is also exported to a considerable amount. It is claimed that Panama possesses nearly every common mineral except coal, and recently a number of mining concessions have been granted.

**Commerce, Shipping, Communications.**—The imports and exports for 4 years are shown as follows:—

| Year | Imports   | Exports | Year | Imports   | Exports |
|------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|---------|
|      | £         | £       |      | £         | £       |
| 1900 | 1,751,261 | 800,496 | 1911 | 1,858,625 | 572,685 |
| 1910 | 2,063,187 | 864,059 | 1912 | 2,085,985 | 425,722 |

Of the total imports in 1912, 1,116,145L came from the United States (exclusive of canal materials), 499,306L from Great Britain, 197,458L from Germany, 57,893L from France, 24,284L from Italy, 24,303L from Belgium, 28,942L from Spain, 29,318L from China and Japan, and 46,439L from Spanish America.

The Isthmus on both sides is in communication with European and American countries by several lines of steamers. In 1912 there entered at the ports of the Republic and the Canal Zone 1,647 vessels of 3,801,787 tons. In 1909 the British vessels entered were 304, and tonnage 672,797 tons; German, 143 vessels and 558,868 tons; United States, 151 vessels and 537,882 tons; Belgian, 77 ships and 226,788 tons; and French, 34 ships and 174,509 tons. Of the tonnage entered, 763 ships and 2,843,092 tons entered Colon and Cristobal.

A railway, 47 miles, connects the ports of Colon and Panama. It belongs to the Panama Railroad Company (United States Government). In the Province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) owns about 140 miles of track with branches, which is used to transport bananas and passengers to the port of Almirante in the Chiriqui lagoon. At present the line extends into Costa Rica for a distance of about 30 miles. This

line is being extended towards Port Limon (Costa Rica) and its terminal is now distant from that port 30 miles. Two light electric railways have been planned for the interior to connect agricultural districts with ports on the coast.

There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colon to the United States and Europe. Roads are being constructed throughout the country. There are 96 post-offices and 37 telegraph offices.

The monetary unit is the gold *Balboa* weighing 1.672 gramme .900 fine, to which the United States gold dollar is legally equivalent. Silver coins are the peso (of 25 grammes .900 fine), and the half, fifth, tenth and twentieth peso pieces and nickel coins of 2½ cents. There is no paper money. Two silver pesos of Panama currency are taken as equivalent to one U.S. gold dollar. Altogether four millions of silver dollars of the new currency have been coined and placed in circulation.

Part of the 10,000,000 dollars (canal money) paid by the United States has been applied to the establishment of a real estate loan bank, part to public improvements in the several provinces, and 6,000,000 dollars have been invested in the United States.

### The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

On November 18, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed, providing facilities for the construction and maintenance of the inter-oceanic Canal. In this treaty, Panama granted in perpetuity the use of a zone (Canal Zone) five miles wide on each side of the Canal route, and within this zone the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. For subsidiary canals other territory was ceded and, for the defence of the Canal, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay were also ceded. The cities of Panama and Colon remain under the authority of the new State, but complete jurisdiction was granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty, and will pay 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning after nine years. The treaty was ratified on February 23, 1904, and in July, 1904, the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed. According to this agreement the city of Panama is, for all practical purposes, left without a seaport for foreign commerce, as the anchorage of vessels at Flamenco Island and the wharf at Balboa, now called 'Port Ancon,' so far as ocean-going vessels are concerned, both lie within the territory of the zone. Moreover, a similar port has been opened on the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, called Cristobal.

*Civil Governor of Canal Zone.*—Richard L. Metcalfe. Appointed June 3, 1913.

The canal across the Isthmus is now practically completed. In July, 1913, the outlet from Lake Gatun was closed, and on December 1, 1913, the waters had reached the maximum level of 87 feet. On October 1, 1913, the Gamboa dam was blown up, letting the Gatun Lake waters into the Culebra Cut, and the barrier between the Pacific Ocean and Miraflores lower locks was also removed. The Canal is now navigable from ocean to ocean, with the exception of about one quarter of a mile in the Cut, which has been closed by a landslide estimated to contain 2,000,000 cubic yards of material, for light-draught vessels. One set of the duplicate locks have been completed and tested throughout without a hitch; the gates open or close in the

short space of two minutes, and lockages have been made in half an hour. Although the waterway was ready for unrestricted commerce by the autumn of 1914, the official opening has been fixed for January 1, 1915.

The appropriations for the Panama Canal for the year ending June 30, 1914, amounted to 16,265,393 dollars, and included the cost of dry docks, wharves, warehouses, a quarantine station, as well as two colliers of 12,000 tons capacity each, which are to be built in the United States. In addition to the above, 4,870,000 dollars were appropriated for fortifications of the Canal, including 2,635,000 dollars for sea-coast batteries, 173,000 dollars for electric light and power plants, 285,000 dollars for search lights, 180,000 dollars for filling in the swamp behind the military works on Margarita Island, 1,000,000 dollars for cannon and equipment and one 16-inch gun and carriage, &c.

The (Hay-Pauncefote) treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 19, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for the use of the Canal on equal terms by vessels of all nations. On August 24, 1912, the United States Congress passed the Panama Canal Act whereby privileges were given to certain classes of American shipping using the canal. The British Government lodged a protest against some of the provisions which it regarded as involving violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. After much discussion and many suggestions, President Wilson, on March 5, 1914, requested Congress to repeal that provision of the Act which discriminates between American and other vessels, holding that the exemption was "in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Canal concluded on November 19, 1901."

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF PANAMA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister in London.*—Senor Dr. Don Ramón M. Valdés. Appointed July 8, 1913.

*First Secretary.*—Senor Don Horacio Rangel.

*Attaches.*—Senor Don Carlos Zachrisson and Mr. R. T. Turner (honorary).

*Consul-General at Liverpool.*—Raul Orillac.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PANAMA.

*British Minister Resident and Consul-General at Panama.*—Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. Appointed May 1, 1907.

*Vice-Consul at Panama.*—Percivale Helyar.

There is a Consul and Vice-Consul for the whole Republic with residence at Colon.

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## PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, in which Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President, who is also President of the Senate. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Constitution provides for this proportion, but in practice the original number of 13 Senators and 26 Deputies is still adhered to. The Senators and Deputies receive each 3,000 dollars per month (4800, per annum).

*President of the Republic.*—Eduardo Schaerer, elected for 4 years from August 15, 1912.

*Vice-President.*—Dr. Pedro Bobadilla.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior; of Finance; of Worship, Justice and Public Instruction; of War and Marine, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 8,000 dollars and representation allowance of 4,000 dollars per month (together 1920*l.* per annum). 10,000 dollars per month (16,000*l.* per annum), and each of the ministers 3,000 dollars salary and 3,000 dollars representation allowance (960*l.* per annum), 4,000 dollars per month (640*l.* per annum). The total administrative expenses are estimated at about 700,000*l.*

The country is divided into 20 electoral districts and 93 departments. The civil authority is exercised by a *jefe político* in each of the latter who is subject to the control of Government *delegados*, 7 in number, and in some measure to the military commanders of the 5 military zones.

#### Area and Population.

The approximate area of Paraguay proper, which is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, is estimated at 65,000 square miles. An area comprising upwards of 100,000 square miles of territory lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, known as the Chaco, is claimed by Paraguay, whose rights, however, are disputed by Bolivia. In 1912 the total population was estimated at 800,000, not including 50,000 Chaco Indians. The population of Paraguay proper consists of people of Guaraní Indian, European (chiefly Spanish) and Negro blood, the Guaraní largely predominating. Of foreigners in Paraguay, in 1911, there were 20,000, to 30,000, including 9,300 Argentines, 10,000 to 15,000 Italians, 1,400 Brazilians, 1,100 Spanish, 3,000 German, 800 to 1,000 French, 600 Uruguayans, 400 English. In 1912 the population of the capital, Asunción, (founded 1537), was estimated at 92,000; other towns are Villa Rica, 26,000; Concepción, 15,000; Eucarnación, 12,500; San Pedro, 8,700; Luque, 15,000; Carapeguá, 15,000; Paraguari, 10,000; Villa del Pilar, 10,000. These figures include the surrounding districts in each case. In 1908 the immigrants assisted by government were 1,774; in 1909, 830; in 1910, 578; in 1911, 389; and in 1912, 704. Very little land is now national property, most of it having been transferred to private ownership, much of it in very large tracts.

#### Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Asunción, Suffragan to Buenos Aires, is the only Paraguayan Episcopal See. The law of civil marriage was introduced in 1898. Education is free and nominally compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available. In 1911 there were 800 schools with some 50,000 pupils. Some private schools are subsidised by the Council of Education. There are a few private Protestant schools for boys and girls. At Asunción there is a National College, with 30 professors and 528 students. Under a law of July, 1903, the State maintains 42 scholars in Europe and the United States. Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, two courts of appeal (one for civil causes and another for commercial and criminal causes), a court of

jurymen, and 9 judges of First Instance. The functions of magistrates are exercised in the provinces by upwards of 100 *jueces de paz* (all laymen), who are at the same time registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

#### Finance.

The revenue is derived from import and export duties, inland revenue, transit dues, post and telegraph and other dues. The estimated revenue and expenditure for five years are given as follows (gold dollar = 4*s.*; paper dollar = about 3½*d.*):—

|                   | Revenue    |             | Expenditure |             |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | Gold pesos | Paper pesos | Gold pesos  | Paper pesos |
| 1909              | 1,771,680  | 6,291,026   | 567,636     | 28,327,337  |
| 1910              | 496,000    | 2,636,000   | 710,552     | 27,094,948  |
| 1911 <sup>1</sup> | 2,738,000  | 9,190,500   | 999,411     | 32,687,228  |
| 1912 <sup>1</sup> |            |             |             |             |
| 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 3,248,000  | 21,688,200  | 1,862,581   | 48,301,645  |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

On March 31, 1912, the outstanding external debt amounted to 821,017*l.* and the internal debt, 1,383,753*l.* (including 65,000,000 dollars of paper currency in circulation). The war debt to the Argentine and Brazil (the portion due to Uruguay was condoned) exists only as a political weapon in the hands of those countries, and is by some considered an effective guarantee of the independence of Paraguay.

#### Defence.

The small army of Paraguay is drilled and trained on the German model. Total about 100 officers and 2,500 men, distributed at 5 centres. The law of compulsory service (2 years) comes into force in 1914.

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of small merchant vessels armed with modern guns. The largest is about 1,000 tons.

#### Production and Industry.

Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay, especially in the Chaco region. The estimated number of horned cattle in 1913 was about 3,500,000. The meat packing and curing industry is encouraged by Government; hides, jerked beef, and other animal products are exported. *Yerba mate*, or Paraguay tea, which is a natural product of the virgin forests, is one of the chief articles of export. It is cultivated to a limited extent. Tobacco is also one of the principal products. The normal output is about 137,500 cwts., of which about 60 per cent. is exported to Europe, chiefly to Germany. The export of timber to the neighbouring republics is considerable. Fruit-growing, especially oranges, is general. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation (mainly for the manufacture of spirit) is estimated at nearly 9,000 acres. Roats and grain are grown for local consumption, but agriculture is primitive.

#### Commerce.

The following is the value of the imports and exports (5 dollars = £1):—

|               | 1908    | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|               | £       | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports . . . | 814,591 | 757,590   | 1,283,877 | 1,295,699 | 1,070,120 |
| Exports . . . | 773,419 | 1,027,328 | 983,381   | 965,7     | 847,145   |

Import duties in 1909, 597,656*l.*; in 1910, 340,387*l.*; in 1911, 378,357*l.* estimates in 1913, 504,240*l.*

The chief imports are textiles, provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, drugs, and fancy goods. The chief exports are hides, yerba, oranges, tobacco, timber, dried beef, and quebracho extract. Of the imports in 1912, textiles were the most important, 303,081*l.*; then foodstuffs, 242,814*l.*, and hardware, 188,612*l.* The British imports form 25 per cent. of the total, but there are no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Paraguay. The imports from Great Britain (chiefly consisting of textiles and hardware) amounted in 1912 to 268,341*l.* The "most favoured nation treaty" of 1884 between Great Britain and Paraguay is in force.

### Communications.

In 1912, 1,103 vessels (of which 646 Argentine) with an aggregate tonnage of 246,637 tons, entered at the port of Asuncion in the seaport trade, and 1,026 with a tonnage of 191,423 cleared. In the up-river traffic 844 vessels of 50,694 tons entered and 1,058 vessels of 41,865 tons cleared. The steamers are mostly 'liners' regularly visiting the port. Paraguay is served by sundry steamship companies, the most important of which is that of Nicholas Mihanovich, Ltd., of Buenos Aires.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Encarnacion, on the Rio Alto Paraná, a distance of 232 miles. The change of gauge on the Paraguay Central Railway from 5½ ft. to the standard 4 ft. 8½ ins., was effected in 1910 and the line was opened in July, 1911. A through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires was opened in 1911. The passenger accommodation, sleeping and restaurant cars, are thoroughly up-to-date and well served. Opposite Encarnacion is Posadas, to which an Argentine line is extended, and the two lines are connected by a train ferry (opened October 10, 1913). The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult and costly. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway; the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; there are altogether 2,050 miles of telegraph line and 64 telegraph offices. The telephone is in operation at Asuncion, and a small wireless station has lately been erected. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; in 1910 the number of post offices was 385. In 1912, total number of pieces of mail matter handled was 5,939,909, and the number of telegraph messages sent (over government wires) was 298,975.

### Money and Credit.

The principal banks in Paraguay are the Bank of the Republic, opened in June, 1908 (capital, 6,000,000 dollars gold); the Agricultural Bank, with a capital of 14,531,238 currency dollars advanced by Government; the Mercantile Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 dollars paper. A Conversion Fund has been accumulating for some four years, and is deposited at the Bank of the Republic. The deposit was (Dec. 31, 1912) 996,355 dollars gold (199,271*l.*).

There is no gold and silver current and paper is the only circulating medium with the exception of a few small nickel coins. The average rate of exchange in 1912 has been about 75 dollars to 1*l.* The exchange fluctuates greatly and consequently transactions are frequently made in dollars gold at the nominal fixed rate of 5*00* dollars to the 1*l.* for gold coin and 5 dollar per 1*l.* for cheques or drafts.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.—The *Peso*, or *Dollar*=100 *Centavos*. Nominal value, 4*s.*

|                                        |                            |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| The <i>Quintal</i> . . . . .           | = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois. |
| „ <i>Arroba</i> . . . . .              | = 25·35 „ „                |
| „ <i>Fanega</i> . . . . .              | = 1½ imperial bushel.      |
| „ <i>Sino</i> (land measure) . . . . . | = 69½ Engl. sq. yards.     |
| „ <i>Legua cuadrada</i> . . . . .      | = about 7½ sq. miles.      |

The weights and measures of the metric system are also in general use.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul-General in Great Britain*.—Alfred James. Appointed 1897.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, and Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Sir R. T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (residing at Buenos Aires).

*Consul at Asuncion* (Local rank of *Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister*).—Francis A. Oliver.

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## PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

### Reigning Shah.

**Sultan Ahmad Shah**, born January 20, 1898 (27th Shaban 1315), succeeded his father, Muhammad Ali Shah (who abdicated) July 16, 1909, under regency of Ali Reza Khan, Azud el Mulk, chief of the Kajar tribe. Azud el Mulk, the Regent, died September 22, 1910, and on the 25th of the same month the National Council elected Abu'l Kassim Khan, Nasser el Mulk, who was then in Europe, as his successor. The Regent arrived in Teheran on February 8, 1911, and definitely assumed the functions of Regent by taking the oath before the National Council on March 4. The coronation of the Shah has been fixed for July 21st, 1914.

*Brothers of the Shah.*—I. Itezzad es Saltaneh. II. Muhammad Hassan Mirza, Valiahd (heir apparent), born February 19, 1899 (9th Shaban 1316). III. Muhammad Mehdi Mirza. IV. Mahmud Mirza.

*Uncles of the Shah.*—I. Malik Mansur Mirza, Shua es Saltaneh, born 1880. II. Abu'l Fath Mirza, Salar ed Dowleh, born 1881. III. Abu'l Fazl Mirza, Azud es-Sultan, born 1883. IV. Husein Kuli Mirza, born 1894. V. Nâsred-dîn Mirza, born 1896.

The Royal Family is very numerous: there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the last official year-book only mentioned about a hundred.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinsâh' (a corruption of Shâhân Shâh), or King of Kings—was until 1906 absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia were able to amass a large private fortune, but that of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to barely two millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryâ i Nûr, of 186 carats, and the Tâj i Mâh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the seventh of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows:—

|                                                     |                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Agha Muhammed . . . . . 1794                     | 5. Muzaffar-ed-dîn, son of Nâsred-dîn . . . . . 1896   |
| 2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammed . . . . . 1797 | 6. Muhammed Ali, son of Muzaffar-ed-dîn . . . . . 1907 |
| 3. Muhammed, grandson of Fath Ali . . . . . 1835    | 7. Sultan Ahmed, son of Muhammed Ali . . . . . 1909    |
| 4. Nâsred-dîn, son of Muhammed . . . . . 1848       |                                                        |

According to the Constitution the Shah must belong to the Shî'ah faith and his successor must be his eldest son, or next male heir in succession, whose mother was a Kajâr princess.

### Constitution and Government.

The form of government in Persia up to the year 1906 was, in its most important features, similar to that of Turkey. The Shâh, within the limitations imposed by the Mohammedan religion, was an absolute ruler, generally regarded by the people as the vice-regent of the Prophet. In 1905, however, the Persian people demanded representative institutions, and in January,

1906, the Government announced that the Shâh had given his consent to the establishment of a National Council (Majlis i Shorâ i Millî). Under the rescript of August 5, 1906, it was decided that the National Council should consist of and be elected by members of the reigning dynasty (princes and kajârs), clergy, chiefs, nobles, landowners, merchants, and tradesmen. An ordinance of September 10, 1906, fixed the number of members at 156 (60 for Teheran and 96 for the provinces), and early in October elections were held. On October 7, the National Council (or as many of its members as could be got together) met, chose a president, and was welcomed by the Shâh, whose speech was read before it. A further rescript dated December 30, 1906, signed by Muzaffar-ed-dîn, and countersigned by the Vali-Ahd, and by the Grand Vizier, dealt with the decree of August 5, 1906, and state the powers and duties of the National Council, besides making provision for the regulation of its general procedure by the National Council itself. The number of members was limited to 156, but could be raised to 200; members were to be elected for 2 years; would meet annually on October 8 (14th Mizan), and have immunity from prosecution, except with the knowledge of the National Council. The publicity of their proceedings (except under conditions accepted by the National Council) was secured. Ministers (or their delegates) could appear and speak in the National Council, and would be responsible to that body which had special control of financial affairs and internal administration. Its sanction would be required for all territorial changes, for alienation of State property, for the granting of concessions, for the contracting of loans, for the construction of roads and railways, and for the ratification of all treaties, except such as in the interest of the State require secrecy.

There was to be a Senate of 60 members, 30 to be appointed by the Shâh, and 30 to be elected on behalf of the National Council, 15 of each class being from Teheran, and 15 from the provinces. Provision was made as to procedure in case of difference of opinion between the National Council and the Senate. But no Senate was actually ever elected.

By a rescript of February 11, Muhammad Ali Shah confirmed that of December 30 which he had signed as heir apparent; on October 8, 1907, he signed the final Constitution, and on November 12 before the House took the prescribed oath.

The National Council was not completed until the end of 1907; the first Parliament was dissolved on June 23, 1908, the Parliament building partly demolished and sacked by military, and decrees were issued announcing the abolition of the National Council. Insurrections broke out in many places, but only in June 1909, when Nationalist forces were marching upon Teheran, the Shah re-confirmed the Constitution of 1906 and (July 1) signed a revised ordinance concerning elections. The nationalists entered Teheran July 13, when the Shah fled to the Russian legation and abdicated (July 16). A provisional government was then formed and a council of nationalists constituted to advise the Cabinet. The Vali-Ahd was proclaimed Shah; Azud el Mulk Regent. Under the revised electoral law the number of members of the Majlis is fixed at 120 (15 for Teheran). Elections began in August. Three months later (November 15, 1909) the new Parliament was opened by the Shah, but only 67 members were present. On December 24th, 1911, the Naar-el-Mulk issued a Rescript declaring the Session ended, but no mention was made of elections in the near future. H. H. left Persia for Europe on June 11, 1912, returning in September, 1913. In August, 1912, a Committee of former Deputies and notables was formed to consider the question of new elections for the Majlis, but they were unable to agree on the manner in which these elections were to be held. The question is again taking practical shape; on



December 30th, 1913, a proclamation was issued actually forming the date of the elections.

The executive government is carried on under a Cabinet composed of eight members (November, 1913):—

*Premier.*—Ala-es-Sultaneh.

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—Vosugh-ed-Dowleh.

*Minister of Interior.*—The Siphadar ("Greatest of the Marshalls").

*Minister of Education.*—vacant.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Mustashar-ed-Dowleh.

*Minister of War.*—Mustaufi-ul-mamalek.

*Minister of Finance.*—Kavm-es-Sultaneh.

*Minister of Commerce.*—Momtaz-ed-Dowleh.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c.; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant-governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâli, Fermân Fermâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el-Hukûmah; one of a small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbegi. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Kedkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizir or a pishkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbegi, Wâli, Serdâr, Sheikh, Tushmâl; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribe resides.

A law of May, 1907, provides for the election of rural and town councils. In these elections practically all subjects have a right to vote, and the councils will be in direct communication with the National Council.

On August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agreed between themselves to limit the spheres of their respective interests in Persia to the Persian provinces adjoining the Russian frontier on the one hand, and the British frontier on the other. The two Powers respect the integrity and independence of Persia, but, at the same time, contemplate the possible necessity of financial control in conformity with the principles of the agreement. The approximate area, population, and customs revenue of each of the three spheres are given as follows:—

|                          | Area<br>sq. miles | Population | Net<br>Revenue<br>Customs |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| British sphere . . . . . | 137,000           | 690,000    | 50,000                    |
| Russian sphere . . . . . | 305,000           | 6,900,000  | 305,000                   |
| Neutral sphere . . . . . | 188,000           | 1,910,000  | 180,000                   |

But in 1912 the Seistav (British sphere) revenues are compounded with those of Khorasan (Russian sphere), and all those of Neutral sphere are hypothecated to England against loans and advances.

### Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 628,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, fifteen inhabitants to the square mile.

The population now is estimated at about 9½ millions.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 1,200. There are just over 600 British subjects resident in Persia (exclusive of British Indians).

The principal cities of Persia are:—Teheran, with 280,000; Tabriz, with 200,000; Ispahân, with 80,000; Meshed and Kermân, with 60,000; Yezd, with 45,000; Bârfurûsh and Shirâz, with 50,000; Hamadân, Kazvin, Kom, Kashân, Resht, each with 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balûchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs.

### Religion.

Of the population about 8½ millions are Mahometans of the Shi'ah sect, and 850,000 of the Sunni sect; 10,000 are Parsis (Guebres), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of the sect called Shi'ah differ to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunni. The Persian priesthood (ulemâ) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress coming from Europe. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a mujtahid, or chief priest. There are many mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the mujtahid<sup>1</sup> who resides at Kerbelâ, near Baghdâd, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the mujtahids, but the Sheikh-ul-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jum'ah are the pish namâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the mutavali (guardian of the mosque); this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop. One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Ispahân. There are also a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop of their own rite at Ispahân, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumiah.

<sup>1</sup> The last holder of this office died on February 20, 1895; no successor has yet been elected and four or five high functionaries conduct affairs, each one striving to gain supremacy. The one who was on the point of acquiring supremacy died in November, 1911.

There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Mussulmans belonging to the lower classes.

### Instruction.

In recent years the educational question has played a prominent part in Persia. Many schools of various degrees, entirely on European lines, have been established; the Ministry of Education has undergone radical reforms; the Educational Council recently created is doing very useful work; female education has been greatly advanced. It is said that there are now some 180 schools in Persia with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes.

There are many colleges (*medresseh*), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teheran in 1849, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia, and four French professors were recently engaged for work at the college. There are also military colleges at Teheran and Tabriz. A German school, with an annual subsidy of 2,400*l.* from the Persian Government and 1,000*l.* from Germany, was opened in 1907. Private subscriptions raised in Germany paid for the erection of a fine building with class-rooms for 700 pupils, and suitable quarters for five German teachers and their families. There are also ten or twelve Persian teachers. It has now about 200 pupils. There is also a French school supported by the Alliance Française. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Korân. A 'political college,' *Medresseh i Siasi*, now having 30 pupils, was opened in 1900, and prepares candidates for service in the Foreign Office, which pays 75,000 *krans* per annum for its maintenance.

It has been decided to send Government students to various European countries; the students are chosen from the ablest Persian young men, who must be advanced in their studies in Persia, and have to pass a competitive examination so as to be accepted as Government students. Each one learns a profession designated by the Government, and an official is sent with them to look after them and watch their progress and make reports. Thirty Government students have already arrived in France, and there are several in England. These students cost the Government 550 *tomans* each per annum and are looked after by the 'Union Franco-Persan' in Paris.

### Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the *Sheikhs-ul-Islâm* and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the *Urf*, the unwritten or common law; the latter according to the *Shar*, the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. In May, 1888, the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and that all subjects had full liberty as to life and property. But another proclamation published in June annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

### Finance.

In May, 1911, Mr. Morgan Shuster, accompanied by several American assistants, who had been loaned to Persia by the United States Government to reorganise the financial administration of the country, arrived in Teheran

and took up the office of *Treasurer-General*. He resigned this position and left Persia on January 8, 1912. In June, 1912, the Belgian Administrator General of Customs, M. Mornard, was appointed to fill the vacant post, and was given a five years' contract as *Treasurer-General*. Every important centre now has a Belgian controller of finances, while the lesser important towns have a native.

The revenue and expenditure for 1911-12 are shown as follows:—

| Revenue                        | £                | Expenditure                | £                |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Maliyat</i> . . . . .       | 693,210          | Ministries . . . . .       | 678,800          |
| Royal Dominions . . . . .      | 119,600          | Treasury-General . . . . . | 35,900           |
| Excise . . . . .               | 129,930          | Administrations . . . . .  | 66,000           |
| Ports and telegraphs . . . . . | 118,190          | Financial agents . . . . . | 159,200          |
| Passports . . . . .            | 31,680           | Miscellaneous . . . . .    | 132,800          |
| Transport tolls . . . . .      | 22,830           | Interest on debt . . . . . | 586,400          |
| Miscellaneous . . . . .        | 133,110          |                            |                  |
| Customs . . . . .              | 794,250          |                            |                  |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .         | <b>2,042,850</b> | <b>Total</b> . . . . .     | <b>1,608,600</b> |

More than half of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*numayiz*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes.

Approximate Gross Customs Receipts during year 1912-13 compared with years 1911-12 and 1910-11:—

|                               | 1910-11        | 1911-12        | 1912-13        |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                               | £              | £              | £              |
| Azerbaijan (Tabriz) . . . . . | 129,396        | 142,589        | 164,326        |
| Caspian ports:—               |                |                |                |
| Astara . . . . .              | 33,405         | 31,843         | 38,776         |
| Ghilan (Enzeli) . . . . .     | 143,195        | 226,954        | 212,577        |
| Meshedisar . . . . .          | 34,177         | 44,232         | 48,833         |
| Benderguez . . . . .          | 32,207         | 24,541         | 31,318         |
| Khorassan (Meshed) . . . . .  | 64,949         | 76,277         | 83,499         |
| Southern ports:—              |                |                |                |
| Bushire . . . . .             | 65,728         | 96,502         | 98,521         |
| Bunder Abbas . . . . .        | 39,119         | 37,508         | 31,096         |
| Arabistan . . . . .           | 61,497         | 64,304         | 52,115         |
| Kerindushah . . . . .         | 116,316        | 91,711         | 84,970         |
| Teheran . . . . .             | 43,223         | 24,455         | 16,489         |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .        | <b>763,271</b> | <b>861,043</b> | <b>862,520</b> |

The debt of Persia amounts to about 6½ millions made up thus: To Russian Government, 3,300,000*l.*; to British Government, 754,281*l.*; to Russian Bank, 1,160,000*l.*; to English Bank, 690,000*l.*

Another loan, 1,250,000*l.* at 5 per cent., was floated in London, July, 1911, issued at 96½. In 1912 further loans of 250,000*l.* were granted by England and Russia (half the total amount each), which are payable from the excess customs receipts of the South and North respectively. During 1913 further advances were made to Persia as follows:—200,000*l.* by England; 100,000*l.* by England exclusively for the Southern Gendarmerie, and 200,000*l.* by Russia; total, 500,000*l.*

Total debt of the Persian Government to His Majesty's Government and the Government of India still outstanding (January 1, 1914):—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £        | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----|----|
| 1. Anglo-Indian Loan of 1903-4 at 5 per cent., to be repaid by March 20, 1928. Amount outstanding on March 21, 1913.                                                                                    | 314,281  | 16 | 4  |
| 2. Anglo-Indian advance of February, 1912, at 7 per cent.                                                                                                                                               | 100,000  | 0  | 0  |
| 3. Anglo-Indian advance of August, 1912, at 7 per cent., after defeat of gendarmerie in Fars                                                                                                            | 25,000   | 0  | 0  |
| 4. Anglo-Indian advance of November, 1912, at 7 per cent., for use of Governor-General of Fars                                                                                                          | 15,000   | 0  | 0  |
| 5. Anglo-Indian advance of April, 1913, at 7 per cent., for general purposes of administration, including also 30,000 <i>l.</i> for such purposes in Fars and 10,000 <i>l.</i> for Bushire Custom-house | 200,000  | 0  | 0  |
| 6. Anglo-Indian advance of May, 1913, at 7 per cent., for gendarmerie purposes in Fars                                                                                                                  | 100,000  | 0  | 0  |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                   | £754,281 | 16 | 4  |

### Defence.

#### ARMY.

The Persian army is of Oriental type, and is irregularly recruited. European officers of various nationalities have been employed from time to time, but have not been able to effect much. Certain districts are supposed to furnish battalions, and each of the provinces several battalions. Where the tribal system prevails, the tribe furnishes 1, or sometimes 2, battalions, usually under their own chiefs. Christians and Jews pay a tax, and cannot be called on to serve. The *nizam*, or regular troops, consist, according to the official lists, of 79 battalions of infantry, 23 batteries of field artillery, and a battalion of pioneers, but whether many of these units actually exist is uncertain; it is supposed to be formed into 12 divisions. The strength of battalions is, nominally, from 600 to 800, and the batteries have from 4 to 8 guns. The irregular troops are believed to amount to about 50,000 district and tribal horse, and an uncertain number of footmen, all badly, or indifferently, armed, and of little value.

There is also at the capital the "Cossack Brigade," consisting of 8 squadrons, 1 small battalion of infantry and a horse battery of 6 (Krupp) guns. The total strength does not exceed 2,000 of all ranks. The men are Persians, organised and trained by Russian officers. In 1912, Russia obtained the formal consent of the Persian Government to the formation of a similar Cossack Brigade at Tabriz under Russian officers; the consent of the Persian Government was given as a condition for the withdrawal of Russian troops in Azerbaijan.

There is a Gendarmerie under Swedish officers, consisting of about 6,000, of whom about 2,000 are mounted. They are organised in 6 regiments (9 battalions) and are armed with the Mauser; they have also 12 machine guns and 4 mountain guns. The cost of upkeep of this force is at present 360,000*l.* annually. The number of Swedish officers is 36; there are also about 120 native officers. The total force is dispersed at Teheran, Kasrin, Hamadan, etc. The length of roads under their charge is now about 930 miles.

In 1913 the police service of Teheran was also handed over to Swedish organizers, of whom there are 5.

#### NAVY.

The navy consists of eight vessels, all doing service for the customs department, two built at Bremerhaven in 1884—the *Persepolis*, screw steamship, 600 tons, 450 h.-p., armed with four 3-inch Krupp guns, the *Susa*, on the Karun, 30 h.-p., one old Belgian steam yacht, the *Muzafari*, purchased 1903, armed with two Hotchkiss guns, five launches of 75 h.-p., built at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Each has one French machine gun and cost 60,000 rupees (4,000*l.*).

#### Production and Industry.

Besides great quantities of wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, cotton, &c., Persia produces much silk.

In 1908-09 the value of silk exports was 279,157*l.* In 1909-10 it rose to 358,255*l.* while in 1910-11 it has fallen to 352,021*l.*, rising again in 1911-12 to 380,875*l.* The opium industry was steadily increasing, and the export of the drug was valued at 450,014*l.* in 1911-12. In 1909-10 exports were valued at 351,907*l.*, and in 1910-11 at 263,399*l.* The production of gums, chiefly tragacanth, is increasing. The export of tobacco is decreasing. Raw cotton was exported to the value of 847,550*l.* in 1908-09; in 1909-10, to 1,400,272*l.*; in 1910-11, to 1,407,608*l.*, and 1,479,278*l.* in 1911-12. Wool was exported to the value of 180,219*l.* in 1909-10, 1910-11, to 209,670*l.*, and in 1911-12 to 230,469*l.* The wool of Khorassan is the best, and much of it reaches Bradford *via* Batum. Persian carpets, of which there are many kinds, are all made by hand. The export of carpets amounted to 902,767*l.* in 1910-11, 977,429*l.* in 1911-12, and 1,207,856*l.* in 1912-13. The principal centres of the industry are Tabriz, Hamadan, Sultanabad, and Kerman.

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable, but great distances from shipping ports or markets, want of good roads, and in many parts scarcity of fuel and water, have prevented any development on a large scale. Mines of lead and copper exist in nearly all the provinces, and have been worked from ancient times, but there are many considerable deposits yet untouched. Some of the lead ores are argentiferous, but the precious metal is not extracted. Tin ore has been found in Azerbaijan; antimony, nickel, cobalt, in the desert region near Yazd, zinc near Tehrân, manganese and borax near Kermân, and there are enormous deposits of rich iron ore in several places; iron ochre is obtained on some islands in the Persian Gulf, principally at Hormuz, and coal of good quality near Teheran; great seams of the latter in South-Eastern Persia are not worked. Salt pits are abundant. A naphtha-bearing zone extends along the western frontier from Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf, and traces of the oil have also been discovered in Northern Persia near Resht; a concession for working the former was granted to a British subject in June, 1901, and boring operations undertaken in 1902 and 1903 having proved the existence of oil, large works have been erected and pipes are being laid from the wells to Muhamrah, the nearest Persian Gulf port. The turquoise has been mined near Nishâpûr from an early age. The total revenues to the Government under the head of royalties and rents from mines are less than 16,000*l.* per annum.

#### Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, and Ispahân; the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in Azerbaijan and Kermânshah, and one year later in all other provinces, estab-

lishing at the same time a uniform duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports and exports. However, the districts of Muhamrah (with imports and exports valued at about 300,000*l.* per annum), of the Karūn River and of Kurdistan on the western frontier, that of Sistan on the eastern frontier, and some of the smaller ports on the Persian Gulf, were then not interfered with, and the greater part of the Persian Gulf pearl trade also escaped the authorities until the following year.

The commercial treaty with Great Britain made in 1857 provided for the 'most favoured nation treatment.' In October, 1901, a treaty between Persia and Russia was concluded, fixing a new tariff, but this treaty expressly reserved 'the most favoured nation' treatment for the countries already enjoying it. The treaty was ratified in December, 1902, and the new tariff came into force February 14, 1903. A few days before, a new treaty (ratified in May) was made with Great Britain, under which the duties levied on British imports will be the same as on Russian imports.

According to the statistics published by the Minister of Customs the values of the imports and exports for the five years 1908-13 were as follows:—

| Years   | Imports   | Exports   | Years   | Imports    | Exports   |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
|         | £         | £         |         | £          | £         |
| 1908-09 | 7,449,681 | 6,524,340 | 1910-11 | 9,690,153  | 7,508,538 |
| 1909-10 | 8,848,565 | 7,430,519 | 1911-12 | 11,404,169 | 8,415,694 |
|         |           |           | 1912-13 | 11,351,512 | 8,726,665 |

The following table shows (in thousands of krāns: 1000 krāns=20*l.*) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from, Persia in 1911-12 and 1912-13:—

| Imports                        | 1911-12    | 1912-13    | Exports                         | 1911-12    | 1912-13    |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                | 1000 Krāns | 1000 Krāns |                                 | 1000 Krāns | 1000 Krāns |
| Cottons . . . . .              | 178,764    | 186,190    | Fruits . . . . .                | 57,792     | 47,457     |
| Sugar . . . . .                | 128,010    | 138,978    | Carpets . . . . .               | 48,871     | 60,892     |
| Tea . . . . .                  | 33,043     | 40,978     | Cotton . . . . .                | 73,968     | 98,843     |
| Gold and silver bars . . . . . | 79,123     | 5,550      | Fish . . . . .                  | 8,788      | 8,245      |
| Do. coins . . . . .            | 8,389      | 10,841     | Rice . . . . .                  | 34,773     | 42,309     |
| Petroleum . . . . .            | 14,584     | 13,580     | Gold and silver coins . . . . . | 37,645     | 27,428     |
| Yarn . . . . .                 | 15,377     | 22,475     | Gums . . . . .                  | 16,903     | 13,902     |
| Flour . . . . .                | 19,392     | 15,815     | Opium . . . . .                 | 22,500     | 34,916     |
| Wool . . . . .                 | 3,084      | 2,295      | Wool . . . . .                  | 11,523     | 11,300     |
| Indigo and cochineal . . . . . | 6,667      | 10,100     | Cocoons . . . . .               | 17,933     | 11,786     |
| Haberdashery . . . . .         | 3,610      | 5,302      | Skins . . . . .                 | 15,579     | 12,675     |
| Rice . . . . .                 | 3,217      | 3,594      | Animals . . . . .               | 9,747      | 8,385      |
| Spices . . . . .               | 3,761      | 3,253      | Silk stuffs . . . . .           | 6,754      | 6,639      |
| Wool . . . . .                 | 1,304      | 1,466      | Cottons . . . . .               | 76,922     | 2,160      |
| Animals . . . . .              | 3,529      | 3,166      | Hides . . . . .                 | 6,776      | 11,359     |
| Matches . . . . .              | 6,576      | 6,427      | Silk . . . . .                  | 1,111      | 1,792      |
| Silks . . . . .                | 1,354      | 1,726      | Wheat and barley . . . . .      | 18,937     | 8,319      |
| Tin, zinc and lead . . . . .   | 2,569      | 3,093      | Pearls . . . . .                | 2,930      | 8,540      |
| Tobacco . . . . .              | 6,455      | 2,506      | Woolens . . . . .               | 1,991      | 2,365      |
| Copper and nickel . . . . .    | 8,754      | 4,749      | Drugs . . . . .                 | 1,818      | 8,638      |
| Iron and steel . . . . .       | 8,963      | 5,913      | Timber . . . . .                | 992        | 1,096      |
| Timber . . . . .               | 2,3-8      | 3,447      | Tobacco . . . . .               | 1,864      | 2,437      |
| Silkworm Eggs . . . . .        | 3,401      | 2,607      | Dyes . . . . .                  | 1,547      | 1,820      |
|                                |            |            | Eggs . . . . .                  | 1,532      | 1,299      |

In the years ending March 20, 1912 and 1913, the distribution of the trade of Persia was mainly as follows:—

| From or to                         | Imports   |           | Exports   |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                    | 1911-12   | 1912-13   | 1911-12   | 1912-13   |
|                                    | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Afghanistan . . . . .              | 113,144   | 87,193    | 64,782    | 48,866    |
| Germany . . . . .                  | 332,522   | 427,756   | 98,507    | 58,568    |
| Austria-Hungary . . . . .          | 180,729   | 160,847   | 1,604     | 11,333    |
| Belgium . . . . .                  | 198,954   | 178,576   | 13,491    | 8,160     |
| China . . . . .                    | 11,750    | 1,579     | 137,409   | 69,481    |
| Egypt . . . . .                    | —         | 1,183     | —         | 31,480    |
| United States . . . . .            | 14,696    | 18,945    | 128,185   | 127,490   |
| British Empire . . . . .           | 4,414,079 | 3,068,621 | 1,107,407 | 1,132,370 |
| France and Colonies . . . . .      | 229,783   | 220,629   | 51,812    | 96,575    |
| Italy . . . . .                    | 43,046    | 54,758    | 207,655   | 160,074   |
| Netherlands and Colonies . . . . . | 29,033    | 25,489    | 6,177     | 22,954    |
| Russia . . . . .                   | 5,355,953 | 6,579,602 | 5,685,596 | 6,017,557 |
| Switzerland . . . . .              | 16,025    | 20,670    | 414       | 2,566     |
| Turkey . . . . .                   | 428,316   | 467,773   | 757,671   | 758,587   |
| Muscat . . . . .                   | 2,716     | 5,456     | 3,843     | 4,256     |
| Oman . . . . .                     | 27,016    | 20,936    | 119,887   | 147,550   |

Of the total trade Russia enjoys 62·7 per cent., and the British Empire 20·9 per cent.

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bender Abbas, Muhamrah, and several smaller ports was: in 1911-12, 1,667,914 tons (1,309,119 British); in 1912-13, 1,927,207 tons, of which 1,549,921 English, 54,457 Russian, and 182,972 German. At Caspian ports in 1912-13, 752,617 tons, all Russian; in 1911-12, 825,965 tons, all Russian.

There are trade routes through Trebizond, through Resht and Meshed to Russia, through Khorassān and Sistan to Afghanistan and India, and through Kermanshah to Baghdad.

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

|                                     | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                     | £       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| Imports from Persia to U.K. . . . . | 430,184 | 298,131 | 448,936 | 673,148 | 957,715 |
| Exports to Persia from U.K. . . . . | 477,479 | 351,931 | 744,581 | 828,507 | 878,143 |

### Money and Credit.

The Shāh in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of a State Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, with the title "The Imperial Bank of Persia," and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H.M. the late Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the

exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December, 1894, to 650,000*l*. The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l*. without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes is on the basis of the silver krān. In virtue of one of the articles of the concession the cash reserve for the first two years was 50 per cent., and afterwards 33 per cent. The bank had the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October, 1889, in April, 1890, took over the Persian business of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and now has branches at Tabriz, Resht, Kazvin, Meshed, Ispahān, Yezd, Shiraz, Kerman, Hamadan, Sistan, Kermānshah, Bushire, Muhamrah, Ahwaz, Sultanabad, and Bombay; and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights were ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April, 1890, and went into liquidation in January, 1894. There is also established at Tehrān the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des Prêts de Perse' (which is connected with the Russian State Bank and floated the loans of 1900 and 1902 to Persia), and a highly paid official permanently resides at Tehrān as Russian 'Financial Agent in Persia.' A concession for a National Bank was signed, February 6, 1907. The capital of this bank will be 15,000,000 tomans. It will have the right to issue notes after the Imperial Bank's right has expired. It has not yet (January, 1913) been established. In July, 1907, a concession was granted for a German Bank for a period of 30 years. The capital is fixed at 200,000*l*. It has not yet (January, 1913) been established.

### Communications.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azīm (six miles) was opened in July, 1888, and is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse.' The river Karūn at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwāz, and Messrs. Lynch Brothers are running a steamer on it once a fortnight, with a subsidy from the British Government.

Until 1903 the only carriageable roads in Persia were Teheran-Kom and Teheran-Resht, the former 91 miles, the latter about 220 miles, and on both mails and travellers were conveyed by carts. Since then good roads have been made from Tabriz to Julfa (Russian frontier), Kazvin to Hamadān, Meshed to Askabad, Kom to Sultanabad, and others. Mails and passengers are now conveyed by carts on them and some other roads, but the latter, only slightly improved and being practically as nature made them, are somewhat difficult for wheeled traffic. A concession for the construction of a cart road with the option of changing it later for a "chaussée," or macadamized road, from Kazvin to Enzeli on the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893, and the Russian Government having aided with capital and guarantee, construction was begun in 1897 and the road opened for traffic in August, 1899. The concession includes the road from Kazvin to Teheran, which has been open for wheeled traffic since 1880, and a branch from Kazvin to Hamadān. All these are in good working order now.

In 1898 Messrs. Lynch took over a concession granted to a Persian subject for a caravan road between Ahwāz and Ispahan, with rights of levying tolls, and opened the road for traffic in the autumn of 1900. In 1903 Messrs. Lynch acquired the concessionary rights of the Imperial Bank of Persia for the roads Teheran-Kom-Isfahan, Kom-Muhamrah, and formed the "Persian

Road and Transport Company," which started construction on the Kom-Isfahan section in the summer of 1904.

In virtue of another concession a Russian company has constructed a carriageable road from Julfa (Perso-Russian frontier) to Tabriz, with a view of extending it to Kazvin.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of 6,312 miles of line, with 10,754 miles of wire, and 131 stations.

(a) 1,706 miles of line with 5,318 miles of wire are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' a British Government department, established in virtue of a number of conventions from 1863 to 1901 between the British and Persian Governments. The last convention was for the construction and working by the British Government of a three-wire line from Kashan to British Beluchistan via Yezd, Kermān, and Bam. Telegraphic communication with India was effected in May, 1904. (b) 457 miles of line with three wires, 1,371 miles of wire between Teheran and Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, according to its concession of 1868. (c) About 3,600 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe via Resht or Tabriz and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'via Russiae' and a weekly service to India via Bushire. There are 218 post offices. In 1902 the post office was joined to the Customs Department worked by Belgian officials. In August, 1909, posts and telegraphs were placed in charge of a Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who is a member of the Cabinet, but as to the number of letters, postcards, parcels, &c., conveyed, and telegrams transmitted, very few statistics are obtainable. During the year 1912-13, about 284,000,000 letters, post-cards and newspapers, of which 4,000,000 were registered, were delivered in Persia, and there were 320,000 parcels delivered from Europe via Russia.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the krān, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then fixed at 90, but occasionally coins with only 89½ have been turned out from the Mint. In 1874 a krān had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l*. The value of a krān is at present (January, 1912) about 4½*d*., a 1*l*. bill on London being worth 56 krāns.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1*l*. = 50 krāns, are:—

| Copper.                                 |                 | Silver.                            |                                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Pal</i>                            | 0·12 <i>d</i> . | Five <i>Shāhts</i> = 10 <i>Pal</i> | = ¼ <i>Krān</i> 1·20 <i>d</i> . |
| <i>Shāht</i> = 2 <i>Pal</i>             | 0·24 <i>d</i> . | Ten <i>Shāhts</i> = ½ <i>Krān</i>  | 2·40 <i>d</i> .                 |
| Two <i>Shāhts</i> = 4 <i>Pal</i>        | 0·48 <i>d</i> . | One <i>Krān</i> = 20 <i>Shāhts</i> | 4·80 <i>d</i> .                 |
| Four <i>Shāhts</i> = (1 <i>Abdast</i> ) | 0·96 <i>d</i> . | Two <i>Krāns</i>                   | 9·60 <i>d</i> .                 |
|                                         |                 | Five <i>Krāns</i>                  | 2 <i>s</i> . 0·00 <i>d</i> .    |

Copper is out of official circulation; it only exists in outlying provinces. In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint-master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and was circulating at less than its price of copper, viz. 80 to 83 copper shahis (weighing

about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) to one silver krân ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  l.). The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead; great quantities of five and ten centimes pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{10}$  krân, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the Autumn of 1900, the copper coinage being withdrawn, and of these nickel pieces nearly five million krâns face value are now (January, 1911) in circulation.

Gold coins are:  $\frac{1}{2}$  Toman,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Toman, 1 Toman, 2, 5 and 10 Tomans, but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever varying value in Krâns (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years. A Toman in silver is the equivalent of 10 Krâns (now worth 3s. 4d.), but a gold Toman has a value of 22 Krâns (7s. 4d.).

Accounts are reckoned in dinârs, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten krâns. A krân therefore=1,000 dinârs; one shâhi=50 dinârs.

The unit of weight is the miskâl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2·96 grains) of 4 gandum (·74 grain) each. Sixteen miskâls make a sir, and 5 sir make an abbâssi, also called wakkeh, kervânkeh. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called batman or man. The mans most frequently in use are:—

|                                                                                         |    |                      |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------|-------------|
| <i>Man-i-Tabriz</i> =8 <i>Abdâssis</i>                                                  | .. | = 640 <i>Miskâls</i> | = 6·49 lbs. |
| <i>Man-i-Noh Abdâsst</i> =9 <i>Abdâssis</i>                                             | .. | = 720 ..             | = 7·30 ..   |
| <i>Man-i-Kohnkeh</i> (the old man)                                                      | .. | = 1,000 ..           | = 10·14 ..  |
| <i>Man-i-Shâh</i> =2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>                                                 | .. | = 1,280 ..           | = 12·98 ..  |
| <i>Man-i-Rey</i> = 4 ..                                                                 | .. | = 2,560 ..           | = 25·96 ..  |
| <i>Man-i-Bender Abdâssi</i>                                                             | .. | = 840 ..             | = 8·52 ..   |
| <i>Man-i-Hashemi</i> =16 <i>Mans</i> of ..                                              | .. | 720 ..               | = 116·80 .. |
| Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kharvâr</i> =100 <i>Tabriz Mans</i> = 649·142 .. |    |                      |             |

The unit of measure is the zar or gez; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in Azerbâijân equals 44·09 inches. A farsakh theoretically=6,000 zar of 40·95 inches=8·87 miles. Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zar of 44·09 inches=4·17 miles.

The measure of surface is jerib=1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40·95 inches=1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Mirza Mehdi Khan Mushir el Mulk.

*Councillor*.—Mirza Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

*First Secretary*.—Mohamed Ali Khan Ehtesham Homayoun.

*Third Secretary*.—Mirza Gholam Ali Khan Ardelani.

*Consul-General*.—H. S. Foster.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

*Teheran: Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General*.—Sir W. B. Townley, K.C.M.G. (1912).

*Secretaries*.—W. Garnett and Sir Coleridge A. F. Kennard, Bart.

*Military Attaché*.—Major R. A. Steel.

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C.), Resht,

Bushire (C.G.), Bunder Abbas, Meshed (C.G.), Ispahan (C.G.), Sistan, Kerman, Muhamrah, Shirâz, Kermanshâh, Hamadân (native agency), Yezd, Ahwaz, Turbat-i-Haidari, Sultanabad.

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## PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

## Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. According to the Constitution proclaimed on November 10, 1860, the legislative power is vested in a Senate (52 members) and a House of Representatives, (111 members) the latter composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000 and the former of representatives in the proportion of four senators for each department which has more than eight provinces; three for each department which has less than eight provinces and more than four; two for each department which has less than five and more than one; one for a department having only one province; and one for the littoral province of Callao. Senators must have an income of 1,000 soles (100*l.*) a year or belong to a scientific profession; and deputies 500 soles (50*l.*) a year or belong to a scientific profession. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote. Every two years one-third of the members of each chamber is decided by lot, retire. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 days only. It may be summoned as often as necessary, but no extraordinary session may last more than 45 days.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 4 years and not re-eligible till after another 4 years. He receives 48,000 soles (4,800*l.*) a year and an amount for administration expenses, fixed by Congress each year. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for four years. The Vice-Presidents receive no salary as such. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected by direct vote.

*President of the Republic.*—Senor Roberto Legua. Assumed office on April 25th, 1914.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of six ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 6,000 soles (600*l.*) a year. None of the President's acts has any value without the signature of a minister.

The departments are divided into provinces (110 in all), and the provinces are subdivided into districts (850 in all). Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub-Prefect. Municipal councils are elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible.

## Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1876 put the number of inhabitants at 2,660,881, of whom about 13.8 per cent. were white, 1.9 per cent. negroes, 57.6 per cent. India, 24.8 per cent. mestizos (Cholos and Zambos), and 1.9 per cent. Asiatics, chiefly Chinese. An estimate in 1908 gives the population in that year 4,500,000. The population of the capital, Lima, according to the municipal

census of 1908, was 140,884, in 1913 it was 143,500; Callao 4,346 (in 1905), Arequipa 35,000 to 40,000, Cuzco 10,000 to 15,000, Iquitos district 12,000, Ayacucho 14,346, Huara 7,646, Huacho 6,283.

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into 19 departments and 3 provinces (Callao, Tumbes and Moquegua), the areas of which, according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society, are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest official one) and an estimate for 1896. The estimate, however, is not to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing. (The chief towns are shown in brackets):—

| Departments and Provinces                      | Area :<br>English<br>square miles | Population       |                  | Pop. per<br>square mile,<br>1896 |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                                |                                   | 1876             | 1896             |                                  |
| <i>Departments :</i>                           |                                   |                  |                  |                                  |
| Amazonas (San Carlos) . . . .                  | 13,943                            | 34,284           | 70,676           | 5.0                              |
| Ancachs (Huaraz) . . . .                       | 16,562                            | 284,830          | 428,703          | 25.9                             |
| Apurimac (Abanca) . . . .                      | 8,187                             | 118,525          | 177,387          | 20.4                             |
| Arequipa (Arequipa) . . . .                    | 21,947                            | 157,046          | 229,007          | 10.4                             |
| Ayacucho (Ayacucho) . . . .                    | 18,185                            | 142,215          | 302,469          | 16.6                             |
| Cajamarca (Cajamarca) . . . .                  | 12,538                            | 212,746          | 442,412          | 35.2                             |
| Cuzco (Cuzco) . . . .                          | 156,270                           | 243,032          | 438,646          | 2.8                              |
| Huancavelica (Huancavelica) . . . .            | 9,251                             | 103,069          | 223,796          | 24.2                             |
| Huanuco (Huanuco) . . . .                      | 14,024                            | 78,991           | 145,309          | 10.3                             |
| Ica (Ica) . . . .                              | 8,718                             | 60,255           | 90,062           | 10.4                             |
| Junin (Cerro de Pasco) . . . .                 | 23,347                            | 209,759          | 394,393          | 16.9                             |
| Lambayeque (Chilayo) . . . .                   | 4,614                             | 86,738           | 124,091          | 26.9                             |
| Liberdad (Trujillo) . . . .                    | 10,206                            | 147,338          | 250,031          | 24.5                             |
| Lima <sup>1</sup> (Lima) . . . .               | 13,310                            | 225,800          | 298,106          | 22.4                             |
| Loreto (Iquitos) . . . .                       | 288,456                           | 61,905           | 100,596          | 0.4                              |
| Madre de Dios <sup>2</sup> (Maldonado) . . . . | 24,747                            | —                | 16,000           | 0.6                              |
| Piura (Piura) . . . .                          | 16,325                            | 135,615          | 213,009          | 12.7                             |
| Puno (Puno) . . . .                            | 41,138                            | 259,449          | 537,345          | 13.0                             |
| Tacna (Tacna) . . . .                          | 12,590                            | 36,009           | 50,449           | 4.0                              |
| <b>Total Departments . . . .</b>               | <b>714,918</b>                    | <b>2,597,604</b> | <b>4,520,787</b> | <b>6.6</b>                       |
| <i>Provinces :</i>                             |                                   |                  |                  |                                  |
| Callao (Callao) . . . .                        | 14                                | 34,492           | 48,118           | 3437.0                           |
| Moquegua (Moquegua) . . . .                    | 5,549                             | 28,785           | 42,694           | 7.7                              |
| Tumbes (Tumbes) . . . .                        | 1,980                             | —                | 8,602            | 4.3                              |
| <b>Total Provinces . . . .</b>                 | <b>7,543</b>                      | <b>63,277</b>    | <b>99,414</b>    | <b>13.1</b>                      |
| <b>Grand Total . . . .</b>                     | <b>722,461</b>                    | <b>2,660,881</b> | <b>4,620,201</b> | <b>6.6</b>                       |

<sup>1</sup> Province of Lima, pop. (1908) 172,927. <sup>2</sup> Created in 1912.

There are, besides, many uncivilised Indians, but their numbers are absolutely unknown. The Peruvian Government encourages immigration of properly qualified persons, but would-be settlers entirely destitute of capital are mentioned as undesirable.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapacá. The Chileans have also, under the treaty signed in 1883 and ratified in 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica since 1883. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, the decision was deferred.

As to the boundary dispute with Bolivia an arrangement has been come to by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru. The frontier line

between them was fixed from the mouth of the Heath to that of the Yaverija. Those with Colombia and Ecuador were referred to the King of Spain. The question at issue concerned the possession of over 100,000 square miles of land rich in rubber, timber, and probably gold lying about the head waters of the Amazon. The King, on the evident unwillingness of Ecuador to decide the dispute by arbitration, renounced his functions as arbitrator in November, 1910. The United States then intervened, and hostilities were for the moment averted by the agreement of the disputants to accept the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. A definite arrangement has been made with Brazil as to boundary, favourable, on the whole, to Peru.

The region north of the Marañon, from the Pongo de Manseriche is claimed by Ecuador and Colombia and Peru. This region formed in the Spanish Colonial days the Comandancia de Maynas, and was allocated to the Virreynato of Santa Fé, then to the Audiencia of Quito, and for religious and ecclesiastical purposes subject to the Archbishop of Lima. It has been occupied by Peru since 1840.

### Religion.

There is a Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545), 8 suffragan bishoprics and 3 Apostolic Prefectures. By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the 4th Article of the Constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is a certain amount of tolerance, there being Anglican churches and missionary schools in Callao, Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco. On October 3, 1913, however, both chambers agreed so to amend Article 4 of the Constitution as to grant full religious liberty. Before the amendment can become law it must be passed by another Congress, which will meet on July 28, 1914.

The churches and convents are the property of the State. The State pays about 16,000*l.* annually for the purposes of public worship, including 300*l.* for missions, (though this sum has not been paid since 1907). In 1897 an Act was passed enabling non-Catholics to contract civil marriages. In 1903 an Act was passed giving still greater facilities for the marriage of non-Catholics.

### Instruction, Justice.

Elementary education is by law compulsory for both sexes, but the law is not enforced. It is free in the public schools that are maintained by the Government. In 1913, there were in Peru 2,253 primary schools with 3,063 teachers. In 1912 the number of pupils on the registers was 153,753. On 31st May, 1913, the number of pupils inscribed on the registers was 146,272 as compared with 129,003 on the same date in 1912, showing an increase of 17,269 pupils. There were (1912) 27 colleges in the republic, with 4,674 pupils. For elementary education (1912) 245,810*l.* were appropriated, and for secondary education 80,523*l.* High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, the pupils paying a moderate fee. There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V. in 1551; it has faculties of jurisprudence, literature, medicine, political science, and theology. There are also universities at Arequipa, Cuzco, and Trujillo. Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories, a national agricultural school, and a school of arts and trades recently established. There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German,

and Italian staffs. There is also a military and a naval school. Lima has also a public library, besides that of the university and school of mines.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima composed of 11 judges and 3 fiscals, and in Superior and Minor Courts at Lima and 9 other judicial districts. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress from lists of names presented by the Government; those of the Superior Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively.

### Finance.

For the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, stamped paper for official uses, legacy and property transfer dues, etc., a new syndicate was formed under Government approval called the *Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos* (the Tax Collecting Company) which began operations on the 1st April, 1913, making a loan to the Government, as a condition of its contract, of 1,245,000*l.*, which sum is to earn 7 per cent. interest per annum. The Company retains 115,000 for administration expenses as also 1 per cent. of the profits. For the Quarter ending June 30th, 1913, the Company paid its shareholders 2 per cent. interest on paid-up capital.

Salt is a Government monopoly created originally (1896) for the purpose of raising a fund for the ransom of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica. Latterly, however, the *Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos* has undertaken, as one of the stipulations of its contract, to furnish the Government at any given moment with the necessary sum to make the service of amortization and interest of a loan it may contract for the ransom of the Provinces mentioned. This monopoly produces approximately a revenue of 150,000*l.* a year.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (ended May 31) were as follows in soles (10 soles = 1*l.*).

|                   | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 1914 <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                   | £         | £         | £         | £                 | £                 |
| Revenue . . .     | 2,795,775 | 3,392,115 | 3,425,548 | 3,547,836         | 3,547,836         |
| Expenditure . . . | 2,685,322 | 3,378,547 | 3,493,629 | 3,109,836         | 3,109,836         |

<sup>1</sup> Estimate identical for 2 years.

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, amounting to 32,688,320*l.* In 1889 the debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 55,209,133*l.* In January, 1890, by the final ratification of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, Peru was released of all responsibility for the two loans, and the bondholders had ceded to them all the State railways for 66 years, and certain rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands.

The Peruvian Corporation is a foreign company, with headquarters in London, formed in 1890 to take over the then existing Peruvian foreign debt.

The terms of the above-mentioned contract were not carried out either by the Government or the Peruvian Corporation, and after long negotiations the agreement of June 20th, 1907, was signed. Under it, the obligations created on either side by the contract of 1890 were annulled, certain matters being, however, reserved for arbitration and for future contracts. The Government was to pay the Corporation annually for 30 years the sum of 80,000*l.* in monthly instalments, beginning in July, 1907. The Corporation was to proceed with the work of railway construction, taking in hand the continuation of the Central Railway to Huanacayo, the Southern Railway to Cuzco, and the Pacasmayo Railway to Chilte, all of which extensions have since been finished and are now in operation. The Corporation lease is to be extended by 17 years, during which the Government will receive 50 per cent. of the net receipts (the service of railway obligations up to



6,000,000*l.* being deducted), and the taxation of the Corporation railways is fixed for 30 years. The Mollendo port works, the debt of 200,000*l.* due to Chile, the Chira canal, and the Cerro de Pasco mines are the chief subjects reserved for subsequent arrangement, the two first of which have since been definitely settled.

The Government extended the contract with the Peruvian Corporation for 10 years from September 11, 1911.

The Foreign debt of Peru is stated to amount to 5,392,458*l.*, of which 2,160,000*l.*, represents the capitalized value of annuities of 80,000*l.* and the remainder the debt for wharves and docks, 80,000*l.*, and loans of 1905 and 1906 amounting to 900,000*l.* at 6 per cent. interest. To meet the foreign debt, Peru intends to raise a loan of about 6,000,000*l.*, thus consolidating the whole and paying a fixed yearly amount for interest and amortization.

The internal liabilities of Peru consist of a debt amounting to 2,660,645*l.* at 1 per cent. interest, and a non-interest-bearing debt of 471,355*l.* In 1912 it was estimated the Government owed tradesmen and merchants in Lima approximately 2,500,000*l.*

### Defence.

Military service in Peru is compulsory and universal. The terms are 3 years in the active army (4 in the cavalry), 7 years (or 6) in the first reserve, 5 in the second reserve, and 15 years in the National Guard. In peace, the army consists of 5 battalions, 7 squadrons, 6 batteries, &c. Total establishment about 6,500 of all ranks. The infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, model of 1891, and the cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The country is divided into five military districts. Total strength of police force, 5,408 (2,413 civil guards, 1,900 mounted police, 1,905 foot police).

The Peruvian navy now consists of 8 vessels: the *Lima*, a cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, which has been re-boilered and is to be re-armed; the *Iquitos*, transport (temporarily incorporated in the Peruvian S.S. Co.); the *Chalaco*, a small steamer used as transport or dispatch boat. Two cruisers, the *Almirante Grau* and the *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons and 24 knots speed, were launched at Barrow in April 1906. In 1911 the old French armoured cruiser *Dupuy de Lome* was purchased, and renamed *Comandante Aguirre*. She is of 6,400 tons displacement; armament, 2 7·6 inch, 6 6·4 inch; armour 4 inches. The horse-power is 13,000, and in 1904 when the ship was re-boilered she made 22 knots speed. There are also 2 submarines, *Ferre* and *Palacios*, and one torpedo destroyer, *Teniente Rodriguez* (built in France and stationed at Iquitos).

Peru possesses a river flotilla on the Amazon.

### Agriculture and Industry.

The chief agricultural productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. For the extension of cotton-growing, irrigation works are in progress. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work. Coffee is also grown in the Huanuco district. The concession to the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labour and transport difficulties in the tropical forest region are serious; much less than half the area conceded for colonisation is as yet occupied. The sugar industry is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation is about 200,000 acres, of which about half is planted with cane. In 1912, 1,740,024 tons were produced, worked in 38 refineries; and 147,410 tons were exported. Cocoa cultivation is extending, about 200,000 cocoa trees having been recently planted

in the Perené region. Rice is extensively grown, the annual production being about 30,000 tons. There are about 20 rice mills in the country. Tobacco, wines and spirits, wheat, olives, ramie, and maize, are also produced. In 1909 the Government created a tobacco monopoly for the manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco. Total annual output about 2,200,000 pounds. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. The most important coca growing district is in the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad, where there are several coca estates. Cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco, and several other towns. Besides, there are in the country dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants. There is a large export of alpaca, sheep, and llama wool. Thousands of square miles of healthy and fertile land of unsurpassed beauty on the eastern slopes of the Andes are available for colonisation, and no doubt will soon be opened up. Rubber is collected in large quantities and shipped down the Amazon from Iquitos.

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, which had been delivered over to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Chilean Government on February 2, 1901; they contained 40 or 50 thousand tons of guano; but those on the island of Lobos de Afuera, and at some places on the coast, still remain in possession of the Corporation. In 1910 the Corporation exported 61,575 tons; in 1911, 69,587 tons; in 1912, 36,296 tons.

The mineral resources of Peru comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, bismuth, molybdenum, vanadium, borax, coal, salt, sulphur, and petroleum, besides gypsum, kaolin, ochre, and other valuable earths. Gold, silver, and copper are worked chiefly in the Cerro de Pasco region. The most active mining companies are American, but Peruvian, English, and Franco-Peruvian companies are also at work. The output of silver in 1912 amounted to 1,058,860*l.*, and of copper, 1,977,796*l.* In 1913, 27,500 tons of copper were produced. For 1910 the gold output was valued at 96,612*l.* Value of metal exports in 1912, 2,045,023*l.*

There are over 1,000 looms employed in cotton factories consuming 1,600,000 kilos. of cotton and turning out about 15 million yards of cloth annually.

### Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in 5 years (exclusive of Department of Loreto) has been as follows (10 soles = 1*l.*):—

|               | 1908        | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports . . . | £ 5,311,973 | £ 4,298,627 | £ 4,980,697 | £ 5,438,247 | £ 5,157,686 |
| Exports . . . | 5,478,941   | 6,492,671   | 7,074,076   | 7,422,027   | 9,438,581   |

The values of the total exports of the principal articles from Peru in 1911 and 1912 are shown by the following table:—

| Articles         | 1911      | 1912      | Articles      | 1911      | 1912      |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Coffee . . .     | £ 50,831  | £ 15,912  | Petroleum . . | £ 399,256 | £ 754,510 |
| Cotton . . .     | 999,463   | 1,104,868 | Rice . . .    | 82,460    | 59,470    |
| Copper . . .     | 1,411,416 | 1,977,796 | Sugar . . .   | 1,559,199 | 1,406,673 |
| Other minerals . | 3,699,615 | 4,507,231 | Wool . . .    | 398,940   | 388,289   |

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows (10 soles = 1*l.*):—

| From or to               | Imports     |             | Exports     |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                          | 1911        | 1912        | 1911        | 1912        |
| United Kingdom . . . . . | £ 1,720,133 | £ 1,198,632 | £ 2,465,699 | £ 2,517,308 |
| Germany . . . . .        | 945,907     | 820,887     | 578,495     | 3,508,208   |
| U.S. America . . . . .   | 1,248,952   | 1,105,749   | 2,096,296   | 2,032,577   |
| France . . . . .         | 289,543     | 269,331     | 391,439     | 771,720     |
| Chile . . . . .          | 76,996      | 195,706     | 1,342,670   | 894,981     |
| Italy . . . . .          | 199,450     | 253,797     | 2,718       | 1,128       |
| Belgium . . . . .        | 333,982     | 245,278     | 101,760     | 106,211     |
| Australia . . . . .      | 229,306     | 239,558     | —           | —           |

Maritime custom receipts in 1912 amounted to 1,463,225*l.*

Under the treaty of 1850 there is reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Peru.

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

|                                     | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    | 1913    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Imports from Peru to United Kingdom | £ 3,042 | £ 3,688 | £ 3,150 | £ 3,298 | £ 3,179 |
| Exports to Peru to United Kingdom . | 1,330   | 1,315   | 1,892   | 1,409   | 1,490   |

### Shipping and Navigation.

At Callao there entered, in the foreign trade, in 1912, 479 vessels of 1,279,588 tons, and cleared 419 of 1,129,273 tons. The following steamship lines trade to Peruvian ports:—Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores, Lamport and Holt Line, Gulf Line, Merchants Line (the New York and Pacific Steamship Company), Kosmos Line, Roland Line, Toyo Kisen Kaisha (the Oriental Steamship Company), Lee Chai Line, Barber and Co., Inc.; Line, Hamburg-Amerika Line; Compañía Peruana de Vapores y Dique del Callao (Peruvian Steamship and Dock Company of Callao). Since 1886, foreign sailing vessels may not engage in Peruvian coasting trade; but foreign steamers, with special authorisation, may.

The merchant navy of Peru in 1911 consisted of 11 steamers of 12,673 tons, and 60 sailing vessels (over 50 tons) of 31,454 tons.

### Internal Communications.

Good roads and bridges are required all over the country, and great efforts are being made for their construction. There is a carriage road from Sicuani to Cuzco, 90 miles.

In 1912 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,656 miles, of which the Peruvian Corporation is lessee of, and works 1,143 miles, comprising the Central Railway of Peru, the Southern Railway of Peru, the Paita to Piura Railway, the Trujillo Railway, the Pacasmayo Railway, the Chimbote Railway, the Pisco to Ica Railway, and the Ilo to Moquegua Railway; as also a Fleet of four steamers on Lake Titicaca between the Ports of Puno in Peru and Guaqui in Bolivia. This fleet of steamers afford

the means of through traffic from Mollendo, the Pacific Port of the Southern Railway, in Peru, to La Paz in Bolivia, where the Peruvian Corporation owns the Guaqui to La Paz Railway. All the lines are standard gauge railways (4*ft.* 8½ *in.*), with the exception of the Trujillo Railway and the Chimbote Railway, which are 3 *ft.* gauge, and the Guaqui to La Paz Railway, which is a metre gauge line. No railways are under construction at the present time, with the exception of a small Government line connecting up Lima with the Port of Chilca, a short distance south of Callao. It is intended to continue this to the Port of Pisco.

There were 317 telegraph offices (285 belonging to the State) in 1912. The length of State telegraph lines in 1912 was 34,589 miles of wire. Number of telegrams (1912) 1,795,991. Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the Republics to the north. A telephone system has a network of 3,000 miles. Wireless telegraph lines between Iquitos and Masisea, and between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez were inaugurated July 8, 1908. In 1913 wireless offices at Callao, Pisco, Chala, Ilo, and Lima were opened. Total length of telephone wire (1912), 10,500 miles.

In 1912 there were 781 post offices; letters and packets transmitted, 35,727,582; 7,089 money orders (foreign), and 22,349 money orders (internal).

### Money and Credit.

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency. By Act of December 14, 1901, gold became the only standard. The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling, which is also legal tender; 10 soles = 1*l.* sterling. Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles. Peru has no paper currency of any kind, and the use of cheques on deposit accounts is very restricted.

In 1912 the National Mint coined 53,928 Peruvian gold pounds and 59,540 five-sol pieces. The value of imported bullion in 1912 was 80,600*l.* On September 16, 1912, the Government, in order to meet an increased demand for small coins, authorised the bank of the Republic to coin gold pieces of the value of one-fifth of a Peruvian pound.

In Peru the commercial banks are: the Bank of Peru and London (Capital, 500,000*l.*), the Italian Bank, the International Bank of Peru, and the Banco Popular, the Caja de Depositos y Consignaciones, the Banco Alemán Transatlántico, and the Caja de Ahorros de la Beneficencia de Lima, a Savings Bank with deposits amounting to over 200,000*l.*

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The gold coin is the *Libra*=the English sovereign. The coinage of gold 5-sol pieces (equivalent to half sovereigns) has been authorised. Silver coins are the *Sol* (10 soles = 1 *libra*), ½ *sol*, ¼ *sol*, ⅓ *sol*, ⅕ *sol*. Bronze coins are 1 and 2 *centavo* pieces (100 centavos = 1 *sol*).

|                                          |   |                          |
|------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| The Ounce . . . . .                      | = | 1·014 ounce avoirdupois. |
| „ <i>Libra</i> . . . . .                 | = | 1·014 lb „               |
| „ <i>Quintal</i> . . . . .               | = | 101·44 lbs. „            |
| „ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds . . . . . | = | 25·36 „ „                |
| { of wine or spirits . . . . .           | = | 6·70 imperial gallons.   |
| „ <i>Gallon</i> . . . . .                | = | 0·74 „ „ gallon.         |
| „ <i>Vara</i> . . . . .                  | = | 0·927 yard.              |
| „ <i>Square Vara</i> . . . . .           | = | 0·835 square yard.       |

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, and is coming into general use, except for the customs tariff.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

## 1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Don Carlos G. Candamo (resident in Paris).  
*Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General* (London).—Edward Lembcke  
*Secretaries.*—Ricardo E. Lembcke, and Enrique G. Swayne.  
*Attachés.*—Pablo Caballero and Carlos D. Gibson.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, and other places.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

*Envoy, Minister and Consul-General.*—E. A. Rennie, M.V.O.  
*Consul at Callao.*—G. G. Wilson.

There are a Vice-Consul at Callao, a Consul at Iquitos. Vice-Consuls at Lima, Arequipa, Mollendo, Trujillo and Salaverry, Pórené and Chanchamayo districts, and a Consular Agent at Cuzco de Pasco.

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## PORTUGAL.

(REPUBLICA DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVE.)

Portugal has been an independent State since the twelfth century; until 1910 it was a monarchy. The last King was Manoel II. of the house of Braganza-Coburg, born November 15, 1889, younger son of King Carlos I. and Queen Mary Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orleans. Manoel II. succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Philip, February 1, 1908. On October 5, 1910, the republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and a provisional government established. On August 20th, 1911, a new constitution was adopted. This provides that there shall be two Chambers. In the first, which is called the National Council, the members (164) shall be elected by direct suffrage for three years. The Second or Upper Chamber (71 members) shall be elected by all the Municipal Councils, and shall be renewable half at a time every three years.

The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers with a mandate for four years, but he cannot be re-elected. The President must be at least 35 years of age. He appoints Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. The President may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He is to receive a yearly salary of 2,600l, with 1,300l for allowances, or a total of 3,900l. yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Manoel Arriaga (elected August 24, 1911).

The Cabinet, which was formed on February 8, 1914, is as follows:—

*Premier, Minister of the Interior, and for Foreign Affairs ad interim.*—Senhor Bernardino Machado.

*Minister of Justice.*—Senhor Manuel Monteiro.

*Minister of Finance.*—Senhor Thomaz Cabreira.

*Minister of War.*—General Pereira Fca.

*Minister of Marine.*—Senhor Peres Rodrigues.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Senhor Achilles Gonçalves.

*Minister for the Colonies.*—Senhor Couceiro Costa.

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—Senhor Almeida Lima.

## Area and Population.

Area and population at the Census of 1900 and December 1, 1911. The Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), are regarded as an integral part of the Republic.

| Provinces and Districts    | Area in sq. miles | Population |           | Per sq. mille 1911 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|
|                            |                   | 1900       | 1911      |                    |
| Entre Minho-e-Douro:—      |                   |            |           |                    |
| Viana do Castelo . . . . . | 857               | 215,267    | 227,420   | 251.2              |
| Braga . . . . .            | 1,040             | 357,159    | 382,461   | 343.4              |
| Porto . . . . .            | 893               | 597,935    | 679,978   | 669.6              |
|                            | 2,790             | 1,170,361  | 1,289,859 | 419.6              |
| Tras-os-Montes:—           |                   |            |           |                    |
| Villa Real . . . . .       | 1,650             | 242,196    | 245,687   | 146.8              |
| Braganza . . . . .         | 2,513             | 185,162    | 192,133   | 73.7               |
|                            | 4,163             | 427,358    | 437,820   | 102.7              |

| Provinces and Districts          | Area in sq. miles | Population |           | Per sq. mile 1911 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
|                                  |                   | 1900       | 1911      |                   |
| <b>Beira:—</b>                   |                   |            |           |                   |
| Aveiro . . . . .                 | 1,065             | 303,169    | 336,243   | 254.7             |
| Vizeu . . . . .                  | 1,937             | 402,359    | 416,860   | 207.7             |
| Coimbra . . . . .                | 1,508             | 332,168    | 360,056   | 220.3             |
| Guarda . . . . .                 | 2,116             | 261,630    | 271,816   | 123.6             |
| Castello Branco . . . . .        | 2,582             | 216,608    | 241,509   | 83.9              |
|                                  | 9,208             | 1,515,834  | 1,626,484 | 164.6             |
| <b>Estremadura:—</b>             |                   |            |           |                   |
| Leiria . . . . .                 | 1,317             | 288,755    | 262,558   | 181.3             |
| Santarem . . . . .               | 2,555             | 283,154    | 322,753   | 110.8             |
| Lisbon . . . . .                 | 3,065             | 709,509    | 853,415   | 231.5             |
|                                  | 6,937             | 1,231,418  | 1,438,726 | 177.5             |
| <b>Alemtejo:—</b>                |                   |            |           |                   |
| Portalegre . . . . .             | 2,405             | 124,431    | 141,778   | 51.7              |
| Evora . . . . .                  | 2,856             | 128,062    | 144,307   | 44.8              |
| Beja . . . . .                   | 3,958             | 163,612    | 192,499   | 41.3              |
|                                  | 9,219             | 416,105    | 478,584   | 45.1              |
| <b>Algarve (Faro) . . . . .</b>  | 1,937             | 255,191    | 274,122   | 131.7             |
| <b>Total Continent . . . . .</b> | 34,254            | 5,016,267  | 5,546,595 | 146.4             |
| <b>Islands:—</b>                 |                   |            |           |                   |
| Azores . . . . .                 | 922               | 256,291    | 242,613   | 277.9             |
| Madeira (Funchal) . . . . .      | 314               | 150,574    | 169,777   | 479.5             |
| <b>Total Islands . . . . .</b>   | 1,236             | 406,866    | 412,390   | 329.2             |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>     | 35,490            | 5,423,132  | 5,957,985 | 152.8             |

In 1911 the population consisted of 2,828,691 males and 3,131,365 females, or 110 females to every hundred males. In 1900 the continental urban population was 1,627,476 or 32.4 per cent., and the rural 3,388,791 or 67.6 per cent.

In 1911 the foreign population of Portugal numbered 41,197, including 20,517 Spaniards, 12,143 Brazilians, 2,576 English, 1,832 French, and 1,645 Armenians.

Distribution with respect to conjugal condition (15 years and upwards) in 1911:—

|                        | Total     | Males     | Females   |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Unmarried . . . . .    | 3,620,121 | 1,766,754 | 1,853,367 |
| Married . . . . .      | 1,971,641 | 961,017   | 1,010,624 |
| Widowed . . . . .      | 360,824   | 97,482    | 263,342   |
| Separated . . . . .    | 7,470     | 3,438     | 4,032     |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b> | 5,960,056 | 2,828,691 | 3,131,365 |

The chief towns with their population in 1911 were: Lisbon, 435,359; Oporto, 194,009; Setubal, 30,346; Funchal (Madeira), 24,687; Braga, 24,647; Coimbra, 20,581; Evora, 17,901; Ponta Delgada (Azores), 16,179; Covilhã, 15,745; Faro, 12,680; Tavira, 11,665; Portalegre, 11,603; Aveiro, 11,523; Elvas, 10,645; Viana do Castelo, 10,486; Beja, 10,113; Angra do Heroismo (Azores), 10,057.

#### MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages (including the Azores and Madeira) for 5 years:—

| Years | Births  | Deaths  | Marriages | Emigrants |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1908  | 177,231 | 116,430 | 34,135    | 40,056    |
| 1909  | 176,707 | 111,395 | 34,150    | 38,223    |
| 1910  | 186,953 | 113,161 | 38,931    | 39,515    |
| 1911  | 230,033 | 130,900 | 41,235    | 59,661    |
| 1912  | 207,690 | 119,317 | 44,126    | 88,929    |

Portuguese emigration is chiefly to Brazil and the United States.

#### Religion.

The Roman Catholic faith was the State religion; now all forms of worship are tolerated. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees severally at Lisbon, Braga and Evora. Archbishop of Lisbon (Patriarch since 1716) has seven suffragans, of whom only two are on the European mainland; while the Archbishop of Braga (the oldest see in Portugal) has five, and the Archbishop of Evora two. The Azores, Madeira, and the Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa, continental and insular, with five episcopal sees, constitute part of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon. In East Africa there is also the province of Mozambique. In Asia there is a province of Goa with four suffragan sees (Macao included).

The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. In 1900 the number of Protestants in Portugal was 4,491, and that of Jews 481. The Republican government has separated the Church from the State, and State payments for the maintenance and expenses of worship have now ceased. The conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. Notwithstanding, several establishments of this nature were formed in later years; they were suppressed by the provisional government, which enforced the law of 1834.

#### Instruction.

Education in Portugal is of three kinds—primary, secondary, higher and special. Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911. In 1911 there

were 7,120 elementary schools (6,320 public and 800 private); 32 secondary schools, the teachers for which are trained in the normal departments attached to the Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra. For higher education (which was re-organised in 1911) there are now 3 Universities, at Lisbon, Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto, which have various faculties. The Technical School at Lisbon provides instruction in engineering chemistry, etc.) There are also special colleges for music, art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial schools, a military academy at Lisbon, and a naval school.

The number of pupils at the secondary schools in the session 1910-11 was 9,749; in 1911-12, 10,621. The number of students at the Universities in 1910-11 was 2,955; in 1911-12, 2,873. The number of students at the Schools of Fine Arts in 1910-11 was 894; in 1911-12, 963; and at the Military Academy in 1911-12, 352.

### Justice and Crime.

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into 193 comarcas; in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are two courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação) at Lisbon and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon.

The number of persons convicted of crime in the year 1905 was 18,266 (3,742 females); 1906, 18,090 (3,841 females); 1907, 17,814 (3,532 females); 1908, 18,283 (3,822 females); 1909, 18,823 (4,068 females).

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for six years were in pounds sterling:—

| Years   | Revenue    | Expenditure | Years   | Revenue    | Expenditure |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|
|         | £          | £           |         | £          | £           |
| 1907-08 | 15,990,525 | 14,227,450  | 1910-11 | 15,783,525 | 15,802,650  |
| 1908-09 | 16,504,425 | 16,891,875  | 1911-12 | 14,814,116 | 16,140,421  |
| 1909-10 | 16,648,200 | 17,297,550  | 1912-13 | 19,050,672 | 18,916,547  |

The following were the estimates for 1913-14:—

| Revenue                                      | Escudos                      | Expenditure                                | Escudos                      |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Direct taxes . . . . .                       | 12,479,069                   | Public Debt . . . . .                      | 27,911,770                   |
| Registration and Stamps . . . . .            | 9,997,700                    | Presidency, Congress . . . . .             | 2,474,546                    |
| Indirect taxes . . . . .                     | 23,847,700                   | Ministry of Finance . . . . .              | 5,205,858                    |
| Port dues . . . . .                          | 45,575                       | " Interior . . . . .                       | 6,115,409                    |
| National property and Income . . . . .       |                              | " Justice . . . . .                        | 1,266,697                    |
| on investments . . . . .                     | 14,858,519                   | " War . . . . .                            | 9,456,470                    |
| Revenue Earning, administration, &c. . . . . | 10,891,461                   | " Marine . . . . .                         | 3,825,373                    |
|                                              |                              | " Colonies . . . . .                       | 2,296,644                    |
|                                              |                              | " Foreign Affairs . . . . .                | 566,711                      |
|                                              |                              | " Public Works . . . . .                   | 14,663,977                   |
|                                              |                              | General Treasury of deposits . . . . .     | 731,872                      |
| Total ordinary . . . . .                     | 72,119,964                   |                                            |                              |
| Extraordinary . . . . .                      | 8,774,250                    |                                            |                              |
| Grand Total . . . . .                        | 75,894,214<br>(17,076,198L.) | Total ordinary and Extraordinary . . . . . | 74,915,827<br>(16,865,948L.) |

On September 31, 1913, the outstanding nominal debt of Portugal was as follows:—

|                                               | Total outstanding              | In possession of Government   |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| External 3 per cent. . . . .                  | Escudos 145,750,950            | Escudos 6,723,300             |
| 4 per cent. Municipal Loan . . . . .          | 10,156,680                     | 884,570                       |
| 4½ per cent. Tobacco Loan . . . . .           | 26,424,900                     | —                             |
| Total external . . . . .                      | 182,332,560<br>(41,024,801L.)  | 7,107,870<br>(1,599,771L.)    |
| Internal 3 per cent. (consolidated) . . . . . | 322,776,923                    | 243,423,753                   |
| " 3 per cent. (of 1905) . . . . .             | 2,642,080                      | 190                           |
| " 4 per cent. (of 1888-1890) . . . . .        | 5,311,327                      | 29,385                        |
| " 4½ per cent. (of 1888 & 1905) . . . . .     | 23,611,770                     | 25,020                        |
| " 5 per cent. (of 1909) . . . . .             | 4,543,440                      | —                             |
| Miscellaneous . . . . .                       | 25,422,475                     | —                             |
| Total internal . . . . .                      | 384,508,626<br>(86,469,441L.)  | 243,478,348<br>(54,757,628L.) |
| Total . . . . .                               | 566,841,186<br>(127,494,242L.) | 250,586,218<br>(56,357,399L.) |

The floating debt on October 1, 1913, was 89,782,579 escudos.

### Defence.

The Army of Portugal is a militia raised by conscription. It is in three categories; the active army, the reserve and the territorial army. All adult males are liable to be called out from the age of 17 to 45, but, practically, service only begins at the age of 20. 10 years are passed in the active army, 10 in the reserve, and 5 in the territorial army, which latter also includes surplus men from other categories. In the active army, recruits undergo from 15 to 30 weeks' preliminary training, according to the arm of the service; afterwards there is a fortnight's training during the annual mobilisation. The country is divided into 3 territorial districts, each supposed to produce a division. The active army consists of 35 regiments of 3 battalions, 11 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 8 field artillery regiments, comprising 63 batteries, 2 horse batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 20 garrison batteries, and engineer units. Batteries have 4 guns.

The peace establishment of the active army has been fixed of late years at 30,000 men. There are about 2,800 officers, all told.

The reserve army is to consist of 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 24 field batteries, with other units.

The territorial army has no cadres.

The Republican Guard, and the Fiscal Guard, are civil corps recruited from the army, the men of which can be employed in the field in war time. The Republican Guard is a military police, numbering about 5,000 men, of whom about 800 are mounted. The Fiscal Guard is a preventive service of about 5,200 strong.

The arm of the Portuguese infantry is the Mauser-Vergueiro, a magazine weapon, calibre 6·5 mm. The field artillery is being re-armed with 7·5 cm. Schneider Canet guns.

With regard to over-sea garrisons, 2 line regiments of infantry (of 2 battalions) are permanently stationed in the Azores, and 1 at Madeira. The latter has also a battalion of garrison artillery, and there are 2 in the Azores.

Besides these troops, the Portuguese have a separate Colonial Army, partly European and partly Native, which garrisons their possessions on the West Coast of Africa, in Mozambique, India, &c. The force consists of about 650 officers (partly of the home army), about 2,500 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 7,000 natives, the Europeans being enlisted voluntarily, the natives compulsorily.

The military budget of Portugal for 1913-14 was 2,217,681L.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—1 old battleship, *Vasco da Gama*, (3,030 tons), 5 protected cruisers, *Almirante Reis* (4,253 tons), *São Gabriel* (1,840 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons), and *Republica* (1,656 tons); a variety of old gunboats, 4 old torpedo boats, 4 transports, 3 training ships, the former royal yacht, *5 de Outubro* (1,365 tons), 3 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, 3 submarines, 1 steamer for torpedo and mine service.

The new programme contemplates 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 cruisers, 12 large destroyers, and 6 submarines, but at present remains a programme.

In 1910 there were 420 naval officers, besides surgeons, engineers, &c., and 5,687 men.

### Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of continental Portugal 26·2 per cent. is annually cultivated under cereals, pulse, pasture, etc.; 3·5 per cent. is under vineyards; 3·9 per cent. under fruit trees; 17·3 per cent. under forest; 43·1 per cent. is waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of waste lands, and it is asserted that many hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are four modes of land tenure commonly in use:—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, *métayage*, and *emphyteusis*. In the northern half of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and *emphyteusis* prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In the south large properties and tenant farming are common. In the peculiar system called *alforamento* or *emphyteusis* the contract arises whenever the owner of any real property transfers the *dominium utile* to another person who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent called *foro* or *canon*. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium directum* of the land, parts with all his rights in the holding except that of receiving quit-rent, the right to distrain if the quit-rent be withheld, and the right of eviction if the *foro* be unpaid for more than five years. Subject to these rights of the landlord, the tenant is master of the holding, which he can cultivate, improve, exchange, or sell; but in case of sale the landlord has a right of pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right in the tenant should the quit-rent be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

The forests cover 19 per cent. of the total area of the country; pines, extending to 1,908,663 acres; oaks, 898,833 acres; corks, 817,081 acres; chestnut, 210,345 acres; Pyrenean oak, 169,150 acres: total, 4,005,072 acres.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. In 1912, 3,239 persons worked underground and 4,290 (including 492 females) worked at the mines above ground.

The quantity and value of the mineral produce in 1912 was:—

| Minerals                     | Metric Tons | Value at the Mines | Minerals                  | Metric Tons | Value at the Mines |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
|                              |             | £                  |                           |             | £                  |
| Antimony ore . . . . .       | 100         | 689                | Gold . . . . .            | 3,514       | 518                |
| Arsenic . . . . .            | 941         | 9,406              | Silver ore . . . . .      | 4,646       | 28,116             |
| Coal (anthracite) . . . . .  | 15,366      | 11,640             | Ore for Sulphur . . . . . | 339,096     | 103,632            |
| Copper pyrites . . . . .     | 8,843       | 2,278              | Tin ore . . . . .         | 64          | 4,229              |
| Copper . . . . .             | 905         | 1,160              | Uranium . . . . .         | 850         | 798                |
| Copper precipitate . . . . . | 5,582       | 99,528             | Wolfram . . . . .         | 982         | 102,483            |
| Lead . . . . .               | 54,562      | 23,029             |                           |             |                    |
| Iron . . . . .               | 29,413      | 6,362              |                           |             |                    |

Common salt, gypsum, lime, and marble are exported.

Portugal has in 1910, 26,894 persons and 8,239 vessels of 39,408 tons engaged in fishing. The exports of sardines and tunny fish are considerable. The centre of the sardine industry is at Setubal, about 10 miles south of Lisbon. The value of the fisheries in 1910 was 5,919,842 escudos, including sardines 2,943,778 escudos and tunny fish 322,696 escudos, besides whale fisheries in the Azores, 22,790 escudos, and cod fisheries, 440,018.

A characteristic industry of Portugal is the manufacture of *azulejos* or porcelain tiles. This was inherited from the Moors, and tiles are used extensively for interior and exterior decoration of public and private buildings. At Sacaven, near Lisbon, a large factory makes tile and china-ware.

### Commerce.

Imports for consumption and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for six years:—

| Year | Imports    | Exports   | Year | Imports    | Exports   |
|------|------------|-----------|------|------------|-----------|
|      | £          | £         |      | £          | £         |
| 1907 | 13,826,957 | 6,842,247 | 1910 | 15,639,039 | 8,020,416 |
| 1908 | 17,389,790 | 6,384,852 | 1911 | 15,328,539 | 7,664,181 |
| 1909 | 14,571,419 | 6,968,269 | 1912 | 16,793,885 | 7,723,118 |

Various classes of imports and exports (special trade):—

|                                | Imports                      |                              | Exports                     |                             |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                | 1911                         | 1912                         | 1911                        | 1912                        |
|                                | Escudos                      | Escudos                      | Escudos                     | Escudos                     |
| Living animals . . . . .       | 3,031,518                    | 2,515,093                    | 3,943,344                   | 3,041,498                   |
| Raw materials . . . . .        | 32,493,294                   | 33,688,367                   | 7,140,220                   | 7,897,069                   |
| Textiles . . . . .             | 7,682,182                    | 7,976,573                    | 1,522,209                   | 1,171,517                   |
| Food substances . . . . .      | 12,805,429                   | 17,020,291                   | 19,043,840                  | 19,776,154                  |
| Machinery, &c. . . . .         | 6,077,472                    | 6,391,058                    | 138,936                     | 144,970                     |
| Various manufactures . . . . . | 5,899,736                    | 6,915,922                    | 2,276,701                   | 2,298,765                   |
| Packing . . . . .              | 137,210                      | 132,159                      | —                           | —                           |
| Total . . . . .                | 68,126,841<br>(15,323,539L.) | 74,639,488<br>(16,793,885L.) | 34,065,250<br>(7,664,181L.) | 34,324,973<br>(7,723,118L.) |

The exports of colonial produce through the ports of the Republic, not included in this table, amounted in 1911 to 12,823,393 escudos, the most important articles being cacao, 7,083,348 escudos, and rubber, 4,032,058 escudos.

Values of the leading special imports and exports in 1910-11 :—

| Imports                               |                 |                 | Exports              |                 |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                       | 1910<br>Escudos | 1911<br>Escudos |                      | 1910<br>Escudos | 1911<br>Escudos |
| Wheat . . . . .                       | 4,033,206       | 582,418         | Wine . . . . .       | 12,416,928      | 11,923,478      |
| Cotton . . . . .                      | 5,658,472       | 6,104,997       | Cork . . . . .       | 3,580,711       | 3,402,202       |
| Iron and steel, and<br>manuf. . . . . | 4,895,211       | 5,105,592       | „ manufactured       | 988,202         | 975,778         |
| Coal . . . . .                        | 4,289,943       | 4,068,057       | Cottons and yarn .   | 2,645,717       | 1,184,535       |
| Codfish . . . . .                     | 4,126,783       | 3,872,729       | Fish, preserved .    | 1,877,084       | 2,300,602       |
| Cottons and Yarn .                    | 3,837,606       | 3,895,251       | Fruits, vegetables . | 1,847,266       | 1,685,610       |
| Industrial machinery                  | 2,240,283       | 2,305,415       | Timber . . . . .     | 938,316         | 914,986         |
| Sugar . . . . .                       | 2,537,203       | 2,375,938       | Copper ore . . . .   | 942,614         | 868,857         |
| Maize . . . . .                       | 364,912         | 307,423         | Olive oil . . . . .  | 710,561         | 543,867         |
| Hides and skins . .                   | 2,274,402       | 2,567,473       | Fish, fresh & cured  | 661,268         | 803,389         |
| Rice . . . . .                        | 1,699,212       | 1,772,677       | Hides and skins . .  | 301,472         | 228,013         |
| Chemical products .                   | 1,453,297       | 1,756,224       |                      |                 |                 |
| Wool . . . . .                        | 1,702,224       | 1,685,372       |                      |                 |                 |
| Silk tissues & yarn                   | 1,365,017       | 1,230,660       |                      |                 |                 |
| Oil seeds . . . . .                   | 1,436,227       | 1,903,552       |                      |                 |                 |

The principal imports in 1912 were : Cotton, 5,124,992 escudos ; coal, 5,124,992 escudos ; metals, 6,840,114 escudos ; wheat, 3,073,432 escudos ; and sugar, 2,673,002 escudos.

Wine is the most important product ; the export in 1911 consisted of common wine, to the value of 5,396,952 escudos ; Madeira, 601,618 escudos ; port, 5,677,808 escudos ; other liqueur wine, 247,100 escudos. More than a half is sent to Brazil and England, considerable quantities being exported also to the Portuguese colonies.

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the value amounting in 1912 to 896,178*l*.

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

|                                       | 1909  | 1910  | 1911  | 1912  | 1913  |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                       | £     | £     | £     | £     | £     |
| Imports from Portugal into U. Kingdom | 2,873 | 3,095 | 2,874 | 2,890 | 3,018 |
| Exports to Portugal from U. Kingdom   | 2,320 | 2,776 | 2,802 | 3,031 | 3,273 |

### Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

The commercial navy of Portugal on January 1, 1911, contained 66 steamers of 70,193 tons in the aggregate, and 259 sailing vessels of 43,844 tons.

In 1911, 10,370 vessels of 19,154,239 tons, entered the ports of Portugal.

The length of railways open for traffic on December 31, 1913, was 1,849 miles, of which 711 miles belonged to the State. The railways have a gauge of 5ft. 5½in., except two lines, one of which has a 3ft. 3½in. gauge, and the other a 2ft. 11½in. gauge.

The number of post-offices at the end of 1911 was 4,081 ; the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried in the same year was : letters, 45,996,000 ; post-cards, 19,635,000 ; printed matter, circulars, &c., 41,909,000. The

number of telegraph offices at the end of 1912 was 580. There were at the same date 5,945 miles of line and 13,415 miles of wire. The number of telegrams in 1912 was : internal, 1,442,932 ; international, 695,786 ; transit, 3,320,666 ; service, 168,305 ; total, 5,267,389.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

On December 31, 1912, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows :—Metallic stock, 15,500,119 escudos ; note circulation, 84,603,039 escudos ; deposits, 7,720,465 escudos ; commercial account, 22,657,797 escudos ; advances, 21,603,203 escudos ; balance against Treasury, 26,290,479 escudos. The capital of the bank is 13,500,000 milreis, and the reserve fund 3,273,400 milreis.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued since 1854 amounts to the nominal value of 7,967,002, and the silver coinage to 37,934,523 escudos.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new monetary system. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is equivalent to the 1-milreis gold piece. Gold coins are 2, 5, and 10-escudo pieces ; silver coins are 1-escudo, and 50, 20, and 10-centavos pieces ; there are bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1, and ½-centavo. The gold coins and the silver escudos are 900 fine ; the other silver coins are 835 fine. The English sovereign and half sovereign shall be legal tender for 4½ and 2½ escudos respectively.

On January 1st, 1912, the legal time for Portugal was in accordance with the Greenwich meridian.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are :—

|                                                     |                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| The <i>Libra</i> . . . . .                          | = 1·012 lb. avoirdupois. |
| „ <i>Almude</i> { of Lisbon = 3·7 imperial gallons. |                          |
| „ „ Oporto = 5·6 „ „                                |                          |
| „ <i>Alqueire</i> . . . . .                         | = 0·36 „ bushel.         |
| „ <i>Moio</i> . . . . .                             | = 2·78 „ quarters.       |

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Senhor Manoel Teixeira Gomes.

*First Secretary.*—Pedro de Tovar.

*Second Secretary.*—Agnelo da Cunha Pessoa.

*Naval Attaché.*—Lieut.-Commander João Manuel de Carvalho.

*Commercial Attaché & Consul-General in London.*—Demetrio Cinatti.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O., appointed September 30, 1913.

*First Secretary.*—George Young, M.V.O.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain William A. H. Kelly, R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.

*Honorary Attaché.*—R. J. V. Astell.

*Consul at Lisbon.*—P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Belem, Faro, Setubal, Figueira, Leixões, Oporto, &c.; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verdes).

*Consul* to Portuguese Possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea.—H. Hall Hall, residing at Loanda.

*Consul-General* at Lourenço Marques.—E. MacDonnell.

There are Consuls or Vice-Consuls at Bissau (Guinea), Chinde, Inhambane, Mozambique, Tete, Quilimane, Lobito, and São Thomé, Consul at Marmagao (Goa), Vice-Consul at Macao (China).

### Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows:—

| Colonial Possessions  | Area:<br>English<br>sq. miles | Popula-<br>tion | Colonial Possessions | Area:<br>English<br>sq. miles | Popula-<br>tion |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Possession in Africa: |                               |                 | Possessions in Asia: |                               |                 |
| Cape Verde Islands    |                               |                 | In India—Goa (1900)  | 1,469                         | 475,513         |
| (1910) . . . . .      | 1,480                         | 142,552         | Damão, Diu (1900)    | 169                           | 56,285          |
| Guinea . . . . .      | 13,940                        | 820,000         | Indian Archipelago   | 7,330                         | 300,006         |
| Principe and St.      |                               |                 | (Timor, &c.) . . . . |                               |                 |
| Thomas' Islands       |                               |                 | China: Macao, &c.    | 4                             | 63,991          |
| (1902) . . . . .      | 360                           | 42,108          | (1900) . . . . .     |                               |                 |
| Angola . . . . .      | 484,800                       | 4,119,000       | Total, Asia . . . .  | 8,972                         | 895,789         |
| Mozambique . . . .    | 293,400                       | 3,120,000       |                      |                               |                 |
| Total Africa . . .    | 793,980                       | 8,243,655       | Total, Colonies . .  | 802,952                       | 9,139,444       |

Portuguese India consists of **Gôa**, containing the capital, Panjin, on the Malabar coast; Damão, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay; and Diu, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão. In Gôa there are 501 salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200 tons. In Damão there are 11 salt works, and in Diu 5. In 1906 deposits of manganese were discovered near Mormugão and about 6 concerns with about 20 mines are at work. The military force consists of not less than 1,082 men (786 natives). The Mormugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue of Gôa, &c., in 1910-11 was 1,165,239 escudos; expenditure 1,098,379 escudos. The trade is largely transit. In 1911 the imports by sea and land amounted to 7,298,251 rupees, the exports to 2,562,493 rupees, and the transit trade (to and from British India) to 5,336,999 and 30,587,738 rupees respectively. Chief exports, 1911: cocoa-nuts, 1,305,832 rupees; fish, fresh and salted, 188,086 rupees; spices, 179,370 rupees; caju-nuts, 179,278 rupees; salt, 112,413 rupees; copra, 65,730 rupees. The ports were visited in 1911 by 73 ocean-going vessels of 174,349 tons, besides coasting trade. There are in Portuguese India 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line.

**Macao**, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Colôane, a province, the city being divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, each having its own administrator. The population, according to the census of 31 December, 1910, is 74,866

The whites are 3,919. There are 3,780 Portuguese, 80,057 Chinese and 154 of various nationalities. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 636,450 escudos; expenditure, 636,450 escudos. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. Imports (1910), 7,392,040 escudos; exports (1910) 6,707,360 escudos. The port of Macao was visited in 1909 by 1,486 merchant steamers of 897,459 tons and 6,437 junks of 6,056,710 piculs.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and the neighbouring isle of Pulo Cambing. By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland; by convention of October 1, 1904, ratified in 1908, a boundary arrangement was made between the two governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896 made an independent district. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 200,000 escudos; expenditure 200,000 escudos. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1910) 441,128 escudos; exports, 404,837 escudos. Chief exports, in escudos (1910): coffee, 239,289; sandal wood, 55,965; sandal-root, 57,533; copra, 37,093; wax, 21,091. The port of Dilly was visited in 1910 by 410 merchant vessels of 165,496 tons.

The **Cape Verde Islands**, fourteen in number, are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital. The population according to the census of December 31, 1910, is 142,552 (65,495 males and 77,057 females), including 290 foreigners, and its distribution is as follows: whites, 4,718; coloured, 87,249; negroes, 50,585. Military force not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, and millet. The estimated revenue in 1910-11, 448,393 milreis; expenditure, 428,533 milreis; imports in 1911, 391,427*l.*; exports, 58,384*l.* The ports of the Archipelago were visited in 1912 by 1,660 merchant vessels of 6,127,968 tons, besides coasting trade.

Portuguese **Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions. It includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz, with the island of Bolama, in which the capital of the same name is situated. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 309,900 milreis; expenditure, 309,900 milreis. Military force not less than 247 (143 natives). Imports in 1911, 304,049*l.*; exports, 187,962*l.* The chief port is Bissau. The ports were visited in 1912 by 72 vessels of 80,098 tons, besides coasting trade. There are 100 miles of telegraph lines.

The islands of **S. Thomé** and **Principe** constitute a province under a Governor. According to the census of November 12, 1900, the population is 42,103 (including 597 foreigners), 37,776 in S. Thomé and 4,327 in Principe), and its distribution is as follows: whites, 1,185 (1,095 males and 90 females); coloured 279 (145 males and 134 females); and negroes 40,639 (21,881 males and 18,758 females). In 1909 the population was 68,221. The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. Estimated revenue, 1910-11, 930,429 milreis; expenditure, 703,815 milreis. Military force, at least 240 men (181 natives). Imports at S. Thomé (1911), 3,197,830 milreis; exports, 9,896,000 milreis. The ports were visited in 1909 by 231 merchant vessels of 583,605 tons. On S. Thomé a railway of 9 miles is open for traffic.



**Angola**, with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886; from the Congo by those fixed by the convention of May 25, 1891; from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from German South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. This possession is under a Governor-General who resides at Loanda; it is divided into six districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguella, Mossamedes, Huilla, and Lunda. The capital is S. Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Port Alexander. Estimated population (1913) 7 millions. There are said to be 52 Government schools, and 7 municipal and 2 private schools, with altogether about 2,410 pupils. Various missions are at work in the country. The military force varies between 2,721 men (1,976 natives) and 4,731 (3,602 natives). Estimated revenue in 1910-11, 2,321,373 milreis; expenditure, 3,171,373 milreis. The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distilleries), vegetable oils, coco-nuts, ivory, oxen and fish. Rubber supplies are now becoming exhausted; cotton-growing, formerly remunerative, has been neglected but is now increasing; tobacco is grown and manufactured for local consumption; petroleum and asphalt are worked by a British syndicate. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold has also been found. Imports, exclusive of Congo (1912), 1,068,2007; exports, exclusive of Congo, 1,394,2007. The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber. Dried fish are exported in considerable quantities. The trade is largely with Portugal. In 1912 there entered the ports of Ambriz, Loanda, Benguella, Mossamedes and Lobito 473 vessels of 962,117 tons. The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the carrying trade to and from Europe; the steamers of 3 British lines and one German line visit ports of the Colony. The length of railways open for traffic, is 642 miles; the concession of a line from Lobito Bay was granted in 1902, the line to be of about 1,200 miles (3ft. 6in. gauge), to link with the Central African system. The construction is proceeding, 224 miles being open for traffic. Other railways run inland from Loanda and Mossamedes. In 1911, there were 2,688 miles of telegraph line; 69 telegraph offices. Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems.

**Mozambique** is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891. It is separated from German East Africa, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. The province comprises territories directly administered by the State, and others under the administration of the Mozambique and Nyasa Companies. The first are divided into 5 districts: Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quilimane, Tete and Mozambique. The districts are divided in *concelhos*, *circumscripções civis* and *capitanias-mores*, the last comprising the territories not yet entirely pacified and occupied. The municipal institutions are the *Camara Municipal*, the *Commissão Municipal*, and the *edilidade*, according to the development of the respective centres of population. Lourenço Marques is the Capital of the Province. There is a Government Council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and a Provincial Council with the attributions of an

administrative and account tribunal. In each district there is a District Council. The existing organisation of the province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifications. The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. Under the Company's administration the country on the Zambezi has become settled there is convenient transport by river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines. The Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives). For 1910-11 the estimated revenue was 5,418,832 milreis; expenditure, 5,118,832 milreis.

The chief products of the Colony are rubber, sugar, cocoa-nuts, bees-wax, and mining products. In 1908 the export of rubber from the State Territories amounted to 104 tons, and from the Mozambique Territories in 1910 to 81 tons. Important gold-bearing reefs have been discovered on the Upper Zambezi, and extensive coal deposits in the Tete region.

The principal ports are Mozambique (population, 1910, 472 Europeans, 895 Asiatics, and about 361,367 natives), Ibo, Quilimane, Chinde (population 1,690, of whom 218 European), Beira (population, 3,420, of whom 738 white), Inhambane (population, 3,330, of whom 100 European and 250 Asiatic), and Lourenço Marques, (9,849, of whom 4,691 European).

The trade registered at the following ports in 1912 is given below:—

|                  | Imports    | Exports   | Re-exports | Transit    | Total      |
|------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
|                  | Milreis    | Milreis   | Milreis    | Milreis    | Milreis    |
| Lourenço Marques | 5,849,510  | 864,867   | 2,222,919  | 24,554,265 | 33,491,561 |
| Inhambane        | 1,054,860  | 455,292   | 15,395     | —          | 1,525,547  |
| Chinde           | 940,544    | 340,894   | 2,000,194  | 362,392    | 3,644,324  |
| Quilimane        | 724,762    | 498,862   | 433        | —          | 1,224,057  |
| Mozambique       | 1,059,716  | 353,714   | 82,967     | —          | 1,496,397  |
| Ibo              | 3,853,605  | 3,715,647 | 1,972,603  | 7,406,091  | 16,947,951 |
| Grand Total      | 13,483,297 | 6,229,276 | 6,294,516  | 32,322,748 | 58,329,837 |

The chief articles imported into the colony are cottons, iron-work, spirits, beer, and wine. The exports are mainly rubber, various ores, wax, and ivory. The ports are visited regularly by the steamers of the German East Africa line, and on the Zambezi and Shire rivers there are plying 21 small steamers of, in all, 1,125 tons, and 103 barges of 3,676 tons. The Zambezi is navigable for stern-wheelers as far as Tete. The port of Lourenço Marques was visited in 1912 by 705 vessels of 2,185,543 tons; the port of Beira by 483 vessels of 928,041 tons.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. The commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions are regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909. A new line from Lourenço Marques to the Swaziland border is under construction, 42 miles being open for traffic, including the Umbeluzi branch. The Gaza railway from Chai-Chai to Manjacaze has 32 miles open for traffic, and the line from Mutamba to Inharrime 25 miles. The Beira railway has a length of 204 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Bulawayo. Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quilimane has telegraphic

communication with Chiromo. In 1912 there were 2,959 miles of telegraph line.

The Portuguese coinage is little used; the official value of the milreis is 4s. 5d., or 4·5 milreis to the £. At Mozambique the currency is chiefly British-Indian rupees, on which an import duty of 10 per cent. is levied. At Lourenço Marques English gold and silver coins are chiefly used.

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## ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF.

For many ages until Pius IX.'s reign, with some comparatively short breaks, the Popes or Roman Pontiffs bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across Mid-Italy from sea to sea and comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population finally of some 3,125,000 souls. Of this dominion the whole has been incorporated piecemeal with the Italian Kingdom (viz., Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches in 1860, and the residue, including Rome itself, in 1870). Furthermore, by an Italian law dated May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance (whose arrears would in 1914 amount to 141,900,000 lire, or 5,676,000*l.*, without interest) still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

**Supreme Pontiff.**—Pius X. (Giuseppe Sarto), born at Riese, diocese of Treviso, June 2, 1835; Bishop of Mantua, November 10, 1884; Cardinal, June 12, 1893; Patriarch of Venice, June 15, 1893; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Leo XIII., August 4, 1903; crowned, August 9 following.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed *ad hoc* from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected.

Reckoning the validly chosen Roman Pontiffs as 256 in number,<sup>2</sup> there have been altogether 105 Popes who were Roman, 99 Italian other than Roman, and 52 Transalpine, or (save from Sicily or Sardinia) Transmarine. From the accession of Innocent IX., 231st in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pius X., 258th, the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows:—

| Name and Family of Pontiff              | Year of Election | Name and Family of Pontiff            | Year of Election |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Innocent IX. ( <i>Faccinetti</i> ).     | 1591             | Innocent XIII. ( <i>Conti</i> ) .     | 1721             |
| Clement VIII. ( <i>Aldobrandini</i> ) . | 1592             | Benedict XIII. ( <i>Orsini</i> ) .    | 1724             |
| Leo XI. ( <i>Medici</i> ) .             | 1605             | Clement XII. ( <i>Corsini</i> ) .     | 1730             |
| Paul V. ( <i>Borghese</i> ) .           | 1605             | Benedict XIV. ( <i>Lambertini</i> ) . | 1740             |
| Gregory XV. ( <i>Ludovisi</i> ) .       | 1621             | Clement XIII. ( <i>Rezzonico</i> ) .  | 1758             |
| Urban VIII. ( <i>Barberini</i> ) .      | 1623             | Clement XIV. ( <i>Ganganelli</i> ) .  | 1769             |
| Innocent X. ( <i>Pamfili</i> ) .        | 1644             | Pius VI. ( <i>Braschi</i> ) .         | 1775             |
| Alexander VII. ( <i>Chigi</i> ) .       | 1655             | Pius VII. ( <i>Chiaramonti</i> ) .    | 1800             |
| Clement IX. ( <i>Rospigliosi</i> ) .    | 1667             | Leo XII. ( <i>della Genga</i> ) .     | 1823             |
| Clement X. ( <i>Aliverti</i> ) .        | 1670             | Pius VIII. ( <i>Castiglioni</i> ) .   | 1829             |
| Innocent XI. ( <i>Odescalchi</i> ) .    | 1676             | Gregory XVI. ( <i>Cappellari</i> ) .  | 1831             |
| Alexander VIII. ( <i>Montoni</i> ) .    | 1689             | Pius IX. ( <i>Mastai-Ferretti</i> ) . | 1846             |
| Innocent XII. ( <i>Pignatelli</i> ) .   | 1691             | Leo XIII. ( <i>Pecchi</i> ) .         | 1878             |
| Clement XI. ( <i>Albani</i> ) .         | 1700             | Pius X. ( <i>Sarto</i> ) .            | 1903             |

<sup>1</sup> The papal possessions of Avignon and the Comtat-Venaissin were joined on to France in 1791; Benevento and Pontecorvo, papal *enclaves* in the Neapolitan kingdom, went the way of that kingdom in 1860.

<sup>2</sup> That is, counting but once the thrice elected Pope Benedict IX. and omitting the two Pisan Popes of the Great Schism. The only Englishman to be chosen Pope was Hadrian IV., reigning from 1154 to 1159; the last Ultramontane to be so chosen was Hadrian VI., Pope from 1522 to 1523.

The Roman Pontiff (in orders a Bishop, but in jurisdiction held to be, by divine right, the centre of all Catholic unity, and consequently Pastor and Teacher of all Christians) has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal-Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In April, 1914, the Sacred College consisted of 5 Cardinal-Bishops, 40 Cardinal-Priests, and 7 Cardinal-Deacons.<sup>1</sup> The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these 52 Cardinals:—

| Name                                           | Office or Dignity                                                                                              | Nationality | Year of Birth | Year of Creation |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| <b>Cardinal-Bishops:—</b>                      |                                                                                                                |             |               |                  |
| Serafino Vannutelli .                          | Bishop of Ostia & Velletri, Dean of the Sacred College, Prefect Congr. Ceremonial, Great Penitentiary          | Italian     | 1834          | 1887             |
| Antonio Agliardi .                             | Bishop of Albano, Subdean of the Sacred College, Chancellor of Holy Roman Church                               | "           | 1832          | 1896             |
| Vincenzo Vannutelli .                          | Bishop of Palestrina, Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica, Prefect of the Apostolic Signature .                | "           | 1836          | 1889             |
| Francesco di Paola Cassetta .                  | Bishop of Frascati, Librarian of Holy Roman Church, Prefect Congreg. Council .                                 | "           | 1841          | 1899             |
| Gaetano de Lai .                               | Bishop of Sabina . . . .                                                                                       | "           | 1853          | 1907             |
| <b>Cardinal-Priests:—</b>                      |                                                                                                                |             |               |                  |
| José Sebastião Neto .                          | Former Patriarch of Lisbon .                                                                                   | Portuguese  | 1841          | 1884             |
| James Gibbons .                                | Archbishop of Baltimore .                                                                                      | American    | 1834          | 1886             |
| Angelo di Pietro .                             | Datary of His Holiness .                                                                                       | Italian     | 1828          | 1893             |
| Michael Logue .                                | Archbishop of Armagh .                                                                                         | Irish       | 1840          | 1893             |
| Claudius Vaszary .                             | Former Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran) . .                                                                      | Hungarian   | 1832          | 1893             |
| Andrea Ferrari .                               | Archbishop of Milan .                                                                                          | Italian     | 1850          | 1894             |
| Girolamo Maria Gotti .                         | Prefect of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide .                                                               | "           | 1834          | 1895             |
| Domenico Ferrata .                             | Secretary of the Congr. of the Holy Office, Archpriest of the Lateran Arch-Basilica, Prefect Congr. Sacraments | "           | 1847          | 1896             |
| Giuseppe Prisco .                              | Archbishop of Naples . .                                                                                       | "           | 1836          | 1896             |
| José María Martín de Herrera y de la Iglesia . | Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela . . . .                                                                   | Spanish     | 1835          | 1897             |
| Giuseppe Frasca .                              | Archbishop of Catania . .                                                                                      | Sicilian    | 1846          | 1899             |
| Nava di Bontife .                              | Archbishop of Turin . .                                                                                        | Italian     | 1850          | 1899             |
| Agostino Richelmy .                            | Prefect of the Congregation of Rites . . . .                                                                   | "           | 1848          | 1901             |
| Sebastiano Martinelli .                        | Archbishop of Prag . . .                                                                                       | Austrian    | 1863          | 1901             |
| Leo von Skrbensky .                            | " Ferrara . . . .                                                                                              | Italian     | 1838          | 1901             |

<sup>1</sup> The terms Cardinal-Priest and Cardinal-Deacon have for centuries ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon. Nowadays in the Sacred College a presbyteral title is freely given to one in episcopal or diaconal orders, and a diaconry to a priest or even to a simple clerk.

| Name                                         | Office or Dignity                                                 | Nationality | Year of birth | Year of Creation |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>                |                                                                   |             |               |                  |
| Bartolomeo Bacilieri                         | Bishop of Verona                                                  | Italian     | 1842          | 1901             |
| Rafael Merry del Val                         | Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica, Pontifical Secretary of State | Spanish     | 1865          | 1903             |
| Joaquín Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti  | Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro                                      | Brazilian   | 1850          | 1905             |
| Aristide Cavallari                           | Patriarch of Venice                                               | Italian     | 1849          | 1907             |
| Aristide Rinaldini                           | —                                                                 | "           | 1844          | 1907             |
| Benedetto Lorenzelli                         | Prefect Congreg. Studies                                          | "           | 1853          | 1907             |
| Pietro Mastrorilli                           | Archbishop of Pisa                                                | "           | 1858          | 1907             |
| Alessandro Lualdi                            | " Palermo                                                         | "           | 1858          | 1907             |
| Désiré Mercier                               | " Mechlin                                                         | Belgian     | 1851          | 1907             |
| Pietro Gasparri                              | —                                                                 | Italian     | 1852          | 1907             |
| Louis Henri Lucçon                           | Archbishop of Reims                                               | French      | 1842          | 1907             |
| Paulin Pierre Andrieu                        | " Bordeaux                                                        | "           | 1849          | 1907             |
| José María Ossy Machó                        | " Valladolid                                                      | Spanish     | 1838          | 1911             |
| Dionisio Falconio                            | —                                                                 | Italian     | 1842          | 1911             |
| Antonio Vico                                 | —                                                                 | "           | 1847          | 1911             |
| Gennaro Granito Pinatelli di Beluonte        | —                                                                 | "           | 1851          | 1911             |
| John Mary Farley                             | Archbishop of New York                                            | American    | 1842          | 1911             |
| Francis Bourne                               | " Westminster                                                     | English     | 1861          | 1911             |
| Franz Bauer                                  | " Olmütz                                                          | Austrian    | 1841          | 1911             |
| Léon Adolphe Amette                          | " Paris                                                           | French      | 1850          | 1911             |
| William O'Connell                            | " Boston                                                          | American    | 1860          | 1911             |
| Enrique Almaraz y Santos                     | " Seville                                                         | Spanish     | 1847          | 1911             |
| François Virgile Dubillard                   | " Chambéry                                                        | French      | 1845          | 1911             |
| François Marie Anatole Roverie de Calvrières | Bishop of Montpellier                                             | French      | 1830          | 1911             |
| Charles de Hornig                            | " Veszprém                                                        | Hungarian   | 1840          | 1911             |
| <i>Cardinal-Deacons:—</i>                    |                                                                   |             |               |                  |
| Francesco Salesio Jella Volpe                | Prefect of the Congregation of the Index                          | Italian     | 1844          | 1899             |
| Ottavio Cagiano de Azevedo                   | Prefect of the Congregation for the Affairs of Religious          | "           | 1845          | 1905             |
| Gaetano Bisleti                              | Grand Prior of the Sovereign Order of Malta in Rome               | "           | 1856          | 1911             |
| Giovanni Battista Lugari                     | —                                                                 | "           | 1846          | 1911             |
| Basilio Pompili                              | Vicar-General of His Holiness                                     | "           | 1858          | 1911             |
| Louis Billot                                 | —                                                                 | French      | 1846          | 1911             |
| Willem van Rossum                            | —                                                                 | Dutch       | 1854          | 1911             |

Of these Cardinals 21 were nominated by Pope Leo XIII., and 31 by Pius X.; 29 are Italian (peninsular or insular), and 23 not; 2 are British subjects. Under the present Roman Pontiff there have hitherto died 47 Cardinals, of whom 5 were of his own creation.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals, drawn from every nation of Christendom, are now regarded as Princes of the

Church at large.<sup>1</sup> Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of Roman deaneries. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixtus V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Senate or Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Apostolic See is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor.<sup>2</sup> They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent IV., during the first General Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urban VIII., in 1630.

In April, 1914, besides the Pope and the College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 patriarchates of the Latin and 6 of the Oriental Rite, 208 archbishoprics and 847 bishoprics, besides 47 united to other bishoprics and 6 in perpetual administration. The list (during the present pontificate increased by 18 archbishoprics and 53 bishoprics) was in 1913 given as follows:—

#### I. Patriarchates.

*Latin Rite*:—1. Constantinople; 2. Alexandria; 3. Antioch; 4. Jerusalem; 5. Venice; 6. Lisbon; 7. West Indies; 8. East Indies.

*Oriental Rite*:—1. Antioch, of the Maronites; 2. Antioch, of the Melchites; 3. Antioch, of the Syrians; 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans; 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians; 6. Alexandria, of the Copts.

#### II. Archbishoprics.

| <i>Latin Rite</i> :—                        | Under Patriarchs:               |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| With Ecclesiastical Provinces . . . . . 168 | Armenian Rite . . . . . 3       |
| Without Provinces . . . . . 22              | Græco-Melchite Rite . . . . . 3 |
| <i>Oriental Rite</i> :—                     | Syriac Rite . . . . . 3         |
| With Ecclesiastical Provinces:              | Syro-Chaldaic Rite . . . . . 2  |
| Armenian Rite . . . . . 1                   | Syro-Maronite Rite . . . . . 6  |
| Græco-Rumanian Rite . . . . . 1             |                                 |
| Græco-Ruthenian Rite . . . . . 1            |                                 |
|                                             | 210                             |

#### III. Bishoprics.

| <i>Latin Rite</i> :—                             | Under Patriarchs:               |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Immediately subject to the Holy See . . . . . 85 | Armenian Rite . . . . . 15      |
| Suffragan . . . . . 684                          | Coptic Rite . . . . . 2         |
| <i>Oriental Rite</i> :—                          | Græco-Melchite Rite . . . . . 9 |
| Immediately subject to the Holy See:             | Syriac Rite . . . . . 5         |
| Græco-Ruthenian Rite . . . . . 1                 | Syro-Chaldaic Rite . . . . . 10 |
| Suffragan:                                       | Syro-Maronite Rite . . . . . 2  |
| Græco-Rumanian Rite . . . . . 3                  |                                 |
| Græco-Ruthenian Rite . . . . . 6                 |                                 |
|                                                  | 822                             |

Besides the above 1069 sees, 546 titular sees, and 22 abbacies and prelatures 'nullius dioceseos,' there are now 12 apostolic delegations, 164

<sup>1</sup> The relative standing and precedence of a Roman Cardinal was a thing of gradual growth. In England, John Kemp, Archbishop of York, created Cardinal in 1439, was the first Cardinal who, simply as such and without being a Legate a latere, took precedence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

<sup>2</sup> Though any clerk, whether in or out of the College of Cardinals, is eligible to the supreme pontificate, yet from the decease of Pope Urban VI., who died in 1389, only Cardinals have been so elected. With him, moreover, with but one short exception, began the unbroken series of Italian Popes.

apostolic vicariates, and 65 apostolic prefectures, most of them held by titular archbishops or bishops (until 1882 called 'in partibus infidelium').<sup>1</sup>

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now eleven Sacred Congregations, viz., Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Index, Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies. Besides these there are several permanent Commissions, for example, one for Biblical Studies, another for Historical Studies, another for Preservation of the Faith in Rome, another for Codification of Canon Law. Furthermore, the Roman Curia contains three tribunals, to wit, the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, and the Sacred Roman Rota; and, lastly, various offices, as the Apostolic Chancery, the Apostolic Datary, the Apostolic Chamber, the Secretariate of State, etc.

The States wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria-Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Spain, together with most of the American Republics, except the United States and Mexico.

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<sup>1</sup> Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 141, viz., 35 archbishoprics and 109 bishoprics, besides 2 apostolic delegations, 43 apostolic vicariates (held by Bishops of titular sees), and 11 apostolic prefectures; while the Roman Catholic population subject to King George V. is estimated at 18,386,565 souls, of whom 6,081,678 are in Europe; 2,306,862 in Asia; 522,399 in Africa; 3,291,117 in British America; and 1,184,509 in Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania (*Catholic Directory*, London).

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## RUMANIA.

(ROMÂNIA)

## Reigning King.

**Carol I.** King of Rumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domn,' or Lord, of Rumania, April 20 (N.S.), 1866; entered Bucharest May 22 (N.S.), 1866. Proclaimed King of Rumania March 26 (N.S.), 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Wied*, born Dec. 29, 1843.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l.* The heir to the crown has an annual donation of 300,000 lei (12,000*l.*).

The succession to the throne of Rumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled, by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October 1880. Prince Wilhelm, on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, was created 'Prince of Rumania.' Prince Ferdinand was married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring of the union are Carol, born October 15, 1893; Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894; Marie, born January 8, 1900; Nicholas, born August 18, 1903; Ileana, born January 5, 1909; and Mircea, born January 3, 1912.

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

## Constitution and Government.

The Constitution now in force in Rumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The heir to the crown is also a Senator. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected for 4 years. A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured income of 9,400 lei (376*l.*) is required. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l.* or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those having their domicile and residence in an urban commune, and paying direct taxes to the State of

20 lei. or upwards annually, or being persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, or State pensioners, or who have been through the primary course of education, vote in the second College. The third College is composed of those who, paying any tax, however small, to the State, belong to neither of the other colleges; those of them who can read and write and have an income of 300 lei (12*l.*) from rural land, vote directly, as do also the village priests and schoolmasters, the rest vote indirectly. For each election every fifty indirect electors choose a delegate, and the delegates vote along with the direct electors of the Colleges. For the Senate there are only two Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80*l.*; the second, of those persons whose income from property is from 32*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive 20 lei for each day of actual attendance, besides free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, the President of which is Prime Minister, and may or may not have a special department.

Senate (1913): Conservatives, 96; Liberals, 22.

Chamber of Deputies (1913): Liberals 38, Conservatives 147, Conservative Democrats 10, 2 Independents.

The Cabinet (appointed October 27, 1912) is composed as follows:—

*Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—T. Majoresco.

*Minister of Finance.*—A. Marghiloman.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Take Ionesco.

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—C. G. Diffesco.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—O. C. Arion.

*Minister of Public Works.*—A. Badereu.

*Minister of Justice.*—N. G. Cantacuzène.

*Minister of War.*—General E. Herjeu.

*Minister of Commerce and Industry.*—N. Xenopol.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, Moldavia into thirteen, and the Dobruja into two districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. (The chief difference between the Dobruja and the other districts is that it does not elect senators or deputies.) In Rumania there are (1912) 372 arrondissements (plăși) and 2,664 communes) 72 urban and 2,592 rural. In the rural communes there are 8,487 villages, and 1,048 hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law.

#### Area and Population.

| Departments        | Area in sq. miles | Population          |                  |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                    |                   | Census 19 Dec. 1912 | Census Dec. 1899 |
| Bacău . . . . .    | 1,540             | 232,146             | 195,194          |
| Botoșani . . . . . | 1,220             | 197,118             | 171,437          |
| Covurlui . . . . . | 1,140             | 171,710             | 143,784          |
| Dorohoi . . . . .  | 1,090             | 184,357             | 159,401          |
| Fălciu . . . . .   | 850               | 108,324             | 93,831           |
| Jassy . . . . .    | 1,210             | 213,196             | 192,531          |
| Neamțu . . . . .   | 1,540             | 169,794             | 149,711          |
| Putna . . . . .    | 1,250             | 181,103             | 151,249          |
| Roman . . . . .    | 810               | 128,190             | 111,588          |

| Departments             | Area in sq. miles | Population          |                  |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                         |                   | Census 19 Dec. 1912 | Census Dec. 1899 |
| • Sucava . . . . .      | 1,820             | 150,328             | 131,596          |
| Tecuci . . . . .        | 980               | 142,993             | 121,179          |
| Tutova . . . . .        | 920               | 129,858             | 116,377          |
| Vaslui . . . . .        | 840               | 137,704             | 110,184          |
| Argeș . . . . .         | 1,710             | 242,946             | 207,605          |
| Braila . . . . .        | 1,680             | 181,033             | 145,284          |
| Buzau . . . . .         | 1,880             | 277,598             | 221,263          |
| Dâmbovitza . . . . .    | 1,340             | 258,367             | 211,666          |
| Jalomitza . . . . .     | 2,620             | 242,611             | 187,889          |
| Ilfov . . . . .         | 2,230             | 678,769             | 541,180          |
| Muschel . . . . .       | 1,140             | 135,616             | 115,180          |
| Oltu . . . . .          | 1,090             | 171,262             | 143,843          |
| Prahova . . . . .       | 1,800             | 389,785             | 307,302          |
| Romnicu-Sarat . . . . . | 1,260             | 164,166             | 136,918          |
| Teleorman . . . . .     | 1,810             | 296,759             | 233,628          |
| Vlaşka . . . . .        | 1,730             | 259,482             | 202,759          |
| Dolj . . . . .          | 2,540             | 437,517             | 365,579          |
| Gorj . . . . .          | 1,810             | 200,859             | 171,300          |
| Mehedinti . . . . .     | 1,910             | 295,548             | 249,888          |
| Rumanatsi . . . . .     | 1,770             | 248,401             | 203,773          |
| Valchea . . . . .       | 1,640             | 231,572             | 190,803          |
| Constanta . . . . .     | 2,670             | 268,740             | 141,056          |
| Tulcha . . . . .        | 8,330             | 172,566             | 126,732          |
| Total . . . . .         | 50,720            | 7,230,418           | 5,956,690        |

The four historic divisions of the country were populated (1912) as follows:—Moldavia, 2,145,464; Grand Wallachia (Muntenia), 3,298,394; Oltenia, 1,413,897; Dobrudja, 381,306.

By the Treaty of Bucharest (August 7, 1913) between Bulgaria and Rumania, the former ceded to the latter 2,969 sq. miles of territory, with a population of 286,000, mostly Turks. The new land will be formed into two departments, Silistra and Dobritsch.

Before the war the area of Rumania was 50,720 sq. miles; it is now 53,489 sq. miles. The population of the 1912 census was 7,230,418; after the war it is 7,516,418.

The density varied from 38 inhabitants per square mile in Tulcha to 243 per square mile in Ilfov, the average for the whole country having been 117 per square mile. With respect to nationality the population of Rumania in 1899 was classified as follows:—Rumanians, 5,489,296 (92·5 per cent.); subjects of foreign States, 182,875 (3·1 per cent.); foreign Jews, 5,859 (0·1 per cent.); Jews under Rumanian protection, 256,588 (4·3 per cent.); others under Rumanian protection. Of foreigners, the Austro-Hungarians numbered 104,108; Turks, 22,989; Greeks, 20,057. Among Rumanians there are racial differences of which the census returns take no account. In Central Moldavia there are thousands of Magyar descent (Changai and Szeklers); the communes along the Danube have many inhabitants of Bulgarian and Servian origin; scattered over the country are hordes of Gipsies most of whom have settled in Rumanian villages. In Dobrudja the foreign element is strong, Turkish, Tartar, Bulgar, Russian, and German. Rumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Bukowina, Bessarabia, Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia; their total number probably is between 10 and 12 millions.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the last five years:—

| Years | Births  | Deaths  | Marriages | Surplus of Births over Deaths |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1907  | 274,487 | 175,794 | 70,268    | 98,693                        |
| 1908  | 272,850 | 185,398 | 61,499    | 87,457                        |
| 1909  | 282,342 | 188,325 | 63,212    | 94,017                        |
| 1910  | 273,106 | 172,643 | 64,286    | 100,263                       |
| 1911  | 299,870 | 179,076 | 74,542    | 120,794                       |
| 1912  | 314,090 | 163,616 | 82,400    | 148,474                       |

Not included in the births and deaths are the still-born, 9,032 (2.9 per cent. of the total births in 1912). The illegitimate births in 1912 were about 8.1 per cent. of the total number. In 1905 there were 1,718 divorces; in 1906, 1,737; in 1907, 2,167; in 1908, 2,384; in 1909, 2,651; in 1910, 2,847; in 1911, 3,029; in 1912, 2,998.

The principal towns are (population 1912):—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 338,109; Jassy, 75,882; Galatz, 71,719; Braila, 64,730; Ploesti, 56,594; Craiova, 51,973; Botosani, 32,813; Buzan, 28,781; Constantza, 26,628; Berlad, 25,381; Focsani, 25,155.

### Religion, Instruction, Justice, &c.

Of the total population of Rumania in 1900, 5,408,743 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 168,176 were Catholics or Protestants, 16,598 were Armenians, 269,015 were Jews, and 43,470 were Mahometans. The government of the Orthodox Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and a Roman Catholic archbishop and bishop.<sup>1</sup> Only the clergy of the National Orthodox Church are recognised and paid by the State. In 1903 there were 6,666 churches, 168 monasteries for either sex, and 11 mosques.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' and it is improving from year to year. In 1909, according to a special census return, 60.16 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could neither read nor write; in 1909, 43.12 per cent., and in 1910, 41 per cent. of the army recruits could neither read nor write. Following figures are statistics of public primary schools:—

|               | Schools |         | Teachers |         | Pupils  |         | School population (7—14 years) |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
|               | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1908-09  | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1908                           | 1909    |
| Rural primary | 4,521   | 4,095   | 6,286    | 6,400   | 482,046 | 504,297 | 813,207                        | 827,583 |
| Urban "       | 379     | 379     | 1,381    | 1,324   | 78,603  | 80,656  | 103,499                        | 110,573 |
| Total         | 4,900   | 5,074   | 7,667    | 7,720   | 560,649 | 584,953 | 916,706                        | 938,456 |

The secondary schools in 1906-07 were, for boys, 20 lyceums, 23 gymnasiums and 4 seminaries, these 47 institutions having 873 teachers and 14,016 pupils; for girls 10 high schools with 161 teachers and 1,615 pupils; 5 normal schools for men with 80 teachers and 1,136 students, and 2 for

<sup>1</sup> In Hungary there is a Uniate metropolitan with 3 suffragans, all of the Graeco-

women with 34 teachers and 283 students; 45 professional schools for boys with 209 teachers and 2,235 students, and 28 for girls with 283 teachers; 12 commercial schools with 109 teachers and 1,431 pupils; 17 agricultural schools with 26 teachers and 462 pupils; 6 schools of domestic economy for girls with 17 teachers and 118 pupils; total pupils at boys' schools 19,280; at girls' schools 6,016. There are 2 universities with faculties in law, philosophy, science and medicine, and theology, at Bucarest (120 professors and 3,422 students) and Jassy (60 professors and 534 students). In 1907-8 there were 122 high schools for boys and 46 for girls.

Justice is administered by a court of cassation, 4 appeal courts, 34 tribunals, and 266 justices of the peace. Assistance is given to the sick in 168 hospitals and hospices (departmental, communal, rural, and private).

### Finance:

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (estimates for last 3 years) for years ending March 31 (old style):—

|             | 1909-10 <sup>1</sup> | 1910-11 <sup>1</sup> | 1911-12     | 1912-13     | 1913-14     |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|             | Lei                  | Lei                  | Lei         | Lei         | Lei         |
| Revenue     | 435,685,322          | 461,079,942          | 478,395,230 | 505,646,930 | 536,307,072 |
| Expenditure | 428,648,945          | 461,079,942          | 478,395,230 | 505,646,930 | 536,280,542 |

<sup>1</sup> Including railway budgets and other budgets not formerly incorporated in the State budget.

For the year 1913-14 the budget estimates (in lei or francs) were:—

| REVENUE.                |                               | EXPENDITURE.                   |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                         | Lei                           |                                | Lei                           |
| Direct taxes            | 46,330,000                    | Ministries:—                   |                               |
| Indirect taxes          | 87,600,000                    | War                            | 81,893,477                    |
| Registration and Stamps | 34,000,000                    | Finance                        | 219,085,511                   |
| State monopolies        | 78,810,000                    | Worship and Public Instruction | 51,075,726                    |
| Public Services         | 146,115,000                   | Interior                       | 49,145,027                    |
| State Domains           | 32,501,000                    | Public Works                   | 101,563,795                   |
| Subventions             | 22,518,000                    | Justice                        | 11,400,511                    |
| Ministries:—            |                               | Agriculture and Domains        | 10,137,894                    |
| Finance                 | 73,713,400                    | Commerce and Industry          | 4,868,306                     |
| Interior                | 3,872,100                     | Foreign Affairs                | 3,187,329                     |
| Justice                 | 2,219,000                     | Council of Ministers           | 38,520                        |
| Foreign Affairs         | 120,000                       | Supplementary credits          | 3,864,545                     |
| Domains                 | 98,000                        |                                |                               |
| War                     | 550,000                       |                                |                               |
| Public Works            | 37,000                        |                                |                               |
| Worship and Instruction | 6,327,572                     |                                |                               |
| Commerce and Industry   | 1,496,000                     |                                |                               |
| Total                   | 536,307,072<br>(21,452,242L.) | Total                          | 536,280,542<br>(21,451,221L.) |

The public debt of Rumania amounted on September 30, 1913, to 65,631,824L.

### Defence.

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal. The young men from 19 to 21 years of age receive a certain amount of preliminary training in their homes. At 21 they enter the ranks, serving for 2 years in the infantry, and 3 years in the other arms, followed by 5, or 4, years in the reserve of the first line. The men then pass to the second line, or reserve force, for 10 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial force



at the age of 38, and remain in it 4 years, thus completing 21 years' service. Young men exempted from service in the ranks, and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve, in which they will, in future, receive a certain amount of instruction.

The Rumanian field army consists of 5 army corps and 2 cavalry divisions. Army corps are composed of 2 divisions, and a reserve division, and to each is attached a brigade of cavalry of 2 regiments. A regular division consists of 2 brigades, each of 2 regiments of 3 battalions; a battalion of chasseurs (13 battalions in all), an artillery brigade of 2 regiments (12 batteries) and 3 howitzer batteries, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and a company of pioneers. A cavalry division consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments each (24 squadrons) and 2 batteries of horse artillery. There are altogether 40 infantry regiments of 3 battalions, 9 rifle battalions, 20 cavalry regiments, 20 regiments of field artillery each of 6 batteries, 5 howitzer divisions, 3 horse artillery batteries, 22 companies of fortress artillery, 7 engineer battalions, and a railway battalion. Batteries have 4 guns each. The strength of the field army of 5 army corps and 2 cavalry divisions would amount to about 290,000 men.

The second line, or reserve, troops at present consist of 40 battalions, and 9 batteries.

The peace establishment of the Rumanian army in 1912 was 5,460 officers, 98,000 men, and 21,500 horses.

The Rumanian infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, calibre .256. The cavalry carry the Mannlicher carbine. The horse and field batteries are armed with the Krupp Q.F. gun of 75 mm. (1903).

The war budget of Rumania for 1912-13 amounted to 2,800,000l.

At Galatz on the Danube, at the mouth of the Sereth, are 3 lines of fortifications, and at Nemolassa on the Sereth are 2 lines. Again at Focsani to the north-west, near the Sereth, are extensive works in 3 lines. All these fortifications are in the nature of entrenched camps, and are armed with numerous Krupp and Gruson guns. Around Bucharest are 18 forts and many batteries.

Rumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887, a protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement and 4,900 horse-power, 3½-inch armour at the belt, 4 6-inch and 8 machine guns; the *Mircea*, training ship, a composite brig of 350 tons; 7 gunboats; 6 coast-guard vessels; a screw despatch vessel (240 tons); 6 first-class and 2 second-class torpedo-boats. On October 4, 1907, twelve vessels for naval police were launched at Galatz, with eight vedettes. A floating dock has been purchased in Scotland. There are four river monitors, lightly armoured, of 600 tons each. It has been proposed to order 4 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. At Galatz there is a marine arsenal.

### Production and Industry.

According to an estimate by Dr. Colesco, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1905 was as follows:—

|                                  | Acres      |                                    | Acres      |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Ploughed lands . . . . .         | 13,526,100 | Forests (less clearings) . . . . . | 5,637,300  |
| Fallow lands . . . . .           | 1,297,400  | Water . . . . .                    | 1,994,000  |
| Vineyards and orchards . . . . . | 456,500    | Other lands . . . . .              | 5,524,300  |
| Meadows . . . . .                | 1,213,000  |                                    |            |
| Pastures . . . . .               | 2,504,600  | Total . . . . .                    | 32,153,600 |

Of the cultivable land (arable, meadow, plantation, and orchard land) the distribution with respect to ownership is as follows:—

| Size of Properties  | Proprietors | Area       | Per cent. of area |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| Acres               | Number      | Acres      |                   |
| 24·7 and under      | 1,015,302   | 8,199,647  | 41·66             |
| Over 27·4 " " 123·5 | 36,318      | 1,719,104  | 8·73              |
| " 123·5 " " 247     | 2,381       | 408,676    | 2·08              |
| " 247 . . . . .     | 4,471       | 9,354,364  | 47·53             |
| Total . . . . .     | 1,058,172   | 19,681,791 | 100·00            |

In the last two years the chief agricultural crops were as follows:—

| Crop              | Area cultivated |           | Production  |            |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
|                   | 1912            | 1913      | 1912        | 1913       |
| Wheat . . . . .   | 5,113,467       | 4,009,069 | Bushels     | Bushels    |
| Rye . . . . .     | 264,996         | 223,740   | 86,208,539  | 80,663,503 |
| Barley . . . . .  | 1,236,914       | 1,389,471 | 3,473,636   | 3,595,937  |
| Oats . . . . .    | 943,378         | 1,289,708 | 20,644,129  | 20,494,669 |
| Maize . . . . .   | 5,135,967       | 5,303,018 | 20,140,385  | 34,051,765 |
|                   |                 |           | 100,708,808 | —          |
| Wine . . . . .    | 215,846         | 222,364   | Gallons     | —          |
|                   |                 |           | 34,979,450  | —          |
| Plums . . . . .   | 183,356         | 190,629   | Cwt.        | —          |
| Tobacco . . . . . | 22,940          | 27,110    | 117,349     | —          |

The forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 6,935,120 acres, of which 2,712,582 are State owned and 4,222,539 acres are privately owned. The principal forests are oak (713,430 acres), beech, oak, &c., (692,620 acres), beech (543,540 acres), pine and fir (311,120 acres), larch, maple, elm, willow, walnut.

In December 1900 Rumania had 864,324 horses, 2,589,526 cattle 5,655,444 sheep, 232,515 goats, and 1,709,205 swine.

Coal and petroleum are worked and the latter is now exported in considerable quantities. Petroleum springs, both government and private, are worked at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau. The total output reached in 1900, 250,000 metric tons; in 1910, 1,352,299; in 1911, 1,544,072; in 1912, 1,806,942. Of the total exported, 26·5 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 17·5 per cent. to France, and 8 per cent. to Germany.

### Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania, exclusive of gold and silver (in sterling) were:—

| Years | Imports    | Exports    | Years | Imports    | Exports    |
|-------|------------|------------|-------|------------|------------|
|       | £          | £          |       | £          | £          |
| 1906  | 16,884,600 | 19,654,400 | 1909  | 14,728,902 | 18,602,265 |
| 1907  | 17,220,400 | 22,157,100 | 1910  | 16,388,623 | 24,660,195 |
| 1908  | 16,562,600 | 15,157,900 | 1911  | 22,789,801 | 27,688,816 |

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation providing for the most favoured nation treatment between Rumania and Great Britain was signed at Bucharest on October 31, 1906.

Imports and exports are estimated in accordance with values settled by a Commission appointed from time to time.

The import duties amounted in 1905 to 1,063,870l.; in 1906 to 1,648,200l.; in 1907 to 1,889,100l.; in 1908 to 1,990,570l.

In 1910 and 1911 the chief imports and exports were as follows (in pounds sterling):—

| Imports                       |           |           | Exports             |            |            |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Merchandise                   | 1910      | 1911      | Merchandise         | 1910       | 1911       |
|                               | £         | £         |                     | £          | £          |
| Metals and manufactures       | 3,958,868 | 4,902,200 | Grain               | 19,592,840 | 22,306,120 |
| Vegetable textiles and manuf. | 2,647,408 | 3,662,320 | Petroleum           | 1,509,500  | 1,585,080  |
| Ready-made clothing           | 828,788   | 1,132,360 | Beans and oil seeds | 1,389,240  | 1,408,680  |
| Wool, hair & manuf.           | 1,449,824 | 2,045,200 | Wood                | 1,007,680  | 1,030,200  |
| Machinery                     | 1,568,768 | 2,366,240 | Animals             | 233,080    | 258,160    |
| Vegetables, seed, &c.         | 294,412   | 352,200   | Food-stuffs         | 195,040    | 265,960    |
| Hides, &c.                    | 596,476   | 920,920   | Hides and skins     | 119,120    | 74,240     |
| Trees, timber and manuf.      | 417,828   | 570,840   | Wool and hair       | 99,280     | 101,920    |
| Silks and manuf.              | 599,290   | 823,880   |                     |            |            |
| Rubber, gutta-percha, &c.     | 301,908   | 367,680   |                     |            |            |

In two years the trade was mainly distributed as follows:—

|                 | Imports   |           | Exports   |            |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
|                 | 1910      | 1911      | 1910      | 1911       |
|                 | £         | £         | £         | £          |
| United Kingdom  | 2,271,040 | 3,418,800 | 1,340,240 | 2,239,200  |
| Austria-Hungary | 3,919,200 | 5,476,240 | 1,491,360 | 2,489,200  |
| Belgium         | 559,320   | 1,124,360 | 9,049,680 | 10,538,720 |
| Germany         | 5,529,480 | 7,348,520 | 971,240   | 1,320,320  |
| France          | 1,025,080 | 1,410,920 | 1,875,000 | 1,955,160  |
| Turkey          | 554,040   | 539,040   | 744,000   | 841,000    |
| Italy           | 869,760   | 1,142,160 | 2,746,880 | 1,983,680  |

Total trade between Roumania and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

|                                     | 1909  | 1910  | 1911  | 1912  | 1913   |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Imports from Roumania to U. Kingdom | 2,922 | 3,184 | 6,588 | 3,250 | 20,014 |
| Exports to Roumania from U. Kingdom | 1,718 | 1,826 | 2,709 | 2,933 | 1,943  |

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1913 the merchant navy of Rumania consisted of 649 vessels of 198,159 tons, including of 117 steamers 30,762 tons.

Vessels which left the Danube 1910, 1911 and 1912:—

|                   | 1910    |           | 1911    |           | 1912    |           |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|                   | Vessels | Tonnage   | Vessels | Tonnage   | Vessels | Tonnage   |
| British           | 461     | 1,039,493 | 535     | 1,182,876 | 247     | 548,217   |
| Greek             | —       | —         | 364     | 643,191   | 299     | 558,666   |
| Austro-Hungarian  | 163     | 349,900   | 200     | 402,656   | 143     | 310,974   |
| All Nationalities | 1,307   | 2,274,493 | 1,532   | 2,710,680 | 1,068   | 1,788,156 |

The European Commission of the Danube, called into being in 1856, now consists of 8 delegates, one representing each of the following powers: Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey. It has its seat at Galatz. Since November 24, 1904, it has existed, or will exist, for successive periods of 3 years unless denounced by one of the contracting powers a year before the conclusion of any such period. By the operations of the Commission the Danube below Braila and along the Sulina branch has been deepened and corrected, so that at Sulina the depth has been increased from 9 ft. to 24 ft., and of the Sulina branch the minimum depth has been increased from 8 ft. to 18½ ft., while by canalisation and other works the navigation has been shortened from 45½ to 33½ nautical miles. The Commission has a revenue of about 80,000l. a year derived entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river.

General shipping (1912): entered, 36,968 vessels of 10,805,695 tons; cleared, 36,729 vessels of 10,740,173 tons.

In 1913 Rumania had 2,333 miles of railway, of which 2,100 miles belonged to the State. The State has the working of all the lines, and has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea.

In 1913 an extensive railway programme was adopted for which a loan of over 20 millions sterling was sanctioned. The following new lines and extensions are proposed:—(1) Bucharest-Rosiori-Caraval-Craiova-Cruia (the 78-mile section Craiova-Cruia alone is new), 127 miles; (2) Bucharest-Urzenciua-Faurei, 76 miles; (3) Tzandarei-Harsova-Constantza, 77 miles; (4) Junction line near Bucharest, 9 miles; (5) Copadin-Dobritch, 45 miles; (6) Pascani-T. Neamt, 21 miles; (7) Barlad-Dragomiresto, 25 miles; (8) Dorohoi frontier, 21 miles. The first line will connect the Rumanian and Servian systems by means of a bridge over the Danube at Cruia; while another bridge will be built across the Danube, probably at Corabia, to connect the Rumanian and Bulgarian systems, and eventually to give Rumania access to the Aegean at Porto Lagos. It is also intended to double the tracks on the following sections: Bucharest to Verchiorova, Bucharest to Cernavoda, Bucharest to Jassy. Work on this last line has already begun and the track has been doubled as far as Buzeu—about one-third of the way from Bucharest to Jassy.

Within Rumania there are 1,806,580 miles of national roads.

In 1911-12 there were 2,998 post-offices, through which there passed 47,030,000 letters, 40,508,000 post-cards, and 81,974,000 newspapers, samples, &c. In 1911-12 there were 4,777 miles of telegraph lines, and 13,429 miles of wire, on which 3,975,135 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 3,127. In 1911-12 there were 7 urban telephone systems with 1,004 miles of line and 17,093 miles of wire, and 7,061 interurban systems with 18,680 miles of line and 23,426 miles of wire. On the urban systems during the year there were 16,402,391 conversations, and on the inter-urban 1,491,165.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania, with capital and reserves of 39,055,000 lei, had, on December 24, 1912, a circulation of notes and cash bonds amounting to 425,180,740 lei, cash in hand amounting to 220,779,900 lei. Other

public credit institutions are Savings Bank, a Deposit and Consignment Bank, an Agricultural Loan Bank, 1,849 Popular Banks, a Rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 Urban *Crédit Fonciers* (at Bucarest and Yassi), an Agricultural Bank, and a *Cassa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants. There are also three private banking institutions.

In 1911 the following coins were in circulation:—gold, to the value of 10,725,000 lei; silver coins, 5 lei, to the value of 23,660,409 lei; 2 lei to the value of 16,098,710 lei; 1 lei, to the value of 17,734,465 lei; 7½ lei, to the value of 7,745,490; total, 65,269,074 lei. There were also nickel coins in circulation to the value of 10,500,000 lei, and copper coins to the value of 995,000 lei.

The decimal system was introduced into Rumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu*, equivalent to the franc. The gold *leu* is the monetary unit. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. Gold coins are 20-, 10-, and 5-lei pieces. Nickel is coined in 5-, 10-, and 20-centimes (bani) pieces.

The metric system has been introduced, but Turkish weights and measures are, to some extent, in use by the people.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF ROMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

- Envoy and Minister*.—M. Nicolas Mishu (appointed December 18, 1912).
- First Secretary*.—M. Michel B. Boeresco.
- Third Secretary*.—Captain Matila Costiesco-Ghyka.
- Chancellor*.—M. Marcu Beza.
- Consul-General in London*.—Alfred Stead.
- Vice-Consul*.—G. N. Gologan.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROMANIA.

- Envoy and Minister*.—Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., (1912).
- Consul-General at Galatz and Danube Commissioner*.—Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.

There are Vice-Consuls at Bucharest, Braila, Constanza, and Sulina.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Rumania

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## RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAN.)

## Reigning Emperor.

**Nicholas II.**, Emperor of All the Russias, born May 6 (18), 1868, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III. and of Princess Dagmar (*Maria Feodorovna*), daughter of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark; ascended the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1), 1894; married, November 14 (26), 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix (*Alexandra Feodorovna*), daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born May 25 (June 6), 1872.

## Son and Daughters of the Emperor.

Grand-duchess *Olga*, born November 3 (15), 1895.  
Grand-duchess *Tatiana*, born May 29 (June 10), 1897.  
Grand-duchess *Marie*, born June 14 (26), 1899.  
Grand-duchess *Anastasia*, born June 5 (18), 1901.  
Grand-duke *Alexis* (heir apparent), born July 30 (August 12), 1904.

## Mother of the Emperor.

Empress *Marie* (*Dagmar*), widow of Emperor Alexander III., born November 14 (26), 1847.

## Brother and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 25 (April 6), 1875; married to Grand-duke Alexander Mikhailovich.  
II. Grand-duke *Michael*, born November 22 (December 4), 1878.  
III. Grand-duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (13), 1882; married, July 27 (August 9), 1901, to Peter Alexandrovich, Duke of Oldenburg.

## Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. The children of the late Grand-duke *Vladimir*:—1. Cyril, born September 30 (October 12), 1876; married, October 8 (21), 1905, to Princess Victoria Feodorovna of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse). Offspring: *Marie*, born January 20 (February 3), 1907, and *Kira*, born April 26 (May 9), 1909. 2. Boris, born November 12 (24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (29), 1882; married, August 16 (29), 1902, to Nikolaos, King of Greece (*see Greece*).

II. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (17), 1853; married January 23, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, who died July 30, 1900.

III. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860; married (1) June 5, (17), 1889, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece, who died September 12 (24), 1891; (2)morganatically, September 27 (October 10), 1902, to Olga Valerianovna Karnovitch, Countess von Hohenfelsen. Offspring of the first marriage: *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890; married, April 20 (May 3), 1908, to Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland (Sweden); *Dimitri*, born September 6 (18), 1891.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1700, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp

formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., intended to bring Russia into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., Catherine II., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The Emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

| House of Romanof—Male Line.   |   |   |      |
|-------------------------------|---|---|------|
| Ivan VI.                      | . | . | 1740 |
| Elizabeth                     | . | . | 1741 |
| House of Romanof-Holstein.    |   |   |      |
| Peter III.                    | . | . | 1762 |
| Catherine II.                 | . | . | 1762 |
| Paul                          | . | . | 1796 |
| Alexander I.                  | . | . | 1801 |
| Nicholas I.                   | . | . | 1825 |
| Alexander II.                 | . | . | 1855 |
| Alexander III.                | . | . | 1881 |
| Nicholas II.                  | . | . | 1894 |
| House of Romanof—Female Line. |   |   |      |
| Anne                          | . | . | 1730 |

## Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia since the year 1905 is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, but, in fact, the legislative, executive, and judicial power continue to be united to a great extent in the Emperor, who continues to bear the title of Autocrat. On August 6 (19), 1905, the first step towards a representative government was made, and an elective body of representatives of the country, empowered with consultative power only, and named the State's Duma (*Gosudarstvennaya Duma*), was created. A few months later, on October 17 (30), a new law was promulgated, conferring on the State's Duma legislative powers. At the same time the principles of the inviolability of the person, and of freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association, were promulgated by the Emperor, and it was established as an unalterable rule that no law should come into effect without the approval of the Duma and the Council of the Empire (*Gosudarstvennyi Sovyet*) [established 1810], and that to the elected of the people should be guaranteed the possibility of a real participation in the

control of the legality of the acts of such authorities as are appointed by the Emperor.

Under a Manifesto published on February 20 (March 5), 1906, the Council of the Empire was transformed into a legislative council.

The first and the second Duma having been dissolved by the Government, the electoral law was altered on June 3 (16), 1907, and the Duma now consists of members elected for five years and representing the governments, or provinces and the greatest cities: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Kiev, Lodz, Odessa, and Riga.

The election of the Deputies is indirect, and is made by electoral bodies of the chief towns of governments or provinces and of the greatest cities, composed of delegates chosen by the district or town elective assemblies. In towns all lodgers occupying for 12 months lodgings let to them may vote in these assemblies, also salaried clerks of State, or of municipal or railway administration; in the country, all owners of a determinate area of land, different in different districts, or of non-industrial estate more than 50,000 roubles in value, are electors; the *volosts* or peasant communities and manufactories with more than 50 workpeople are represented in the electoral assemblies by delegates, two for each *volost*, and one for each thousand workmen. Students, soldiers, governors of provinces (in provinces governed by them), and police-officers (in the localities for which they act) may not vote. Members of the Duma are paid 10 roubles per day during session, and once a year travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg.

The Council of the Empire consists of an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Emperor, and will be convoked and prorogued annually by Imperial Ukase. The elective members of the Council will be eligible for nine years, a third of the number being elected every three years. Each assembly of the *Zemstvo* of each government will elect one member. Six members will be returned by the Synod of the Orthodox Church, six by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and of industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and six by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland, assembled in congress at Warsaw. The congress of the representatives of the Academy of Sciences, the nobility, and the commercial and industrial communities for the election of their members to the Council of the Empire will meet in St. Petersburg. In those provinces of European Russia which have no *Zemstvo*, a congress of the representatives of the landed proprietors will assemble in the chief town of their province to elect one member for each province to the Council of the Empire. All members of the Council must have attained their 40th year and have an academical degree. The President and Vice-President will be appointed by the Tsar. The elective members of the Council will receive an honorarium of 25 roubles (22. 13s.) a day during the session.

The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers and the same right of initiative in legislation and of addressing questions to Ministers. Every measure before being submitted for the Imperial sanction must be passed by both the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and all such as are rejected by one of the two legislative institutions will not be laid before the Tsar at all. Both the Duma and the Council have the right to annul the election of any of their members. The sittings of both the Duma and the Council of the Empire will be public. The closure of a debate may be voted by a simple majority. Neither

the Council of the Empire nor the Duma is empowered to receive deputations or petitions. Ministers will be eligible for the Duma and, in the capacity of elected members, qualified to vote.

Laws voted by the two Houses will be submitted for the Imperial sanction by the President of the Council of the Empire. The members of both institutions will have the privilege of personal immunity during the session. They will only be liable to arrest with the permission of the Duma or the Council of the Empire, as the case may be, except in cases of flagrant offences or offences committed in the exercise of their duties. The Ukases further provide that bills rejected by the Tsar cannot be brought forward again in the course of the same session, while Bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent. The first Duma, after sitting from April 27 (May 10), 1906, was dissolved on July 9 (22), 1906. The second Duma, after sitting from February 20 (March 5), 1907, was dissolved on June 3 (16), 1907. The third Duma, after sitting from November 1 (14), 1907, arrived at the term of the legislation in 1912. The fourth Duma has been sitting since November, 1912.

Duma: Right, 63; Nationalists, 124; Octobrists, 95; Progressives, 15; Constitutional Democrats, 59; Travailleurs, 10; Social Democrats, 16; Poles, 16; Independents, 16.

The administration of the Empire is still entrusted to great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions.

One of the great colleges or boards of government is the Ruling Senate or 'Pravitelstvuyushchii Senat,' established by Peter I. in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into six departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force in the *plenum*, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of justice takes the chair. A special department is entrusted with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

Another is the college, established by Peter I. in the year 1721, the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishop of Georgia (Caucasus), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Vladimir. The General Procurator, Actual Privy Councillor *Sabler*.

A third board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*, reorganized by a decree of October 19 (November 1), 1905.

The fourth board of government, the most important since the decree for its reorganization issued October 19 (November 1), 1905, is the *Council of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, and of the general directors of the most important administrations.

The president of the committee and of the Council of Ministers, Actual Privy Councillor, *Gorcunykia*, appointed January 30 (February 12), 1914.

The ministries and the most important administrations are :—

1. *Ministry of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains*.—Minister, General *W. Fredericksz*, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed 1898.
2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.—Minister: Actual State Councillor *Sazonoff*, appointed 1910.
3. *Ministry of War*.—Minister: General *Sukhomlinoff*, appointed 1909.
4. *Ministry of the Navy*.—Minister: Vice-Admiral *Grigorovich*, appointed 1911.
5. *Ministry of the Interior*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Maklakoff*, appointed 1911.
6. *Ministry of Public Instruction*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Casso*, appointed 1910.
7. *Ministry of Finance*.—Minister: Actual State Councillor *Bark*, appointed January 30 (February 12), 1914.
8. *Ministry of Justice*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Shcheglovitoff*, appointed 1906.
9. *General Direction of Land Organization and Agriculture*.—General Director: Actual Privy Councillor *Krivoshin*, appointed 1908.
10. *Ministry of Ways of Communications*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Rukhloff*, appointed 1909.
11. *Ministry of Commerce and of Industry*.—Minister: Privy Councillor *Timasheff*, appointed 1909.
12. *Department of General Control*.—Controller General: Privy Councillor *Kharitonoff*, appointed 1907.
13. *Holy Synod*.—Procurator-General: Actual State Councillor *Sabler*.
14. *General Direction of State Studs*.—General *Zdanovich*.

The Emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Headquarters (Glavnaya Kwartira), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the Emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having three sections (Economy, Mines and Manufactures and Legislation) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Empire is divided into governments and provinces (*oblast*), the subdivisions of which are districts or circuits (*uyezd* in the governments and *okrug* in the provinces). There are 78 governments (49 in European Russia proper, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in Caucasus, 4 in Siberia); 21 provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 6 in Siberia, and 2 circuits, those of Sukhum and Zakataly in Caucasus). Some of the governments or provinces are united into general governments. At the

head of each general government is a governor-general, the representative of the emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in twenty-one provinces. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Department of Control. Each government or province is divided into from 5 to 15 districts (815 in all Russian Empire), having each several administrative institutions. The townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Sebastopol, Odessa, Kerch, Nikolayev, Baku and Rostov-on-Don, are administered by special governors (*gradonachalnik*); Kronstadt is under a separate military governor.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into 17,075 cantons (*volosts* among the Russian population, *gminas* in Poland, *stanitsas* in Cossack Lands, *ulus* in territories peopled by natives, &c.), which are presided over by an elder (*volostnoi starshina* in the *volosts*), elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. The village communities elect an elder (*starosta*) or executive officer of a commune, and also a tax-collector. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('*Mir*') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but concerning each its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the '*Volost*' is replaced by the '*Gmina*,' the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The '*Gmina*' has, however, less autonomy than the '*Volost*,' being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.'

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies (law of January 1, 1864), composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district '*Upravas*.' The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides *ex officio* over the *zemstvos* of the district, or of the province, and, in his default, the president of the local tribunal presides. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos*, suppressing the right of peasants to elect deputies to the *zemstvo* (they present candidates out of which the governor of province name a deputy), reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, were introduced by the law of June 12, 1890.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organized on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos* (law of June 16, 1870). All house-owners are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representa-

tives to the *Dumas*; the latter elect their executive the *Uprava*. The law of June 11, 1892, reduces the powers of the Municipal Government and places it almost entirely under the Governors nominated by the Emperor. In 1894, municipal institutions, with still more limited powers, were introduced in several towns of Siberia, and in 1895 in Caucasia. The institutions of the *zemstvo* are in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia.

**Finland**<sup>1</sup>.—The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Fredrikshamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by his successors), the Swedish Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, slightly modified in 1869 and 1882, and reformed in 1906. The decrees issued in the years 1899–1903 were all abolished by the Imperial Ukase of November 4, 1905, which gave authority for the reform of the Legislative body. The national parliament, which formerly consisted of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, now consists of one Chamber of 200 members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who are entitled to vote have an equal vote. The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions, by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached his or her 24th year. There are 16 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a re-arrangement being required every 10 years. Each district is divided into voting circuits. The voting system, devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations which prepare three-name lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them. There may, within limits, be compacts between associations, and joint candidates may be entered in competing lists, while any voter may either support an association list or vote for any candidate he pleases. Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the Diet, the members of which receive 1,400 marks (56*l.*) for each session of about 90 days. The Diet lasts for 3 years unless sooner dissolved. The Grand-Duke summons and may dissolve the Diet; certain legislative measures are brought forward by the ministers as propositions from him, and the Government is responsible to him as well as to the Diet. But the Diet can decide on any motion not affecting fundamental laws or the organisation of land and sea defence.

**Poland**.—Poland, which had a Constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the use of Polish language in public places and for public purposes (railways, signboards, wills, &c.), was prohibited.

**Baltic Provinces**.—The Baltic Provinces have had some institutions for self-government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed, and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in the nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred to functionaries nominated by the State. By a law of July 21, 1889, the last vestiges of manorial justice and of tribunals under the German-speaking nobility have been abolished, but the Law of Justice of 1864, which is in force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to

<sup>1</sup> For further details on Finland, see end of *Russia*.

maintain the administration of justice under the central Government. The Russian language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration; so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self-government, and the gymnasia in 1890. The town of Dorpat has received the name of Yuriev, and the seat of the administration of the Baltic Educational District has been transferred to Riga. In April, 1893, new Committees for peasants' affairs were introduced, with the same powers as in Russian Governments.

## Area and Population.

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe. Its area, without internal waters, is, since the treaty of Portsmouth, 8,417,118 English square miles (19,155,587·7 square verstes).

Until 1897 there have been but various enumerations of the population called *revisions*. On January 28 (February 9) 1897, a census was taken over the whole of the Empire (with the exception of the Grand-Duchy of Finland). Comparing the items of the census with the figures of the 1856–59, it appears that the population of the Empire has increased by 74 per cent. The largest increases took place in the capitals (270 p.c. in St. Petersburg); South Russia comes next (207 p.c. in Kherson, 170 p.c. in Yekaterinoslav, 137 p.c. in Taurida). The increase in other parts of the Empire appears as follows:—North-West Russia, from 56 to 73 p.c.; Baltic Provinces, 25 to 58 p.c.; White Russia and Lithuania, 77 (Kovno) to 130 (Minsk) p.c.; Poland, 117 p.c.; Caucasus (without annexations) 95 p.c.; Siberia, 130 p.c.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisition being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following:—

| Year | Population | Year | Population  |
|------|------------|------|-------------|
| 1722 | 14,000,000 | 1835 | 60,000,000  |
| 1762 | 19,000,000 | 1859 | 74,000,000  |
| 1796 | 36,000,000 | 1897 | 129,209,297 |
| 1816 | 45,000,000 | 1912 | 171,059,900 |

The population of 1912 was estimated as follows by the Central Statistical Committee on the basis of the census of 1897 and the yearly increase of the population:—

|                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| European Russia             | 122,550,700        |
| Poland                      | 12,776,100         |
| Caucasus                    | 12,288,100         |
| Siberia                     | 9,577,900          |
| Central Asian Provinces     | 10,727,000         |
| Finland                     | 3,140,100          |
| <b>Total Russian Empire</b> | <b>171,059,900</b> |

The following table exhibits the area and population according to the last issue of the Russian Central Statistical Committee (1912):

| Governments and Provinces           | Area: English square miles | Population on January 1, 1912 | Density per sq. mile | Governments and Provinces            | Area: English square miles | Population on January 1, 1912 | Density per sq. mile |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>1. European Russia—</b>          | (1)                        | (2)                           |                      | <b>2. Poland—</b>                    | (1)                        | (2)                           |                      |
| Arkhangelsk . . .                   | 326,063                    | 462,500                       | 1.4                  | Kalisz . . .                         | 4,377                      | 1,245,200                     | 270                  |
| Astrakhan . . .                     | 91,042                     | 1,279,400                     | 14                   | Kielce . . .                         | 3,897                      | 992,500                       | 260                  |
| Bessarabia . . .                    | 17,143                     | 2,538,900                     | 145                  | Lomza . . .                          | 4,072                      | 694,400                       | 169                  |
| Chernigov . . .                     | 20,232                     | 3,083,500                     | 150                  | Lublin . . .                         | 6,409                      | 1,575,100                     | 239                  |
| Courland . . .                      | 10,435                     | 758,800                       | 72                   | Piotrkow . . .                       | 4,730                      | 2,013,600                     | 419                  |
| Don, Province of . . .              | 63,532                     | 3,691,300                     | 56                   | Plock . . .                          | 3,641                      | 755,400                       | 203                  |
| Estonia . . .                       | 7,605                      | 479,700                       | 62                   | Radom . . .                          | 4,769                      | 1,134,800                     | 233                  |
| Grodno . . .                        | 14,896                     | 1,997,690                     | 132                  | Siedlce . . .                        | 5,528                      | 1,032,700                     | 182                  |
| Kaluga . . .                        | 11,942                     | 1,430,400                     | 118                  | Suwalki . . .                        | 4,756                      | 693,000                       | 143                  |
| Kazan . . .                         | 24,587                     | 2,792,400                     | 112                  | Warsaw . . .                         | 6,749                      | 2,639,400                     | 378                  |
| Kharkov . . .                       | 21,041                     | 3,329,700                     | 155                  | <b>Total, Poland . . .</b>           | <b>49,018</b>              | <b>12,776,100</b>             | <b>254.5</b>         |
| Kherson . . .                       | 27,337                     | 3,547,500                     | 128                  | <b>3. Ciscaucasia—</b>               |                            |                               |                      |
| Kiev . . .                          | 19,676                     | 4,385,700                     | 233                  | Kuban (province) . . .               | 36,645                     | 2,830,200                     | 74                   |
| Koistroma . . .                     | 32,432                     | 1,745,800                     | 53                   | Stavropol . . .                      | 20,070                     | 1,204,400                     | 61                   |
| Kovno . . .                         | 15,518                     | 1,819,000                     | 116                  | Terek (province) . . .               | 28,153                     | 1,231,600                     | 43                   |
| Kursk . . .                         | 17,937                     | 3,193,500                     | 171                  | <b>Total, Ciscaucasia . . .</b>      | <b>85,768</b>              | <b>5,356,200</b>              | <b>60.8</b>          |
| Livonia . . .                       | 17,574                     | 1,479,700                     | 84                   | <b>Total, Russia in Europe . . .</b> | <b>1,997,310</b>           | <b>140,683,000</b>            | <b>69.2</b>          |
| Minsk . . .                         | 35,220                     | 2,926,200                     | 82                   | <b>4. Trans-Caucasia</b>             |                            |                               |                      |
| Mogilev . . .                       | 18,514                     | 2,307,200                     | 122                  | Baku . . .                           | 15,061                     | 1,054,000                     | 69                   |
| Moscow . . .                        | 12,847                     | 3,303,400                     | 254                  | Batum (prov.) . . .                  | 2,093                      | 168,500                       | 62                   |
| Nizhni-Novgorod . . .               | 19,789                     | 2,034,900                     | 102                  | Black Sea . . .                      | 5,220                      | 136,200                       | 42                   |
| Novgorod . . .                      | 45,770                     | 1,646,400                     | 36                   | Daghestan (prov.) . . .              | 11,471                     | 702,500                       | 60                   |
| Olonets . . .                       | 49,355                     | 454,300                       | 9                    | Elizabethpol . . .                   | 16,991                     | 1,035,800                     | 60                   |
| Orel . . .                          | 18,042                     | 2,676,300                     | 146                  | Erivan . . .                         | 10,723                     | 956,000                       | 91                   |
| Orenburg . . .                      | 73,254                     | 2,121,200                     | 29                   | Kars (prov.) . . .                   | 7,239                      | 383,300                       | 52                   |
| Penza . . .                         | 14,997                     | 1,853,900                     | 122                  | Kufais . . .                         | 8,145                      | 1,025,000                     | 124                  |
| Perm . . .                          | 127,502                    | 3,853,900                     | 30                   | Sukhum (district) . . .              | 2,545                      | 140,000                       | 54                   |
| Podolia . . .                       | 16,224                     | 3,882,700                     | 235                  | Tiflis . . .                         | 15,776                     | 1,202,500                     | 75                   |
| Poltava . . .                       | 19,265                     | 3,673,100                     | 198                  | Zakataly (district) . . .            | 1,539                      | 96,900                        | 62                   |
| Pskov . . .                         | 16,678                     | 1,890,000                     | 82                   | <b>Total, Trans-Caucasia . . .</b>   | <b>95,405</b>              | <b>6,981,900</b>              | <b>71.4</b>          |
| Ryazan . . .                        | 16,190                     | 2,607,500                     | 155                  | <b>Total, Caucasias . . .</b>        | <b>181,173</b>             | <b>12,288,100</b>             | <b>66.4</b>          |
| St. Petersburg . . .                | 17,226                     | 2,949,000                     | 169                  | <b>5. Siberia—</b>                   |                            |                               |                      |
| Sainara . . .                       | 58,320                     | 3,658,900                     | 62                   | Amur (province) . . .                | 154,795                    | 230,200                       | 1.6                  |
| Saratov . . .                       | 32,024                     | 3,156,100                     | 96                   | Irkutsk (govt.) . . .                | 280,429                    | 714,900                       | 2.5                  |
| Simbirsk . . .                      | 19,110                     | 1,997,500                     | 103                  | Kamchatka (pr.) . . .                | 502,424                    | 38,500                        | 0.07                 |
| Smolensk . . .                      | 21,624                     | 2,050,200                     | 92                   | Primorskaya (pr.) . . .              | 266,486                    | 572,000                       | 2.0                  |
| Tambov . . .                        | 25,710                     | 3,473,000                     | 134                  | Sakhalin (pr.) . . .                 | 14,068                     | 14,200                        | 0.9                  |
| Taurida . . .                       | 23,312                     | 1,965,900                     | 82                   | Tobolsk (govt.) . . .                | 535,739                    | 1,963,300                     | 3.4                  |
| Tula . . .                          | 11,954                     | 1,829,200                     | 151                  | Tomsk (govt.) . . .                  | 327,173                    | 3,555,200                     | 9.8                  |
| Tver . . .                          | 24,975                     | 2,250,200                     | 88                   | Transbaikalia (pr.) . . .            | 238,308                    | 893,200                       | 3.6                  |
| Ufa . . .                           | 47,109                     | 2,988,500                     | 62                   | Yakutsk (prov.) . . .                | 1,530,258                  | 325,600                       | 0.2                  |
| Vilna . . .                         | 16,181                     | 1,989,900                     | 121                  | Yeniseisk (govt.) . . .              | 981,607                    | 970,800                       | 0.9                  |
| Vitebsk . . .                       | 16,983                     | 1,875,100                     | 109                  | <b>Total, Siberia . . .</b>          | <b>4,831,882</b>           | <b>9,577,900</b>              | <b>1.8</b>           |
| Vladimir . . .                      | 18,821                     | 1,941,800                     | 102                  |                                      |                            |                               |                      |
| Volhynia . . .                      | 27,699                     | 3,995,700                     | 142                  |                                      |                            |                               |                      |
| Vologda . . .                       | 155,265                    | 1,678,600                     | 11                   |                                      |                            |                               |                      |
| Voronezh . . .                      | 25,443                     | 3,491,200                     | 135                  |                                      |                            |                               |                      |
| Vyatka . . .                        | 59,329                     | 3,862,100                     | 64                   |                                      |                            |                               |                      |
| Yaroslavl . . .                     | 13,723                     | 1,239,300                     | 90                   |                                      |                            |                               |                      |
| Yekaterinoslav . . .                | 24,477                     | 3,214,900                     | 128                  |                                      |                            |                               |                      |
| <b>Total, European Russia . . .</b> | <b>1,862,524</b>           | <b>122,550,700</b>            | <b>64.6</b>          |                                      |                            |                               |                      |

<sup>1</sup> Without inner waters.

<sup>2</sup> Estimations on the basis of the census of 1897 and the yearly increase of the population.

| Governments and Provinces         | Area: English square miles | Population on January 1, 1912 | Density per sq. mile | Governments and Provinces                                          | Area: English square miles | Population on January 1, 1912 | Density per sq. mile |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>6. Steppes (provinces):—</b>   |                            |                               |                      | Trans - Caspian Province . . .                                     | 235,120                    | 486,200                       | 1.8                  |
| Akmolinsk . . .                   | 225,074                    | 1,454,100                     | 4.8                  | <b>Total, Central Asian provinces . . .</b>                        | <b>1,366,832</b>           | <b>10,727,000</b>             | <b>7.5</b>           |
| Semipalatinsk . . .               | 178,320                    | 855,800                       | 4.8                  | <b>Total, Russia in Asia . . .</b>                                 | <b>6,204,119</b>           | <b>27,236,300</b>             | <b>4.1</b>           |
| Turgai . . .                      | 169,832                    | 680,100                       | 3.7                  | <b>Total, Russian Empire without Finland . . .</b>                 | <b>8,291,429</b>           | <b>167,919,800</b>            | <b>19.8</b>          |
| Uralsk . . .                      | 137,679                    | 834,100                       | 5.7                  | <b>Finland . . .</b>                                               | <b>125,689</b>             | <b>3,140,100</b>              | <b>24.6</b>          |
| <b>Total Steppes . . .</b>        | <b>710,905</b>             | <b>3,824,100</b>              | <b>4.6</b>           | <b>Internal waters, Seas of Azov, Caspian, Lake Aral, etc. . .</b> | <b>347,468</b>             | <b>—</b>                      | <b>—</b>             |
| <b>7. Turkestan (provinces):—</b> |                            |                               |                      | <b>Grand Total . . .</b>                                           | <b>8,764,586</b>           | <b>171,059,900</b>            | <b>19.8</b>          |
| Ferghana . . .                    | 55,483                     | 2,093,200                     | 37                   |                                                                    |                            |                               |                      |
| Samarcand . . .                   | 26,627                     | 1,187,000                     | 44                   |                                                                    |                            |                               |                      |
| Syr-Daria . . .                   | 194,147                    | 1,897,300                     | 9.5                  |                                                                    |                            |                               |                      |
| Semirychensk . . .                | 144,550                    | 1,239,200                     | 8.4                  |                                                                    |                            |                               |                      |
| <b>Total, Turkestan . . .</b>     | <b>420,807</b>             | <b>6,416,700</b>              | <b>15.0</b>          |                                                                    |                            |                               |                      |

<sup>1</sup> In proportion to the area from which the inner waters are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> In proportion to the total area.

The proportion of women in the population varies, in the Russian provinces, from 133.8 per each 100 men (Yaroslavl) to 87.4 (St. Petersburg)—this disproportion being due to the male population temporarily moving to the capitals or to the shipbuilding centres during the winter. The average proportions of women to 100 men are: Russian Provinces, 102.9; Poland, 98.6; Caucasus, 88.9; Siberia, 93.7; The Steppes, 98.4; Turkestan and Transcaspiian, 83.0; Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland), 99.9.

The ethnical composition of the population shown by the last census is set forth in the following table:—

|                     | European Russia   | Poland           | Caucasus         | Siberia          | Central Asia     | Total              |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Aryans . . .</b> | <b>81,513,580</b> | <b>8,121,607</b> | <b>4,901,412</b> | <b>4,711,672</b> | <b>1,083,245</b> | <b>100,331,516</b> |
| Slavs . . .         | 76,120,172        | 7,394,712        | 3,183,870        | 4,688,782        | 702,197          | 92,089,733         |
| Lithuanians . . .   | 2,766,805         | 310,631          | 6,687            | 8,666            | 1,680            | 3,094,469          |
| Latins . . .        | 1,125,786         | 7,072            | 8,955            | 892              | 295              | 1,143,000          |
| Germans . . .       | 1,333,063         | 407,780          | 57,502           | 5,825            | 8,947            | 1,813,717          |
| Iranians . . .      | 2,086             | 17               | 418,055          | 457              | 364,131          | 784,746            |
| Armenians . . .     | 49,329            | 182              | 1,118,094        | 629              | 4,862            | 1,173,096          |
| Other Aryans . . .  | 115,739           | 1,213            | 108,249          | 6,421            | 1,133            | 232,755            |
| <b>Jews . . .</b>   | <b>3,715,081</b>  | <b>1,267,194</b> | <b>46,759</b>    | <b>32,643</b>    | <b>8,543</b>     | <b>5,070,205</b>   |



|                                       | European Russia   | Poland           | Caucasus         | Siberia          | Central Asia     | Total              |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Uralo-Altayans</i>                 | 8,208,242         | 12,959           | 1,902,142        | 908,479          | 6,637,245        | 17,669,067         |
| Finns                                 | 3,410,611         | 7,159            | 7,422            | 61,279           | 15,676           | 3,502,147          |
| Samoyeds                              | 3,940             | 6                | —                | 11,931           | —                | 15,877             |
| Turko-Tatars                          | 4,620,821         | 5,633            | 1,879,908        | 476,139          | 6,618,750        | 13,601,251         |
| Tunguz                                | 1                 | —                | —                | 69,663           | —                | 69,664             |
| Mongols                               | 172,869           | 161              | 14,812           | 289,467          | 2,819            | 480,128            |
| <i>Georgians</i>                      | 1,422             | 39               | 1,350,275        | 552              | 247              | 1,352,535          |
| <i>Other Caucasians</i>               | 792               | 26               | 1,088,373        | 2,085            | 556              | 1,091,782          |
| <i>Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans</i> | 53                | —                | 15               | 69,688           | 16,357           | 86,113             |
| <i>Hyperboreans</i>                   | —                 | —                | —                | 33,602           | —                | 33,602             |
| Yukaghirs                             | —                 | —                | —                | 948              | —                | 948                |
| Koriaks                               | —                 | —                | —                | 6,058            | —                | 6,058              |
| Chukchis                              | —                 | —                | —                | 11,795           | —                | 11,795             |
| Eskimo                                | —                 | —                | —                | 1,099            | —                | 1,099              |
| Ghilaks                               | —                 | —                | —                | 6,194            | —                | 6,194              |
| Kamchadals                            | —                 | —                | —                | 3,978            | —                | 3,978              |
| Ainus                                 | —                 | —                | —                | 1,446            | —                | 1,446              |
| Others                                | —                 | —                | —                | 2,084            | —                | 2,084              |
| <i>Others</i>                         | 3,694             | 428              | 408              | 146              | 525              | 5,201              |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>98,442,864</b> | <b>9,402,253</b> | <b>9,289,364</b> | <b>5,758,822</b> | <b>7,746,718</b> | <b>125,640,021</b> |

## II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The movement of population in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, is seen from the following statement for 1909 and 1910 :—

|                 | 1909             | 1910             |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Births          | 5,545,901        | 5,680,480        |
| Deaths          | 3,661,808        | 3,916,612        |
| <b>Increase</b> | <b>1,884,093</b> | <b>1,763,868</b> |

The births and deaths rates in European Russia for five years and per 1,000 inhabitants are seen from the following statements :—

|                 | 1907        | 1908        | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Births          | 46.3        | 44.1        | 43.8        | 44.2        | 44.2        |
| Deaths          | 27.8        | 27.7        | 28.9        | 30.5        | 26.8        |
| <b>Increase</b> | <b>18.5</b> | <b>16.4</b> | <b>14.9</b> | <b>13.7</b> | <b>17.4</b> |

The movement of population from and into the Russian Empire in five years was as follows :—

|      | From Russia. |            |         | Into Russia. |            |         |
|------|--------------|------------|---------|--------------|------------|---------|
|      | Russians     | Foreigners | Total   | Russians     | Foreigners | Total   |
| 1907 | 304,019      | 277,388    | 581,407 | 207,886      | 357,931    | 565,767 |
| 1908 | 245,690      | 285,040    | 530,730 | 206,855      | 340,843    | 547,703 |
| 1909 | 272,521      | 299,467    | 571,988 | 213,542      | 370,778    | 584,318 |
| 1910 | 366,441      | 353,159    | 719,600 | 292,080      | 426,967    | 719,077 |
| 1911 | 403,915      | 383,860    | 787,775 | 307,891      | 470,721    | 778,612 |

The Russians, especially Jews and Poles, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. The number of immigrants from the Russian Empire into the United States during the years 1873 to 1910 was 2,527,457 (839,364 from 1873 to 1900). The emigration for the last ten years was as follows :—

|      |         |      |         |
|------|---------|------|---------|
| 1902 | 107,347 | 1907 | 258,943 |
| 1903 | 136,093 | 1908 | 156,711 |
| 1904 | 145,141 | 1909 | 120,460 |
| 1905 | 184,897 | 1910 | 186,792 |
| 1906 | 215,665 | 1911 | 158,721 |

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages. The number of towns and villages in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland), grouped according to population, is given as follows :—

| Towns with population | Number | Villages with population  | Number         |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Over 100,000          | 19     | 1,000—3,000               | 17,724         |
| 50,000—100,000        | 38     | 100—1,000                 | 185,157        |
| 20,000—50,000         | 118    | Under 100                 | 521,754        |
| 10,000—20,000         | 315    |                           |                |
| 3,000—10,000          | 3,032  | <b>Towns and villages</b> | <b>728,157</b> |

In European Russia there is an average of one town or village to every 4.7 sq. miles, the average varying from 1 to every 0.43 sq. miles in Courland to 1 for every 148 sq. miles in the government of Archangel. In Poland there is 1 for every 1.33 sq. miles; in the Caucasus 1 for every 9 sq. miles. In Asiatic Russia the average varies between 1 to 14 miles in Samarcand, and 1 to every 2,760 sq. miles in the province of Yakutsk. It will thus be understood that the distinction between the population of towns and of country on January 1, 1912, given in the following table, and based on the census of 1897, and the yearly increase of the population, is not to be closely pressed :—

| Population of   | In Towns          | In the Country     | Males             | Females           |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| European Russia | 16,199,000        | 106,351,700        | 60,617,500        | 61,933,200        |
| Poland          | 2,972,400         | 9,803,700          | 6,432,000         | 6,344,100         |
| Caucasus        | 1,616,200         | 10,671,900         | 6,446,200         | 5,841,900         |
| Siberia         | 1,111,100         | 8,466,800          | 4,927,000         | 4,650,900         |
| Central Asia    | 1,464,500         | 9,262,500          | 5,739,900         | 4,987,100         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>23,363,200</b> | <b>144,556,600</b> | <b>84,162,600</b> | <b>83,757,200</b> |

The following are the populations of the chief towns of governments or provinces, and of the other towns having more than 40,000 inhabitants:—

| <i>European Russia proper</i><br>(chiefly in 1910)— |           | <i>St. Petersburg (12)</i> |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------|
| * Moscow (12)                                       | 2,018,596 | * Mohilev-on-Dniepr (11)   | 54,058 |
| * Odessa (11)                                       | 1,617,157 | * Nikol'skoye              | 53,806 |
| * Kiev (11)                                         | 506,060   | * Mariupol (11)            | 53,100 |
| * Riga (11)                                         | 370,000   | * Novochoerkask            | 53,028 |
| * Kharkov (11)                                      | 248,281   | * Nyezhen                  | 51,905 |
| * Yekaterinoslav (11)                               | 217,848   | * Sumy (11)                | 51,545 |
| * Saratov                                           | 217,418   | * Alexandrovsk (Yek.) (11) | 50,873 |
| * Vilna (11)                                        | 192,746   | * Kamenskaya               | 50,614 |
| * Kazan (11)                                        | 188,100   | * Kozlov                   | 50,225 |
| * Rostov-on-Don                                     | 172,275   | * Kamenets-Podolsk         | 49,611 |
| * Ivanovo-Voznesensk                                | 167,726   | * Yuzovka                  | 48,504 |
| * Astrakhan (11)                                    | 150,105   | * Vinnitsa                 | 47,841 |
| * Samara (11)                                       | 145,568   | * Syzran (11)              | 46,234 |
| * Tula (11)                                         | 136,530   | * Alexandrovsk-Grushevsk   | 45,536 |
| * Kishinev (11)                                     | 125,000   | * Nizhne-Tagilsk           | 45,179 |
| * Yaroslavl                                         | 111,876   | * Yuriev                   | 44,140 |
| * Dvinsk                                            | 110,912   | * Vyatka (11)              | 44,114 |
| * Nizhnii-Novgorod (11)                             | 108,820   | * Uman                     | 41,678 |
| * Minsk                                             | 105,441   | * Ryazan                   | 41,433 |
| * Vitebsk (11)                                      | 103,840   | * Bobruisk                 | 40,842 |
| * Nikolayev                                         | 103,491   | * Proskurov                | 40,611 |
| * Ufa                                               | 103,485   | * Pavlograd (11)           | 40,484 |
| * Tsaritsyn                                         | 100,817   | * Sormovo                  | 40,243 |
| * Revel                                             | 98,985    | * Akkerman (11)            | 39,791 |
| * Kremenchug                                        | 98,652    | * Cherkasy                 | 39,649 |
| * Gomel (11)                                        | 97,869    | * Izhevsk                  | 39,370 |
| * Orenburg                                          | 93,600    | * Mitva                    | 39,200 |
| * Zhitomir (11)                                     | 92,600    | * Vladimir (11)            | 39,170 |
| * Kherson                                           | 91,858    | * Rovno (11)               | 39,073 |
| * Orel                                              | 91,051    | * Vologda (11)             | 38,700 |
| * Kovna                                             | 87,986    | * Buturlinovka             | 38,066 |
| * Byelostok (11)                                    | 86,186    | * Arkhangelsk (11)         | 37,978 |
| * Poltava (11)                                      | 83,841    | * Theodosia (11)           | 37,951 |
| * Kursk                                             | 83,330    | * Pinsk                    | 37,001 |
| * Penza                                             | 79,552    | * Troitsk                  | 36,830 |
| * Voronezh                                          | 79,076    | * Amur-Nizhnednieprovsk    | 36,450 |
| * Sebastopol                                        | 77,378    | * Serpukhov (07)           | 36,195 |
| * Berdichev                                         | 76,896    | * Volsk (11)               | 36,134 |
| * Yelisavetgrad                                     | 75,800    | * Pskov                    | 36,069 |
| * Smolensk (11)                                     | 71,311    | * Izmail (11)              | 35,708 |
| * Nakhichevan-on-Don (09)                           | 70,800    | * Berdiansk                | 35,635 |
| * Chelyabinsk                                       | 70,472    | * Kamenskoye               | 35,450 |
| * Yekaterinburg                                     | 70,000    | * Tiraspol                 | 35,242 |
| * Simferopol (11)                                   | 69,666    | * Zlatoust                 | 34,245 |
| * Taganrog                                          | 68,369    | * Motovilikha              | 35,491 |
| * Cronstadt (11)                                    | 68,278    | * Polonnoye                | 33,342 |
| * Libava (11)                                       | 67,274    | * Romny (11)               | 33,264 |
| * Kostroma                                          | 67,274    | * Bakhmut (11)             | 33,240 |
| * Grodna (11)                                       | 66,507    | * Chernigov                | 32,848 |
| * Stribirsk (11)                                    | 64,072    | * Mohilev-on-Dniestr       | 32,604 |
| * Tver                                              | 62,652    | * Lutsk                    | 31,806 |
| * Perm (11)                                         | 61,614    | * Morshansk (11)           | 31,802 |
| * Tambov                                            | 60,729    | * Akhtyrka (11)            | 31,728 |
| * Byelaya Tserkov (11)                              | 60,500    | * Rybinsk                  | 31,485 |
| * Lugansk (11)                                      | 60,313    | * Polotsk                  | 31,111 |
| * Bendery (11)                                      | 59,758    | * Nikolayevskaya           | 31,083 |
| * Yelets                                            | 58,000    | * Tsnrskoye Selo (11)      | 30,881 |
| * Brest-Litovsk (11)                                | 57,053    | * Petrikovka               | 30,707 |
| * Kerch                                             | 56,770    | * Shuya (11)               | 30,702 |
| * Kaluga (11)                                       | 54,894    | * Azov                     | 30,515 |
|                                                     |           | * Prilukf (11)             | 30,485 |
|                                                     |           | * Briansk (11)             | 30,440 |

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Eupatoria (11) | 30,432 |
| Prishib        | 30,356 |
| * Novgorod     | 27,130 |
| * Petrozavodsk | 15,420 |

| <i>Poland</i><br>(chiefly in 1910)— |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| * Warsaw (11)                       | 872,478 |
| Lodz                                | 415,604 |
| Sosnowice                           | 98,748  |
| Balute-Nowe                         | 96,000  |
| Chenstochow                         | 72,652  |
| * Lublin                            | 65,870  |
| * Kalisz                            | 52,562  |
| Bendin                              | 49,623  |
| * Radom                             | 49,194  |
| Petrokow                            | 41,181  |
| Fabianice                           | 38,932  |
| Wlodawek (08)                       | 37,403  |
| Siedlce                             | 34,072  |
| * Suwalki                           | 32,962  |
| Kielce                              | 32,381  |
| Zvzardow                            | 32,029  |
| * Plock                             | 30,771  |
| * Lomza                             | 27,806  |

| <i>Finland</i><br>(chiefly in 1910)— |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| * Helsinki                           | 147,218 |
| * Åbo                                | 49,691  |
| Tamperfors                           | 45,442  |
| Viborg                               | 27,508  |
| Nicolaistad                          | 21,819  |
| * Uleåborg (09)                      | 19,802  |
| * Kuopio                             | 15,845  |
| * Tavastehus                         | 6,376   |
| * St. Michel                         | 4,611   |

| <i>Caucasia</i><br>(chiefly in 1910)— |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| * Tiflis                              | 303,150 |
| * Baku (04)                           | 206,031 |
| * Yekaterinodar                       | 99,600  |
| * Vladikavkaz (11)                    | 76,225  |
| * Novorossiisk (11)                   | 61,168  |
| * Stavropol (11)                      | 60,527  |
| * Yelisavetpol                        | 60,447  |
| * Kutais (11)                         | 57,361  |
| * Alexandropol (11)                   | 48,938  |
| Yeisk                                 | 48,329  |
| * Maikop                              | 45,089  |
| Armavir                               | 44,448  |
| Shusha (11)                           | 42,687  |
| * Nukha (11)                          | 41,804  |
| * Batum                               | 40,000  |
| * Kars                                | 35,462  |
| * Khankhaz                            | 33,539  |
| Labinakaya                            | 33,489  |
| * Derlent (11)                        | 32,718  |
| * Brivan (11)                         | 32,565  |
| * Pyatigorsk (11)                     | 31,800  |
| Romanovskil                           | 30,410  |
| * Sukhum (07)                         | 25,001  |
| * Temir-Khan-Shura (11)               | 13,787  |

| <i>Siberia</i><br>(chiefly in 1911)— |         |                     |         |                         |        |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| * Tomsk                              | 112,083 | * Tyumen (08)       | 33,791  | * Andizhan              | 76,367 |
| * Irkutsk (08)                       | 108,060 | * Tobolsk (10)      | 21,405  | * Namangan              | 73,279 |
| * Vladivostok                        | 91,464  | * Yakutsk (10)      | 8,209   | * Askhabad              | 51,036 |
| * Krasnoyarsk                        | 80,102  | * Petropavlovsk     | 1,346   | * Osh (08)              | 46,782 |
| * Blagoveshchensk                    | 70,145  |                     |         | * Staryi-Marghelan (08) | 46,432 |
| * Chita (10)                         | 68,211  | <i>Central Asia</i> |         |                         |        |
| * Novo-Nikolayevsk                   | 62,967  | (chiefly in 1910)—  |         |                         |        |
| * Barnaul                            | 61,330  | * Tashkent (12)     | 271,650 | * Uralsk (11)           | 45,605 |
| * Khabarovsk                         | 54,879  | * Omsk (11)         | 129,422 | * Petropavlovsk         | 43,393 |
| * Nikolsk-Ussuriisk                  | 47,411  | * Kokand (08)       | 113,700 | * Khojent               | 39,977 |
|                                      |         | * Samarkand         | 89,693  | * Vyernyi               | 36,382 |
|                                      |         |                     |         | * Semipalatinsk (09)    | 35,121 |
|                                      |         |                     |         | * Kustanai (11)         | 27,017 |
|                                      |         |                     |         | * Skobelev              | 15,554 |

\* Chief towns

### Religion.

The established religion of the Empire is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four Orthodox patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Russian Church, was established in 1721.

The Emperor is head of the Church; he appoints to every office therein, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church.' It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

There are no trustworthy figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox. The numbers, however, according to census returns of 1897, published in 1905, are given as follows:—

|                                  |            |                      |             |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Orthodox Greek and United Church | 87,123,604 | Anglicans            | 4,183       |
| Dissenters                       | 2,204,596  | Other Christians     | 3,952       |
| Armenian Gregorians              | 1,179,241  | Karaims              | 12,894      |
| „ Catholic                       | 38,840     | Jews                 | 5,215,805   |
| Roman Catholic                   | 11,467,994 | Mohammedans          | 13,906,972  |
| Lutheran                         | 3,572,653  | Buddhists            | 433,863     |
| Reformed                         | 85,400     | Other non-Christians | 285,321     |
| Baptists                         | 38,139     |                      |             |
| Mennonites                       | 66,564     | Total                | 125,640,021 |

The Russian Empire is divided into 66 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which were under 3 metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 50 bishops; the latter

had under them 37 vicars; all of them are of the monastic clergy. There were, in 1910, 52,869 churches both public and private with 49,642 priests and 14,670 deacons. The monasteries on December 31, 1910, numbered 942, 524 for men and 418 for women, with 9,987 monks and 9,582 aspirants and 14,008 nuns and 46,811 aspirants. The management of Church affairs is in the hands of 62 "consistoria." For Roman Catholics there is an Archbishop of Warsaw and another of Mohilev, each with six suffragan bishoprics. Of the suffragans of Mohilev one is of the Graeco-Ruthenian rite, of which rite there is another bishop immediately subject to Rome.

The expenditure of the Synod in the budget of 1913 is: 44,219,759 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget. The expenditure for other churches is about 1,500,000 roubles, contributed chiefly by the Ministry of Interior.

### Instruction.

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into 15 educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Warsaw, Riga, Caucasus, Turkestan, West Siberia, East Siberia, and Amur). However, many special schools are under separate Ministries.

There are universities at St. Petersburg (8,224 students), Moscow (9,242), Kharkov (3,458), Kiev (4,931), Kazan (2,122), Odessa (2,272), Yuriev or Dorpat (2,395), Tomsk (962), Warsaw (2,252), and Saratov (289). Total number of students, 36,147, (January 1, 1912). A Popular University bearing the name of General Alphonse Shaniavsky, who has given the funds necessary for its creation, has existed at Moscow since autumn, 1908. Finland has a university at Helsingfors, with 2,979 students on January 1, 1912 (see *Finland*). Nearly 4,000 students in Russia are either supported by bursaries or dispensed from paying fees.

Besides the universities there are a number of institutions for special education—theological, medical, legal, technical, and Oriental languages—distributed among the larger towns of the Empire.

The nature and number of the middle schools, and the number of pupils attending them are as follows (exclusive of Finland):—

| Middle Schools<br>in 1910-11                                                   | Number | Pupils  | Middle Schools<br>in 1910-11              | Number | Pupils |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Gymnasias . . . . .                                                            | 320    | 119,039 | Gymnasias of Cossack<br>Voiskos . . . . . | 39     | 6,792  |
| Progymnasias . . . . .                                                         | 85     | 5,516   | Progymnasias . . . . .                    | 88     |        |
| Realschools . . . . .                                                          | 235    | 67,230  | Girls' gymnasias . . . . .                | 30     |        |
| Normal schools (Teachers'<br>Institutes) . . . . .                             | 17     | 1,225   | Girls' Progymnasias . . . . .             | 14     |        |
| Normal seminaries and<br>practical schools (Teachers'<br>Seminaries) . . . . . | 94     | 8,922   | Gymnasias of Empress<br>Marie . . . . .   | 32     | 14,780 |
| Girls' gymnasias . . . . .                                                     | 679    | 243,636 | Institutes of E. Marie . . . . .          | 37     | 9,113  |
| Girls' progymnasias . . . . .                                                  | 105    | 15,443  | Seminaries . . . . .                      | 57     | 20,463 |
| Cadet corps (1908) . . . . .                                                   | 26     | 12,368  |                                           |        |        |

The nature and numbers of the special schools, middle and primary and the number of pupils attending them are as follows (exclusive of Finland):—

| Special Schools<br>in 1910-11       | Number | Pupils | Special Schools<br>in 1910-11 | Number | Pupils  |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Theological . . . . .               | 470    | 77,786 | Fine Arts . . . . .           | 75     | 10,503  |
| Pedagogical . . . . .               | 323    | 21,742 | Topographical . . . . .       | 8      | 612     |
| Medical . . . . .                   | 72     | 9,112  | Strange Languages . . . . .   | 66     | 552     |
| Military . . . . .                  | 82     | 12,079 | Professional . . . . .        | 48     | 2,739   |
| Nautical . . . . .                  | 30     | 1,180  | Various . . . . .             | 50     | 2,275   |
| Forestry and Agriculture . . . . .  | 123    | 6,519  |                               |        |         |
| Technical . . . . .                 | 627    | 40,299 | Total . . . . .               | 2,107  | 223,205 |
| Commercial and Industrial . . . . . | 178    | 37,827 |                               |        |         |

The expenses for the middle schools are contributed by the State Exchequer, by fees and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, and so on. The Cossack schools are maintained by the separate *voiskos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental schools.

According to the Census of January 18 (31), 1911, concerning the elementary schools, the numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils in the Russian Empire were in this day as follows:—

|                                                       | Schools | Teachers | Pupils    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Ministry of Public Instruction                        | 59,682  | 120,019  | 4,186,078 |
| Holy Synod . . . . .                                  | 37,922  | 66,525   | 1,793,429 |
| Other ministries and various<br>foundations . . . . . | 2,691   | 6,729    | 201,003   |
| Total . . . . .                                       | 100,295 | 203,273  | 6,180,510 |

According to the last issue (1913) of the 'Year Book of Russia,' published by the Central Statistical Committee, the numbers of all kinds of schools and of children attending them, on January 1, 1911, were as follows:<sup>1</sup>

|                         | Number<br>of schools | Students or pupils attending the schools |                   |                                 |                    |           |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
|                         |                      | High<br>schools                          | Middle<br>schools | Special<br>schools <sup>2</sup> | Primary<br>schools | Total     |
| European Russia         | 90,418               | 57,691                                   | 351,655           | 193,486                         | 5,192,090          | 5,794,922 |
| Poland . . . . .        | 6,776                | 4,010                                    | 20,345            | 18,020                          | 282,735            | 325,110   |
| Ciscaucasia . . . . .   | 2,780                | —                                        | 9,899             | 3,225                           | 176,669            | 189,793   |
| Transcaucasia . . . . . | 2,693                | 186                                      | 12,995            | 2,834                           | 115,668            | 131,683   |
| Siberia . . . . .       | 5,087                | 5,241                                    | 20,852            | 8,274                           | 273,851            | 306,218   |
| Central Asia . . . . .  | 9,587                | —                                        | 11,555            | 3,144                           | 108,909            | 123,609   |
| Total . . . . .         | 117,941              | 65,128                                   | 427,301           | 228,983                         | 6,149,922          | 6,871,334 |

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the cities of St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, and Baku, the governments of Warsaw and Tiflis, and the province of Kamchatka.

<sup>2</sup> Middle and primary.

To the total number of 6,871,334 students or pupils must be added: 201,334 pupils of private schools, lay or religious of Christian creeds; 1,091

pupils of schools for blind, and deaf and dumb, 309,225 pupils of religious schools of non-Christian creeds, and 304,859 not classed in the above categories. Total number of persons attending the schools of the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland): 7,687,843.

Number of pupils attending the schools per 1,000 inhabitants of both sexes:—

|                           | Males | Females | Of both sexes |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|---------------|
| European Russia . . . . . | 73.6  | 34.5    | 51.1          |
| Poland . . . . .          | 60.1  | 30.7    | 44.9          |
| Ciscaucasia . . . . .     | 60.0  | 29.7    | 45.1          |
| Transcaucasia . . . . .   | 38.6  | 1.3     | 26.9          |
| Siberia . . . . .         | 46.8  | 23.9    | 35.6          |
| Central Asia . . . . .    | 30.7  | 10.9    | 21.7          |
| Russian Empire . . . . .  | 65.4  | 31.4    | 48.8          |

The less illiterate provinces of European Russia are:—Esthonia, 20.1 illiterates per 100 of population; Livonia, 22.3; Curland, 29.1; St. Petersburg, 44.9; other provinces, more than 50 per 100.

The contributions of the Ministry of Public Instruction, of the Holy Synod, and of the different ministries for educational purposes in the budget estimates for 1913 appear as follows: Ministry of Public Instruction, 109,498,934 roubles; Holy Synod, 23,532,623; Ministry of War and of Navy, 14,568,907; General Direction of Land Organization, 5,317,434; Ministry of Finances, 3,692,915; Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 3,660,556; other ministries, 2,367,606. Total, 162,638,975 roubles.

### Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice was reformed by law of November 1864, which instituted assize courts with juries; elective justices of peace with functions similar to those of English magistrates; assemblies of justices of peace, before which appeals from judgments of individual magistrates might be brought; appeal courts for re-hearing cases not tried by jury. Above all these courts was the Court of Cassation, which formed part of the Senate. This system never became general throughout the Empire, a reaction having soon begun. The examining magistrates, who ought on principle to have been irremovable were very rarely confirmed in their office, and the investigation of criminal cases was entrusted to magistrates temporarily appointed. By law of May 20, 1885, the principle of irremovability was restricted; by laws of May 9, 1878, and July 7, 1889, the assistance of a jury in certain cases was suppressed. A law of June 28, 1912, abolished the judicial powers of the country chiefs (*zemskiy nachalnik*). The hearing of petty cases is entrusted to local justices of the peace and town judges, within whose competency are civil claims not exceeding 1,000 roubles, and criminal cases where the penalty involved does not exceed four months' imprisonment or a fine of 300 roubles.

Reformed tribunals, but without juries, were introduced in Poland in 1875; in the Baltic Provinces in 1889; in the Governments of Ufa, Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Olonets in 1894; and in Siberia in 1897. The reformed system of justice was extended over Turkestan, the Provinces of the Steppes, the north-eastern districts of Vologda, and the Transcasian Province in 1898 and 1899. The tribunals of the days anterior to 1864 have thus everywhere disappeared.

In conjunction with the assemblies of the Volost and Gmina (see Local Government), are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by the County Chiefs.

The appeal courts are fourteen: 11 in European Russia and Caucasus (at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Odessa, Kazan, Saratov, Kiev, Novocheerkask, Vilna, Warsaw, and Tiflis), and 3 in Asiatic Russia (at Tashkent, Irkutsk, and Omsk). There are 104 assize courts: 88 in European Russia and 16 in Asiatic Russia.

Since 1905 nearly two-thirds of the Empire having been placed in a state of siege, the great number of crimes have been judged by the tribunals of exception: courts martial, and from August, 1906, to April, 1907, field courts martial. Before 1905 the executions were unusual: 281 in 34 years, from 1856 to 1890, 126 from 1891 to 1900. The numbers of death sentences and of executions, from November, 1905, to November, 1908, were 4,812 and 2,298; the number of executions without trial was 1,331. Total of executions in 3 years, 3,629. In 1909, 135,008 persons were judged by normal tribunals (131,914 in 1908); 52,028 of them were acquitted (50,514 in 1908), and 81,270 condemned to various punishments (81,127 in 1908).

The prison population on January 1 of each of the last six years was as follows:—

| Years | Number of prisoners | Years | Number of prisoners |
|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1906  | 95,452              | 1909  | 180,206             |
| 1907  | 125,298             | 1910  | 169,439             |
| 1908  | 160,025             | 1911  | 174,733             |

The expenditure for prisons is estimated in the budget for 1913 at the sum of 36,375,574 roubles as against 33,740,259 in 1912, and 31,597,277 for 1911.

### Finance.

#### I. STATE FINANCE

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure for each of the five years:—

| Year | Ordinary      |               | Balance       | Extraordinary |             |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
|      | Revenue       | Expenditure   |               | Revenue       | Expenditure |
|      | Roubles       | Roubles       | Roubles       | Roubles       | Roubles     |
| 1908 | 2,417,807,828 | 2,387,750,595 | + 30,057,233  | 200,860,027   | 268,932,309 |
| 1909 | 2,526,340,888 | 2,451,423,768 | + 74,917,120  | 162,744,206   | 156,127,871 |
| 1910 | 2,780,936,991 | 2,473,157,193 | + 307,829,798 | 24,090,628    | 123,503,043 |
| 1911 | 2,951,782,684 | 2,535,995,753 | + 415,786,931 | 2,567,906     | 309,694,658 |
| 1912 | 3,105,916,930 | 2,721,763,595 | + 384,153,335 | 1,812,982     | 449,296,921 |

The actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure for 1912, given in the last Report of the State's Control, the estimated revenue and

expenditure for 1913, according to the budget estimates voted by the Duma and the Council of the Empire and sanctioned by the Emperor, June 30 (July 13) 1913, and the project of the Budget for 1914 presented to the Parliament by the Minister of Finance, are as follows:—

| Revenue                                                                              | Actual<br>1912       | Estimated<br>1913    | Proposed<br>1914     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A. ORDINARY.</b>                                                                  | <b>Roubles</b>       | <b>Roubles</b>       | <b>Roubles</b>       |
| <b>I. Direct Taxes</b>                                                               | <b>243,271,610</b>   | <b>250,869,698</b>   | <b>264,507,384</b>   |
| 1. Land and forests . . . . .                                                        | 80,550,490           | 85,825,198           | 82,960,484           |
| 2. Trade licences . . . . .                                                          | 132,306,841          | 133,582,500          | 145,827,900          |
| 3. 5 per cent. on capital . . . . .                                                  | 30,414,279           | 31,462,000           | 35,719,000           |
| <b>II. Indirect Taxes</b>                                                            | <b>650,444,591</b>   | <b>671,389,200</b>   | <b>709,167,400</b>   |
| 4. Spirits . . . . .                                                                 | 48,398,964           | 50,777,000           | 54,680,000           |
| 5. Tobacco . . . . .                                                                 | 72,593,493           | 75,056,000           | 78,420,000           |
| 6. Paper for cigarettes . . . . .                                                    | 4,418,654            | 4,261,000            | 4,556,000            |
| 7. Sugar . . . . .                                                                   | 127,765,077          | 139,058,000          | 149,575,000          |
| 8. Naphtha . . . . .                                                                 | 50,738,036           | 48,035,500           | 50,040,600           |
| 9. Matches . . . . .                                                                 | 19,353,924           | 19,616,700           | 20,015,800           |
| 10. Custom Duties . . . . .                                                          | 327,378,443          | 334,585,000          | 351,900,000          |
| <b>III. Duties</b>                                                                   | <b>199,253,540</b>   | <b>218,357,160</b>   | <b>232,436,700</b>   |
| 11. Stamp duties . . . . .                                                           | 101,799,635          | 107,451,560          | 117,197,000          |
| 12. Transfer duties . . . . .                                                        | 44,502,054           | 44,740,000           | 45,260,000           |
| 13. Port taxes . . . . .                                                             | 3,919,203            | 10,000,000           | 10,500,000           |
| 14. Railway taxes . . . . .                                                          | 28,266,501           | 29,900,000           | 32,400,000           |
| 15. Fire insurance taxes . . . . .                                                   | 6,201,984            | 6,500,000            | 6,550,000            |
| 16. Various . . . . .                                                                | 14,573,163           | 19,765,600           | 20,529,700           |
| <b>IV. State Monopolies</b>                                                          | <b>943,057,387</b>   | <b>962,733,075</b>   | <b>1,069,450,750</b> |
| 17. Mining . . . . .                                                                 | 429,789              | 555,000              | 30,000               |
| 18. Mint . . . . .                                                                   | 7,256,647            | 7,588,075            | 7,275,750            |
| 19. Posts . . . . .                                                                  | 72,712,376           | 76,690,000           | 82,600,000           |
| 20. Telegraphs and Telephones . . . . .                                              | 37,965,896           | 40,290,000           | 43,420,000           |
| 21. Sale of spirits . . . . .                                                        | 824,692,179          | 837,660,000          | 935,805,000          |
| <b>V. State Domains</b>                                                              | <b>357,702,118</b>   | <b>1,001,433,965</b> | <b>1,111,805,142</b> |
| 22. Rent for domains . . . . .                                                       | 38,339,771           | 35,480,176           | 44,387,051           |
| 23. Crown forests . . . . .                                                          | 84,587,761           | 91,003,400           | 100,140,920          |
| 24. State railways . . . . .                                                         | 742,388,622          | 797,197,600          | 858,317,427          |
| 25. Crown mines, &c. . . . .                                                         | 18,068,872           | 22,409,189           | 26,271,044           |
| 26. Crown capitals and banking operations . . . . .                                  | 34,401,877           | 41,844,800           | 48,732,700           |
| 27. Crown's part in private railways . . . . .                                       | 19,922,215           | 23,468,800           | 33,976,000           |
| <b>VI. 28. Sales of Domains</b>                                                      | <b>2,120,517</b>     | <b>2,725,680</b>     | <b>1,925,280</b>     |
| <b>VII. Redemption of Land</b>                                                       |                      |                      |                      |
| 29. Redemption taxes not abolished by the<br>manifesto of November 3, 1905 . . . . . | 870,133              | 909,700              | 944,900              |
| <b>VIII. Miscellaneous</b>                                                           | <b>109,695,010</b>   | <b>117,333,794</b>   | <b>116,635,797</b>   |
| 30. Railway debts . . . . .                                                          | 18,756,989           | 17,486,557           | 20,562,417           |
| 31. Crown debts . . . . .                                                            | 56,296,058           | 51,027,233           | 58,156,123           |
| 32. Aid from municipalities . . . . .                                                | 31,945,754           | 35,372,686           | 34,778,939           |
| 33. Military contribution . . . . .                                                  | 2,696,209            | 13,497,318           | 8,140,318            |
| <b>IX. 34. Various</b>                                                               | <b>19,495,024</b>    | <b>14,646,734</b>    | <b>14,823,929</b>    |
| <b>Total ordinary revenue . . . . .</b>                                              | <b>3,105,916,930</b> | <b>3,240,559,006</b> | <b>3,521,697,282</b> |
| <b>B. EXTRAORDINARY.</b>                                                             |                      |                      |                      |
| 35. Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia . . . . .                               | 1,484,655            | 2,000,000            | 1,400,000            |
| 36. Various . . . . .                                                                | 328,277              | 8,000,000            | 12,000,000           |
| <b>Total extraordinary revenue . . . . .</b>                                         | <b>1,812,932</b>     | <b>10,000,000</b>    | <b>13,400,000</b>    |
| <b>37. From treasury</b>                                                             | <b>63,330,654</b>    | —                    | 23,164,217           |
| <b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>                                                         | <b>3,171,040,516</b> | <b>3,250,559,006</b> | <b>3,558,261,499</b> |

| Expenditure                                      | Actual<br>1912       | Estimated<br>1913    | Proposed<br>1914     |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A. ORDINARY.</b>                              | <b>Roubles</b>       | <b>Roubles</b>       | <b>Roubles</b>       |
| Imperial House . . . . .                         | 17,374,897           | 16,359,595           | 16,359,595           |
| *Higher institutions of State . . . . .          | 8,102,329            | 8,815,469            | 8,667,061            |
| Holy Synod . . . . .                             | 39,975,965           | 44,219,759           | 52,914,725           |
| <b>Ministries:—</b>                              |                      |                      |                      |
| Interior . . . . .                               | 178,668,553          | 189,299,767          | 206,845,790          |
| Finances . . . . .                               | 424,652,923          | 472,378,477          | 494,523,421          |
| Justice . . . . .                                | 86,481,845           | 83,849,285           | 105,128,499          |
| Foreign Affairs . . . . .                        | 8,142,483            | 7,230,065            | 7,745,977            |
| Public Instruction . . . . .                     | 118,146,686          | 142,738,715          | 161,629,822          |
| Ways of Communication . . . . .                  | 555,202,711          | 639,398,712          | 739,938,479          |
| Commerce and Industry . . . . .                  | 53,547,400           | 60,657,481           | 71,610,525           |
| Land Organization and Agriculture . . . . .      | 119,890,659          | 135,502,984          | 157,628,869          |
| State's studs . . . . .                          | 2,876,097            | 2,593,450            | 4,593,470            |
| War . . . . .                                    | 527,878,299          | 551,238,323          | 599,135,711          |
| Navy . . . . .                                   | 176,082,706          | 228,172,419          | 250,397,540          |
| Audit . . . . .                                  | 11,130,444           | 12,050,081           | 12,743,536           |
| State debt . . . . .                             | 393,659,598          | 402,759,752          | 402,812,804          |
| Unforeseen expenditure . . . . .                 | —                    | 10,000,000           | 10,000,000           |
| <b>Total ordinary . . . . .</b>                  | <b>2,721,763,595</b> | <b>3,012,264,384</b> | <b>3,302,765,714</b> |
| <b>B. EXTRAORDINARY:—</b>                        |                      |                      |                      |
| Ministry of Finances . . . . .                   | —                    | 1,663,100            | 1,406,300            |
| „ „ Ways and Communications . . . . .            | —                    | 109,859,317          | 109,301,593          |
| „ „ Commerce and Industry . . . . .              | —                    | 18,000,000           | 17,969,500           |
| „ „ War . . . . .                                | —                    | 90,123,039           | 125,063,170          |
| „ „ Navy . . . . .                               | —                    | —                    | —                    |
| „ „ Audit . . . . .                              | —                    | 954,667              | 1,245,222            |
| Various . . . . .                                | —                    | 17,719,599           | —                    |
| <b>Total extraordinary expenditure . . . . .</b> | <b>449,296,921</b>   | <b>233,294,722</b>   | <b>255,585,785</b>   |
| <b>Grand total . . . . .</b>                     | <b>3,171,060,516</b> | <b>3,250,559,006</b> | <b>3,558,261,499</b> |

The fluctuations of the Russian national debt are seen from the following:—

| January 1      | Roubles       | January 1      | Roubles       |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1862 . . . . . | 1,376,420,117 | 1909 . . . . . | 8,850,781,679 |
| 1882 . . . . . | 4,356,638,149 | 1910 . . . . . | 9,018,756,433 |
| 1902 . . . . . | 6,430,651,061 | 1911 . . . . . | 9,014,141,796 |
| 1907 . . . . . | 8,625,560,215 | 1912 . . . . . | 8,941,640,620 |
| 1908 . . . . . | 8,725,523,210 | 1913 . . . . . | 8,845,717,768 |

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1912 and 1913 and in the project of the budget for 1914 appear as follows:—

|                                                 | 1912               | 1913               | 1914               |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                                 | <b>Roubles</b>     | <b>Roubles</b>     | <b>Roubles</b>     |
| 1. Interest . . . . .                           | 375,661,670        | 370,903,786        | 369,508,179        |
| 2. Capital . . . . .                            | 27,893,328         | 36,743,516         | 31,937,895         |
| 3. Banking and miscellaneous expenses . . . . . | 966,550            | 1,112,450          | 1,368,730          |
| <b>Total payment of loans . . . . .</b>         | <b>404,521,548</b> | <b>402,759,752</b> | <b>402,812,804</b> |

## Defence.

## I. FRONTIER.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula; Warsaw and Ivangorod each on both banks of the Vistula; Brest-Litovsk on the Bug. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

The more important fortresses and forts are divided into three classes as follows:—In the first class are Warsaw, Novogeorgievsk, and Brest-Litovsk in the Warsaw district, and Kovna in the Vilna district. The second class consists of Kronstadt and Sveaborg in the St. Petersburg and Finland district; Ivangorod in the Warsaw district; Kerch in the Odessa district; Libau in the Vilna district; and Vladivostok in the Amur district. In the third class are Viborg in the Finland district; Osoveti and Ust-Dvinsk (previously Dünamünd) in the Vilna district; Sevastopol and Ochakov in the Odessa district; and Kars and Batum in the Caucasus district. There are also forty-six places unclassified, many of them being mere fortified posts.

## II. ARMY.

Military service in Russia is universal and compulsory. Service begins at the age of 20 and extends to completion of the 43rd year. Owing to the extent of the Empire, there are 3 armies in Russia, known as the army of European Russia, the army of the Caucasus, and the Asiatic army. These armies are practically distinct from each other, and the terms of service in each are slightly different.

Speaking generally, service in the first line, or active army, is for 3 years in the infantry, field, and foot, artillery, and for 4 years in the other arms. The soldier is then transferred to the reserve (Zapas), in which he serves for 15 or 14 years, undergoing during this period 2 trainings of 6 weeks each. Having completed 18 years in the first line and its reserve, the soldier passes to the 'Opolchénie.' Service in the Opolchénie is for 5 years, that is to the completion of the 43rd year of the soldier's age.

The Cossacks, occupying the S.W. portion of European Russia, hold their lands by military tenure, and are liable to service for life. The Cossack troops are almost entirely mounted; they provide their own horses and equipment. The young Cossacks from the age of 19 are trained for two years at their homes. They then enter the 'first category' regiment of their district, in which they remain for four years. These regiments are permanently embodied and may be employed in any part of the Empire. The men then pass to the 'second category' regiment for another four years, and to the 'third category' regiment for a similar period. The men of the second category regiments live at their homes, but retain their equipment and horses; in the third category, the men have their equipment, but no horses; they are called out for three weeks' training every year. Finally there is a period of five years in the reserve, which fills casualties in time of war. Besides this, every Cossack up to any age can be called out in time of emergency to assist in the national defence.

The Opolchénie, or territorial army, is divided into 2 classes, or 'bans.' The first ban includes not only the trained men who have passed through the

first line and reserve, but the young men surplus to the annual contingent, and all are liable to embodiment in the active army in time of war. This part of the Opolchénie therefore serves the purpose of a supplementary reserve. But provision is also said to have been made for the formation of a large number of units, which are to be organised in 40 divisions, each consisting of 16 battalions, 2 batteries, and a cavalry regiment of 4 squadrons; these are for home defence. The second ban of the Opolchénie is the levy *en masse*, containing all those exempted from actual service, whether as students, only sons, &c., or as not quite up to the physical standards of the army, and also the older classes of the surplus men who have all had a certain amount of training.

There is a modified system of one year volunteers in Russia, which furnishes the majority of the officers required for the reserve troops on mobilisation.

A Russian division consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of 4 battalions. To each division is attached an artillery brigade of 6 or 8 batteries, with its ammunition columns, an engineer battalion and 2 or 3 sotnias (squadrons) of Cossacks. The normal army corps consists of 2 divisions, a howitzer division, a sapper battalion, and, in the case of several army corps, a cavalry division. A cavalry division ordinarily consists of 2 brigades of 2 regiments (one brigade of uhlans and hussars, the other of dragoons and Cossacks), and 2 batteries of horse artillery. Field batteries have 8 guns each, horse artillery batteries have 6 guns each. The fighting strength of an army corps may be taken as 36,000 men, without a cavalry division; and 40,000, if a cavalry division is included. In European Russia, including Finland, rifles are organised in regiments of 2 battalions, and form permanent brigades of 4 regiments (8 battalions). These rifle brigades have their own artillery (3 batteries), and they are not included in army corps; they are considered special troops, and are supplied with a better stamp of recruits than the line.

The field army of European Russia consists of 27 army corps, viz.:—the Guard and Grenadier Corps, and 25 line army corps. The cavalry comprises 2 guard divisions and a guard brigade, 15 line divisions, 2 'mixed' divisions (half dragoons and half Cossacks), a Don Cossack division, and 3 independent cavalry brigades. Of the 20 cavalry divisions, 15 are permanently attached to army corps, and 4 are formed into two cavalry corps. The second mixed division and the separate brigades are independent. All told, the army in Europe comprises 1,038 battalions, 642 squadrons, and 497 batteries. There are three aerial battalions and 11 independent companies, besides a special instructional section. In 1913, Russia had only one dirigible.

The field army in the Caucasus consists of 3 army corps, each of 2 divisions (one division is of Caucasian grenadiers); and 4 cavalry divisions, 1 of line cavalry (dragoons) and 3 divisions of Caucasian Cossacks (Kutan and Terek); a brigade of Cossack (Kuban) infantry of 6 battalions, and 2 brigades of Caucasian rifles, each of 4 battalions. The second rifle brigade is recruited from Christian natives of the Caucasus.

In the Asiatic army the men are Russians, with the exception of a few Turkoman irregular horse (jigits). In Siberia the troops are mainly, if not entirely, recruited from military colonists. In Western and Central Asia there are 5 rifle brigades, each of 4 battalions, in peace, and 8 in war. There is also a Turkestan Cossack Division, and a Transcaspian Cossack brigade. The 5 brigades mobilise as the first and second Turkestan Army Corps. Each army corps has a Turkestan artillery brigade, one of 6 and one of 9 batteries.

But the largest part of the Asiatic army is in East Siberia, which now possesses a strong and complete army of its own. Since the Russo-Japanese war the East Siberian forces have been increased and reorganised. There are 11 divisions of Siberian rifles, each with a corresponding artillery brigade of 4 batteries of 8 guns. Mounted troops are supplied by the Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Usuri Cossacks, and the Primorsk Dragoons, who collectively furnish 36 sotnias and squadrons in peace, and over 90 in war; also 2 Cossack H.A. batteries, expanding to 4 in war. The whole would mobilise as 5 Siberian army corps (instead of 3, as formerly), and from 2 to 4 Cossack cavalry divisions.

The troops of the Russian Empire are so far territorialised that each corps draws its recruits from a particular district, and is as a rule permanently quartered in the same garrisons. But in European Russia the bulk of the army is stationed west of a line drawn north and south through Moscow, consequently recruits and reservists have in the majority of cases to travel long distances to join their corps. Moreover, a number of recruits from 'Great Russia' are sent to corps outside. All this makes mobilisation a slower and more difficult process than in Germany or France. The peace strength of the armies of Russia is upwards of 1,200,000 of all ranks. The field armies of European Russia and the Caucasus, with the first category reserve divisions, and the second category regiments of the Don and Caucasian Cossacks, may amount to 1,500,000 or 1,600,000 men. The Asiatic army might at present mobilise for field operations about 300,000 men altogether. The grand total of the Russian armies may, therefore, be taken at 1,850,000, of which, under favourable circumstances, 1,200,000 might perhaps be assembled in a single theatre.

The Russian infantry is armed with the '3 line' rifle, model 1891. It is a magazine arm, calibre .299in., muzzle velocity 2,035 f.s., sighted to 3,000 paces. The magazine holds 5 cartridges. The cavalry and Cossacks have a similar rifle, 2½ inches shorter in barrel, but taking the same cartridge. The Russian artillery is armed with a Q.F. shielded gun, model 1902, firing a shell of 13½lb. with a muzzle velocity of 1950 f.s.

The military budget of Russia for 1913 amounted to 550,900,431 roubles, or 68,250,000*l.* ordinary expenditure, and 90,132,239 roubles, or 9,530,000*l.* extraordinary. Total 77,780,000*l.* sterling.

### III. NAVY.

Estimates, approximately:—1913–14, 25,000,000*l.*; 1912–13, 18,000,000*l.*; 1911–12, 11,500,000*l.*

The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect the navies of other Powers. Owing to the geographical situation of the Empire, and the widely separated seas which wash its coasts, Russia is obliged to maintain four distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Of these the most important in regard to Western relations is the Baltic Fleet. The chief base of the Baltic Fleet is Kronstadt, which is heavily fortified, as are Dünabünde (Ust-Dvinsk), Viborg, Sveaborg, and other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded, but a new ice-free port at Libau, in Courland, has now been made ready for the fleet. It is further in contemplation to establish a naval port on the Arctic coast of Russian Lapland, which is free from ice throughout the year, and thus to open up the possibility of creating a naval force with free access to the Atlantic Ocean, but the advantages of this would be very slight, since such a force would be

too distant from any scene of operations to effect much. Considerable progress has lately been made in the construction of ice-breaking vessels, and Kronstadt can no longer be considered ice-bound.

In the Black Sea, Sevastopol, headquarters of the Euxine fleet, has been strongly fortified: Nikolaiev, Kinburn, and Ochakov have received important defensive works; Kertch and Yenikale have been made very strong, and Azov, Poti, and Batum have been strengthened. There is a flotilla also in the Caspian Sea, which ensures the communications of the Trans-Caspian railway between Baku and Krasnovodsk, and would have its purpose in operations against Persia.

State dockyards are at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernyi Ostrov, St. Petersburg; Kronstadt, Libau, Revel, Sevastopol, Nikolaiev, and Vladivostok. Semi-private yards exist at the Baltic works, St. Petersburg; Izhrabo, and Nikolaiev.

The total number of officers and men is about 53,500.

The following is a statement of the strength of the Russian Fleet, including ships building and provided for, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels.

#### BALTIC FLEET.

|                               | At the end of |      |      |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|------|
|                               | 1913          | 1914 | 1915 |
| "Dreadnoughts"                | —             | 4    | 4    |
| "Pre-Dreadnought" battleships | 4             | 4    | 4    |
| armoured cruisers             | 6             | 6    | 6    |
| Protected cruisers            | 6             | 6    | * 12 |
| Torpedo gunboats, &c.         | ?             | ?    | ?    |
| Destroyers                    | 78            | —    | 114  |
| Torpedo boats                 | ?             | ?    | ?    |
| Submarines                    | ?             | ?    | ?    |

#### BLACK SEA FLEET.

|                               | At the end of |      |      |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|------|
|                               | 1913          | 1914 | 1915 |
| "Dreadnoughts"                | —             | —    | 3    |
| "Pre-Dreadnought" battleships | 6             | 6?   | 6    |
| Armoured cruisers             | —             | —    | —    |
| Protected cruisers            | 2             | 11   | 13   |
| Destroyers                    | 25            | ?    | ?    |
| Torpedo boats                 | 16            | ?    | ?    |
| Submarines                    | 14            | ?    | ?    |

There are also two armoured gunboats, and various very old torpedo boats and gunboats.

The Caspian flotilla, which is not included in the above statement, consist of a few small gunboats and steamships.

The tables which follow of the Russian armour-clad fleet and principal cruisers are arranged in chronological order. Ships in italics are not yet completed.

## BALTIC FLEET BATTLESHIPS.

| Date of Design | Name | Displacement | Armour |      | Main armament | Torpedo Tubes | Indicated horse-power | Speed |
|----------------|------|--------------|--------|------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|
|                |      |              | Belt   | Guns |               |               |                       |       |

## Dreadnoughts.

|      |                                                   |        |    |    |                     |   |        |      |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|---------------------|---|--------|------|
| 1908 | Gangoot<br>Pollava<br>Petropavlovsk<br>Sevastopol | 23,300 | 11 | 12 | 12 12in.; 16 4.7in. | 4 | 42,000 | 22   |
| 1912 | Borodino<br>Ismaïl<br>Kinburn<br>Navarin          | 28,000 | 9  | —  | 9 14in.; 20 5.1in.  | — | 66,000 | 26.5 |

## Pre-Dreadnoughts.

|      |                                           |                  |          |          |                                      |        |                  |          |
|------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|------------------|----------|
| 1899 | Tsessarevitch<br>Slava                    | 13,400<br>13,200 | 10<br>8½ | 11<br>10 | 4 12in.; 12 6in.<br>4 12in.; 12 6in. | 4<br>4 | 16,500<br>16,500 | 18<br>18 |
| 1904 | Imperator Pavel<br>Andreas<br>Pervozvanny | 17,200           | 11       | 12       | 4 12in.; 14 8in.                     | 4      | 17,600           | 18       |

## Cruisers.

|      |                                              |        |      |   |                            |   |        |      |
|------|----------------------------------------------|--------|------|---|----------------------------|---|--------|------|
| 1892 | Rossia                                       | 12,530 | 10   | — | 4 8in.; 22 6in.            | — | 18,000 | 18½  |
| 1896 | Diana<br>Aurora                              | 6,600  | deck | — | 8 6in.                     | 6 | 11,600 | 20   |
| 1897 | Askold                                       | 6,500  | deck | — | 12 6in.                    | 6 | 19,500 | 23   |
| 1897 | Bogatyr<br>Oleg                              | 6,500  | deck | 4 | 12 6in.                    | 6 | 20,000 | 22   |
| 1897 | Gromobol                                     | 12,336 | 6    | 6 | 4 8in.; 22 6in.            | 4 | 18,000 | 19½  |
| 1899 | Zhemchug                                     | 8,200  | deck | — | 8 4.7in                    | — | 17,000 | 23   |
| 1905 | Makaroff<br>Pallada<br>Bayan                 | 7,887  | 8    | — | 2 8in.; 8 6in.             | 4 | 16,500 | 21   |
| 1905 | Rurik                                        | 15,000 | 6    | — | 4 10in.; 8 8in.; 20 4.7in. | 2 | 19,700 | 21   |
| 1913 | Sviatlana<br>Greig<br>Boutakoff<br>Spiridoff | 6,750  | deck | — | 12 6in.                    | — | —      | 30   |
| 1913 | Mooravice<br>Amursky<br>Nevelskoy            | 4,500  | deck | — | 8 5in.                     | — | 27,400 | 27.5 |

## BLACK SEA FLEET.

## Dreadnoughts.

|      |                                                    |        |   |   |                   |   |        |    |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|--------|---|---|-------------------|---|--------|----|
| 1911 | Ekaterina II.<br>Imperitza Maria<br>Alexander III. | 22,500 | ? | ? | 12 12in.; 20 5in. | 4 | 25,000 | 21 |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|--------|---|---|-------------------|---|--------|----|

| Date of design | Name | Displacement | Armour |      | Main armament | Torpedo Tubes | Indicated Horse-power | Maximum speed |
|----------------|------|--------------|--------|------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
|                |      |              | Belt   | Guns |               |               |                       |               |

## Pre-Dreadnoughts.

|                            |        |      |    |                          |   |        |     |
|----------------------------|--------|------|----|--------------------------|---|--------|-----|
| G. Pobiedonosetz           | 10,000 | 16   | 12 | 6 12in. (old); 7 6in.    | 7 | 12,600 | 16  |
| Tri Sviatitelia            | 12,480 | 16   | 16 | 4 12in.; 8 6in.; 44.7in. | 6 | 10,600 | 17  |
| Rostislav                  | 8,800  | 15   | 10 | 4 10in.; 8 6in.          | 4 | 8,500  | 16  |
| Panteleimon                | 12,480 | 9    | 12 | 4 12in.; 16 6in.         | 4 | 10,600 | 17½ |
| Ivan Zlatoust<br>(Eistaf)  | 12,480 | 9    | 12 | 4 12in.; 4 8in.; 12 6in. | 4 | 10,600 | 17½ |
| (CRUISERS).                |        |      |    |                          |   |        |     |
| Kagul<br>(Paimat Merkuria) | 6,500  | deck |    | 12 6in.                  | 6 | 20,000 | 23  |
| Lazareff<br>(Nakhimoff)    | 7,000  | deck | —  | 16 6in.                  | — | —      | 30  |

## Production and Industry.

Cultivated area in thousands of acres:—

|                              | Cereal Crops | Potatoes | Flax and Hemp | Total   | Meadows |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| European Russia              | 196,997      | 8,059    | 4,733         | 209,789 | 61,330  |
| Poland                       | 11,377       | 2,586    | 110           | 14,073  | 2,280   |
| Caucasia                     | 22,073       | 247      | 292           | 22,612  | 5,676   |
| Siberia (8 Govts. or Provs.) | 14,925       | 292      | 147           | 15,364  | 17,132  |
| Central Asia (9 Provs.)      | 11,458       | 67       | 236           | 11,761  | 9,338   |
| Total for 89 Govts. & Provs. | 256,830      | 11,251   | 5,518         | 273,599 | 95,756  |

Crops —The cereal crops, potatoes and hay gathered, of Russia (exclusive of Finland) for the last two years, are seen from the following, in thousands of pounds:—

| Crops          | European Russia |             | Poland    |           | Caucasia  |           |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                | 1911            | 1912        | 1911      | 1912      | 1911      | 1912      |
| Wheat (Winter) | 189,202.9       | 222,362.1   | 39,811.4  | 40,670.3  | 108,750.7 | 176,278.2 |
| " (Summer)     | 386,281.1       | 562,494.2   | 278.3     | 245.6     | 52,784.1  | 82,771.1  |
| Rye (Winter)   | 999,186.2       | 1,402,689.6 | 147,429.5 | 146,727.3 | 7,731.7   | 12,097.0  |
| " (Summer)     | 5,628.6         | 5,978.9     | 589.6     | 610.9     | 241.7     | 606.3     |
| Oats           | 612,064.7       | 764,322.4   | 69,529.0  | 71,604.4  | 21,238.9  | 27,011.9  |
| Barley         | 426,608.5       | 471,436.3   | 37,130.8  | 38,372.3  | 92,938.6  | 121,151.5 |
| Various        | 298,571.2       | 369,450.8   | 15,315.0  | 16,010.7  | 54,995.5  | 69,934.4  |
| Total          | 2,908,543.2     | 3,798,934.3 | 310,084.1 | 314,842.0 | 338,680.3 | 489,850.4 |
| Potatoes       | 1,414,102.1     | 1,538,138.3 | 462,400.2 | 683,327.3 | 27,974.2  | 39,217.6  |
| Hay            | 1,808,644.5     | 2,389,250.4 | 120,285.5 | 123,584.6 | 183,554.8 | 188,872.6 |



| Crops          | Siberia   |           | Steppes   |           | Total of 90 Governments or Provinces |             |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
|                | 1911      | 1912      | 1911      | 1912      | 1911                                 | 1912        |
| Wheat (Winter) | 242.1     | 317.5     | 18,941.3  | 23,426.0  | 356,948.4                            | 463,054.1   |
| " (Summer)     | 83,024.0  | 113,842.7 | 56,891.7  | 109,247.7 | 579,259.7                            | 868,601.3   |
| Rye (Winter)   | 20,037.1  | 35,839.1  | 1,095.3   | 4,910.3   | 1,166,479.8                          | 1,602,263.3 |
| " (Summer)     | 17,857.2  | 18,513.9  | 1,145.7   | 1,556.8   | 25,462.8                             | 27,266.8    |
| Oats           | 61,424.6  | 84,161.6  | 11,969.4  | 17,999.3  | 776,225.7                            | 965,299.6   |
| Barley         | 7,025.4   | 9,911.9   | 15,671.4  | 18,263.2  | 580,276.7                            | 659,735.7   |
| Various        | 6,675.0   | 5,141.2   | 17,339.8  | 25,345.6  | 392,896.0                            | 485,882.7   |
| Total          | 196,285.4 | 267,727.9 | 123,054.1 | 200,748.9 | 3,977,547.1                          | 5,072,103.5 |
| Potatoes       | 40,961.9  | 48,696.6  | 8,530.3   | 9,387.6   | 1,953,968.7                          | 2,318,767.4 |
| Hay            | 438,998.4 | 620,254.6 | 167,562.5 | 405,040.3 | 2,719,045.7                          | 3,727,002.5 |

## Tobacco production for five years:

|                              | 1907    | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of plantations        | 337,469 | 341,966 | 338,548 | 307,244 | 365,634 |
| Acres under tobacco          | 164,397 | 170,145 | 162,677 | 180,482 | 200,346 |
| Annual yield in 1,000 pounds | 6,265   | 5,758   | 5,744   | 5,400   | 7,717   |

## Number of horses, cattle, &amp;c., in 1912 in thousands:—

|                        | Horses | Horned Cattle | Sheep and goats | Pigs   |
|------------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| European Russia proper | 21,224 | 30,923        | 36,671          | 10,631 |
| Poland                 | 1,113  | 1,918         | 860             | 501    |
| Caucasus               | 1,892  | 5,627         | 10,781          | 1,174  |
| Siberia                | 4,506  | 5,306         | 5,141           | 1,092  |
| Central Asia           | 4,435  | 5,122         | 20,613          | 111    |
| Total                  | 33,170 | 48,896        | 74,066          | 13,509 |

## II. FORESTS.

Of the total area of the Empire under forest, only that of European Russia proper, the Kingdom of Poland and the Caucasus can be estimated with some degree of certitude. In European Russia forests cover a territory of 474 millions of acres; in Finland, 50.5 millions; in Poland, 6.7 millions; in the Caucasus, 18.7 millions, reaching a total for the regions named of 550 millions of acres, 39 per cent. of total area. In the two Ural mountain provinces, forests cover 70 per cent. of total area; in the two northern provinces, 68 per cent.; in Finland, 63 per cent.; in the four lake provinces, 57 per cent.

The State forests of the Empire are distributed as follows (January 1, 1912):—

|                            | Total area acres | Area in exploitation acres |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| European Russia and Poland | 287,252,203      | 229,731,321                |
| Caucasus                   | 13,248,258       | 8,341,765                  |
| Siberia and Central Asia   | 644,413,960      | 249,706,109                |
| Total                      | 944,914,421      | 487,779,195                |

The revenues and expenses of the State forests during six years are given in the following table (in 1,000 roubles):—

| Years | Revenue | Expenses | Net profit | Years | Revenue | Expenses | Net profit |
|-------|---------|----------|------------|-------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1908  | 61,712  | 19,054   | 42,658     | 1911  | 83,426  | 26,951   | 56,475     |
| 1909  | 66,687  | 20,761   | 45,926     | 1912  | 84,866  | 30,004   | 54,862     |
| 1910  | 74,778  | 22,852   | 51,926     | 1913  | 92,712  | 34,587   | 58,125     |

For 1912 and 1913 from estimates.

## III. MINING AND METALS.

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during five years are given in the following table:—

| Year | Gold <sup>1</sup> | Platinum <sup>2</sup> | Silver <sup>3</sup> | Lead        | Zinc   | Copper | Pig Iron                 | Iron and Steel <sup>4</sup> | Coal   | Naphtha | Salt  |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
|      | Kilogrammes       |                       |                     | Metric Tons |        |        | Thousands of metric tons |                             |        |         |       |
| 1907 | 31,118            | 5,301                 | 2,141               | 512         | 9,955  | 13,037 | 2,773                    | 2,364                       | 24,537 | 7,675   | 1,836 |
| 1908 | 49,890            | 4,885                 | 9,598               | 523         | 9,960  | 17,125 | 2,820                    | 2,407                       | 25,886 | 8,737   | 1,880 |
| 1909 | 56,796            | 5,118                 | 15,413              | 794         | 9,606  | 18,132 | 2,835                    | 2,938                       | 26,736 | 9,304   | 2,276 |
| 1910 | 63,646            | 5,479                 | 14,847              | 1,235       | 10,667 | 22,329 | 2,985                    | 2,969                       | 25,094 | 9,474   | 2,035 |
| 1911 | 58,708            | 5,774                 | 15,512              | 1,238       | 12,212 | 26,112 | 3,589                    | 2,887                       | 28,414 | 9,152   | 2,013 |

<sup>1</sup> Unrefined (schlich gold); on the average it produces about 88 per cent. fine gold.  
<sup>2</sup> Crude.  
<sup>3</sup> Unrefined silver extracted from argentiferous lead ores; on the average it produces about 92 per cent. fine silver.  
<sup>4</sup> Rolled of all kinds.

The following table gives the production of pig-iron in the different regions of Russia for five years, in thousands of pounds<sup>1</sup>:—

|                   | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| South Russia      | 117,415 | 122,879 | 126,385 | 147,747 | 173,379 |
| Ural and Siberia  | 35,836  | 34,914  | 39,071  | 44,867  | 50,589  |
| Central Russia    | 4,908   | 4,226   | 4,404   | 5,223   | 8,289   |
| N. & N. W. Russia | 120     | 110     | 145     | 77      | 63      |
| Poland            | 12,793  | 13,166  | 15,300  | 21,161  | 23,946  |
| Total             | 171,072 | 175,295 | 185,505 | 219,075 | 256,265 |

<sup>1</sup> 1,000 pounds = 16.121 tons.

The quantities of iron and steel worked in the above-mentioned regions of Russia for five years, in thousands of pounds, were:

|                    | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| South Russia       | 75,511  | 88,978  | 98,885  | 112,743 | 128,062 |
| Ural               | 31,641  | 33,588  | 36,962  | 37,172  | 39,442  |
| Central Russia     | 6,407   | 7,364   | 8,028   | 9,425   | 9,686   |
| Volga Region       | 7,289   | 6,291   | 8,418   | 7,560   | 10,353  |
| N. & Baltic Region | 7,202   | 6,622   | 10,484  | 13,183  | 15,360  |
| Poland             | 17,325  | 17,191  | 20,490  | 22,619  | 24,687  |
| Total              | 145,375 | 160,034 | 184,167 | 202,702 | 227,540 |

The output of coal in all the coalfields of Russia was:—298,500 tons in 1860, 3,280,000 in 1880, 15,878,203 in 1900.

The following table gives the output of coal in the different coalfields of Russia, for five years, in thousands of pounds.

| —                        | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| South Russia . . . . .   | 1,114,880 | 1,126,212 | 1,055,490 | 1,209,710 | 1,255,740 |
| Poland . . . . .         | 344,260   | 337,675   | 340,700   | 360,400   | 392,900   |
| Ural . . . . .           | 47,825    | 49,620    | 43,040    | 41,800    | 47,500    |
| Central Russia . . . . . | 19,540    | 15,390    | 13,900    | 10,860    | 12,600    |
| Caucasus . . . . .       | 3,220     | 2,507     | 2,400     | 3,340     | 5,170     |
| Russia in Asia . . . . . | 53,026    | 94,010    | 100,030   | 99,293    | 100,000   |
| Total . . . . .          | 1,582,751 | 1,625,414 | 1,555,650 | 1,725,443 | 1,813,910 |

Production of the oil fields for five years, in millions of pounds (1000 pounds = 16 tons):—

| —                       | 1901 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Baku district . . . . . | 671  | 501  | 501  | 461  | 469  |
| Grozny . . . . .        | 35   | 57   | 74   | 75   | 65   |
| Cheleken . . . . .      | —    | 3    | 10   | 12   | 12   |
| Maikop . . . . .        | —    | —    | 1    | 8    | 9    |
| Ferghana . . . . .      | —    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    |
| Uralsk (Emba) . . . . . | —    | —    | —    | —    | 1    |
| Total . . . . .         | 706  | 562  | 588  | 559  | 560  |

Salt production in Russian Empire for five years, in thousands of pounds:—

| —                                   | 1907    | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rock salt . . . . .                 | 29,056  | 31,243  | 32,745  | 32,156  | 34,488  |
| From salt marshes . . . . .         | 59,443  | 57,041  | 75,832  | 64,737  | 57,366  |
| From brine by evaporation . . . . . | 25,372  | 26,474  | 30,361  | 29,302  | 31,086  |
| Total . . . . .                     | 113,871 | 114,758 | 138,938 | 126,255 | 122,940 |

The number of persons engaged in the making and working of metals was 530,165 in 1910.

#### IV. MANUFACTURES.

According to the last statistics published by the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Finance, the number of all kinds of industrial establishments under the inspectors of manufactories, in European Russia proper, Poland, and four governments of the Caucasus (Baku, Kutais, Tiflis, and Black Sea), was, on January 1, 1913, 17,356, employing 2,151,191 work-people: 1,347,874 men, 571,721 women, and 231,596 children (136,019 males, and 95,586 females).

Alcohol production of the last five years (ending June 30):—

| —                                                | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1901-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of distilleries . . . . .                 | 2,625   | 2,809   | 2,881   | 2,916   | 2,974   |
| Production of alcohol in 1,000 gallons . . . . . | 123,211 | 114,278 | 133,454 | 121,088 | 133,230 |

Sugar production of the last five years (ending June 30):—

| —                                           | 1908-09   | 1909-10   | 1910-11   | 1911-12   | 1912-13   |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of sugar works . . . . .             | 274       | 277       | 275       | 282       | 287       |
| Area under beetroots, in acres . . . . .    | 1,369,543 | 1,666,108 | 1,625,536 | 1,923,013 | 1,851,306 |
| Sugar production, in 1,000 pounds . . . . . | 68,326    | 85,556    | 92,596    | 121,340   | 86,823    |

The share capital of various financial, manufacturing, industrial, steamship and other enterprises in operation in Russia, numbering 1411, was estimated, in 1905, at 2,156,986,021 roubles. (Nearly 20 per cent. represented the capital of foreign companies).

#### V. FISHERIES.

Russia ranks third among the fish and deep-sea food-producing countries of the world. The total yield of fish amounted in 1911 to about 1,580,000,000 pounds. This is, however, by no means sufficient for the population of the vast Empire. The shortage is made up by imports of all kinds of low-priced fish, especially cod-fish and herrings (in 1911, 30,055 roubles of fish imported, against 7,391,000 roubles of fish and caviar exported).

According to official data, the yield of fish in European Russia dropped from 1,587,600,000 pounds in 1893 to 1,044,000,000 pounds in 1907, and amounted to 1,581,228,000 in 1911.

Fisheries in 1911:

|                                      | European Russia | Asiatic Russia | Total   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| Production in 1,000 pounds . . . . . | 35,671          | 8,252          | 43,923  |
| Value in 1,000 roubles . . . . .     | 85,231          | 11,924         | 97,155  |
| Persons occupied . . . . .           | 263,000         | 33,200         | 296,200 |

#### Commerce.

The trade of the Russian Empire is carried on chiefly through its European frontier, through the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, and with Finland. The custom duties levied at these three frontiers form 90 per cent. of all custom duties.

The following table gives the average yearly exports and imports of Russia for 1900-1904, and 1905-1909 and the exports and imports for the years 1910 and 1911 in the trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, nor the external trade of Finland):—

| Years               | Exports             | Imports             | Custom duties       |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                     | Millions of roubles | Millions of roubles | Millions of roubles |
| 1900-1904 . . . . . | 869.2               | 630.4               | 226.5               |
| 1905-1909 . . . . . | 1,130.2             | 820.4               | 262.6               |
| 1910 . . . . .      | 1,449.1             | 1,084.4             | 318.6               |
| 1911 . . . . .      | 1,591.4             | 1,161.7             | 336.8               |

The exports and imports from and to the different frontiers for the last five years are given in the following table :—

|                                                                        | 1909                | 1910                | 1911                | 1912                | 1913                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Exports:—</b>                                                       | Millions of roubles | Millions of roubles | Millions of roubles | Millions of roubles | Millions of roubles |
| Through European frontier and Black Sea frontier of Caucasus . . . . . | 1,182.4             | 1,228.8             | 1,340.6             | 1,377.8             | 1,365.5             |
| Trade with Finland . . . . .                                           | 51.8                | 42.8                | 53.7                | 49.2                | 55.3                |
| Through Asiatic frontier. . . . .                                      | 193.5               | 177.5               | 197.1               | 135.0               | 162.4               |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                                 | <b>1,427.7</b>      | <b>1,449.1</b>      | <b>1,591.4</b>      | <b>1,562.0</b>      | <b>1,583.2</b>      |
| <b>Imports:—</b>                                                       |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| From European frontier and Black Sea frontier of Caucasus . . . . .    | 734.9               | 897.6               | 960.3               | 991.8               | 1,169.5             |
| Trade with Finland . . . . .                                           | 34.5                | 38.7                | 42.0                | 42.7                | 51.0                |
| From Asiatic frontier . . . . .                                        | 136.9               | 148.1               | 159.4               | 90.7                | 96.2                |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                                                 | <b>906.3</b>        | <b>1,084.4</b>      | <b>1,161.7</b>      | <b>1,125.2</b>      | <b>1,316.7</b>      |

The following tables give the value of exports and imports to and from Europe through the European and the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, and the trade with Finland. The exports and imports of 4 chief categories of goods for three years were :—

|                                              | 1911             | 1912             | 1913             |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Exports:—</b>                             | 1,000 roubles    | 1,000 roubles    | 1,000 roubles    |
| Articles of food . . . . .                   | 988,547          | 788,608          | 807,201          |
| Raw and half-manufactured articles . . . . . | 473,486          | 578,786          | 550,223          |
| Animals . . . . .                            | 25,831           | 30,068           | 32,985           |
| Manufactured goods . . . . .                 | 25,873           | 29,571           | 30,445           |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                       | <b>1,513,737</b> | <b>1,427,033</b> | <b>1,420,855</b> |
| <b>Imports:—</b>                             |                  |                  |                  |
| Articles of food . . . . .                   | 134,134          | 140,198          | 163,014          |
| Raw and half-manufactured articles . . . . . | 517,046          | 516,267          | 600,906          |
| Animals . . . . .                            | 3,457            | 2,581            | 3,099            |
| Manufactured goods . . . . .                 | 368,062          | 5,456            | 453,455          |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                       | <b>1,022,699</b> | <b>1,084,502</b> | <b>1,220,474</b> |

The grain exports from European Russia, Caucasus, and to Finland in three years were :—

|                                | 1911               |                     | 1912               |                     | 1913               |                     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                                | Millions of pounds | Millions of roubles | Millions of pounds | Millions of roubles | Millions of pounds | Millions of roubles |
| Wheat . . . . .                | 240.5              | 258.7               | 160.9              | 192.2               | 203.1              | 225.1               |
| Rye . . . . .                  | 53.9               | 42.6                | 80.6               | 29.0                | 39.5               | 32.9                |
| Barley . . . . .               | 262.2              | 214.4               | 168.3              | 152.3               | 239.5              | 186.1               |
| Oats . . . . .                 | 85.1               | 73.2                | 51.7               | 51.8                | 36.4               | 31.8                |
| Maize . . . . .                | 81.8               | 57.5                | 46.9               | 37.8                | 85.5               | 25.1                |
| Other grain products . . . . . | 37.6               | 88.8                | 89.5               | 83.0                | 93.8               | 88.9                |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>         | <b>821.1</b>       | <b>786.2</b>        | <b>547.9</b>       | <b>546.6</b>        | <b>647.8</b>       | <b>589.9</b>        |

The exports of the chief products were :—

| Exports                                          | 1911           | 1912           | 1913           |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                                  | 1,000 roubles  | 1,000 roubles  | 1,000 roubles  |
| Corn, flour, buckwheat, &c. . . . .              | 735,171        | 546,567        | 589,942        |
| Eggs . . . . .                                   | 80,747         | 84,655         | 90,639         |
| Dairy produce . . . . .                          | 73,063         | 70,221         | 71,159         |
| Sugar . . . . .                                  | 48,259         | 36,384         | 6,198          |
| Fish and caviare . . . . .                       | 7,391          | 5,953          | 7,393          |
| Tobacco and cigarettes . . . . .                 | 5,783          | 5,957          | 6,544          |
| Meat . . . . .                                   | 5,907          | 8,934          | 9,398          |
| Alcohol, gin and wines . . . . .                 | 7,059          | 8,791          | 4,630          |
| Various . . . . .                                | 25,167         | 21,686         | 21,298         |
| <b>Articles of food . . . . .</b>                | <b>988,547</b> | <b>788,608</b> | <b>807,201</b> |
| Timber and wooden goods . . . . .                | 141,589        | 152,491        | 163,610        |
| Naphtha and naphtha oils . . . . .               | 20,039         | 33,513         | 48,593         |
| Flax . . . . .                                   | 70,410         | 107,584        | 86,848         |
| Oil cakes . . . . .                              | 34,404         | 38,883         | 38,530         |
| Oleaginous and other grains . . . . .            | 48,878         | 47,579         | 34,426         |
| Furs and leather . . . . .                       | 44,870         | 71,085         | 52,422         |
| Hemp . . . . .                                   | 17,573         | 19,442         | 20,261         |
| Bristle . . . . .                                | 6,764          | 9,495          | 8,890          |
| Wool . . . . .                                   | 7,965          | 11,170         | 10,541         |
| Silk . . . . .                                   | 5,729          | 4,859          | 4,461          |
| Manganese ore . . . . .                          | 6,650          | 12,907         | 14,577         |
| Raw metals (chiefly platinum) . . . . .          | 21,263         | 18,366         | 19,272         |
| Various . . . . .                                | 38,252         | 49,306         | 47,912         |
| <b>Raw and half-manufactured goods . . . . .</b> | <b>473,486</b> | <b>578,786</b> | <b>550,223</b> |
| Fowls and game . . . . .                         | 7,645          | 9,110          | 9,466          |
| Horses . . . . .                                 | 11,239         | 11,901         | 13,639         |
| Cattle, pigs, and other animals . . . . .        | 6,947          | 9,057          | 9,880          |
| <b>Animals . . . . .</b>                         | <b>25,831</b>  | <b>30,068</b>  | <b>32,985</b>  |
| Gutta percha . . . . .                           | 5,058          | 5,073          | 5,406          |
| Cottons . . . . .                                | 2,096          | 2,016          | 2,552          |
| Metallic goods . . . . .                         | 4,048          | 6,389          | 4,733          |
| Woollens . . . . .                               | 2,576          | 1,985          | 1,722          |
| Various . . . . .                                | 12,095         | 14,108         | 16,032         |
| <b>Manufactured goods . . . . .</b>              | <b>25,873</b>  | <b>29,571</b>  | <b>30,445</b>  |

Sugar was, in addition, exported across the Asiatic frontier (in 1,000 roubles): in 1911, 17,935; in 1912, 19,904; and in 1913, 20,450; and cottons (in 1,000 roubles): in 1911, 29,988; in 1912, 35,176; and in 1913, 40,854.

The principal imports across the three above-mentioned frontiers, grouped according to a new customs tariff of March 1 (14), 1906 :—

| Imports                                | 1911           | 1912           | 1913           |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                        | 1,000 roubles  | 1,000 roubles  | 1,000 roubles  |
| <b>1. Articles of food and animals</b> |                |                |                |
| Cereal crops . . . . .                 | 9,172          | 7,459          | 15,579         |
| Rice . . . . .                         | 3,059          | 4,008          | 6,045          |
| Fruits, vegetables, and nuts . . . . . | 15,555         | 17,743         | 22,960         |
| Coffee . . . . .                       | 8,012          | 9,507          | 8,834          |
| Tea . . . . .                          | 29,288         | 29,297         | 30,607         |
| Tobacco . . . . .                      | 1,404          | 1,443          | 1,405          |
| Spirits and wines . . . . .            | 18,103         | 17,313         | 19,339         |
| Fish . . . . .                         | 30,055         | 34,208         | 35,051         |
| Animals . . . . .                      | 3,457          | 2,581          | 3,099          |
| Various . . . . .                      | 10,482         | 19,141         | 22,444         |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                 | <b>137,592</b> | <b>142,780</b> | <b>166,113</b> |

| Imports                          | 1911          | 1912          | 1913          |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                  | 1,000 roubles | 1,000 roubles | 1,000 roubles |
| 2. Animal products               |               |               |               |
| Leather, hides, and skins        | 45,295        | 39,099        | 57,091        |
| Various                          | 35,547        | 37,934        | 33,958        |
| Total                            | 80,842        | 77,933        | 91,049        |
| 3. Timber and wooden goods       | 41,186        | 42,291        | 49,878        |
| 4. Ceramic                       | 25,167        | 27,468        | 31,687        |
| 5. Fuel, asphalt, gum, and resin |               |               |               |
| Coal and coke                    | 39,005        | 52,884        | 86,656        |
| Caoutchouc and gutta-percha      | 27,837        | 34,190        | 42,279        |
| Various                          | 13,626        | 12,657        | 13,791        |
| Total                            | 80,468        | 99,731        | 142,726       |
| 6. Chemicals and colours         |               |               |               |
| Chemicals                        | 22,678        | 25,612        | 27,685        |
| Colours                          | 13,253        | 12,633        | 14,649        |
| Various                          | 16,774        | 15,563        | 17,194        |
| Total                            | 52,705        | 53,808        | 59,528        |
| 7. Ores, metals, and metal goods |               |               |               |
| Raw metals                       | 34,644        | 43,755        | 52,731        |
| Metal goods                      | 12,436        | 11,597        | 13,153        |
| Machinery                        | 143,863       | 146,201       | 163,739       |
| Various                          | 85,997        | 89,805        | 109,444       |
| Total                            | 276,940       | 291,358       | 339,067       |
| 8. Paper and paper goods         | 31,375        | 33,602        | 40,600        |
| 9. Textile                       |               |               |               |
| Raw cotton                       | 105,868       | 81,628        | 100,198       |
| Raw silk                         | 24,825        | 24,583        | 27,248        |
| Raw wool                         | 42,092        | 45,747        | 53,116        |
| Cotton yarn                      | 13,175        | 12,716        | 9,751         |
| Wool yarn                        | 25,267        | 16,109        | 18,950        |
| Cotton and other textile goods   | 55,497        | 55,975        | 50,035        |
| Various                          | 14,022        | 13,643        | 24,129        |
| Total                            | 281,346       | 250,401       | 283,327       |
| 10. Clothes                      | 15,077        | 15,135        | 16,494        |
| Grand Total                      | 1,022,696     | 1,034,502     | 1,220,474     |

Besides, rice was imported from Persia (in 1,000 roubles): in 1911, 6,244; and in 1912, 6,849; and in 1913, 7,024. Raw cotton was imported across the Asiatic frontier (in 1,000 roubles): in 1911, 10,921; in 1912, 12,608, and 1913, 13,873.

The imports from and the exports to the different countries across the above-mentioned three frontiers for the last three years are seen from the following tables:—

| Imports from    | 1911          | 1912          | 1913          |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | 1,000 roubles | 1,000 roubles | 1,000 roubles |
| Germany         | 476,839       | 519,114       | 642,756       |
| United Kingdom  | 153,875       | 139,250       | 170,352       |
| United States   | 100,813       | 85,697        | 74,171        |
| France          | 56,170        | 55,168        | 56,015        |
| Austria-Hungary | 37,784        | 32,053        | 34,633        |
| Finland         | 40,002        | 42,713        | 50,964        |

| Imports from    | 1911          | 1912          | 1913          |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | 1,000 roubles | 1,000 roubles | 1,000 roubles |
| China           | 12,335        | 13,754        | 15,260        |
| Italy           | 17,506        | 15,640        | 16,711        |
| Netherlands     | 17,453        | 19,149        | 21,540        |
| Egypt           | 7,844         | 3,123         | 5,929         |
| East Indies     | 24,414        | 25,663        | 29,997        |
| Norway          | 8,820         | 10,251        | 9,875         |
| Belgium         | 6,581         | 7,257         | 8,605         |
| Turkey          | 9,452         | 15,513        | 16,938        |
| Denmark         | 7,687         | 5,445         | 2,848         |
| Switzerland     | 7,191         | 3,164         | 5,635         |
| Sweden          | 9,798         | 10,671        | 16,125        |
| Other countries | 32,135        | 29,877        | 42,070        |
| Total           | 1,022,699     | 1,034,502     | 1,220,474     |

The chief imports are: from Germany, machinery and woollens; from United Kingdom, machinery and coal; from United States and Egypt, raw cotton.

| Exports to      | 1911          | 1912          | 1913          |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | 1,000 roubles | 1,000 roubles | 1,000 roubles |
| Germany         | 490,139       | 453,743       | 452,637       |
| United Kingdom  | 336,749       | 327,187       | 266,864       |
| Netherlands     | 188,849       | 153,994       | 177,455       |
| France          | 90,807        | 98,001        | 100,857       |
| Italy           | 52,708        | 52,475        | 73,685        |
| Finland         | 53,665        | 49,185        | 55,292        |
| Belgium         | 55,345        | 58,851        | 64,642        |
| Austria-Hungary | 67,973        | 73,400        | 65,256        |
| Denmark         | 35,605        | 38,085        | 35,754        |
| Turkey          | 32,275        | 28,633        | 34,460        |
| Rumania         | 29,651        | 20,495        | 21,693        |
| Norway          | 10,023        | 4,844         | 6,601         |
| Spain           | 4,550         | 2,755         | 8,924         |
| Sweden          | 8,941         | 9,964         | 11,406        |
| East Indies     | 17            | 59            | 43            |
| United States   | 13,464        | 17,995        | 14,157        |
| Egypt           | 3,197         | 5,277         | 8,631         |
| Other countries | 39,779        | 32,090        | 22,408        |
| Total           | 1,513,737     | 1,427,093     | 1,420,855     |

The chief exports are: to Germany, cereals, eggs, timber and flax; to United Kingdom, cereals, timber, eggs and flax; to Netherlands, cereals and timber; to France and Belgium, cereals and flax.

The quantities of cereals (in 1,000 pounds) exported from Russia to different countries of Europe in 1912 and 1913 appear as follows:—

|               | United Kingdom |        | Germany |         | Netherlands |         | France |        |
|---------------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|
|               | 1912           | 1913   | 1912    | 1913    | 1912        | 1913    | 1912   | 1913   |
| Wheat         | 27,432         | 19,120 | 8,291   | 11,788  | 34,050      | 47,741  | 28,432 | 30,737 |
| Rye           | 3,587          | 1,649  | 6,705   | 6,031   | 12,647      | 20,089  | —      | —      |
| Barley        | 15,262         | 21,881 | 100,002 | 145,536 | 30,591      | 44,403  | 4,830  | 2,683  |
| Oats          | 9,589          | 8,986  | 8,616   | 2,346   | 20,151      | 12,768  | 5,479  | 8,101  |
| Maize         | 6,009          | 4,621  | 7,427   | 3,749   | —           | —       | 2,160  | 3,757  |
| Other cereals | 1,138          | 1,403  | 61,054  | 57,405  | 12,405      | 12,549  | 2,850  | 1,802  |
| Total         | 63,017         | 57,660 | 192,095 | 226,855 | 109,844     | 137,550 | 43,751 | 47,080 |

The chief articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from the United Kingdom to Russia in two years were, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

| Imports       | 1911       |  | 1912       |  | Exports       | 1911      |  | 1912      |  |
|---------------|------------|--|------------|--|---------------|-----------|--|-----------|--|
|               | £          |  | £          |  |               | £         |  | £         |  |
| Wheat . . .   | 7,037,078  |  | 3,940,464  |  | Iron . . .    | 880,659   |  | 890,948   |  |
| Oats . . .    | 2,183,644  |  | 1,177,476  |  | Coal . . .    | 1,954,102 |  | 2,673,479 |  |
| Barley . . .  | 2,070,331  |  | 1,283,544  |  | Machinery . . | 3,080,137 |  | 2,778,848 |  |
| Eggs . . .    | 8,796,403  |  | 8,951,028  |  | Copper . . .  | 16,599    |  | 37,555    |  |
| Flax and tow  | 2,465,651  |  | 8,193,901  |  | Lead . . .    | 110,363   |  | 168,188   |  |
| Wood . . .    | 10,494,271 |  | 11,304,877 |  | Woollen yarn  | 567,816   |  | 267,637   |  |
| Butter . . .  | 8,312,569  |  | 3,656,742  |  | New ships . . | 173,974   |  | 150,741   |  |
| Refined sugar | 1,679,889  |  | 1,532,078  |  | Cotton yarn   | 371,279   |  | 323,345   |  |

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

|                                       | 1908   | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imports from Russia into U. Kingdom . | 29,719 | 37,970 | 43,644 | 43,154 | 40,538 | 40,275 |
| Exports to Russia from U. Kingdom .   | 12,648 | 10,954 | 12,252 | 13,512 | 13,737 | 18,116 |

### Shipping and Navigation.

The registered mercantile marine of Russia on January 1, 1913 was as follows :—

|                 | Steamers |         | Automobile boats |        | Sailing Vessel |         | Total  |         |
|-----------------|----------|---------|------------------|--------|----------------|---------|--------|---------|
|                 | Number   | Tons    | Number           | Tons   | Number         | Tons    | Number | Tons    |
| White Sea . . . | 70       | 12,230  | 10               | 361    | 410            | 22,432  | 490    | 35,023  |
| Baltic . . .    | 243      | 112,908 | 5                | 323    | 715            | 72,898  | 963    | 186,129 |
| Black and Azov  | 413      | 280,826 | 18               | 795    | 891            | 50,274  | 1,322  | 281,895 |
| Pacific . . .   | 38       | 19,896  | 4                | 153    | 5              | 259     | 47     | 20,308  |
| Caspian . . .   | 252      | 111,064 | 15               | 11,215 | 556            | 110,981 | 823    | 233,250 |
| Total . . .     | 1,016    | 486,914 | 52               | 12,847 | 2,577          | 256,844 | 3,645  | 756,605 |

Navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus for three years :—

|                 | 1909   |            | 1910   |            | 1911   |            |
|-----------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
|                 | Number | 1,000 Tons | Number | 1,000 Tons | Number | 1,000 Tons |
| Entered :—      |        |            |        |            |        |            |
| White Sea . . . | 1,117  | 850        | 1,130  | 830        | 1,054  | 796        |
| Baltic . . .    | 7,092  | 5,268      | 7,446  | 5,547      | 7,698  | 5,805      |
| Black and Azov  | 4,932  | 7,097      | 5,335  | 7,555      | 4,749  | 7,344      |
| Total . . .     | 13,141 | 13,215     | 13,911 | 13,932     | 13,501 | 13,945     |
| Cleared :—      |        |            |        |            |        |            |
| White Sea . . . | 1,075  | 850        | 1,079  | 829        | 1,001  | 794        |
| Baltic . . .    | 7,183  | 5,358      | 7,525  | 5,629      | 7,729  | 5,837      |
| Black and Azov  | 4,739  | 6,943      | 5,220  | 7,424      | 4,575  | 7,162      |
| Total . . .     | 12,997 | 13,051     | 13,824 | 13,882     | 13,305 | 13,793     |

Coasting vessels visiting the ports of the White Sea, Baltic, Black and Azov Seas, Caspian Sea, Danube, and the Pacific Coast for three years :—

|                 | 1909   |            | 1910   |            | 1911   |            |
|-----------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
|                 | Number | 1,000 Tons | Number | 1,000 Tons | Number | 1,000 Tons |
| White Sea . . . | 1,050  | 261        | 1,116  | 269        | 1,439  | 352        |
| Baltic . . .    | 10,839 | 1,291      | 10,747 | 1,395      | 11,660 | 1,959      |
| Black and Azov  | 40,568 | 19,083     | 44,045 | 20,246     | 42,696 | 20,201     |
| Total . . .     | 52,457 | 20,635     | 55,908 | 21,910     | 55,795 | 22,512     |
| Caspian Sea . . | 17,928 | 10,493     | 18,605 | 11,316     | 16,903 | 10,094     |
| Danube . . .    | 1,376  | 530        | 1,317  | 524        | 1,280  | 479        |
| Pacific Coast . | 561    | 189        | 900    | 636        | 1,397  | 753        |

The merchant vessels entered and cleared at the ports of European Russia appeared as follows for three years :—

|               | 1909   |            | 1910   |            | 1911   |            |
|---------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
|               | Number | 1,000 Tons | Number | 1,000 Tons | Number | 1,000 Tons |
| Entered :—    |        |            |        |            |        |            |
| Russian . . . | 1,777  | 1,234      | 1,873  | 1,322      | 2,093  | 1,578      |
| Foreign . . . | 11,397 | 11,991     | 12,038 | 12,610     | 11,408 | 12,367     |
| Total . . .   | 13,174 | 13,225     | 13,911 | 13,932     | 13,501 | 13,945     |
| Cleared :—    |        |            |        |            |        |            |
| Russian . . . | 1,708  | 1,160      | 1,775  | 1,248      | 1,918  | 1,444      |
| Foreign . . . | 11,334 | 11,912     | 12,049 | 12,634     | 11,387 | 12,349     |
| Total . . .   | 13,042 | 13,072     | 13,824 | 13,882     | 13,305 | 13,793     |

### Internal Communications.

#### I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In European Russia (exclusive of Finland) there are 153,782 miles of rivers, canals and lakes, 20,670 miles being navigable for steamers, 7,482 for small sailing vessels, 88,739 for rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 86,422 miles of rivers, canals, and lakes, 21,421 miles being navigable for steamers, 8,678 for small sailing vessels, 33,224 for rafts.

The following tables give the results of the census of river fleet of European Russia in 1900, compared with those of 1890 and 1895, and the provisional data of the census of 1906, as regard the number of vessels.

Number of vessels and their crew :—

|               | 1890   |         | 1895   |         | 1900   |         | 1906   |
|---------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|               | Number | Crew    | Number | Crew    | Number | Crew    | Number |
| Steamers      | 1,824  | 25,814  | 2,539  | 32,639  | 3,295  | 40,603  | 3,696  |
| Other vessels | 20,125 | 90,356  | 20,580 | 95,608  | 22,859 | 98,269  | 22,930 |
| Total . . .   | 21,949 | 116,170 | 23,119 | 128,297 | 26,154 | 138,872 | 26,676 |

The horse-power of the river steam fleet in 1890 was 103,206; in 1895, 129,759; in 1900, 165,004. The tonnage of vessels not provided with steam power:—In 1890, was 6,468,835 tons; in 1895, 8,495,215; in 1900, 10,869,583; in 1906, 13,000,000.

The naphtha flotilla of the Caspian Sea numbers 57 steamers and 263 sailing vessels, which have transported above 30,000,000 cwt. of naphtha.

## II. RAILWAYS.

The railway-net open for traffic on January 1, 1913, had a length of 46,573 miles, of which 35,987 miles were in European Russia, 10,586 miles in Asiatic Russia. The length of the lines belonging to and worked by the Government is 33,928 miles; that of the lines belonging to public companies 11,149 miles; short local lines, 1,496.

The progress of the railways of Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) for ten years (in English miles) is seen from the following table:—

| Years | European Russia | Asiatic Russia | Total  | Years | European Russia | Asiatic Russia | Total  |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------|
| 1903  | 31,299          | 5,153          | 36,452 | 1908  | 34,108          | 10,472         | 44,595 |
| 1904  | 31,735          | 6,372          | 38,107 | 1909  | 34,465          | 10,485         | 44,950 |
| 1905  | 32,108          | 7,478          | 39,586 | 1910  | 34,581          | 10,497         | 45,078 |
| 1906  | 32,743          | 8,005          | 40,748 | 1911  | 35,447          | 10,578         | 46,025 |
| 1907  | 33,048          | 8,128          | 41,176 | 1912  | 35,987          | 10,586         | 46,573 |

Gross receipts, number of passengers, and weight of goods carried for two years:—

|                         | Passengers    |               | Goods          |                | Gross receipts |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
|                         | 1911          | 1912          | 1911           | 1912           | 1911           | 1912          |
|                         | 1,000 persons | 1,000 persons | million pounds | million pounds | 1,000 roubles  | 1,000 roubles |
| State railways . . . .  | 161,577       | 172,871       | 9,571          | 10,280         | 735,710        | 761,082       |
| Public companies . . .  | 42,535        | 45,740        | 3,124          | 3,668          | 270,363        | 293,270       |
| Short local lines . . . | 14,679        | 15,023        | 175            | 179            | 8,531          | 8,768         |
| Total . . . . .         | 218,791       | 233,634       | 12,870         | 14,127         | 1,014,604      | 1,063,120     |

The number of men employed on the Russian railways was 825,315 in 1906, 836,034 in 1907, 844,218 in 1908, and 797,926 in 1909.

The cost of construction of the railways of Russia, without Finland, was estimated in 1909 at 6,723,780,998 roubles.

## III. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The following are the postal and telegraphic statistics for five years:—

### INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

|                | Letters and postcards | Book post, periodicals and parcels | Letters with money and postal orders |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1907 . . . . . | 967,930,000           | 553,095,000                        | 37,582,000                           |
| 1908 . . . . . | 1,081,918,000         | 571,291,000                        | 38,628,000                           |
| 1909 . . . . . | 1,209,656,000         | 610,926,000                        | 41,828,000                           |
| 1910 . . . . . | 1,351,956,000         | 677,553,000                        | 46,055,000                           |
| 1911 . . . . . | 1,462,258,000         | 718,047,000                        | 47,670,000                           |

|                | Telegraphs |         |                   |
|----------------|------------|---------|-------------------|
|                | Lines      | Wire    | Telegrams Carried |
|                | Miles      | Miles   | Number            |
| 1907 . . . . . | 106,238    | 415,897 | 161,657,733       |
| 1908 . . . . . | 119,117    | 415,004 | 163,363,094       |
| 1909 . . . . . | 120,865    | 425,969 | 181,748,546       |
| 1910 . . . . . | 126,453    | 453,530 | —                 |
| 1911 . . . . . | 134,036    | 478,177 | —                 |

## Money and Credit.

By an Imperial decree, dated January 3 (15), 1897, it was ordered that the State Bank should accept paper money and exchange it for gold money.

A regular value of the paper currency having thus been introduced, a law was passed on August 29, 1897, to the effect that paper currency may be issued by the State's Bank, when necessity occurs, but on the following conditions: If the amount of paper currency does not exceed 600,000,000 roubles, it must be guaranteed by half that sum; while every issue above 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed to the full amount in gold deposited at the bank. The growth of the paper currency and the fluctuations of the guarantee fund on January 1 (14), of the last five years are represented as follows in millions of roubles:—

|                              | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    | 1913    |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Paper currency . . . .       | 1,200·0 | 1,300·0 | 1,350·0 | 1,450·0 | 1,600·0 |
| Guarantee fund (in gold) . . | 1,220·0 | 1,414·5 | 1,450·3 | 1,436·2 | 1,545·5 |
|                              | 1,402·5 | 1,611·2 | 1,627·3 | 1,620·7 | 1,724·9 |

The Bank of Russia acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of commercial bank. It has 134 branches and 780 treasuries. The situation of the bank on January 1, 1913, was as follows (in 1,000 of roubles):—

| Assets:                   |           | Liabilities:              |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Cash and credit notes . . | 1,673,600 | Capital and reserve . . . | 55,000    |
| Portfolio . . . . .       | 766,400   | Note circulation . . . .  | 1,459,200 |
| Advances, loans . . . .   | 118,000   | Deposits, &c. . . . .     | 251,700   |
| Various . . . . .         | 61,400    | Treas. acc. current . . . | 787,100   |
|                           |           | Various . . . . .         | 66,400    |
| Total . . . . .           | 2,619,400 | Total . . . . .           | 2,619,400 |

The Savings Banks.—The number of banks and of depositors and the amount of deposits on January 1 (14) of three years were as follows:—

|                               | 1911          | 1912          | 1913          |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of savings banks . . . | 7,835         | 7,704         | —             |
| „ depositors . . . . .        | 7,449,000     | 7,970,042     | 8,456,804     |
| Sums deposited . . . . .      | 1,396,103,000 | 1,502,427,000 | 1,594,800,000 |

*Mortgage Banks.*—On January 1, 1912, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus, 53 mortgage banks: State Mortgage Bank for the nobility, a section of this bank, State Mortgage Bank for the peasantry, and 50 private banks, out of which 10 are shareholders' banks and 40 town and land banks.

The number of properties mortgaged, their area and value, and the sums advanced, on January 1 of the last five years by the State Mortgage Bank for the nobility and its section, State Mortgage Bank for the peasantry, Land Bank of the Government of Kherson and 10 shareholders' banks are seen from the following:—

|                            | 1908          | 1909          | 1910 | 1911          | 1912          |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of properties       | 156,473       | 174,981       | —    | 303,188       | 377,526       |
| Acres mortgaged            | 142,568,692   | 147,269,635   | —    | 151,306,454   | 157,131,406   |
| Value (in roubles)         | 3,705,744,790 | 3,917,701,973 | —    | 4,361,199,952 | 4,735,879,618 |
| Sums advanced (in roubles) | 2,090,090,54  | 2,217,353,732 | —    | 2,617,200,936 | 3,057,971,993 |

The most important of the mortgage banks are:—

*a. State Mortgage Bank for the nobility.*—

|                                | 1907    | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | Total on Jan. 1, 1912 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| Number of properties mortgaged | 280     | 518     | 786     | 1,248   | 1,355   | 26,388                |
| Acres mortgaged in 1,000       | 1,660.6 | 1,413.4 | 2,228.1 | 2,924.3 | 2,974.2 | 38,402.5              |
| Value in 1,000 roubles         | 43,527  | 53,257  | 85,105  | 149,359 | 152,167 | 1,232,885.0           |
| Sums advanced in 1,000 roubles | 26,164  | 31,658  | 49,702  | 87,125  | 83,842  | 709,007.8             |

*b. State Mortgage Bank for the peasantry.*—

|                                                     | 1907      | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Land bought with the aid of the bank in 1,000 acres | 2,518.4   | 2,751.0   | 3,812.7   | 4,183.8   | 3,773.2   |
| Value in 1,000 roubles                              | 120,598.9 | 184,007.6 | 172,455.5 | 204,826.4 | 180,234.6 |
| Sums lent by the bank in 1,000 roubles              | 107,831.5 | 116,283.7 | 144,497.5 | 162,558.3 | 147,327.6 |
| Land bought by the bank in 1,000 acres              | 6,802.8   | 1,544.5   | 466.7     | 464.6     | 529.8     |
| Value in 1,000 roubles                              | 159,142.5 | 54,804.4  | 19,554.7  | 18,722.4  | 11,857.7  |

*Shareholders' banks of commercial credit on January 1 of the last five years:—*

|                          | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913      |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of banks          | 31        | 31        | 33        | 36        | 36        |
| Balance in 1,000 roubles | 2,249,996 | 2,611,643 | 3,825,375 | 4,476,634 | 5,498,000 |

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

### MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It is of the value of 2s. 1.6d., but in official calculations 9.46 roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling. Exact equivalents: 1,000,000 roubles = £105,735 7s.

Gold coins are the *imperial* and half *imperial* of 15 and 7.5 roubles. The half-imperial weighs 6.544041 grammes .916 fine, and contains, therefore, 5.994341 grammes of fine gold. The imperial weighs 12.902 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 11.6118 grammes of fine gold.

New gold coins are coined, bearing the inscription of 10 roubles, and 5 roubles = £1 1s. 3d. and 10s. 6d.

The silver rouble weighs 20.7315 grammes .86806 fine, or (in the new coinage) 19.9957 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 17.994 grammes of fine silver. Besides the silver rouble, credit notes (500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble) are legal tender.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

|                                                      |                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i> )                 | = 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0.662879). |
| 1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arskins</i> )                  | = 7 feet English.                                        |
| 1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershoks</i> )                | = 28 inches                                              |
| 1 <i>Square verst</i>                                | = 0.439408 square mile.                                  |
| 1 <i>Dessiatine</i>                                  | = 2.69972 English acres.                                 |
| 1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lo</i> ) | = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0.90283 lb.).       |
|                                                      | = 36 lbs. English.                                       |
| 1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i> )                    | = 0.32243578 cwt.                                        |
|                                                      | = 0.016121789 tons.                                      |
| 1 <i>Vedro</i> (8 <i>shtoffs</i> )                   | = 2½ imperial gallons (2.7056).                          |
| 1 <i>Chetvert</i> (8 <i>Chetveriks</i> )             | = 5.7719 imperial bushels.                               |

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador.*—Count A. de Benckendorff.

*Councillor.*—N. de Etter.

*First Secretary.*—V. Tomanowsky.

*Second Secretaries.*—G. Wolkoff and A. Nelidoff.

*Attaches.*—G. Wilenkin and B. de Siebert

*Military Attaché.*—Lieut.-General N. Yermoloff, K.C.V.O.

*Assistant „*—Colonel Nikolaeff.

*Naval Agent.*—Captain N. Wolkoff.

*„ Assistant.*—Lt. Col. Sagowsky.

*Financial Agent.*—M. Routkowsky.

*Consul-General.*—Baron de Heyking.

Russia has consuls at Belfast, Hull, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Plymouth; vice-consuls at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff and Newport, Chatham and Sheerness, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Exeter, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Goole, Grimsby, Guernsey and Jersey, Harwich, King's Lynn, Leeds, Leith, Lerwick, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Manchester, Milford, Peterhead, Portland, Portsmouth, Queenstown and Cork, Ramsgate, Rochester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea and Llanelli, and Yarmouth.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

*Ambassador.*—Right Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.; appointed 1910.

*Minister.*—H. J. O'Beirne, C.V.O., C.B.

*Secretaries.*—H. J. Bruce, M.V.O., Neville Henderson, and R. S. Hudson.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Col. A. W. Fortescue Knox.

*Naval Attaché.*—Commr. H. G. Grenfell, R.N.

*Hon. Attachés.*—E. Millington-Deake and Hon. H. W. Brooks.

*Consul at St. Petersburg.*—A. W. W. Woodhouse.

There are also British Consuls-General (C.G.), Consuls (C.), or Vice-Consuls at Abo, Archangel, Baku, Batum (C.), Berdiansk, Fredrickshamn, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Kiev (C.), Kerch, Libau, Mariupol, Moscow (C.), Narva, Nicolaiev, Novorossiisk, Odessa (C.G.), Perna, Poti, Revel, Riga, Rostov, Sebastopol, Taganrog, Theodosia, Warsaw (C.), Windau.

## FINLAND.

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been described under the heading of Local Government, and its area and population are given with the area and population of the Russian provinces. Of the total area 10·83 per cent. is under lakes. In 1890 the postal administration of Finland was subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior.

## Population.

| Years | In Towns | In Country | Total     | Men       | Women     |
|-------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1907  | 425,087  | 2,549,717  | 2,974,804 | 1,477,231 | 1,497,573 |
| 1908  | 438,564  | 2,574,285  | 3,012,849 | 1,496,933 | 1,515,916 |
| 1909  | 445,998  | 2,625,254  | 3,071,242 | 1,524,235 | 1,547,007 |
| 1910  | 456,878  | 2,658,324  | 3,115,197 | 1,546,694 | 1,568,503 |
| 1911  | 470,372  | 2,684,452  | 3,154,824 | 1,567,709 | 1,587,115 |

In 1911 the present population consisted of 2,571,145 Finns, 338,961 Swedes, 7,339 Russians, 1,794 Germans, 1,659 Laps, etc.

Of the total population there were at end of 1911:—Lutherans, 3,096,263; Greek Orthodox and raskolniks, 52,728; Roman Catholics, 447; Baptists, etc., 5,386.

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are (1911):—Helsingfors (with Sveaborg), 153,672; Abo, 50,994; Tammerfors, 45,791; Viborg, 27,769; Uleåborg, 20,896; Björneborg, 16,990; Nicolaistad (Wasa), 22,773; Kuopio, 16,275.

The movement of the population in five years was as follows:—

| Years | Marriages | Births | Deaths | Excess of Births |
|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 1907  | 20,266    | 92,457 | 53,028 | 39,429           |
| 1908  | 16,551    | 92,146 | 55,305 | 36,841           |
| 1909  | 19,418    | 95,005 | 50,577 | 44,428           |
| 1910  | 18,781    | 92,984 | 51,007 | 41,977           |
| 1911  | 18,735    | 91,238 | 51,648 | 39,590           |

## INSTRUCTION—PAUPERISM AND CRIME—FINANCE 1263

The births and deaths are exclusive of still births, numbering, in 1911 2,391 or 2·55 per cent. of total births.

Emigration, 1906, 17,517; 1907, 16,296; 1908, 5,812; 1909, 19,144; 1910, 19,007; 1911, 9,372; 1912, 10,727.

## Instruction.

In 1913 Finland had 1 university, with 3,232 students (773 ladies); in 1913, 1 technical high school, 458 students (20 ladies); 1 commercial high school with 71 students; 1911, 69 lyceums (26 State), 16,124 pupils (5,329 girls); 15 continuation classes for boys and girls, 705 pupils; 28 elementary schools for boys and girls, 2,883 pupils; 25 girls' schools, 5,221 pupils; 41 preliminary schools, 2,328 pupils; in the country 47 popular high schools with 1,754 pupils; in the country 2,995 primary schools (of higher grade) with 140,403 pupils; and primary schools (of lower grade) with 63,854 pupils; in 38 towns, primary schools with 1,350 teachers and 39,400 pupils; 8 training colleges for primary (popular) school teachers, with 1,096 pupils; 6 for preliminary schools with 219 pupils. There are besides 6 navigation schools, with 105 pupils (1913); 20 commercial schools with 1,587 pupils, 36 primary trade schools, with 1,078 (1912) pupils; 21 higher trade schools, with 1,273 (1912) pupils; 10 technical schools, with 575 (1912) pupils; 119 schools for arts and crafts ("slojd"), with 2,165 pupils (1912); 38 agricultural, 7 dairy schools, 38 cattle-managers' schools, and 23 horticultural schools with together 2,497 pupils; 6 forester schools with 157 pupils. The school age in the primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1912 were published 274 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 107 in Swedish, 6 in Swedish and Finnish, 3 in German, 3 in Russian and 1 in English.

## Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1911 supported by the towns and the village communities was 88,335 (2·80 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 8,758,452 marks.

The prison population, at the end of 1911, was 3,301 men and 506 women, while the number of sentences pronounced, in the first instance, for crimes was 32,081, and for subjects of contention 42,319.

## Finance.

The receipts for 1912 were 6,852,648*l.* (17,592*l.* being extraordinary revenue, 23,520*l.* taken from the funds, and 10,008*l.* being accidental revenue), and expenditure 6,650,480*l.* (793,272*l.* extraordinary expenditure, and 23,888*l.* disposed for the funds and 17,124*l.* being accidental extra expenditures). Of the revenue, 260,664*l.* came from direct taxes; 2,828,292*l.* indirect taxes, 2,908,292*l.* from the railways, forests, domains, and other fortunes of the State, and 859,780*l.* other revenues. The chief items of expenditure are: government, 121,008*l.*; justices and prisons, 218,156*l.*; military affairs, 526,432*l.*; civil administration, 572,128*l.*; religion and education, 647,292*l.*; communications, 1,941,408*l.*; public debt, 338,964*l.*; construction of railways, 237,724*l.*; commerce and industries, 266,632*l.*; agriculture, 298,772*l.*; pensions and grants, 210,000*l.* &c.



On January 1, 1913, the public liabilities of the Grand Duchy, contracted entirely for railways, amounted to 6,985,613*l*.

### Industry.

The land was divided in 1901 into 271,154 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows:—Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 106,462;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hectares, farms 78,778;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hectares, farms 56,790;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hectares, farms 27,269; over 100 hectares, farms 1,855.

The crop of 1911 was in hectolitres:—Wheat, 49,503 (1911); rye, 3,317,500 (1912, 4,357,100); barley, 1,739,000 (1912, 2,382,000); oats, 6,683,500 (1912, 9,383,400); potatoes, 6,497,100 (1912, 8,277,100); flax and hemp, 11,589 tons (1911).

Of domestic animals Finland had in the country at the end of 1911:—Horses, 3 years of age, 297,648; horned cattle, 2 years of age, 1,187,974.

The crown forests cover January, 1913, 12,616,000 hectares. Their maintenance cost (1911) 2,850,959 marks, and the income derived from them was 13,239,900 marks. In 1911 there were 175 saw mills with water motors and 571 steam and 95 motor mills. They give occupation to 24,743 workers, and their aggregate production was 3,740,000 cubic metres of timber, as against 2,809,000 cubic metres in 1900.

The annual produce of pig-iron and iron, in metric tons, for five years was:—

| Years | Ore    | Pig-iron | Bar Iron |
|-------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1907  | 33,108 | 15,100   | 23,188   |
| 1908  | 9,393  | 11,712   | 19,760   |
| 1909  | 5,008  | 8,579    | 21,756   |
| 1910  | 5,193  | 8,288    | 33,409   |
| 1911  | 2,358  | 8,788    | 33,542   |

Finland had in 1911, 4,238 large manufactures, employing an aggregate of 97,222 workers, and yielding an aggregate product (exclusive of flour mills) of 615,122,300 marks (27,607,892*l*). The chief were:—

|                            | No. of Establishments | No. of Workers | Production Marks |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Iron and mechanical works  | 149                   | 11,909         | 53,140,600       |
| Textiles                   | 105                   | 13,222         | 69,470,100       |
| Wood industries            | 669                   | 29,955         | 148,558,500      |
| Distilleries and breweries | 82                    | 1,103          | 8,576,000        |
| Paper                      | 125                   | 12,089         | 88,472,100       |
| Leather                    | 69                    | 2,525          | 21,317,800       |
| Chemicals                  | 40                    | 1,011          | 3,361,000        |
| Graphic arts               | 148                   | 2,936          | 11,550,400       |
| Tobacco                    | 25                    | 3,995          | 24,309,900       |
| Electricity, gas and water | 56                    | 973            | 7,820,700        |

The total number of steam engines was in 1911, 1,623; horse-power 102,713; 1,675 electric engines; and 333 other engines.

## COMMERCE—SHIPPING—INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS 1265

### Commerce.

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs):—

|                   | 1910                               |                                    | 1911                               |                                    | 1912                               |                                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                   | Imports from                       | Exports to                         | Imports from                       | Exports to                         | Imports from                       | Exports to                         |
| Russia            | 109,676                            | 70,493                             | 137,516                            | 69,048                             | 131,676                            | 98,668                             |
| Sweden and Norway | 20,099                             | 12,665                             | 21,580                             | 14,339                             | 26,087                             | 16,285                             |
| Denmark           | 20,858                             | 9,952                              | 23,071                             | 11,653                             | 25,213                             | 12,070                             |
| Germany           | 159,680                            | 34,720                             | 173,373                            | 46,474                             | 186,767                            | 78,638                             |
| Gt. Britain       | 45,708                             | 85,482                             | 61,724                             | 88,182                             | 68,335                             | 87,629                             |
| Spain             | 2,315                              | 791                                | 2,217                              | 8,727                              | 2,236                              | 9,420                              |
| France            | 5,754                              | 24,594                             | 6,436                              | 27,100                             | 7,437                              | 28,219                             |
| Various           | 19,999                             | 33,442                             | 18,587                             | 34,082                             | 22,289                             | 39,111                             |
| Total             | 384,089<br>(15,363,560 <i>l</i> .) | 290,142<br>(11,605,680 <i>l</i> .) | 444,504<br>(17,780,000 <i>l</i> .) | 319,550<br>(12,782,000 <i>l</i> .) | 420,082<br>(18,801,280 <i>l</i> .) | 370,040<br>(13,601,600 <i>l</i> .) |

The chief articles of export are: timber (173,412,000 marks in 1912, as against 91,200,000 in 1898), butter (34,860,000), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (67,993,000, iron and iron goods, textiles, leather, hides, tar, pitch and fish.

The chief imports were: cereals (87,376,000 marks), coffee and chicory (25,199,000), sugar (19,851,000), iron and ironware (23,113,000), cotton (15,959,000), cottons (7,970,000), machinery (28,004,000), chemicals, leather ware, tobacco, colours, oils, leather and hides.

### Shipping and Navigation.

Number of vessels entered and cleared in 1912:—

|         | Entered |           | Cleared |           |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|         | No.     | Tons      | No.     | Tons      |
| Finnish | 6,360   | 1,176,197 | 6,447   | 1,175,138 |
| Russian | 1,061   | 231,264   | 1,078   | 227,980   |
| Foreign | 2,599   | 1,522,382 | 2,566   | 1,527,553 |
| Total   | 10,020  | 2,929,793 | 10,090  | 2,927,371 |

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on January 1, 1912, 2,940 sailing vessels of 321,798 tons, and 485 steamers, 70,910 tons; total, 3,446 vessels of 399,638 tons.

### Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1912 was 76,671; the receipts from vessels, 1,003,138 marks; and expenditure, 916,741 marks.

In 1911, there were 2,331 miles (1912, 2,344 miles) of railways, all but

206 miles (1912, 220 miles) belonging to the State. The traffic upon the State's railways in 1911 was 15,125,857 passengers and 7,720,000 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1911 was 413,108,000 marks. The total revenue of the same in 1911 was 50,063,000 marks (1912, 53,479,823), and the total expenditure 36,763,000 marks (1912, 38,673,937).

Finland had 2,271 post-offices in 1912, and revenue and expenses were respectively 7,918,478 and 6,705,955 marks; united letters and post-cards, 46,785,197; samples, and printed packets, 8,646,925; newspapers, 69,475,079.

The 391 savings-banks had on December 31, 1912, 328,906 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 11,177,673*l*.

### Money, Weights, &c.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9*½*d. The standard is gold, and the *markka*, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-*markka* pieces. They contain .2903225 grammes of fine gold to the *markka*.

Silver coins are 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -*markka* pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1-*penni* pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland.

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### RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia :—

#### BOKHARA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° 30' and 36° 40', and between E. longitude 61° 40' and 73°, bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand, on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the south-west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province and the Khanat of Khiva.

The reigning sovereign is Sayid-Mir-Alim Khan, son of the late Amir Sayid Abdul Ahad; born January 3, 1880, succeeded his father on January 6th, 1911. The heir is his son, Sayid Mir Ibrahim, born December 27, 1903.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbegs in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the 18th century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

*Amirs of Bokhara.*—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799–1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826–27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827–60; Muzaffer-ed-din, 1860–85; Amir Sayid Abdul Ahad, 1885–1911.

Area 83,000 square miles, population about 1,250,000. Chief towns—Bokhara, about 75,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Zabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan. The Amir is stated to have given 20,000 roubles for the foundation of a school.

The Amir has 11,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, cotton, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2*½* per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway now runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Tashkent; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katty Kurghan being about 186 miles. There is steam navigation on the Oxus.

There is a telegraph line from Tashkent to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver *tenga* is valued at 5*d*.

There is a Russian Political Agent at Bokhara.

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## KHIVA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 43° 40' and 40°, and E. longitude 57° and 62° 20'. Bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Seyid Asfendiar Khan succeeded his father in 1910 as reigning sovereign; born about 1871. The heir-apparent, accepted by Russia, is Nasyr Tyonara, son of Asfendiar.

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Tsar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l.* was also exacted. This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the Khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support.

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806-25; Alla Kuli Khan, 1825-42; Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842-45; Mohamed Arnin Khan, 1845-55; Abdulla Khan, 1855-56; Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856; Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856-65; Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1865.

Area, 24,000 square miles; population estimated at 646,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000-5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan. Army, about 2,000 men.

The chief commercial products are cotton and silk.

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## SALVADOR.

(REPUBLICA DEL SALVADOR.)

**Constitution and Government.**—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. The Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

**President of the Republic.**—Carlos Meléndez. Succeeded on the assassination of Dr. M. Araujo, February 9, 1913.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of:—The Exterior, Justice, Worship, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interior and Government; Finance, Public Work, and Beneficence.

The army may be divided into three parts: (1) available force, 78 officers, 512 petty officers, and 15,554 men; (2) forces that can be made available at short notice, 49 officers, 356 petty officers, and 11,176 men; (3) reserve force, 251 officers, 1,743 petty officers, and 15,554 men. Total, 378 officers, 2,611 petty officers, and 82,881 men. In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age. There is one custom-house cruiser.

**Area and Population.**—The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. Population (1 Jan. 1913), 1,200,000. The number of foreigners in the Republic is estimated at 250,000. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 772,200, and Indians 234,648. The capital is San Salvador, with 66,800 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, population 48,120; San Miguel, 24,768; Nueva San Salvador, 18,770; San Vicente, 17,832; Sonsonate, 17,016.

The number of births in 1912 was 49,999; the number of deaths 24,925. Of the births in 1912, 51 per cent. or 25,498 were males, and 24,501 or 49 per cent were females.

**Instruction and Justice.**—Education is free and obligatory. There are in Salvador 694 primary schools, with 531 teachers and 41,196 enrolled pupils. There are also 20 higher schools (including 3 normal and 3 technical schools) and a university with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and engineering.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, one court of third instance (in the capital) and several courts of first and second instance, besides a number of minor courts. All judges of second and third instance are elected by the National Assembly for a term of 2 years, while the judges of first instance are appointed by the Supreme Court for a similar period.

**Finance.**—Revenue and expenditure (in silver dollars) for five years:—

|                   | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       | 1914       |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                   | Dollars    | Dollars    | Dollars    | Dollars    | Dollars    |
| Revenue . . . .   | 13,251,626 | 13,477,078 | 16,190,337 | 13,140,415 | 14,450,966 |
| Expenditure . . . | 12,606,248 | 12,941,191 | 15,678,074 | 13,095,191 | 14,533,236 |

## PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE—SHIPPING, ETC. 1273

The outstanding foreign debt of the Republic in 1912 amounted to 816,000*l*.

The total outstanding debt on June 1, 1913, was 24,925,000 silver dollars.

**Production and Commerce.**—The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce is coffee, under which there are about 166,039 acres, with some 95,000,000 trees. The estimated crop for 1912-13 was 65,000,000 pounds. Of this 57,514,140 pounds were exported, valued at £1,359,300. Other agricultural products are cheese, cacao, rubber, tobacco, sugar. The Government is encouraging cotton-growing by bounties on exports. Efforts are made towards wheat cultivation. Tree planting is also encouraged. In 1908 there were 284,013 head of cattle, 74,336 horses, 21,457 sheep and 422,980 pigs. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. Mining operations are growing in importance. Operations are carried on by Salvadorian, United States, and British companies.

The imports subject to duty and the exports have been as follows (imports in gold dollars, exports in silver dollars) in five years:—

|                      | 1908       | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                      | Dollars    | Dollars   | Dollars   | Dollars   | Dollars   |
| Imports (Gold) . .   | 4,240,560  | 4,176,931 | 3,745,249 | 5,113,118 | 6,774,859 |
| Exports (Silver) . . | 15,433,810 | 8,481,787 | 9,122,295 | 8,863,351 | 8,936,795 |

The trade is chiefly with the United States, Germany and France. The chief imports are cottons (2,016,953 dollars), hardware (564,284 dollars), flour (398,883 dollars), silk goods and yarn. The chief exports in 1912 were coffee (60 million pounds, valued at 6,980,031 dollars); indigo, balsam, 70,270; tobacco, 20,417; gold and silver, 1,396,730; lead, sugar, 165,736.

The treaty of commerce of 1862 between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Salvador provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment in respect of trade navigation, manufactures, mining and the holding of property.

Total trade between Salvador and the U. K. (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

|                                        | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|----------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                        | £       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| Imports from Salvador into U. K. . . . | 86,266  | 79,556  | 87,030  | 83,202  | 73,616  |
| Exports to Salvador from U. K. . . .   | 389,265 | 270,135 | 264,306 | 383,343 | 427,318 |

**Shipping and Communications.**—In 1912, 419 steamers entered at the ports of the Republic, with a tonnage of 667,629.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Anna and La Ceiba; with this system San Salvador, the capital, is connected—a distance of 65 miles. Another railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Total length of railway open (1912), 198 miles, all of narrow gauge. A steam or electric tramway line is to connect La Libertad and Nueva San Salvador. There are over 2,000 miles of good road in the Republic. In 1912 there were 117 post offices which handled 3,314,192 pieces of mail matter. In 1912 there were 203 telegraph offices and 2,348 miles of telegraph wire, over which passed 1,039,778 telegrams. There are 176 telephone stations

and 1,954 miles of telephone line. A wireless station is in operation at Las Lomas de Candelaria.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

#### MONEY.

There are 4 banks of issue, the principal of which are the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 3,126,000 pesos silver), Banco Occidental (paid-up capital, 1,000,000 pesos silver), and Banco Agrícola Commercial (paid-up capital, 922,500 pesos silver). On December 31, 1912, they had notes in circulation to the value of 3,292,299 pesos.

The *Dollar*, of 100 centavos, nominal value 4s., real value about 19d.

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard. The import of debased silver coin is prohibited. In October, 1899, the Salvador mint, formerly the property of a company, was transferred to the Government.

In 1911, the Government of Salvador contracted with the four banks of San Salvador for the coinage abroad and the introduction of silver pieces of 5, 10, and 25 centavos, aggregating 300,000 pesos. These coins are 0.835 fine. Those of 5 centavos were to weigh 125 centigrams each; those of 10 centavos, 250 centigrams; and those of 25 centavos, 625 centigrams.

The fractional currency in circulation in Salvador now consists of silver reales (12½ centavos), ½ real pieces (6½ centavos), and quetzillos (¼ real or 3½ centavos). The decimal coins now in existence are not accepted in the native stores or in the markets, but the Government offices and the banks take them.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

|                    |                  |                     |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>Libra</i> . . . | = 1.043 lb. av.  | <i>Arroba</i> . . . | = 25.35 lb. av.  |
| <i>Quintal</i> . . | = 104.3 lbs. av. | <i>Fanega</i> . . . | = 1.5745 bushel. |

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.*—Dr. Arturo R. Avila.

There are consular agents at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton and Birmingham.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—C. Alban Young, M.V.O. Appointed September 18, 1913.

*Consul.*—W. E. Coldwell.

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## SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

**Constitution and Government.**—The Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, at various dates in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887, 1896, and 1908. By the Constitution of 1908 the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 12 senators and a Chamber of Deputies of 24 members. These representatives are remunerated at the rate of 480L per annum each. There is one senator for each province, and the deputies are elected by the provinces in proportion to the number of their inhabitants. The members are chosen by indirect vote, in the ratio of two for each province, for the term of four years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

A new constitution is being framed by which the President of the Republic, the members of the National Congress, and the Governors of the provinces will be elected by direct vote. The death penalty will be abolished.

The President is chosen by an electoral college for the term of six years, and receives a salary of 9,600 dollars per annum. There is no Vice-President. In case of death or disability of the President, Congress designates a person to take charge of the executive office.

*President ad interim of the Republic.*—General José Bordas Valdes (elected by Congress on April 14, 1913, on resignation of Dr. Nouel. Term of office one year).

The executive of the Republic is vested in a Cabinet composed of the President and seven Ministers, who are the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Agriculture and Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works and Communications.

The Republic is divided into twelve provinces. Each province is administered by a governor appointed by the President of the Republic, and they have all the same political, administrative, and judicial rights and powers. The various communes, cantons, and sections are presided over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The communes have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

**Area and Population.**—The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Quisqueya or Santo Domingo—the western division forming the Republic of Haiti—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population estimated (in 1912) at 708,000 inhabitants, but it is doubtful whether the population exceeds 600,000.

The population is mainly composed of creoles of pure Spanish descent, and a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood; there are, however, many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo city, where the dry goods trade is almost exclusively in their hands. The language used by the populace is Spanish, but on the Samaná Peninsula there are a few hundred farmers, some of whom (descended from American negro immigrants of 1828) speak corrupt English, and others Haitian patois. The capital, Santo Domingo, founded 1496 by Bartolomeo Colombo, brother of the discoverer, on the left bank of the river Ozama, was destroyed in 1547 by a hurricane, and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. It has in 1912, 22,000 inhabitants; Santiago, 12,000 and Puerto Plata, and Macoris 10,000 each; Samaná, Sanchez, Azua, and Monte Christy have from 4,000 to 5,000 each.

In 1911 there were 27,407 births, 2,442 marriages, and 6,603 deaths.

**Religion and Instruction.**—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted. There is a Catholic archbishopric with one suffragan see, viz., Porto Rico, now belonging to the United States. The Archbishop has been appointed Apostolic Delegate to both these countries (Santo Domingo and Porto Rico) and to Cuba.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or state schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with the character of a university. In 1911 there were 590 schools in the Republic with 20,453 children (10,422 boys and 10,031 girls).

The language of the country is Spanish but English is understood.

**Justice.**—The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 6 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (ministro fiscal) appointed by the executive; all these appointments are only for 4 years, but may be prolonged indefinitely. The territory of the Republic is divided into 12 judicial districts, each having its own civil and criminal tribunal and court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil). There are two appeal courts, one at Santiago de los Caballeros, and the other at Santo Domingo City.

**Finance.**—The revenue is derived chiefly from customs. There are, besides, sugar and liquor taxes and stamp taxes, and considerable receipts from posts, telegraphs, and telephones, and also from civil registration. The receipts and disbursements for 5 years were (estimates for 1913) in United States dollars:—

| Fiscal years   | Receipts  |           | Disbursements<br>Total |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
|                | Customs   | Total     |                        |
|                | Dollars   | Dollars   | Dollars                |
| 1909 . . . . . | 3,110,000 | 4,705,738 | 4,645,287              |
| 1910 . . . . . | 2,876,976 | 3,941,500 | 3,941,500              |
| 1911 . . . . . | 3,433,738 | 4,859,685 | 4,805,877              |
| 1912 . . . . . | 3,657,595 | 5,609,785 | 5,845,994              |
| 1913 . . . . . | 4,109,294 | 5,035,250 | 4,890,216              |

The estimated total revenue for 1914 is 4,890,266 dollars.

Under the Convention signed on the part of the United States and Dominican Governments, an American citizen is General Receiver of Customs with authority to deposit a minimum of 100,000 dollars each month towards interest (5 per cent.) and Sinking Fund, in trust for all the national creditors. In addition half the Customs Receipts in excess of 3,000,000 dollars is applied to the same end.

Under the Convention a loan of 20,000,000 dollars was authorised at 5 per cent. with the above provisions for interest and Sinking Fund. Only about 14,000,000 dollars was issued, the balance being kept to pay certain disputed liabilities and to provide a fund for Public Works. Interest on the whole has been paid since 1908 and a large sum towards amortisation. During 1912, 437,772 dollars or about 2½ per cent. of the whole loan was paid into the Sinking Fund in addition to the excess interest for the year. About 500,000 dollars is withdrawn annually for Public Works. Total outstanding December 31, 1913, 13,217,800 dollars.

A further loan of 1,500,000 dollars at 6 per cent. was floated in March,

1913, redeemable by monthly instalments of 30,000 dollars from Customs Receipts. This loan has no connection with the original loan, and is in the nature of a second mortgage upon the Customs Receipts.

**Defence.**—The regular army provided for by law consists of one regiment of infantry, about 700 men, and one battery of artillery, about 90 men, the greater part of the force being usually kept at Santo Domingo, but Puerto Plata and Santiago are also military posts. The Rural Guard is provided for in the budget to the extent of 906 officers and men, but only about half that number have been embodied and equipped. There is also a force on the Haitian frontier under the direction of American officers, and dependent on the Receivership of Customs, but paid from the Dominican budget.

The navy consists of one gunboat. For the customs service 4 large, light-draught motor cutters have been built in the United States and are now in commission.

**Production and Industry.**—Of the total area, about 15,500 square miles is cultivable. Sugar-growing is a flourishing industry; shipments in 1912, 201,229,091 lbs., to the value of 5,841,357 dollars. Cocoa was exported in 1912 to the extent of 45,893,907 lbs., valued at 4,248,724 dollars. The exports of tobacco leaf in 1912 amounted to 12,683 lbs., value 670,337 dollars. Cotton exported in 1912 was 675,381 lbs., valued at 101,298 dollars. Coffee shows marked improvements in quality and a small increase in the quantity shipped in 1912 (4,793,704 lbs., valued at 566,167 dollars).

**Commerce.**—The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic for 5 years were valued as follows in pounds sterling:—

|         | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913      |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|         | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports | 912,798   | 1,287,596 | 1,429,971 | 1,690,925 | 1,854,455 |
| Exports | 1,725,008 | 2,232,431 | 2,264,833 | 2,548,405 | 2,094,189 |

The foreign trade for 2 years was distributed as follows:—

| Country         | Imports   |           | Exports   |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | 1912      | 1913      | 1912      | 1913      |
|                 | £         | Per cent. | £         | Per cent. |
| United States   | 1,049,338 | 62.06     | 1,496,832 | 58.74     |
| Germany         | 335,038   | 19.81     | 365,032   | 14.32     |
| United Kingdom  | 148,198   | 8.76      | 255,755   | 10.4      |
| France          | 46,278    | 2.74      | 192,019   | 7.53      |
| Italy           | 27,028    | 1.60      | 34,621    | 1.37      |
| Puerto Rico     | 8,622     | 0.51      | 12,580    | 0.67      |
| Cuba            | 1,353     | 0.08      | 1,470     | 0.08      |
| Other countries | 75,025    | 4.44      | 115,505   | 6.22      |
| Total           | 1,690,925 | —         | 1,854,455 | —         |

In 1913 the chief imports were: cotton goods, 1,880,211 dollars; iron and steel manufactures, 1,845,899 dollars; provisions, 2,606,790 dollars,

manufactured vegetable fibres (bags, sacks, &c.), 281,066 dollars; chemical products and drugs, 212,834 dollars; leather and manufactures, 275,530 dollars; agriculture implements, 143,418 dollars. The bulk of the sugar and cacao are shipped for order to the U.S.A. The greater part (more than 75% of the sugar) is re-shipped to Canada and Europe. In 1912 the United Kingdom actually received nearly 50% of the entire sugar export, and Canada nearly 25%.

**Shipping and Communications.**—In 1912, 529 vessels of 404,748 tons entered the ports of the Republic, and 477 of 379,147 tons cleared in the foreign trade. The port is served by regular liners under the German, French, American, and Cuban flags, but by no British lines.

In 1910 a jetty and sea wall was constructed at the entrance of Santo Domingo harbour. A concrete wharf 1,400 feet long with 20 feet depth was completed at San Domingo by the beginning of 1913.

The interior is not well supplied with roads, though good roads are in course of construction between the principal northern cities and in the south from the ports to the neighbouring agricultural districts.

There are two railway lines in the Republic: (1) Samaná-Santiago line, belonging to an English company, runs from Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná to La Vega (73 miles); it has two branch lines (under the same management, but different ownership) from La Jina to San Francisco de Macoris (8½ miles), and from Las Carballas to Salcedo (8 miles); (2) a Government line, the Central Dominican railway, runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles). A railway route from Santo Domingo City to La Vega has been surveyed by Government engineers, and negotiations for its construction and management by some foreign company have been in progress for some time. Its length will be approximately 79 miles. A short line will also be constructed uniting the two existing lines. Total length of line (1912) 150 miles. There are, besides, about 250 miles of private lines on the large estates.

Number of post-offices (1912-13), 105; number of telegraph offices, 16; and of telephone offices, 45. Total pieces of mail handled: Foreign, 983,127; internal, 4,090,051.

The telegraph, in the hands of a French Telegraphic Company, is in operation between Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Santiago, from Santiago to Monte Cristi, and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega; total length, 352 miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company; total length of telephone lines, 719 miles.

Two small wireless stations are in existence at Santo Domingo and La Romana (a new port in the province of Seybo, declared open to foreign commerce in August, 1912) which can communicate with Porto Rico, and others will probably be erected soon.

**Money, Weights, and Measures.**—On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value. A small amount of debased silver coin circulates as small change at the ratio of 5 to 1.

In 1912 the National Bank of Santo Domingo was established with a paid up capital of 1,500,000 dollars. The Royal Bank of Canada has opened branches at Santo Domingo City, and San Pedro de Macoris.

The metric system was adopted on August 1, 1913. The old Spanish standards are occasionally used in local transactions.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul-General.*—Arturo L. Fiallo.

*Consul.*—Octavio Ventura.

*Vice-Consul.*—Albert M. Ventura.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

*Minister.*—Stephen Leech (resident in Havana).

*Vice-Consul and Charge d'Affaires in Santo Domingo.*—G. A. Fisher.

*Vice-Consul at Santo Domingo.*—H. H. Gosling.

There is also a Vice-Consul at San Pedro de Macoris.

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another work, virtually a continuation of the Compendio, in the press.]

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## SERVIA.

(KRALJEVINA SRBIJA.)

## Reigning King.

**Peter I.**, born June 29 (O.S.), 1844, son of Alexander Kara-Georgievitch; married, July 30 (O.S.), 1883, to Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nikolas of Montenegro; widower March 4 (O.S.), 1890; ascended the throne, June 2 (O.S.), 1903.

*Children of the King*:—(1) Princess Helene, born October 23 (O.S.), 1884. (2) Prince George, born August 27 (O.S.), 1887; on March 27 (N.S.), 1909, Prince George renounced his right of succession to the throne to which Prince Alexander will succeed. (3) Prince Alexander, now heir apparent, born December 4 (O.S.), 1888.

*Brother of the King*:—Prince Arsène, born April 4, 1859; married, April 15, 1892, to Aurora Demidoff (divorced in 1896); offspring: Prince Paul, born April 15, 1893.

The founder of the dynasty was Kara-George (i.e. Black George) Petrovitch, who, in 1804, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Servia, but was murdered in 1817, leaving two sons—Alexis, born 1801, and Alexander, born 1806. In 1842 Alexander was chosen reigning Prince by the Skupshchina, and the title was confirmed by the Porte, but the dignity was not hereditary. In 1858 Alexander had to abdicate and was banished, and in 1885 he died in exile. King Peter is thus the third of his house who have ruled in Servia. He succeeded to the throne on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty; was elected King by the Skupshchina June 2 (O.S.), and assumed royal rights and duties June 12 (O.S.), 1903.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,200,000 dinars.

## Constitution and Government.

The Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly, January 2, 1889 (December 22, 1888, old style), continued in force till May, 1894, when it was repealed, and the constitution of July, 1869, revived. On the 6/19 April, 1901, a new Constitution was granted by King Alexander, entailing the succession to the throne of Servia upon his direct descendants of either sex. On June 15, 1903, after the murder of King Alexander, the Constitution of 1901 was abolished, and that of 1889 was revived. The executive power is vested in the King, assisted by a council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the King and the National Assembly. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna Skupshchina.' The State Council consists of members appointed partly by the King, and partly by the Assembly. It decides complaints of injury to private rights resulting from Royal and Ministerial decrees, questions of administrative competence and obligations, matters relative to departmental and communal surtaxes and loans, and the transfer of their real property, the expropriation of private property for public purposes, the final settlement of debts due to the State, and which cannot be collected, the outpayment of extraordinary sums sanctioned by the Budget, and exceptional admissions to the privilege of Servian citizenship. This body is always sitting. The National Assembly is composed of 166 deputies elected by the people. Every male Servian (with the exception of officers and soldiers under the colours) 21 years of age, paying 15 dinars in

direct taxes, is entitled to vote; Servians 30 years of age, paying 30 dinars in direct taxes, are eligible to the Assembly provided they reside permanently in Servia. Government employees, except ministers, state councillors, judges, professors (of middle-schools and universities), and Communal Mayors are not eligible. The Assembly meets each year on October 14, and elections take place every fourth year on September 21. The deputies receive travelling expenses and a salary of 15 dinars (12s.) a day.

The parties in the Skupshchina (1912):—142 Radicals and Progressives; 22 Nationalists; 2 Socialists.

The Cabinet is composed as follows:—

*Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs*.—N. P. Pashitch.

*Minister of Finance*.—Dr. L. Paichu.

*Minister of the Interior*.—S. M. Protitch.

*Minister of War*.—Col. Dushan Stephanovitch.

*Minister of Public Instruction*.—L. Jovanovitch.

*Minister of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry*.—B. Jankovitch.

*Minister of Public Works*.—J. P. Jovanovitch.

*Minister of Justice*.—M. Djovritsevitch.

Counties, districts, and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies. For administrative purposes, Servia is divided into 17 provinces or counties—(okrug) 81, districts (srez), 1,483 communes, which include 3,223 villages and 84 towns or cities (1910).

## Area and Population.

| Departments   | Area<br>sq. m. | Population, 1910 |                  | Total<br>1910.   | Total<br>1905    | Pop.<br>per<br>sq. m. |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|               |                | Male             | Female           |                  |                  |                       |
| Belgrade      | 782            | 79,436           | 76,379           | 155,815          | 139,962          | 179                   |
| Valjevo       | 949            | 81,788           | 75,860           | 157,648          | 143,710          | 152                   |
| Vranje        | 1,073          | 129,885          | 123,052          | 252,937          | 230,702          | 188                   |
| Kragujevatz   | 886            | 97,278           | 91,747           | 189,025          | 174,756          | 198                   |
| Krayina       | 1,123          | 56,889           | 55,253           | 112,142          | 104,450          | 93                    |
| Kruzhvatz     | 1,046          | 85,987           | 81,384           | 167,371          | 150,287          | 144                   |
| Morava        | 1,120          | 105,107          | 98,531           | 203,638          | 186,900          | 167                   |
| Nish          | 988            | 105,368          | 93,400           | 198,768          | 183,354          | 186                   |
| Piot          | 934            | 57,657           | 54,657           | 112,314          | 104,066          | 111                   |
| Podrinje      | 1,371          | 121,742          | 116,533          | 238,275          | 219,755          | 161                   |
| Pozarevatz    | 1,605          | 133,275          | 126,631          | 259,906          | 243,705          | 152                   |
| Rudnik        | 606            | 43,788           | 41,557           | 85,345           | 78,111           | 129                   |
| Smederevo     | 493            | 72,800           | 70,416           | 143,216          | 134,574          | 273                   |
| Timok         | 1,234          | 77,767           | 71,771           | 149,538          | 140,807          | 114                   |
| Toplitza      | 1,096          | 57,498           | 52,720           | 110,218          | 102,592          | 94                    |
| Ujitze        | 1,270          | 74,950           | 71,813           | 146,763          | 138,760          | 109                   |
| Chachak       | 1,466          | 71,189           | 67,722           | 138,911          | 130,989          | 89                    |
| Belgrade City | 5              | 51,112           | 38,764           | 89,876           | 80,747           | 15,562                |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>18,650</b>  | <b>1,503,511</b> | <b>1,408,190</b> | <b>2,911,701</b> | <b>2,688,747</b> | <b>144</b>            |

The Treaty of Bucarest (25th July, 1913) finally brought peace to the Balkan States after the Balkan Wars (since October, 1912), and by Article 3 of the Treaty this Serbo-Bulgarian frontier was defined. The Greco-Servian frontier has been agreed upon by the two Governments, but no protocol defining it has yet been published. On the other hand the Serbo-Montenegrin frontier has been settled (see map accompanying this volume). As a result

of the treaties, Servia obtained 1,795 sq. miles of Salonica; 3,473 sq. miles of Monaster (Bitohj), and 9,973 sq. miles of Kossovo; making a total of 15,241 sq. miles of new territory, which is made up of the following departments:—

| Department     | Popula-<br>tion | Department  | Popula-<br>tion | Department  | Popula-<br>tion |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Novi Bazar . . | 133,401         | Skolpje . . | 153,293         | Tetovo . .  | 157,248         |
| Pristina . .   | 239,386         | Debar . .   | 82,476          | Prizren . . | 227,425         |
| Pbjevlja . .   | 62,601          | Kavadar . . | 97,763          | Stupl . .   | —               |
| Komanovo . .   | 166,939         | Bitohj . .  | 315,759         | Total . .   | 1,636,291       |

1 No figures available.

The area of Servia to-day is thus 33,891 sq. miles, and the population (2,911,701 in Old Servia and 1,636,291 in New Servia) is 4,547,992. With Stup the total will be slightly larger.

In 1910, 382,882 lived in towns, and 2,528,819 lived in the country; 2,890,602 were Servian subjects, and 21,086 were foreigners, of whom 5,518 were Hungarian, 6,060 Turkish, and 6,605 Austrian subjects; 2,778,706 speak Servian, 32,556 Servian and Rumanian, 7,494 German, 2,151 Albanian, and 1,956 Hungarian, other languages in use being Greek, Bulgarian, Turkish, Bohemian, &c. Of the Jews, 2,636 spoke Servian or other Slav languages, 462 German, 40 Hungarian and 1,544 Spanish, other languages 1,047 (5,729). Of the Gipsies, 27,846 could speak Servian, 4,709 Rumanian, 181 Turkish, and 13,412 Gipsy. Of the whole population in 1900, 2,093,947 were dependent on agriculture; 6,440 on other primary production, 166,599 on the industries, 109,998 on commerce, and 116,566 on public offices or liberal professions.

The principal towns (1911) are: Belgrade (Beograd) (the capital) with 90,890 inhabitants; Nish, 24,949; Kragouyevatz, 18,452; Leskovatz, 14,266; Pozarevatz, 13,411; Vranje, 11,439; Piro, 10,737. In the new territories, Monaster (Bitohj) 59,856; Uskub (Skolpje) 47,384; Prizren, 21,244; Novi Bazar, 13,434.

#### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

| Year | Marriages | Births  | Deaths | Surplus |
|------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1908 | 25,890    | 103,903 | 66,924 | 36,979  |
| 1909 | 26,641    | 110,226 | 83,350 | 26,876  |
| 1910 | 29,932    | 112,235 | 64,450 | 47,785  |
| 1911 | 30,453    | 107,229 | 64,415 | 42,814  |
| 1912 | 13,289    | 114,257 | 63,358 | 50,899  |

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration.

#### Religion.

The State religion of Servia is Greek-Orthodox. According to the census of 1910 there were of the total population:—Greek-Orthodox, 2,881,220; Roman Catholics, 8,435; Protestants, 799; Jews, 5,997; Mohammedan Turks and Gipsies, 14,436; other religions, 915. In the new territories are a

large number of Roman Catholics; there are Roman Catholic bishops in Priserend and Uskub. Servia is negotiating with Rome with a view to the conclusion of a concordat.

The Church is governed by the Synod of five Bishops, the Archbishop of Belgrade as Metropolitan of Servia being president, but all the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience. In 1910 there were 771 churches and chapels, and 51 monasteries; the clergy numbered 1,043, and the monks, 77. The property of the churches was valued (1910) at 18,701,114 dinars, and of the monasteries at 8,435,083 dinars; the revenue of the churches was 728,216 dinars, and of the monasteries, 300,302 dinars; the expenditure of the churches, 611,032 dinars, and of the monasteries, 250,156 dinars.

#### Instruction.

Elementary education in Servia is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. Of the total population in 1900, 423,433 (16.99 per cent.) could read and write. In 1909 there were 1,296 elementary schools with 2,584 teachers and 138,434 pupils (109,433 boys and 29,001 girls). There were, of a higher grade, 20 secondary schools with 393 teachers and 7,817 pupils; 1 theological school with 24 teachers and 313 students; 5 normal schools with 56 teachers and 454 students; 4 special schools with 34 teachers and 321 pupils; 3 superior schools for girls with 68 teachers and 1,001 pupils. Belgrade University, founded in 1838, had 78 professors and 1,022 (Winter). For 1912 the expenditure on the elementary schools was 4,228,002 dinars; on the secondary schools, 2,455,454; on the theological school, 267,049 dinars; on the University, 710,671 dinars.

The Government has a Military Academy. There are several private schools, elementary and other, and an orphanage supported by voluntary contributions.

For elementary schools the State pays the teachers' salaries, and the municipalities provide for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State.

#### Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The judges are appointed by the king. There are 27 courts of first instance in Servia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a tribunal of commerce.

There is no pauperism in Servia in the sense in which it is understood in the West; the poorest have some sort of freehold property. There are a few poor people in Belgrade, but neither their poverty nor their number has necessitated an institution like a workhouse. There is a free town hospital.

#### Finance.

State receipts and expenditure for 6 years as follows:—

| Year | Revenue   | Expenditure | Year | Revenue   | Expenditure |
|------|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|-------------|
|      | £         | £           |      | £         | £           |
| 1907 | 3,844,500 | 3,472,880   | 1910 | 4,663,245 | 4,474,461   |
| 1908 | 3,832,930 | 3,850,490   | 1911 | 4,805,458 | 4,803,262   |
| 1909 | 4,205,222 | 4,153,254   | 1912 | 5,118,000 | 4,708,240   |

For 1913 the estimates were in 1,000 dinars:—

| Sources of Revenue              | 1,000 dinars.           | Branches of Expenditure                | 1,000 dinars.           |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Direct taxes . . . . .          | 30,613                  | Civil list . . . . .                   | 1,440                   |
| Customs . . . . .               | 14,500                  | Debt charge . . . . .                  | 82,394                  |
| Excise . . . . .                | 9,001                   | National Assembly . . . . .            | 663                     |
| Taxes . . . . .                 | 8,407                   | Pensions and dotations . . . . .       | 4,807                   |
| Monopolies . . . . .            | 81,656                  | Ministries . . . . .                   | 3,044                   |
| Domains . . . . .               | 2,729                   | Justice . . . . .                      | 2,929                   |
| Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .  | 4,100                   | Foreign Affairs . . . . .              | 4,366                   |
| Railways (State) . . . . .      | 16,000                  | Finance . . . . .                      | 9,464                   |
| Various . . . . .               | 2,753                   | Administration of Monopolies . . . . . | 30,118                  |
| Extraordinary revenue . . . . . | 5,093                   | War . . . . .                          | 9,630                   |
|                                 |                         | Instruction, worship . . . . .         | 5,302                   |
|                                 |                         | Interior . . . . .                     | 16,125                  |
|                                 |                         | Public Works . . . . .                 | 5,480                   |
|                                 |                         | Commerce and Agriculture . . . . .     | 1,406                   |
|                                 |                         | Miscellaneous . . . . .                |                         |
| Grand Total . . . . .           | 130,765<br>(£5,230,600) | Total . . . . .                        | 130,765<br>(£5,230,600) |

On January 1, 1913, the public debt of Servia amounted to 26,362,240*l.*; debt charge in 1912, 1,295,782*l.*

Servia, until the War of Independence in 1876, had no debt. In 1893 the Administration Autonome de Monopoles was instituted to control the revenue from the sale and importation and exportation, as also the manufacture of tobacco, salt, petroleum, internal revenue stamps, matches, cigarette paper, and alcohol. From these revenues the interest on the debt, which had been consolidated with the exception of a small number of insignificant issues, is paid, and the amortization thereof provided. The company is composed of six members, four of whom are Servians and two French. The Government has extended the privileges of the company to the new territories.

The following are the receipts of the company for 1913:—tobacco, 19,995,682 francs; salt, 7,458,772; petroleum, 6,291,621; duties, 11,718,715; stamps, 6,873,095; cigarette paper, 1,443,380; matches, 1,310,318; total, 54,151,583 francs. Deduct expenditure of 10,297,717; net receipts, 43,853,866 francs.

### Defence.

In Servia military service is compulsory and universal. Liability is from 18 to 50 years of age, but recruits join at 21, and complete their military service at 45. The National Army has three 'bans.' The first is the active army and its reserve, constituting the first line. The second 'ban' consists of reserve troops. The third is the territorial army. There is also the *levée en masse*, which contains all those who have passed through the National Army, and all other males between 18 and 50. Continuous service for the infantry is for 1½ year only; for artillery and cavalry 2 years. Service in the reserve is for 9½ or 8 years (to complete 10 years in the first 'Ban'). After this the Servian soldier passes successively to the Second 'Ban,' in which he remains 6 years, and to the Third 'Ban' for 8 years.

The Kingdom of Servia is divided into 5 divisional areas, each supplying a division of the active army of 2 infantry brigades of 2 regiments of 4 battalions, a field artillery regiment of 9 batteries of 4 guns, and a regiment of divisional cavalry. The latter resemble our yeomanry, and are not embodied in time of peace. There is also a cavalry division of four regular regiments recruited

in the whole country. The units of the Second 'Ban' exist in peace as cadres only. In war it will provide 15 regiments, each of 3 battalions, 5 regiments of divisional cavalry, and some engineers. In war, the field army, consisting of 5 regular divisions, a cavalry division of 4 regiments and 2 horse batteries, one regiment of mountain artillery, one of howitzers, and of five reserve divisions reaches a total strength of about 175,000. The reservists of the First and Second 'Bans' not required to form first line and reserve troops, and therefore available to make good losses in the field, would amount to some 95,000 men.

The Third 'Ban' has at present no organisation, but it is hoped that, if necessary, 15 regiments, and a few squadrons, may be formed for home defence.

The Servian infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 99, calibre 7 mm. The field gun is a quick firer on the Schneider-Canet system.

The peace strength of the Servian army, according to the Budget of 1911, amounts to 361,747 all ranks.

The military budget for 1914 amounted to 191,767*l.*, of which 61,678*l.* is for the Gendarmerie and Frontier Guards.

At Nish a series of forts is being built; some are ready to receive their armament. At Zayechar, near the Bulgarian frontier, are 5 forts, and Pirot is also provided with works.

### Production and Industry.

Servia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly. Of the total area (11,930,740 acres), 4,607,520 acres were cultivated in 1904, and 3,818,620 acres were under woods and forests. The area and produce of the principal crops for 3 years was as follows:—

| Crops                    | Area in acres |           |           | Produce in cwts. |            |            |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------|
|                          | 1909          | 1910      | 1911      | 1909             | 1910       | 1911       |
| Wheat . . . . .          | 933,799       | 952,835   | 954,571   | 8,686,679        | 6,846,761  | 8,200,442  |
| Barley . . . . .         | 281,350       | 265,913   | 234,593   | 2,705,231        | 1,726,250  | 1,974,650  |
| Oats . . . . .           | 267,778       | 267,049   | 258,789   | 1,659,492        | 1,237,979  | 1,442,536  |
| Rye . . . . .            | 122,853       | 124,765   | 123,218   | 876,859          | 680,796    | 855,199    |
| Maize . . . . .          | 1,445,306     | 1,439,578 | 1,442,638 | 17,222,015       | 14,546,359 | 13,261,866 |
| Bestroot sugar . . . . . | 7,077         | 7,420     | 11,263    | 1,471,600        | 1,249,180  | 1,804,540  |

Plum marmalade and also fresh plums are exported in large quantities, spirits are distilled in large quantities from plums, and various fruits are grown. Silk culture employs a large number of persons (31,522 in 1910) and the export of cocoons was (in 1910) valued at 35,224*l.*

There is a school of agriculture at Kraljevo and one of wine-culture at Negotin.

On December 31, 1910, there were in Servia 152,617 horses; 957,918 head of cattle; 3,808,815 sheep; 863,544 pigs; and 627,427 goats.

The State forests have an area, 1910, of 1,375,000 acres; parish forests, 1,625,000; church and monastery, 42,500; private, 750,000. The forests consist largely of beech, oak, and fir, but are less profitable than, with proper management, they might be. Cask staves are exported to Austria and France in great quantities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including coal and lignite, worked by Government, by Belgian companies, and by private enterprise. In 1911 the output of the various sorts was valued at 15,413,945 dinars.

The production of copper ore amounted to 7,023 metric tons, value 8,165,731 dinars, and of coal to 235,058 metric tons, value 3,775,776 dinars. In addition to this 422 kilogrammes of gold were mined, estimated value 1,433,603 dinars; and 1,693 waggon loads of cement produced, value 759,841 dinars.

Of Serbian industries, flour milling is one of the most important; in 1911 there were 17 large flour mills in the country; brewing and distilling are extensively carried on; sugar works and a celluloid factory are in German hands; weaving, tanning, bootmaking, pottery, and iron-working are also carried on. Carpet weaving is one of the oldest industries in Serbia. The product is manufactured principally at Pirot, in south-eastern Serbia, and the carpets are named after that place. The chief characteristics of these carpets are that they are made of pure wool, dyed with natural colours by local dyers, who pride themselves that the process of dyeing and colour mixing is a secret transmitted by father to son and is known only to the inhabitants of Pirot. Meat packing is also becoming important. The total value of the products of all Serbian industries in 1911 was 4,872,620L.

#### Commerce.

The following table shows the value (25 dinars = £1) of the imports and exports of Serbia for five years:—

| Year     | Imports   | Exports   | Year     | Imports   | Exports   |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
|          | £         | £         |          | £         | £         |
| 1906 . . | 1,773,150 | 2,864,160 | 1909 . . | 2,941,000 | 3,719,000 |
| 1907 . . | 2,823,300 | 3,250,650 | 1910 . . | 3,387,826 | 3,985,921 |
| 1908 . . | 3,025,420 | 3,019,960 | 1911 . . | 4,617,017 | 4,676,654 |

The following table shows the chief imports and exports in two years:—

| Imports           | 1910    | 1911    | Exports         | 1910    | 1911    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|
|                   | £       | £       |                 | £       | £       |
| Cotton tissues .  | 292,768 | 380,094 | Prunes . .      | 420,452 | 636,658 |
| Cotton yarn .     | 282,163 | 242,484 | Maize . .       | 876,214 | 557,940 |
| Hides . .         | 221,215 | 241,069 | Wheat . .       | 499,251 | 613,264 |
| Woollen tissues . | 164,568 | 72,779  | Poultry . .     | 3,281   | 142,668 |
| Paper . .         | 114,453 | 96,988  | Barley . .      | 151,935 | 115,142 |
| Common salt .     | 77,254  | 177,508 | Meat . .        | 104,408 | 627,108 |
| Silk . .          | 56,578  | 61,025  | Raw hides .     | 141,634 | 127,282 |
| Machinery . .     | 107,311 | 223,331 | Animals . .     | 387,343 | 265,782 |
| Iron bars . .     | 184,839 | 103,860 | Cordage . .     | 34,395  | 32,911  |
| Wines . .         | 15,741  | 81,320  | Fruits, fresh . | 103,99  | 79,862  |

The following table shows the value of the trade with different countries for two years:—

| Countries         | Imports from |           | Exports to |           |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|                   | 1910         | 1911      | 1910       | 1911      |
|                   | £            | £         | £          | £         |
| Austria Hungary . | 645,930      | 1,831,492 | 712,875    | 1,873,847 |
| Belgium . .       | 35,994       | 80,314    | 645,489    | 237,069   |
| France . .        | 144,144      | 221,788   | 47,644     | 148,270   |
| Germany . .       | 1,399,033    | 1,209,998 | 876,594    | 1,116,811 |
| Italy . .         | 145,798      | 187,627   | 42,786     | 168,810   |
| Bulgaria . .      | 19,312       | 26,910    | 165,282    | 108,140   |
| Roumania . .      | 47,212       | 59,421    | 262,820    | 297,027   |
| Turkey . .        | 237,382      | 147,206   | 958,837    | 462,540   |
| United Kingdom .  | 456,997      | 367,637   | 66,892     | 3,150     |

The treaty of June, 1893, provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment in commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Serbia. A new treaty, signed February 17, 1907 (for 10 years), provides for tariff reductions and for 'most favoured nation' treatment as regards commercial travellers, the acquisition and possession of property, and other matters.

Total trade between Serbia and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

|                                         | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                         | £       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| Imports from Serbia into United Kingdom | 4,429   | 4,594   | 154,113 | 39,369  | 1,715   |
| Exports to Serbia from United Kingdom   | 242,862 | 204,318 | 341,074 | 318,694 | 316,498 |

#### Communications.

Servia has two principal railway lines, Belgrade-Nish-Vranyé, and Nish-Caribrod; also several secondary branches, Smederevo-Velika Plana, Lapovo-Kraguyevatz, total (December 31, 1913) 974 miles. The Treaty of London (May 30, 1913) guaranteed to Servia the right of access to the Adriatic by means of the railway which it might build through Albania.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Of rivers only those bordering on Servia are navigable, viz. Danube, 198 miles; Save, 90 miles; and Drina, 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of the Servian Steamboat Company, and several foreign companies, Austrian, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Russian.

There were 2,729 miles of telegraph line and 6,421 miles of wire, with 211 State telegraph offices, at the end of 1912. In 1912, 2,004,038 messages were transmitted.

In 1912 there were 2,129 urban telephone systems with 502 miles of line and 4,912 miles of wire, and 52 inter-urban systems with 1,823 miles of line, and 6,944 miles of wire. Total number of conversations in 1912: urban, 5,803,389; inter-urban, 238,962.

There were 1,556 post-offices in 1912. In 1912 the letters transmitted were: internal, 66,468,768; international, 9,300,656. The post and telegraph receipts for 1912 amounted to 4,330,741 dinars (francs), and expenditure to 3,038,789 dinars.

#### Money and Credit.

The principal bank is the National Bank of Servia in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of 20,000,000 dinars, of which 7,500,000 has been paid up. Its note circulation, December 31, 1910, amounted to 65,823,120 dinars, and cash on hand to 44,318,424 dinars in gold and 6,521,379 dinars in silver. The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of Servian produce. The Uprawa Fondowa or Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Servia, makes advances to a large amount for agricultural operations.

#### Money, Weights, and Measures.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milan d'or); silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; bronze of 2, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Chargé d'Affaires*.—M. Boshkovitch, appointed January, 1914.  
*First Secretary*.—Alex V. Georgevitch.

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Bristol, and Bradford.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Charles Louis des Graz, appointed October 1, 1913.

*Secretary*.—D. E. M. Crackanthorpe.

*Vice-Consul at Belgrade*.—C. L. Blakeney.

There are Consular Officers at Monastir and Uskub.

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## SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

### Reigning King.

**Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh**, born January 1, 1880, eldest son of the late King Chulalongkorn I., succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 23, 1910, and was crowned on December 2, 1911. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. On November 24, 1910, it was officially announced that until the new King has male issue, the succession will pass presumptively through the line of the Queen Mother's sons. Therefore, Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, born March 3, 1881, is the Heir Presumptive.

#### Brothers of the King.

I. Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, March 3, 1881.

II. Prince Chowfa Asadang Dajarvoot, May 1889; and others.

### Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Local Government, &c. Many of the portfolios are held by the King's half-brothers and uncles. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State (Senabodi) and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 40. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has shown considerable legislative activity.

The trans-Mekong portion of the State of Luang Prabang is now under French protection. The remainder is still Siamese.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 18 provincial circles (Monthons), of which 17 have each a High Commissioner, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district. Until 1895 the administration of the country was divided between the Ministers of the North, South, and Foreign Affairs. With the exception of the Metropolitan Monthon of Bangkok, it was then brought under the single authority of Prince Damrong, as Minister of the Interior, under whose administration great improvements have been already made. Official buildings, such as court-houses and gaols, are being erected all over the country, and the system of provincial *gendarmes* is being extended. There is, however, an insufficient supply of suitable officials to carry out reforms. Several of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs; but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now regularly sent from Bangkok to all of these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiangmai, and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers. The Monthon of Bangkok is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

### Area and Population.

Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited in 1891. By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, the agreement of 1896 was confirmed, and its provisions more clearly defined, the territories to the west of the Menam and the Gulf of Siam being recognised as in the British sphere, and those to the east in the French. In 1904, the Luang Prabang territory to the west of the Mekong was acknowledged by Siam to belong to France, and the provinces of Maluprey and Barsak (west of the Mekong) were also transferred to French rule, so that an area of about 7,800 square miles passed from Siamese possession. On March 23, 1907, a new boundary in this region was accepted by Siam whereby the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon are ceded to France, while the strip of coast to the south with the port of Krat returns to Siam. At the same time a rectification of the boundary was made in the Luang Prabang region, whereby a tract of the Laos country was restored to Siam. It was agreed also that four ports on the Mekong are to be held by France on perpetual lease. By these arrangements the territory of Cambodia is increased by about 7,000 square miles. The treaty also provides for the future jurisdiction of the Siamese courts over all French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam, under certain conditions.

A treaty for a modification of British extra-territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Keda to Great Britain was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909. The three states have an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population estimated at over 600,000, of whom about 300,000 are in Kelantan.

The area of Siam is now about 195,000 square miles, about 45,000 being in the Malay Peninsula. The numbers of the population have hitherto been even more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The work of taking the first detailed census in Siam was, however, completed in 1904. Unfortunately, this census included only 12 of the provincial circles, or Monthons. In November, 1910, full statistics were issued for the whole kingdom. According to these figures the total population of the country is given as 8,149,487, made up as follows:—

| Monthon.                    | Population (1910). | Monthon.              | Population (1910). |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Krung Theb (Bangkok)     | 941,526            | 10. Petchaburi ... .. | 325,680            |
| 2. Krung Kao ... ..         | 553,994            | 11. Pitsanulok ... .. | 248,050            |
| 3. Chantaburi ... ..        | 134,691            | 12. Bayap ... ..      | 1,216,817          |
| 4. Chumpon ... ..           | 164,154            | 13. Petchaboon ... .. | 72,662             |
| 5. Nakorn Chaisri ... ..    | 281,079            | 14. Puket ... ..      | 228,969            |
| 6. Nakorn Rachasima ... ..  | 458,131            | 15. Rajaburi ... ..   | 419,714            |
| 7. Nakorn Sawan ... ..      | 287,000            | 16. Isan ... ..       | 1,414,073          |
| 8. Nakorn Sritamarat ... .. | 472,449            | 17. Udorn ... ..      | 680,681            |
| 9. Pattani ... ..           | 289,817            |                       |                    |
|                             |                    | Total ... ..          | 8,149,487          |

Of the total, 4,101,637 are males, and 4,047,850 females.

The town of Bangkok includes 628,675 inhabitants. The population of Puket is put at 179,600.

In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to a considerable extent been introduced. Much excellent work has been done by a General Adviser of American nationality, and with the assistance of a British Judicial Adviser, a French Legislative Adviser and Legal Advisers of various nationalities important progress has been made in the administration of justice in the native courts and in the International Court which tries suits of foreigners against Siamese. The Penal Code has been completed, and came into force on September 21, 1908; work on other codes is being proceeded with. The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their nationals, subject, in the case of Great Britain and France, to the Treaty modifications. A great improvement has taken place in the metropolitan police force under the superintendence of several English police officers lent by the Government of India. The police administration of the Provinces is entrusted to the Provincial Gendarmerie, a force which includes a Danish inspector-general and a body of Danish instructors.

### Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism, and throughout the country education is chiefly in the hands of the priests, of whose services the Government intend to make more effective use. In the whole country there are some 7,144 Buddhist and 553 Mohamedan temples, with a total of 186,413 persons.

The Siamese language is now firmly established as the official language over the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs has also under his charge several Government hospitals, which have been established by the King, besides a public museum, and all the royal monasteries in the capital.

The capital possesses the following Government schools: 138 lower and middle primary schools, with 10,083 pupils; 4 upper primary schools with 420 pupils; 2 secondary schools, with 184 pupils; 6 English schools, with 549 pupils; 1 medical college, with 108 pupils; 1 training college for teachers, with 68 pupils; 1 Civil Service college, with 70 pupils; and 1 midwifery school, with 32 pupils. Schools not under the Education Department are military, naval, and survey residential colleges, and Law, Gendarmerie, and Police non-residential schools. Sericulture and railway schools have been formed, and the establishment of a University at Bangkok (with 8 faculties:—medicine, law, engineering, agriculture, commerce, pedagogy, and political science) is in progress.

### Finance.

#### Revenue and Expenditure for three years:—

|                                                                       | 1911-12   | 1912-13 <sup>1</sup> | 1913-14 <sup>1</sup> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                                                       | £         | £                    | £                    |
| Revenue ... ..                                                        | 4,730,301 | 4,738,462            | 4,969,231            |
| Expenditure against Revenue ... ..                                    | 4,924,396 | 4,737,069            | 4,969,186            |
| Extraordinary Expenditure against Capital Account <sup>2</sup> ... .. | 535,489   | 1,221,589            | 1,271,408            |

<sup>1</sup> Estimate. <sup>2</sup> (Including Expenditure from Loans.)

The principal sources of revenue for 1912-13 were: customs duties, 400,177l.; other taxes, 2,745,044l.; state lands and forests, 290,067l.; railways, 365,308l.; post, telegraphs, and telephones, 89,382l.; other sources (including revenue from lottery and gambling, farms, &c.), 839,245l.

In March, 1905, a loan of 1,000,000*l.* was contracted, and in February 1907, a loan of 3,000,000*l.* The proceeds are being devoted mainly to railway construction. In 1909 a further loan of 4,000,000*l.*, bearing interest at 4 per cent. was negotiated, the money to be gradually advanced to the Siamese Government by the Government of the Federated Malay States. It is stipulated that the sums thus received shall be devoted to the construction and operation of railways in the Siamese dominions of the Malay Peninsula.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser, and there are numerous other British officers holding high positions under the Government, more especially in the Finance and Audit, Revenue, Forests, Survey, Police, Justice, Customs, Mining, Mint, and Education departments. There are also several Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments. The financial position of the kingdom is extremely favourable, the revenue is steadily increasing, and the expenditure is less than the revenue, and well under control. Some revenue is derived from gambling, for the abolition of which measures are being taken throughout the country. There remain now to be abolished only the gambling houses in the Capital. The suppression of these awaits the consent of the Treaty Powers to a revision of the existing Customs Tariff, whereby it is hoped to make up the loss in revenue occasioned by the extinction of the gambling farm.

### Defence.

Universal liability to military service on the European model is now in force in all the provinces including Bangkok; the terms are, from 18 to 20 in the active army, from 20 to 25 in the reserve, and from 25 to 35 in the second reserve. The legal exemptions are, however, rather numerous, and personal service is not enforced in the case of the uncivilised tribes. Chinese settlers pay a tax in lieu. The army is organised in seven divisions, each consisting in peace time of 2 regiments of infantry of one battalion, 1 cavalry regiment of 2 squadrons, 2 four-gun batteries and a battalion of engineers. In war the division expands to consist of 2 regiments each of 3 battalions, 1 cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons, 3 batteries and the engineer battalion. The infantry are armed with a special pattern of Mauser, the artillery with 7.5 cm. Krupp guns. Considerable reliance is placed upon the force of marine infantry mentioned above.

The navy consists nominally of 21 vessels, all of small size and no fighting value. The largest is the royal yacht *Maha Chakriri*, of 3,000 tons. The rest are very small gun-boats. There are 5,000 men available for service afloat, besides a reserve of 20,000. A destroyer and four torpedo boats, obtained from Japan, were added to the Siamese navy in August, 1908, and a second destroyer, also built in Japan, was added in June, 1912.

The marine infantry, recruited from the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, between 18 and 40 years of age, numbers 15,000 in six shifts, besides a 1st and 2nd reserve of 8,000 and 2,000 respectively.

At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. The naval arsenal dock has recently been reconstructed.

### Production and Industry.

The economic development of the country has been retarded by the institutions of forced labour and slavery, but these hindrances are now being removed by the substitution of a poll-tax for the *corvée* and by the gradual abolition of slavery, hastened by royal decree of 1900 which liberated all

slaves born after December 16, 1897, and reduced the redemption fee of all others. The cost of labour is probably higher than in any other Oriental country. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Burmese, Karens, and Khamus.

To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by an Irrigation Company, which has connected by a canal the Menam and Bangpakong rivers, and has constructed numbers of smaller canals. The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple article of export. For the Siamese Year, 131 (April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913), the rice export amounted to 588,163 tons valued at 4,914,229*l.* In Siam there are 68 large rice mills, of which 2 are British, 2 German, and 63 Chinese, 6 of these Chinese firms being nominally British, *i.e.* from Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements. Other produce is pepper, salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame; while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are grown. Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen, and mango.

Live stock returns from 17 of the 18 provinces but not including the districts, of Bangkok, Sukhothai, Petchahuri and Paknam, (April 1913):— buffaloes, 2,140,926; bullocks, 2,359,786; ponies, 81,495; elephants, 5,897; pigs, 748,950.

Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. In 1911-12, the exports amounted to 75,080 tons, valued at 463,180*l.*; in 1912-13, they were 60,854 tons, valued at 421,324. The forests are under the control of an English conservator, aided by several English officers. The export of rubber is now negligible, but planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula.

Gold is found in many of the provinces, and concessions have been granted to mining companies. The small mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. Tin mining on a considerable scale is pursued on the island of Tongkah (or Junk Ceylon) and the ore is found in other parts of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula where also wolfram is now being extracted in considerable quantity.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years:—

|                   | 1908-9    | 1909-10   | 1910-11   | 1911-12   | 1912-13   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports . . . . . | 5,771,219 | 5,278,768 | 5,213,090 | 5,542,563 | 5,734,634 |
| Exports . . . . . | 7,582,866 | 7,755,798 | 8,324,074 | 6,413,641 | 6,166,863 |

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital.

For the year 1912-13 the value of the articles imported and exported were :

| Imports                           | —                | Exports                        | —         |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
|                                   | £                |                                | £         |
| Cotton goods . . . . .            | 1,136,447        | Rice . . . . .                 | 4,914,229 |
| Iron, steel and machinery         | 621,044          | Teak . . . . .                 | 421,324   |
| Provisions . . . . .              | 615,818          | Hides . . . . .                | 169,522   |
| Treasure . . . . .                | 289,076          | Marine products . . . . .      | 156,000   |
| Sugar . . . . .                   | 256,521          | Pepper . . . . .               | 65,993    |
| Opium . . . . .                   | 238,752          | Silk, piece goods . . . . .    | 51,329    |
| Silk goods . . . . .              | 231,866          | Wood other than Teak . . . . . | 42,635    |
| Petroleum . . . . .               | 168,591          | Pineapples . . . . .           | 28,510    |
| Gunny bags . . . . .              | 160,258          | Bullocks . . . . .             | 27,338    |
| Beer, wine, and spirits           | 122,343          | Raw silk . . . . .             | 26,651    |
| Cotton yarns . . . . .            | 121,534          | Treasure . . . . .             | 19,524    |
| Jewellery . . . . .               | 111,110          | Horns . . . . .                | 13,446    |
| Chemical products . . . . .       | 103,489          | Cotton . . . . .               | 13,302    |
| Oils other than Petroleum         | 103,060          | Other articles . . . . .       | 217,060   |
| Tobacco . . . . .                 | 96,781           |                                |           |
| Hardware . . . . .                | 92,227           | Total . . . . .                | 6,166,863 |
| Carriages, cars, cycles and parts | 69,610           |                                |           |
| Coal and coke . . . . .           | 15,552           |                                |           |
| Other articles . . . . .          | 1,180,555        |                                |           |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .            | <b>5,754,634</b> |                                |           |

The imports in 1912-13 (in order of value) were chiefly from the United Kingdom (27 per cent.), China (20 per cent.), India (10·8 per cent.), Dutch possessions (7·9 per cent.), Singapore (7 per cent.), Hong Kong (1·9 per cent.). The exports (in order of value) were chiefly to Singapore, Hong Kong, Germany, United Kingdom, India, and Holland.

Into Northern Siam from Burma in 1912-13 the imports (chiefly treasure, cottons, silk, apparel, hardware, and jewellery) amounted to 171,542*l.* in value, and the exports from Northern Siam to Burma (chiefly treasure, teak, cattle, elephants, and silks) to 232,202*l.* There is a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers.

Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

|                                     | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911      | 1912      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
|                                     | £       | £       | £       | £         | £         |
| Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom . | 677,332 | 539,936 | 789,920 | 421,658   | 322,737   |
| Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom .   | 877,205 | 744,055 | 667,841 | 1,038,238 | 1,056,090 |

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1912-13, 664 vessels of 566,172 tons (84 of 77,151 tons British) entered and 677 vessels of 569,816 tons (82 of 76,373 tons British) cleared from the port of Bangkok. About 39 per cent. of the tonnage visiting Bangkok is German (222 vessels of 22,115 tons in 1912); Norwegian vessels have the second place with 25 per cent. (171 of 145,174 tons in 1912); and British the third with 13 per cent. In 1909 a Siamese Company instituted a regular service between Bangkok, Hong Kong, and the Southern China Ports, in competition with the North German Lloyd Orient Line. The Company at present chartered 9 vessels, 7 Norwegian and 2 German.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) was opened in April, 1893; a railway from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles) was opened for regular traffic on November 1, 1900. A further line to Lopburi was opened in January, 1901, and has been extended northwards beyond Paknampho and Utaradit to Dene Chai, which is the terminus for the present. A branch line from Sawankalok to Ban Dara on the main Northern railway was opened in August, 1909. The total length of the Northern line amounts to some 344 miles. A line from Bangkok to Petriu on the East (39 miles) was opened early in 1908, whilst a line to Petchaburi, 95 miles from Bangkok, was inaugurated in June, 1903. This latter railway (the Southern line) is being continued southwards, and is now open as far as Hua Hin, about 36 miles south of Petchaburi, and thus forms the initial portion of the projected trunk line down the Malay Peninsula, which will in course of time connect Bangkok with Singapore. A railway across the peninsula, starting from Trang on the west coast, and joining the Bangkok-Singapore line at Tungswang, is under construction. A line to Tachin, 20 miles from Bangkok, was opened by a private company in January, 1905, and has been extended to Meklong, about 20 miles further. The total length of railway open, State and private, is about 721 miles. All the lines except the Korat and Northern lines have a gauge of a metre.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 2,900 miles, and Bangkok is now in communication with Korat, Nong-Khai, Sisophon, Chantabun, Bangtaphan, and Chiangmai; with Moulmein, and Tavoy in Lower Burma; and with Saigon in Anam; the overland telegraph line to Penang has now been completed. Number of offices in 1912, 142.

An experimental station of the Telefunken system was erected on the island of Kohsichang some years ago, and this system will be used for the new installations. The sites for the land stations will be at Pratoomawan, at Kohsichang, and on the top of the hill at Singora.

There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed. In 1890 a parcel post service was established having connection with Singapore and the international system. In 1912 there were 223 offices; number of internal postal packets, 5,675,748; sent abroad, 492,566; received from abroad, 1,296,617.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine; all of these issue notes; bank-note issue is in nowise regulated by the Siamese Government. A native bank, with a German manager for its Foreign Department, has recently been established under Royal Charter and with the name of the Commercial Bank of Siam, Limited. The Government in 1902 began to issue currency notes which have driven the bank notes out of circulation. At the end of 1903 there was 267,623*l.* worth of currency notes in circulation; on March 31, 1912, it was 1,825,852*l.*; and on March 31, 1913, 2,003,928*l.*

The unit of the monetary system is the silver tical weighing 15 grams ·900 fine. Its value (formerly varying with the price of silver) has, by the Gold Standard Act of 1908, been fixed at 1*s.* 6½*d.* or 13 ticals = 1*l.*, the gold value of the tical being equal to that of 55·8 centigrams of pure gold. There will be a 10 tical gold piece or *Dos* weighing 6·2 grams ·900 fine and thus containing 5·58 grams of pure gold. In addition to the tical, the following coins are now actually in use :—the *Salung*, = ¼ tical;



the 10-*Satang* piece, =  $\frac{10}{100}$  of a tical; the 5-*Satang* piece, =  $\frac{5}{100}$  of a tical; and the *Satang*, =  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a tical. The *Satang* is of silver '800 fine. The 10-*Satang* and 5-*Satang* pieces are of nickel, whilst the *Satang* is of bronze. The measures of weight are:—1 *Tical* = 15 grams or approximately 58 oz.; 4 *Ticals* = 1 *Tamlung*, (60 grams or 2.1 oz.); 20 *Tamlungs* = 1 *Chang* (1.2 kilograms or 2 lbs. 10.3 oz.); and 50 *Chang* = 1 *Hap* (60 kilograms or slightly over 132½ lbs.)

The measures of length are:—1 *Niu* = .83 inches; 12 *Niu* = 1 *Keup* (10 inches); 2 *Keup*, = 1 *Sok*, (20 inches); 4 *Sok*, = 1 *Wa* (80 inches); 20 *Wa* = 1 *Sen* (133 feet); 400 *Sen* = 1 *Yot* (10 miles, roughly).

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—Phya Sudham Maitri.

*Councillor of Legation*.—W. J. Archer, C.M.G.

*First Secretary*.—Phra Sanpakitch.

*Secretary-Interpreter*.—Lewis C. Bateman.

*Attaché*.—Nai Tiem.

*Military Attaché*.—Captain Prince Amoradhat.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*.—Arthur R. Peel.

*First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Bangkok*.—T. H. Lyle.

There are consular representatives at Chiangmai, Senggora, and Nakawn-Lampang and Puket.

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## SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Alphonso XIII.**, son of the late King Alphonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister; married, May 31, 1906, to Princess Victoria Eugénie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenburg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria) of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Children of the King*.—(1) Prince *Alphonso*, born May 10, 1907; (2) Prince *Jaime*, born June 23, 1908; (3) Princess *Beatrice*, born June 22, 1909; (4) Princess *Maria Cristina*, born December 12, 1911; (5) Prince *Juan*, born June 20, 1913.

*Sisters of the King*.—I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880; married February 14, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta; died October 17, 1904; offspring, Alfonso, born November 30, 1901; Isabel, born October 16, 1904. II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882; married January 12, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria; died September 23, 1912; offspring, Luis Alfonso, born December 12, 1906; José Eugenio, born March 26th, 1909; Pilar, born September 5, 1912.

*Aunts of the King*.—I. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. II. Infanta *Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Fernando Maria, born May 10, 1884; married January 12, 1906, the Infanta Maria Teresa (see above); Alberto Alfonso, born June 3, 1886; Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886; the marriage was dissolved July, 1900; offspring, Alfonso Marie, born November 12, 1886; married July 15, 1909, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg Gotha; Luis Fernando Maria, born November 5, 1888. (All sisters of the late King.)

*Cousin of the late King*.—Infante Don *Jaime*, son of the late Don Carlos and Margaret of Parma, Princess of Bourbon, born June 27, 1870. He has four sisters.

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen is fixed at 450,000 pesetas (18,000*l.*), and, should the King predecease her, 250,000 pesetas (10,000*l.*) during widowhood. The annual grant to the mother of the King was fixed at 250,000 pesetas. To the Prince of Asturias, heir to the throne, 500,000 pesetas have been assigned, and 250,000 to the second sister of the King. The Infantas, his aunts, receive 550,000 pesetas.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

|                             |      |                                   |      |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| <i>House of Aragon.</i>     |      | <i>House of Bonaparte.</i>        |      |
| Fernando V., 'The Catholic' | 1479 | Joseph Bonaparte . . .            | 1808 |
| <i>House of Habsburg.</i>   |      | <i>House of Bourbon.</i>          |      |
| Cárlos I. . . . .           | 1516 | Fernando VII., restored . .       | 1814 |
| Felipe II. . . . .          | 1556 | Isabel II. . . . .                | 1833 |
| Felipe III. . . . .         | 1598 | Provisional Government . .        | 1868 |
| Felipe IV. . . . .          | 1621 | Marshal Serrano, Regent . .       | 1869 |
| Cárlos II. . . . .          | 1665 | <i>House of Savoy.</i>            |      |
| <i>House of Bourbon.</i>    |      | Amadeo . . . . .                  | 1870 |
| Felipe V. . . . .           | 1700 | <i>Republic 1873-75.</i>          |      |
| Fernando VI. . . . .        | 1746 | <i>House of Bourbon.</i>          |      |
| Cárlos III. . . . .         | 1759 | Alfonso XII. . . . .              | 1875 |
| Cárlos IV. . . . .          | 1788 | Maria ( <i>pro tem.</i> ) . . . . | 1886 |
| Fernando VII. . . . .       | 1808 | Alfonso XIII. . . . .             | 1886 |

### Government and Constitution.

#### I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyente, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to a law of August 8, 1907, voting is compulsory for all males over the age of 25: with a few unimportant exceptions. This law further enacts that all such voters must be registered on the voting list, possess full civil rights, and must have been members of a Municipality for at least 2 years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies to the number of 98 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 28 large districts in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 406 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Neither senators nor deputies are paid for their services. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must

sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

State of the parties in the Senate (elected March, 1914):—Conservatives, 98; Liberals, 40; Democrats, 9; Republicans, 3; Reformists, 3; Regionalists, 6; Carlists, 3; Independents, 7.

State of parties in the Congress (elected March, 1914):—Conservatives, 235; Liberals, 112; Moderate Republicans (Reformists) 12; Republicans, 18; Regionalists, 13; Carlists, 5; Independents, 6.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers, constituted (October 27, 1913) as follows:—

*President of the Council.*—Don Eduardo Dato.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Marquis de Lema.

*Minister of Public Instruction.*—Don Francisco Bergamin.

*Minister of War.*—Conde del Serrallo.

*Minister of Marine.*—Admiral Miranda.

*Minister of Finance.*—Don Gabino Bugallal.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Don José Sanchez Guerra.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Don Javier Ugarte.

*Minister of Justice.*—Marquis de Vadillo.

#### II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to fifty Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputación Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comisión Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as

the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

### Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa, the total area is 194,783 square miles. The growth of the population has been as follows:—

| Census year | Population | Increase | Rate of annual increase |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1857        | 15,464,340 | —        | —                       |
| 1860        | 15,673,481 | 209,141  | 0·39                    |
| 1877        | 16,634,345 | 960,864  | 0·36                    |
| 1887        | 17,565,632 | 931,287  | 0·56                    |
| 1897        | 18,132,475 | 566,843  | 0·32                    |
| 1900        | 18,618,086 | 485,611  | 0·39                    |
| 1910        | 19,588,688 | 970,602  | 0·88                    |

### Area and population of the forty-nine provinces:—

| Province            | Area in square miles | Population, Census 1910 | Pop. per sq. mile | Province               | Area in square miles | Population, Census 1910 | Pop. per sq. mile |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Álava . . .         | 1,175                | 96,511                  | 82·0              | Logroño . . .          | 1,946                | 188,285                 | 96·7              |
| Albacete . . .      | 5,737                | 250,074                 | 41·3              | Lugo . . .             | 3,814                | 445,031                 | 116·7             |
| Alicante . . .      | 2,185                | 483,986                 | 215·1             | Madrid . . .           | 3,084                | 871,308                 | 282·5             |
| Almería . . .       | 3,360                | 354,344                 | 106·8             | Málaga . . .           | 2,612                | 504,083                 | 179·4             |
| Avila . . .         | 3,042                | 209,022                 | 65·9              | Murcia . . .           | 4,453                | 600,744                 | 112·4             |
| Badajoz . . .       | 8,451                | 561,897                 | 66·4              | Navarra . . .          | 4,055                | 312,020                 | 75·8              |
| Baleares . . .      | 1,935                | 323,703                 | 161·1             | Orense . . .           | 2,694                | 406,648                 | 150·1             |
| Barcelona . . .     | 2,968                | 1,133,883               | 381·3             | Oviedo . . .           | 4,205                | 686,132                 | 162·3             |
| Burgos . . .        | 5,480                | 395,710                 | 72·2              | Palencia . . .         | 3,256                | 195,476                 | 59·1              |
| Cáceres . . .       | 7,667                | 395,082                 | 47·2              | Pontevedra . . .       | 1,695                | 465,542                 | 274·7             |
| Cádiz & Ceuta . . . | 2,834                | 467,886                 | 165·0             | Salamanca . . .        | 4,829                | 327,100                 | 66·4              |
| Canarias . . .      | 2,807                | 419,809                 | 127·5             | Santander . . .        | 2,108                | 300,005                 | 142·3             |
| Castellón . . .     | 2,495                | 320,338                 | 124·5             | Segovia . . .          | 2,635                | 167,759                 | 60·4              |
| Ciudad-Real . . .   | 7,620                | 368,492                 | 42·2              | Sevilla . . .          | 5,428                | 587,186                 | 100·4             |
| Córdoba . . .       | 5,299                | 490,647                 | 85·8              | Soria . . .            | 3,983                | 156,555                 | 39·0              |
| Coruña . . .        | 3,051                | 658,201                 | 215·7             | Tarragona . . .        | 2,505                | 339,042                 | 135·3             |
| Cuenca . . .        | 6,636                | 268,458                 | 37·6              | Teruel . . .           | 5,720                | 255,408                 | 43·0              |
| Gerona . . .        | 2,264                | 318,622                 | 140·7             | Toledo . . .           | 5,919                | 392,307                 | 66·3              |
| Granada . . .       | 4,928                | 503,898                 | 99·9              | Valencia . . .         | 4,150                | 810,266                 | 195·2             |
| Guadalajara . . .   | 4,676                | 208,447                 | 42·8              | Valladolid . . .       | 2,922                | 283,394                 | 96·9              |
| Guipúzcoa . . .     | 728                  | 225,271                 | 269·0             | Vizcaya (Biscay) . . . | 886                  | 349,706                 | 418·3             |
| Huelva . . .        | 3,913                | 309,744                 | 79·1              | Zamora . . .           | 4,097                | 272,142                 | 67·2              |
| Huesca . . .        | 5,848                | 247,027                 | 41·5              | Zaragoza . . .         | 6,726                | 448,198                 | 66·6              |
| Jaén . . .          | 5,203                | 514,368                 | 98·8              |                        |                      |                         |                   |
| Leon . . .          | 5,936                | 393,888                 | 66·3              |                        |                      |                         |                   |
| Lérida . . .        | 4,690                | 288,486                 | 60·4              |                        |                      |                         |                   |
|                     |                      |                         |                   | <b>Total</b> . . .     | <b>194,788</b>       | <b>19,588,688</b>       | <b>100·5</b>      |

The population of Ceuta (13,000) is included in that of Cádiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop. 353), the Chaferinas (652), Melilla (8,956), Peñon de la Gómera (321), and Rio de Oro (130). The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations, the centuries old "Presidios" having been suppressed by a recent Decree and the prisoners brought back to the Peninsula. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Moors in the South, 50,000 gypsies, and a small number of Jews.

The following were the populations of the principal towns (Census 1910), viz.:—

| Town             | Pop.    | Town                     | Pop.   | Town                | Pop.   |
|------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Madrid . . .     | 571,539 | Palma . . .              | 68,359 | Linares . . .       | 36,419 |
| Barcelona . . .  | 560,000 | Jerez . . .              | 62,628 | San Sebastian . . . | 47,804 |
| Valencia . . .   | 233,348 | Córdoba . . .            | 65,160 | Alcoy . . .         | 33,729 |
| Sevilla . . .    | 153,366 | Santander . . .          | 65,209 | Badajoz . . .       | 33,160 |
| Málaga . . .     | 133,945 | Alicante . . .           | 51,165 | Vitoria . . .       | 32,377 |
| Murcia . . .     | 124,985 | Oviedo . . .             | 52,874 | Burgos . . .        | 31,489 |
| Cartagena . . .  | 96,973  | Gijón . . .              | 52,226 | Castellón . . .     | 30,588 |
| Zaragoza . . .   | 105,788 | Almería . . .            | 45,198 | Navarra . . .       | 28,759 |
| Bilbao . . .     | 92,514  | Las Palmas . . .         | 53,824 | Huelva . . .        | 27,699 |
| Granada . . .    | 77,425  | Coruña . . .             | 45,650 | Jaén . . .          | 26,894 |
| Cádiz . . .      | 67,174  | S. Cruz (Canaries) . . . | 53,403 | Salamanca . . .     | 26,295 |
| Valladolid . . . | 67,742  |                          |        |                     |        |

### The movement of population in 5 years was as follows:—

| Years | Marriages | Births  | Deaths  | Surplus of births |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| 1908  | 141,046   | 657,699 | 480,942 | 196,759           |
| 1909  | 129,528   | 650,415 | 466,675 | 183,740           |
| 1910  | 139,176   | 646,787 | 456,127 | 190,660           |
| 1911  | 142,119   | 625,172 | 463,678 | 161,494           |
| 1912  | 142,397   | 637,901 | 426,269 | 211,632           |

Emigration in 1907, 130,640; in 1908, 157,555; in 1909, 111,058; in 1910, 160,136; in 1911, 139,683 (99,709 men and 39,974 women); in 1912, 194,443. Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina (147,640), Cuba, (29,386) and Brazil (9,641).

### Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except about 30,000, Protestants (about 7,000), Jews (about 4,000), Rationalists, etc. Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 47 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo, whose archbishop bears likewise the title of Patriarch of the West Indies. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, &c., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expends annually about 41,000,000 pesetas. Efforts are being made for a reduction of the Church estimates. The relations between Church and State, are in accordance with the Concordat of May 6, 1851, and although it is laid down in this that only the orders of San Vicente de Paul, and Felipe Neri, with one other to be subsequently named, should be permitted in Spain, many other orders have been allowed to establish themselves. The third order referred to above, has never been named, and the conditions of this Concordat have never been rigidly adhered to. The present Government is working to enforce the law above referred to, and no fundamental changes are contemplated at present. A law known as the "Padlock Bill" was passed in December, 1910, prohibiting the establishment of any more religious houses, without the consent of the Government. This law lapsed on December 31, 1912, but its effect was prolonged by an order from the Pope to the Spanish Bishops. This temporary measure will be replaced by a definite arrangement which is at present being negotiated with Rome. Liberty of worship is now allowed to Protestants. The communities of the religious

orders are numerous and influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 5,200 of their members are engaged in teaching boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. The number of religious houses in Spain is about 3,801, of which 794 are for men and 3,007 for women. Of those for men, 447 are devoted to education, 34 to charity, and 313 to the training of priests. The total number of monks is about 12,801 (including 1,294 foreigners). The orders for women comprise 1,308 for education, 887 for charity, and 802 for a contemplative life. The number of nuns is about 43,287 (including 2,418 foreign women).

### Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1860 20·0 per cent. of the population could read and write; 4·6 per cent. could read only; and 75·3 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1910, 33·4 per cent. could read and write, 2·6 per cent. could read only, and 63·7 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected, especially by a law of June 9, 1909, which made education obligatory. There is now a Minister of Education, with a council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 124 primary inspectors, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are since 1902 supported by Government, the total sum spent in 1913 being 33,318,000 pesetas. Most of the children are educated free. The Royal Decree of July 1, 1902, regulates all schools, whether belonging to corporations or private persons, whether self-supporting or in receipt of Government or municipal subventions. It requires schools to be authorised by Government authority, and provides for their periodical inspection, for the enforcement of rules respecting sanitation and discipline, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

There are 24,861 public schools, and 5,212 private schools, the total number of pupils being 2,052,158. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation; there must be one of them in every province. In 1910 there were 58 institutions with 36,514 pupils. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are ten, attended by about 16,000 students. The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza. Each university has two or more of the faculties of philosophy and letters, law, sciences, medicine, and pharmacy. There are, besides, a medical faculty at Cádiz. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1913 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 58,980,000 pesetas.

### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

|                       | 1909             | 1910             | 1911             | 1912             | 1913             |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                       | 1,000<br>Pesetas | 1,000<br>Pesetas | 1,000<br>Pesetas | 1,000<br>Pesetas | 1,000<br>Pesetas |
| Revenue . . . . .     | 1,065,566        | 1,049,522        | 1,131,456        | 1,131,435        | 1,505,228        |
| Expenditure . . . . . | 1,100,932        | 1,036,211        | 1,045,865        | 1,162,858        | 1,519,228        |

The estimates for 1914 are as follows. The expenditure was increased to meet expenditure for action in Morocco.

| REVENUE                                                                           |                                 | EXPENDITURE                                     |                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                                                                   | Pesetas                         |                                                 | Pesetas                         |
| Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries registration, &c. . . . . | 484,409,068                     | Civil list . . . . .                            | 8,750,000                       |
| Indirect taxes, customs, excise, &c. . . . .                                      | 429,800,000                     | Cortes . . . . .                                | 2,486,000                       |
| Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries . . . . .                     | 222,270,000                     | Public debt . . . . .                           | 409,250,978                     |
| National property: . . . . .                                                      |                                 | Pensions . . . . .                              | 78,200,000                      |
| Revenue . . . . .                                                                 | 22,187,004                      | President of Council . . . . .                  | 808,079                         |
| Sales . . . . .                                                                   | 6,003,000                       | Ministry of State . . . . .                     | 6,114,537                       |
| Public treasury . . . . .                                                         | 37,773,000                      | Justice . . . . .                               | 19,512,052                      |
| Total . . . . .                                                                   | 1,202,442,072<br>(42,944,359L.) | Worship . . . . .                               | 41,016,953                      |
|                                                                                   |                                 | War . . . . .                                   | 161,314,268                     |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Marine . . . . .                                | 70,267,275                      |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Interior . . . . .                              | 79,528,741                      |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Instruction . . . . .                           | 62,584,378                      |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Public Works, &c. . . . .                       | 90,148,241                      |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Finance . . . . .                               | 17,964,325                      |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Tax collecting . . . . .                        | 36,360,245                      |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Spanish possessions in Gulf of Guinea . . . . . | 1,900,000                       |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Action in Morocco . . . . .                     | 51,386,905                      |
|                                                                                   |                                 | Total . . . . .                                 | 1,139,593,023<br>(40,699,751L.) |

The National Debt of Spain on January 1, 1914 (last official figures available) amounted to 9,793,485,962 pesetas, composed as follows:—

| External Debt:—                                      |  | Pesetas.      |
|------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. perpetual exterior debt— |  |               |
| sealed bonds . . . . .                               |  | 1,034,694,700 |
| Internal Debt:—                                      |  |               |
| 4 per cent. perpetual internal debt . . . . .        |  | 6,546,829,848 |
| 5 per cent. redeemable debt . . . . .                |  | 1,591,525,000 |
| 4 per cent. redeemable debt (1908) . . . . .         |  | 155,325,500   |
| Non-interest bearing debt due to officials . . . . . |  | 1,009,347     |
| 'Pagares' of the Ministry of the Colonies . . . . .  |  | 2,091,867     |
| Various . . . . .                                    |  | 461,080,710   |

### Defence.

#### ARMY.

Military service in Spain is compulsory. The total term of service is for 18 years; 3 are spent in the active army (generally reduced to 2), 3 are spent in the first reserve, 6 are spent in the second reserve, and the rest in the "territorial reserve." The second reserve forms second line, or reserve troops, on mobilisation, and the men not required for these formations are available for supplying casualties on field service. There is at present no organisation for the "territorial reserve."

The country is divided up into 8 territorial districts, each under a 'Captain-General.' The 1st to 6th inclusive each furnish to the field army 2 divisions, the remaining two, 1 division. A division consists of 2 infantry brigades, each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, but the third battalion is only a cadre in peace time, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of field artillery of 5 batteries, 1 regiment of engineers. There are also 3 independent brigades of chasseurs, each of 6 battalions, 4 regiments of mountain artillery, making 14 batteries, and 1 regiment of horse artillery of 5 batteries, and a railway regiment of 3 active and 8 depot companies.

Batteries have 4 guns. There is 1 permanent cavalry division of 2 brigades, and there are 3 permanent cavalry brigades. The Aeronautical Service consists of headquarters, a balloon section, an aeronautic section and a depot. The peace establishment amounts to 122,000 of all ranks and the total strength of the field army would probably be about 220,000 combatants.

For the units of the second line, or reserve troops, there are at present 116 battalion cadres, 14 squadron, and 14 battery, cadres. The second line troops are apparently intended to provide 7 divisions of about 13,000 combatants each. Total about 90,000.

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros. The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The total strength of the Guardia Civil is somewhat less than 20,000 (2,000 mounted), and of the Carabineros nearly 15,000 (500 mounted).

Outside the Spanish peninsula, there are the 3 military commands of Melilla, Ceuta and Larache on the coast of Morocco, also the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, each of which forms a military district. The troops in the Balearic and Canary Islands are mostly recruited from the islanders; in the Balearic Islands they comprise 4 regiments of infantry, 2 battalions of chasseurs and 2 garrison artillery companies; in the Canary Islands there are 4 regiments of infantry, 3 chasseurs battalions, with 2 garrison artillery companies. In Africa the troops are Spanish, and are always on a war footing. A Commissioner-General is invested with supreme military command in the Spanish zone. The corps of occupation recently consisted of 12 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions, and 3 battalions of chasseurs (all battalions have 6 companies), a regiment of cavalry of 6 squadrons, 3 field batteries, 3 or 4 mountain batteries, a howitzer battery, a regiment of engineers, a squadron of aeroplanes, and the necessary subsidiary services. A native battalion of infantry and squadron of cavalry have been raised at Melilla, and 3 companies of native infantry and a "mixed" company (horse and foot) have been raised to perform the duties of military police.

The troops in the Ceuta command consist of eight battalions, a cavalry regiment, and a regiment of artillery with departmental corps. The Alkazar command consists of two battalions and a regiment of marines, three cavalry squadrons, three field batteries, and three mountain batteries, with departmental corps.

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893. Calibre .275. The cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canet 144 pr. of 19.106.

Spain possesses one dirigible, the "España," of the Clement-Bayard type. A corps of aviators has recently been created. The military aerodrome is at Cuatro Vientos, near Madrid. About 20 aeroplanes are in service. The following wireless stations, Telefunken system, have been erected and are in charge of the military. Central station at Carabanchel, range 540 miles; Barcelona, range 430 miles; Melilla, Ceuta, Bilbao, Valencia, range 320 miles; Almeria, Larache, range 220 miles.

The peace establishment of the Spanish army including Guardia Civil and Carabineros amounts to 13,405 officers and 114,468 men. The budget for 1913 was 7,575,000.

Spain has numerous fortresses which guard the passes of the Pyrenees and the Portuguese frontier. On the north and north-west coasts are

the fortified ports of Santona, Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, and Vigo. On the Straits of Gibraltar are Tarifa and Algeciras, with Cádiz at its entrance.

## NAVY.

*Battleships.*

| Launched | Name. | Displacement | Armour |      | Armament | Torpedo Tubes | H.P. | Max. speed |
|----------|-------|--------------|--------|------|----------|---------------|------|------------|
|          |       |              | Belt   | Guns |          |               |      |            |

*Dreadnoughts.*

|      |                      |        |   |    |                    |   |        |      |
|------|----------------------|--------|---|----|--------------------|---|--------|------|
| 1912 | <i>España</i>        | 15,700 | 9 | 10 | 8 12 in., 20 4 in. | 2 | 15,500 | 19.5 |
| 1914 | <i>Don Jaime</i>     |        |   |    |                    |   |        |      |
| 1913 | <i>Alfonso XIII.</i> |        |   |    |                    |   |        |      |

*Pre-Dreadnought.*

|      |               |       |    |   |                                   |   |       |    |
|------|---------------|-------|----|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|----|
| 1887 | <i>Pelayo</i> | 9,950 | 16 | 6 | 2 12.6 in.; 2 11 in.<br>9 5.5 in. | 7 | 7,996 | 16 |
|------|---------------|-------|----|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|----|

*Cruisers.*

|      |                             |       |      |    |                      |   |        |       |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|------|----|----------------------|---|--------|-------|
| 1895 | <i>Carlos V.</i>            | 9,200 | deck | 10 | 2 11 in.; 8 5.5 in.  | 6 | 18,500 | 20    |
| 1897 | <i>Rio de la Plata</i>      | 1,713 | deck | —  | 2 5.5 in.; 4 4 in.   | — | 6,793  | 20    |
| 1896 | <i>Principe de Asturias</i> | 7,000 | 12   | 10 | 2 11 in.; 10 5.5 in. | 2 | 15,000 | 20.25 |
| 1900 | <i>Cataluna</i>             |       |      |    |                      |   |        |       |
| 1910 | <i>Estramadura</i>          | 2,030 | deck | —  | 4 5.5 in.; 4 4 in.   | — | 7,800  | 18    |
| 1906 | <i>Reina Regente</i>        | 5,372 | deck | —  | 10 6 in.             | — | 11,000 | 20    |

There are 7 destroyers and 12 modern torpedo boats, and a number of gunboats.

A new programme has been projected, to consist of 3 Dreadnoughts, 2 scouts, 8 destroyers, various torpedo boats, and submarines.

The Spanish dockyard at Ferrol is now worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen.

A naval wireless telegraphic station, Telefunken system, with a range of 300 miles, is situated at San Fernando (Cadiz).

## Production and Industry.

Of the soil of Spain 79.65 per cent. is classed as productive; of this 33.8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3.7 vineyards, 1.6 olive culture, 19.7 natural grass, 20.8 fruits.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates, charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) were as follows:—

|                        | Area.     |           |           | Yield.     |            |            |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
|                        | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       |
|                        | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.    | Cwts.      | Cwts.      | Cwts.      |
| Wheat . . . . .        | 9,409,376 | 9,701,893 | 9,620,820 | 73,012,650 | 79,529,345 | 58,706,513 |
| Barley . . . . .       | 3,331,813 | 3,565,912 | 3,290,956 | 32,694,654 | 37,186,545 | 25,704,701 |
| Oats . . . . .         | 1,255,333 | 1,267,863 | 1,278,074 | 8,288,675  | 9,671,215  | 6,579,681  |
| Rye . . . . .          | 2,028,902 | 1,986,619 | 1,943,655 | 13,794,307 | 14,444,683 | 9,430,967  |
| Maize . . . . .        | 1,121,192 | 1,144,603 | 1,148,661 | 13,679,211 | 14,360,988 | 12,531,318 |
| Millet . . . . .       | 3,335     | 5,990     | 7,921     | 34,111     | 43,279     | 65,502     |
| Meslin . . . . .       | 114,919   | 121,334   | 115,929   | 548,365    | 688,291    | 451,787    |
| Rice . . . . .         | 92,781    | 94,473    | 95,090    | 4,154,501  | 1,204,167  | 4,806,019  |
| Beans . . . . .        | 443,014   | 457,629   | 462,305   | 3,506,731  | 3,962,005  | 3,015,446  |
| Kidney Beans . . . . . | 651,176   | 656,106   | 657,205   | 2,939,798  | 3,019,260  | 2,626,414  |
| Peas . . . . .         | 71,850    | 84,271    | 79,191    | 316,994    | 402,940    | 338,694    |
| Chick Pea . . . . .    | 439,872   | 455,490   | 442,177   | 1,952,886  | 1,876,692  | 1,569,842  |
| Lentils . . . . .      | 41,217    | 42,247    | 39,043    | 213,306    | 228,576    | 207,288    |
| Tares . . . . .        | 441,345   | 468,946   | 497,426   | 2,858,421  | 2,763,104  | 2,500,792  |
| Vetches . . . . .      | 122,841   | 123,236   | 120,005   | 758,814    | 716,005    | 547,659    |

In 1912, 3,022,092 acres under vines produced 2,413,455 tons of grapes, yielding ordinary red and white wines. Sherry, malaga, and generous wines were exported. 3,560,532 acres (1912) under olives yielded 1,274,656,680 pounds of olives and 226,068,920 pounds of oil. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse; oranges and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces.

The number of farm animals in 1912 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 525,853; mules, 928,920; asses, 829,410; cows, 2,561,894; sheep, 15,829,954; goats, 3,116,226; pigs, 2,571,359; camels (Canary Islands), 3,870.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville; coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Valencia, and Córdoba; zinc in Santander, Guipúzcoa, and Vizcaya; cobalt in Oviedo; lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almería; quicksilver in Ciudad Real; silver in Guadalajara; sulphate of soda in Burgos; salt in Guadalajara; sulphur in Murcia and Almería; phosphorus in Cáceres and Huelva.

In 1911 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 112,142 men, 5,361 women, of which 15,821 boys under 18, and 1,706 girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output in 1911 was 206,764 pesetas at the pit mouth, there being 1,848 productive mining concessions covering a superficies of 263,697 hectares. Mining accidents caused 180 deaths. The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1911 were as follows:—

| Minerals                    | Metric tons | Value, Pesetas | Minerals                | Metric tons | Value, Pesetas |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Anthracite . . . . .        | 209,327     | 3,821,092      | Iron pyrites . . . . .  | 344,879     | 2,542,245      |
| Arsenic (pyrites) . . . . . | 1,056       | 17,952         | Coal . . . . .          | 8,454,394   | 47,090,363     |
| Asphalt . . . . .           | 3,741       | 44,980         | Lignite . . . . .       | 252,051     | 3,057,237      |
| Mercury . . . . .           | 19,940      | 3,527,003      | Manganese . . . . .     | 5,607       | 81,710         |
| Sulphur . . . . .           | 40,662      | 286,520        | Silver . . . . .        | 850         | 992,021        |
| Zinc . . . . .              | 162,140     | 6,742,493      | Lead . . . . .          | 165,843     | 27,620,683     |
| Copper . . . . .            | 3,284,184   | 36,654,223     | Argentiferous . . . . . |             |                |
| Tin . . . . .               | 34          | 18,950         | lead . . . . .          | 156,569     | 24,575,689     |
| Phosphorite . . . . .       | 3,520       | 92,274         | Salt . . . . .          | 25,180      | 295,235        |
| Iron . . . . .              | 8,773,991   | 47,599,172     | Wolfram . . . . .       | 96          | 69,260         |

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in Catalonia. In 1910 there were 742 undertakings employing about 68,300 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles; in woollen manufactures there are 8,800 looms with 662,000 spindles. There are in Spain about 144 paper mills (likewise in Catalonia) making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 34 glass-making factories. Corks are manufactured to a large extent; in 1910, 39,171 tons; in 1911, 43,747 tons; in 1912, 46,843 tons were exported.

In the Spanish fisheries the total number of boats employed is about 14,000; fishermen, 71,500; and the value caught annually about 60,000,000 pesetas. The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 590 factories, with 16,500 workmen, for the preparation of sardines. The value of their output is about 600,000,000 annually.

### Commerce.

Imports and exports in pounds sterling:—

| Year           | Imports    | Exports    | Year           | Imports    | Exports    |
|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|
|                | £          | £          |                | £          | £          |
| 1908 . . . . . | 30,356,000 | 33,194,000 | 1911 . . . . . | 39,668,000 | 38,479,000 |
| 1909 . . . . . | 35,413,000 | 34,293,000 | 1912 . . . . . | 41,774,000 | 41,760,000 |
| 1910 . . . . . | 39,781,000 | 38,234,000 | 1913 . . . . . | 47,152,000 | 39,947,000 |

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years:—

| Description                                                      | Imports    |            | Exports    |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                                                  | 1912       | 1913       | 1912       | 1913       |
|                                                                  | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery . . . . .                 | 4,138,089  | 4,348,981  | 6,234,305  | 5,827,388  |
| Metals and their manufactures . . . . .                          | 2,763,180  | 3,515,925  | 5,901,109  | 5,744,677  |
| Drugs and chemical products . . . . .                            | 4,010,909  | 4,219,506  | 1,598,990  | 1,458,622  |
| Cotton and its manufactures . . . . .                            | 5,219,883  | 5,259,096  | 2,189,340  | 1,866,080  |
| Other vegetable fibres and manufactures . . . . .                | 729,296    | 868,232    | 173,264    | 187,002    |
| Wool & hair & their manufactures . . . . .                       | 810,870    | 661,076    | 711,158    | 920,708    |
| Silk and its manufactures . . . . .                              | 887,239    | 928,680    | 186,357    | 202,092    |
| Paper and its applications . . . . .                             | 548,284    | 638,902    | 512,456    | 566,870    |
| Timber and its manufactures . . . . .                            | 2,176,636  | 2,554,800  | 2,541,873  | 2,649,669  |
| Animals and their products . . . . .                             | 3,279,687  | 2,885,236  | 1,967,006  | 1,961,015  |
| Machinery, vehicles and vessels . . . . .                        | 5,671,795  | 8,292,777  | 202,985    | 276,204    |
| Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c. . . . . | 6,289,099  | 10,022,660 | 15,988,457 | 16,997,735 |
| Various . . . . .                                                | 825,264    | 1,079,957  | 457,921    | 439,516    |
| Gold (bar and coin) . . . . .                                    | 41,866     | 7,687      | 8,071      | 29,183     |
| Silver . . . . .                                                 | 73,957     | 104,763    | 515,627    | 780,472    |
| Other articles (special) . . . . .                               | 1,043,475  | 1,009,779  | —          | —          |
| Packing . . . . .                                                | 100,302    | 289,245    | —          | —          |
| Totals . . . . .                                                 | 38,510,431 | 47,178,266 | 39,186,949 | 39,908,983 |

In 1912 the total value of wine exported was 4,226,629.

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1911 and 1912, in thousands of pesetas:—

| Country                      | Imports from  |               | Exports to    |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                              | 1911          | 1912          | 1911          | 1912          |
|                              | 1,000 Pesetas | 1,000 Pesetas | 1,000 Pesetas | 1,000 Pesetas |
| United Kingdom . . . . .     | 168,422       | 200,585       | 236,512       | 236,229       |
| France . . . . .             | 164,351       | 182,953       | 280,707       | 257,681       |
| Germany . . . . .            | 128,521       | 138,329       | 61,044        | 74,339        |
| United States . . . . .      | 129,622       | 155,232       | 57,312        | 67,328        |
| Cuba . . . . .               | 1,798         | 3,451         | 54,547        | 63,643        |
| Porto Rico . . . . .         | 6,000         | 6,664         | 8,537         | 3,057         |
| Philippine Islands . . . . . | 14,825        | 18,993        | 6,729         | 8,430         |
| Morocco . . . . .            | 6,131         | 5,322         | 4,821         | 6,178         |
| Other countries . . . . .    | 451,651       | 439,118       | 395,550       | 429,108       |

The customs receipts and post dues in 1912 amounted to 6,718,333*l.*; in 1913, 9,334,370*l.*

There is no formal treaty providing for "most favoured nation treatment" between Great Britain and Spain, but, under an Act passed by the Spanish Cortes in 1894, imports from the United Kingdom into Spain are subject to the minimum tariff, and British merchants have all the advantages conceded to those of any European State. Under notes exchanged in December, 1894, there is an understanding that commercial relations between the two countries will continue on this basis, subject to six months' notice on either side.

The special commercial treaty with Portugal was denounced on September 30, 1912, all franchises suppressed, and ordinary tariff rates will be henceforth applied to Portuguese exportations to Spain.

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years (Board of Trade) returns:—

| —                    | 1908      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quantities (gallons) | 2,907,904 | 3,252,232 | 3,262,068 | 3,172,281 | 2,926,553 |
| Value (£)            | 416,607   | 449,455   | 448,781   | 481,513   | 424,576   |

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years:—

| —                       | 1911      | 1912      | —                    | 1911      | 1912      |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                         | £         | £         |                      | £         | £         |
| Iron ore . . . . .      | 3,489,260 | 3,891,801 | Oranges . . . . .    | 1,922,392 | 1,992,951 |
| Silver ore . . . . .    | 157,334   | 114,119   | Raisins . . . . .    | 487,472   | 453,663   |
| Pyrites . . . . .       | 1,034,505 | 1,069,326 | Esparto, &c. . . . . | 169,974   | 189,318   |
| Copper ore, &c. . . . . | 891,990   | 9,893     | Onions . . . . .     | 817,122   | 701,256   |
| Quicksilver . . . . .   | 322,837   | 299,325   | Cork . . . . .       | 381,414   | 200,320   |

The chief British exports to Spain in 1912 were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 99,629*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 814,139*l.*; coal, 1,695,820*l.*; manures, 876,714*l.*; cotton goods, 237,388*l.*; woollen goods, 114,108*l.*; wool, 108,507*l.*; new ships and boats, 119,256*l.*

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years:—

|                                              | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                              | £      | £      | £      | £      | £      |
| Imports from Spain into U. Kingdom . . . . . | 13,441 | 13,928 | 13,693 | 14,552 | 14,389 |
| Exports to Spain from U. Kingdom . . . . .   | 4,856  | 4,892  | 5,496  | 6,887  | 7,592  |

### Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained on January 1, 1912, 582 steamers of 750,081 tons net, and 301 sailing vessels of 44,325 tons net; and in 1911, 577 steamers of 744,517 tons net, and 302 sailing vessels of 44,940 tons.

Bilbao is the chief maritime centre, Barcelona comes second.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows:—

| —                      | 1912   |            | 1913   |            |
|------------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|
|                        | No.    | Tons       | No.    | Tons       |
| Entered:               |        |            |        |            |
| With cargoes . . . . . | 10,678 | 10,099,000 | 11,702 | 11,543,163 |
| In ballast . . . . .   | 11,033 | 12,569,000 | 10,594 | 13,860,664 |
| Total . . . . .        | 21,711 | 22,668,000 | 22,296 | 25,403,827 |
| Cleared:               |        |            |        |            |
| With cargoes . . . . . | 16,938 | 18,092,000 | 16,800 | 19,351,893 |
| In ballast . . . . .   | 2,113  | 3,953,600  | 2,385  | 4,590,750  |
| Total . . . . .        | 19,051 | 22,045,600 | 19,185 | 23,942,643 |

Of the vessels entered in 1912, 11,926 of 8,244,000 tons, and of those cleared 9,665 of 8,116,000 tons, were Spanish; and in 1911, 11,358 vessels of 7,948,303 tons (entered) and 9,069 vessels of 7,475,300 tons (cleared) were Spanish. Shipping under the British flag formed 39·3 per cent. of the whole.

### Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Spain in 1912 was 9,179 miles open for traffic. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. The law of March 14, 1908, sanctioned the construction of secondary and strategical railways, of the former 3,336 miles; of the latter 2,900. Interest at 4 per cent to be guaranteed by the State. The first of these lines, a railway 18 miles in the Province of Palencia, was opened in 1912.

The Post Office carried in 1912, in the inland service, 136,769,311 letters and post-cards, and 136,827,404 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 24,543,324 letters and post-cards, and 31,310,814 printed papers and samples. There were 5,991 post-offices. Receipts, 35,824,708 pesetas; expenses, 13,355,862.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1912 was 59,281 miles; the total number of interior messages sent and received was 4,743,852. International messages sent 887,423, received 1,021,235, transit 279,873. The number of telegraph offices was 1,944.

In 1912 there were 69 urban telephone systems and 185 interurban circuits; the total number of telephone stations was 29,737.

A company holding a concession from the Government have opened for the public service 3 wireless stations, Marconi system, with a range of 1,000 miles, situated at or near Las Palmas, Tenerife, and Cadiz; 3 smaller stations, range 500 miles, at Vigo, Aranjuez (Madrid), and Barcelona; and 4 coastal stations for communication with ships at Cape Palos, Soller (Balearic Islands), Finisterre, and Santander.

A royal decree ordains that all Spanish merchant vessels carrying passengers or mails must be fitted with wireless telegraphy.

### Money and Credit.

The note issue of the Bank of Spain is regulated by law of May 13, 1902. On January 10, 1914, the position of the Bank was as follows:—

|                                         | 1,000 Pesetas. |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Cash in hand { gold . . . . .           | 676,428        |
| { silver . . . . .                      | 714,730        |
| { bronze . . . . .                      | 3,027          |
| Portfolio . . . . .                     | 1,356,346      |
| Public Treasury . . . . .               | 132,743        |
| Advances to Treasury . . . . .          | 150,000        |
| Property . . . . .                      | 14,850         |
| Capital and reserve . . . . .           | 170,000        |
| Notes in circulation . . . . .          | 1,946,363      |
| Deposits and Accounts current . . . . . | 492,866        |
| Discounts . . . . .                     | 360,456        |

Savings bank deposits in Spain, December 31, 1912, 477,588,952 pesetas, distributed over 709,997 accounts.

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1907 was: gold, 920,613,935 pesetas; silver, 1,330,589,807 pesetas. In 1905-07 no gold was coined; in 1906-07, no silver was coined. No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909. In 1910, money coined to the value of 1,976,180 pesetas in 50 centime pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911, 263,023 pesetas of 50 centime pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centime pieces. In 1913, 1,429,149 pieces of 1 centime and 1,639,500 pieces of 2 centime were coined.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centésimos* is of the value of a franc, 9½d., or 27 to 28 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about 9d.

Gold coins in use are 25, 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces. Silver coins are 5-peseta, 2-peseta, 1-peseta, and 50 centime pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins. Under a law of July 29, 1908, the Government is withdrawing from circulation the spurious 5-peseta pieces which had become common. Gold coinage is not in general circulation.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—The *Quintal* = 220½ lbs. avoirdupois; the *Libra* = 1.014 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons; for oil = 2½ imperial gallons; the *Square Vara* = 1.09 vara = 1 yard; the *Panega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—Don Alfonso Merry del Val y Zulueta (appointed March 6, 1913).

*Minister and Councillor*.—Don Conde de Velle.

*Secretary*.—Don Carlos de la Huerta.

*Attachés*.—Don Manuel Casulleras, Don Pascual Díez de Rivera, and Señor Marqués de Mós.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut.-Col. Julio Vicens.

*Consul-General in London*.—Don José Congusto (appointed March, 1913).

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Newport, Swansea.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

*Ambassador*.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (appointed October, 1913).

*Counsellor*.—J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.

*Secretaries*.—Eric Phipps, Hon. Mervyn Herbert, and C. F. Ramsden.

*Hon. Attaché*.—W. A. K. Redfern.

*Naval Attaché*.—Captain W. Kelly, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. Henry Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.

*Consul-General* (at Barcelona).—C. S. Smith.

There are Consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Madrid, and other places.

#### Colonies.

The area and population of the colonial possessions of Spain are approximately as follows:—

| Colonial Possessions                                                 | Area: English square miles | Population |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Possessions in Africa:                                               |                            |            |
| Rio de Oro and Adrar . . . . .                                       | 73,000                     | 12,000     |
| Spanish Guinea . . . . .                                             | 12,000                     | 200,000    |
| Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey . . . . . | 814                        | 23,844     |
| Total, Africa . . . . .                                              | 85,814                     | 235,844    |

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Adrar, stretching southwards along the Sahara coast from the south-western frontier of Morocco, are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The capital of this colony is Villa Cisneros. There is no town called Rio de Oro, the name being applied to the arm of the sea and the colony generally.

The Spanish territory on the Gulf of Guinea, extends from the Muni to the Campo river and the German Kamerun, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich. The coast region is low and marshy and contains vast forests. The vegetation is luxuriant and at places along the coast there are Spanish, French and English factories. But there are no harbours and the rivers are all inaccessible to vessels. The population comprises about 300 Europeans. There are Catholic and American Presbyterian missions at work among the natives. Spain has given to France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands. For the position of Spain in Morocco see under Morocco.

The budget for 1911 estimates the revenue and expenditure of the colonies each at 2,758,948 pesetas.

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## SWEDEN.

(SVERIGE.)

## Reigning King.

**Gustaf V.**, born June 16, 1858. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II., December 8, 1907. Married, Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born August 7, 1862, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

## Children of the King.

I. The Crown Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882, married, June 15, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught: offspring, Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906; Prince Sigvard, born June 7, 1907; Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910; Prince Bertil, born Feb. 28, 1912.

II. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married, May 3, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born April 18, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia, divorced March 19, 1914. Issue, Prince Lennart, born May 8, 1909.

III. Prince Eric, Duke of Västmanland, born April 20, 1889.

## Brothers of the King.

I. Prince Oscar Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born Nov. 15, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married, March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

II. Prince Carl, Duke of Västergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899; Princess Märtha, born March 28, 1901; Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1905; and Prince Carl, born Jan. 10, 1911.

III. Prince Eugen, Duke of Närke, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Gustaf V. is the fifth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the late King.

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 1,493,000 kronor, or 82,213*l*. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,520*l*., voted to King Carl XIV. Johan and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway, see under *Norway*.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa:—

| House of Vasa.            |      | House of Hesse.            |      |
|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Gustaf I. . . . .         | 1521 | Fredrik I. . . . .         | 1720 |
| Eric XIV. . . . .         | 1560 | House of Holstein-Gottorp. |      |
| Johan III. . . . .        | 1568 | Adolf Fredrik . . . . .    | 1751 |
| Sigismund . . . . .       | 1592 | Gustaf III. . . . .        | 1771 |
| Carl IX. . . . .          | 1599 | Gustaf IV. Adolf. . . . .  | 1792 |
| Gustaf II Adolf . . . . . | 1611 | Carl XIII. . . . .         | 1809 |
| Christina . . . . .       | 1632 | House of Ponte Corvo.      |      |
| House of Pfaltz.          |      | Carl XIV. Johan. . . . .   | 1818 |
| Carl X. . . . .           | 1654 | Oscar I. . . . .           | 1844 |
| Carl XI. . . . .          | 1660 | Carl XV. . . . .           | 1859 |
| Carl XII. . . . .         | 1697 | Oscar II. . . . .          | 1872 |
| Ulrika Eleonora . . . . . | 1718 | Gustaf V. . . . .          | 1907 |

### Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are:—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 (modified under an act passed in 1909); 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. The King must be a member of the Lutheran Church. His Constitutional power is exercised in conjunction with the Council of State or (in legislation) in concert with the Diet, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gäfle. The Constituencies are arranged in 6 groups, in one of which an election takes place in September every year. The manner of the election is proportional and regulated by a special election law. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 50,000 kronor, or 2,777*l.*, or an annual income of 3,000 kronor, or 186*l.* They are elected for the term of six years. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 3 years by universal suffrage, every Swede over 24 years of age, and not under any legal disability, having the right to vote. The country is divided into 56 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected for every 230th part of the population of the Kingdom it contains, the number to be elected in each constituency being ascertained prior to every 3-year period. The method of election is proportional, and the voter may (or may not) indicate on the ballot paper the party to which the candidates he votes for belong. On the voting paper the names of the candidates must appear in vertical succession, and these names may not exceed in number the number to be elected by more than 2. In the counting of votes, papers with the indication of party are grouped according to parties and the order of candidates within each group determined; papers with no party indication are counted separately in a 'free group.' The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the d'Hondt

rule. Representatives and their substitutes are chosen in the same election. The members of both Chambers obtain salaries, free of income tax, for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 66*l.*, for each session of four months, or, in the case of an extra session, 10 kronor (1*l.*s.) a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. The Ministry, appointed February 16, 1914, is composed as follows:—

*Minister of State (Premier) and Minister of War.*—Herr Hammarskjöld.

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*—Herr Wallenberg.

*Minister of Justice.*—Herr Hasselroth.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Herr von Sydow.

*Minister of Finance.*—Herr Wennersten.

*Minister of Marine.*—Herr Broström.

*Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Herr Westman.

*Minister of Agriculture.*—Herr Beck-Friis.

*Ministers without Portfolio.*—Herr Stenberg, Herr Linner and Colonel Murcke.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The second chamber, elected April, 1914: 86 Conservatives, 73 Socialists, and 71 Liberals.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a High Governor, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 117 bailiffs (Kronofogdar) and 518 sub-officers (Länsmän). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal laws of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all who pay the local taxes are voters, forming the communal assembly. The communal assembly in the country, and an elected town council in the towns, decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each government has a county council (Landsting) which regulates the internal affairs of the government. The council meets annually for a few days in September under a president appointed by the King from among its members. The members are elected by the towns and provincial districts. Towns having a population of at least 1-150th of the total population of the realm and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils: these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gäfle. As in elections for the Diet, so in the communal elections of municipal representatives, of members of the 'Landstings,' &c., the method of election is proportional. Women possessing the right to the communal vote are also eligible to communal positions, except to be members of the 'Landstings.'

### Area and Population.

#### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on December 31, 1910, and estimate for December 31, 1912, are as follows:—

| Governments (Län)                         | Area: English square miles | Population Dec. 31, 1910 | Population Dec. 31, 1912 | Pop. per square mile 1912 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Stockholm (city)                          | 13                         | 342,323                  | 350,955                  | 26,996.5                  |
| Stockholm (rural district)                | 8,027                      | 229,181                  | 242,792                  | 80.2                      |
| Uppsala                                   | 2,561                      | 128,171                  | 130,529                  | 63.6                      |
| Södermanland                              | 2,629                      | 178,568                  | 180,921                  | 68.8                      |
| Östergötland                              | 4,264                      | 294,179                  | 296,956                  | 69.6                      |
| Jönköping                                 | 4,447                      | 214,454                  | 216,261                  | 48.6                      |
| Kronoberg                                 | 3,825                      | 157,965                  | 157,603                  | 41.2                      |
| Kalmar                                    | 4,456                      | 228,129                  | 228,378                  | 51.3                      |
| Götaland                                  | 1,220                      | 55,217                   | 55,488                   | 45.5                      |
| Blekinge                                  | 1,164                      | 149,359                  | 150,055                  | 128.9                     |
| Kristianstad                              | 2,492                      | 228,307                  | 231,310                  | 92.8                      |
| Maluöhus                                  | 1,866                      | 457,214                  | 465,021                  | 249.2                     |
| Halland                                   | 1,899                      | 147,224                  | 176,902                  | 77.4                      |
| Göteborg and Bohus                        | 1,948                      | 381,270                  | 390,608                  | 200.5                     |
| Älfsborg                                  | 4,913                      | 287,692                  | 290,393                  | 59.1                      |
| Skaraborg                                 | 3,273                      | 241,284                  | 241,022                  | 73.6                      |
| Värmland                                  | 7,459                      | 260,135                  | 260,325                  | 34.9                      |
| Örebro                                    | 3,526                      | 207,021                  | 209,486                  | 59.4                      |
| Västmanland                               | 2,589                      | 153,920                  | 158,350                  | 61.2                      |
| Kopparberg                                | 11,530                     | 233,873                  | 237,438                  | 20.6                      |
| Gäddede                                   | 7,615                      | 253,792                  | 256,566                  | 33.7                      |
| Västernorrland                            | 9,856                      | 250,512                  | 255,704                  | 25.9                      |
| Jämtland                                  | 19,901                     | 118,115                  | 120,284                  | 6.0                       |
| Västertotten                              | 22,778                     | 161,366                  | 164,202                  | 7.2                       |
| Norrbottn                                 | 40,731                     | 161,132                  | 166,641                  | 4.1                       |
| Lakes Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren | 8,521                      | —                        | —                        | —                         |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>172,963</b>             | <b>5,522,403</b>         | <b>5,604,192</b>         | <b>32.4</b>               |

In 1912 there were 2,740,737 males and 2,863,455 females.  
The growth of the population has been as follows:—

| Year | Population | Increase per cent. per annum | Year | Population | Increase per cent. per annum |
|------|------------|------------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1840 | 3,138,887  | —                            | 1900 | 5,136,441  | 0.71                         |
| 1880 | 4,505,668  | 0.95                         | 1910 | 5,522,403  | 0.72                         |

With the exception of (1900) 22,138 Finns, 6,983 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

In 1900 the foreign-born population numbered 35,627, of whom 5,107 were born in Germany, 6,874 in Denmark, 7,978 in Norway, 6,644 in Finland, 1,506 in Russia, 779 in the United Kingdom, and 5,130 in the United States.

The population was divided as follows in 1910:—

| —         | Male      | Female    | —        | Male    | Female  |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Unmarried | 1,690,813 | 1,686,141 | Widowed  | 105,170 | 221,816 |
| Married   | 900,340   | 910,345   | Divorced | 2,906   | 5,372   |

## I. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

## 1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

| Year              | Total living Births | Of which Illegitimate | Stillborn | Marriages | Deaths exclusive of Stillborn | Surplus of Births over Deaths |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1906              | 136,620             | 17,557                | 3,449     | 32,583    | 76,366                        | 60,254                        |
| 1907              | 136,703             | 17,942                | 3,537     | 33,251    | 77,149                        | 58,644                        |
| 1908              | 138,874             | 18,595                | 3,435     | 33,084    | 80,568                        | 58,306                        |
| 1909              | 139,505             | 19,496                | 3,482     | 32,546    | 74,538                        | 64,967                        |
| 1910              | 135,625             | 19,322                | 3,351     | 33,162    | 77,212                        | 58,413                        |
| 1911              | 132,977             | 19,710                | 3,358     | 32,611    | 76,462                        | 56,515                        |
| 1912 <sup>1</sup> | 132,150             | —                     | —         | 32,993    | 79,251                        | 52,899                        |

<sup>1</sup> Provisional.

## 2. Emigration.

| Year | Immigrants | Total Emigrants | To U. S. of America | Year | Immigrants | Total Emigrants | To U. S. of America |
|------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1906 | 9,581      | 24,704          | 21,242              | 1910 | 8,142      | 27,816          | 23,529              |
| 1907 | 8,913      | 22,978          | 19,325              | 1911 | 7,752      | 19,997          | 15,571              |
| 1908 | 9,818      | 12,499          | 8,873               | 1912 | 8,296      | 18,117          | 13,896              |
| 1909 | 8,071      | 21,992          | 18,331              |      |            |                 |                     |

## II. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In 1870 the town population numbered only 539,649, and in 1912, 1,434,232, showing an increase of 166 per cent., or nearly five times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1912:—

|             |         |            |        |              |        |
|-------------|---------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Stockholm   | 350,955 | Uppsala    | 27,155 | Uddevalla    | 12,851 |
| Göteborg    | 173,875 | Linköping  | 23,613 | Falun        | 11,955 |
| Malmö       | 92,338  | Borås      | 22,411 | Ystad        | 11,684 |
| Norrköping  | 46,674  | Västerås   | 20,881 | Kristianstad | 11,680 |
| Gäddede     | 35,838  | Lund       | 20,423 | Södertälje   | 11,643 |
| Hälsingborg | 33,843  | Halmstad   | 18,332 | Söderhamn    | 11,452 |
| Örebro      | 32,075  | Karlstad   | 17,903 | Trälleberg   | 10,522 |
| Äskilstuna  | 28,729  | Sundsvall  | 16,930 | Västervik    | 10,568 |
| Jönköping   | 27,864  | Landskrona | 16,459 | Vykäping     | 10,416 |
| Karlskrona  | 27,446  | Kalmar     | 15,796 | Visby        | 10,117 |

## Religion and Instruction.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 13 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see), and 2,512 parishes in 1913. At the census of 1900, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 5,072,792, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 56,844. Of other creeds, there were 2,378 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 44 Greek-Catholics, 365 Irvingites, 3,912 Jews, and 51 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Uppsala and Lund, the former frequented by 2,383 and the latter by 1,286 students in the autumn of 1912.

There are also a state faculty of medicine in Stockholm (352 students) and private universities in Stockholm (philosophical and law faculties with 6,157 students and 70 auditors) and Göteborg (philosophical faculty, with 235 students). In 1912 there were 77 public high schools, with 23,612 pupils; 44 people's high schools, 2,418 pupils; 15 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 1,808 pupils; 2 high and 8 elementary technical schools, about 4,113 pupils; 10 navigation schools, 603 pupils; besides institutions and schools for deaf mutes and the blind; medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1911 there were 15,221 elementary schools, with 22,081 teachers and 793,491 pupils. In 1911 the expenditure on elementary education was 43,533,384 kronor, of which about one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1910 only 0.23 per cent. were unlettered, only 0.43 per cent. unable to write.

### Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1913) into 3 high court districts and 212 district courts divisions, of which 91 are urban districts and 121 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1911, 2,378 men and 246 women were sentenced for serious crimes; at the end of 1911 there were 1,439 hard-labour prisoners.

### Pauperism.

Each commune is bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what course to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1911 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,983, capable of lodging 63,461 people.

The number of paupers assisted was in 1903, 235,277, of whom 78,596 were in the towns; in 1904, 234,639, of whom 78,633 were in the towns; in 1905, 234,602, of whom 79,455 were in the towns; in 1906, 233,896, of whom 82,090 were in the towns; in 1907, 229,693, of whom 82,439 were in the towns; in 1908, 233,530, of whom 87,209 were in the towns; in 1909, 235,955, of whom 89,615 were in the towns; in 1910, 236,918, of whom 90,912 were in the towns; in 1911, 238,864, of whom 94,203 were in the towns.

### Finance.

The budget of revenue and expenditure for the year 1914 was as follows (18.16 kronor = 1l.):—

| REVENUE                                                      |                               | EXPENDITURE                                              |                   |                         |                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                                              |                               |                                                          | Ordinary expenses | Extra-ordinary expenses | Total                         |
| (a) State revenues:                                          | Kronor                        | (a) Actual Expenses:                                     | Kronor            | Kronor                  | Kronor                        |
| Taxes:                                                       |                               | Royal Household.                                         | 1,493,000         | 100,000                 | 1,593,000                     |
| Capitation tax                                               | £50,000                       | Justice                                                  | 5,118,120         | 1,074,680               | 6,192,800                     |
| Tax on incomes and property, &c.                             | 39,750,000                    | Foreign Affairs                                          | 1,794,052         | 541,848                 | 2,335,900                     |
| Succession duty                                              | 7,000,000                     | Army                                                     | 50,048,112        | 5,185,988               | 55,234,100                    |
| Other stamp-duties                                           | 11,250,000                    | Navy                                                     | 20,694,927        | 7,247,873               | 27,942,800                    |
| Customs                                                      | 13,000,000                    | Interior                                                 | 12,102,013        | 11,212,587              | 23,314,600                    |
| Excise on spirits, malt and sugar                            | 47,800,000                    | Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs                     | 27,495,266        | 5,482,234               | 32,977,500                    |
| Miscellaneous.                                               | 5,571,700                     | Finance                                                  | 14,727,495        | 4,153,665               | 18,881,100                    |
| (b) Net receipts from productive funds of the State:         |                               | Agriculture                                              | 5,414,645         | 4,705,655               | 10,120,300                    |
| Business of the State.                                       |                               | Pensions                                                 | 6,059,193         | 3,172,302               | 9,231,500                     |
| Railways                                                     | 20,500,000                    | Expenses for the Diet, &c.                               | —                 | —                       | 1,500,000                     |
| Posts and telegraphs                                         | 8,300,000                     | Interest on the national debt                            | —                 | —                       | 25,540,800                    |
| Waterfall works                                              | 1,355,000                     |                                                          |                   |                         |                               |
| Domains                                                      | 9,243,000                     |                                                          |                   |                         |                               |
| Interest on shares in the Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara Co., Ltd. | 3,050,000                     |                                                          |                   |                         |                               |
| Interest on outstanding loans                                | 4,283,000                     | (b) Improvement of State property and reduction of debt: |                   |                         |                               |
| Interest on the fund for insurance of workmen                | 1,450,000                     | Business of the State                                    | 30,807,000        | 9,362,300               | 40,169,300                    |
| Of the profit of the National Bank                           | 7,058,000                     | Loans to private railways, ship-owners, &c.              | 11,507,000        | 100,000                 | 11,607,000                    |
| Employment of property                                       | 962,000                       | Amortization of the national debt                        | —                 | 7,099,000               | 7,099,000                     |
| Loans                                                        | 42,314,000                    |                                                          |                   |                         |                               |
| Total revenue                                                | 273,739,700<br>(15,207,761l.) | Total expenditure.                                       | —                 | —                       | 273,739,700<br>(15,207,761l.) |

The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1912:—

|                                           | Kronor                           |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Taxed: Agricultural land in the country   | 2,960,342,750                    |
| " " " in the towns                        | 64,829,400                       |
| Other real estate in the country          | 1,252,407,045                    |
| " " " in the towns                        | 3,148,682,823                    |
| Total (1912)                              | 7,426,262,018                    |
| Untaxed: National                         | 286,757,500                      |
| Belonging to commonalities, academies &c. | 178,071,400                      |
| Total (1912)                              | 1,059,318,317                    |
| Grand total (1912)                        | 8,485,580,335<br>(471,421,129l.) |

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1913, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for productive purposes (railways, &c.), were as follows:—

|                                              |  | Kronor                        |
|----------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Funded railway loan of 1880 with 3½ interest |  | 70,758,501                    |
| " " " 1886 " 3½ "                            |  | 56,439,111                    |
| " " " 1887 " 3½ "                            |  | 87,818,920                    |
| " " " 1888 " 3 " "                           |  | 24,191,111                    |
| " " " 1890 " 3½ "                            |  | 26,780,889                    |
| " " " 1894 " 3 " "                           |  | 17,503,200                    |
| " " " 1899 " 3½ "                            |  | 32,907,960                    |
| " " " 1900 " 3½ "                            |  | 36,320,000                    |
| " " " 1904 " 3½ "                            |  | 36,000,000                    |
| " " " 1906 " 3½ "                            |  | 43,200,000                    |
| " " " 1907 " 4 " "                           |  | 46,800,000                    |
| " " " 1908 " 4 " "                           |  | 54,480,000                    |
| " " " 1911 " 4 " "                           |  | 72,000,000                    |
| Total                                        |  | 602,199,692<br>(33,455,538l.) |

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 6l. per head of the population, and the interest to about 4s.; but as the receipts from railways and outstanding loans, &c., amount to about the whole interest, the charge per head is nominal. The total assets of the State on January 1, 1913, amounted to 1,740,362,103 kronor: thus the financial situation of the State shows a surplus of assets of 1,138,162,711 kronor.

The income of the communes in 1911 was 185,392,930 kronor, and the expenditure 196,724,669 kronor. Their assets amounted to 874,838,714 kronor, and their debts to 609,681,378 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies was 113,169,722 kronor, and expenditure 12,777,083 kronor; their assets 41,672,580 kronor, and debts 16,945,261 kronor.

## Defence.

### ARMY.

The military forces are a militia recruited on the principle of universal service, but aided by a voluntarily enlisted personnel which forms the permanent cadres for training purposes.

Liability to service commences at the age of 21, and lasts till the end of the 40th year. The men belong to the first 'ban' of the active army or Beväring for 8 years; then for 4 years to the second 'ban'; and finally for 8 years to the Landstorm. The initial period of training is 150 days for the infantry, garrison artillery, heavy field artillery, and train. It is 281 days for cavalry, horse and field artillery, and engineers. The infantry, &c., are called up for exercise 3 times in the first period of their service, for 30 days each time. The cavalry and artillery have 2 trainings, each of 42 days.

The field army is likely to consist, in the first instance, of 6 divisions, each of 2 brigades of 2 regiments (12 battalions), with a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons), a regiment of field artillery (11 batteries of 4 guns each), a company of engineers, a pontoon train, a telegraph detachment, a supply company, a bearer company, ammunition column and train. There would be also a cavalry division of 4 regiments and the horse artillery division (16 squadrons and 8 batteries). The total would amount to about 100,000 combatants. The first ban of the Beväring would be able (as far as numbers go) to furnish a nearly equal number of reserve troops, while

the second ban would provide a sufficient reserve to make good the losses on field service, but it is not known at present what is to be the organisation of the considerable reserves which will be available.

The table below shows the peace establishment in 1913:—

| Troops                                                                                  | Officers | Non-Com. Officers | Rank and File                 |                                                         | Total  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                                                         |          |                   | Cadres (Voluntary Enlistment) | Conscripts (Contingent on the Rejection exercise, 1912) |        |
| Army-Staff, &c.                                                                         | 67       | 77                | —                             | —                                                       | 143    |
| Infantry, 28 regiments (82 battalions)                                                  | 1,292    | 1,509             | 12,370                        | 42,900                                                  | 58,071 |
| Cavalry, 8 regiments (50 squadrons)                                                     | 272      | 264               | 3,560                         | 2,500                                                   | 6,594  |
| Field Artillery, 6 regiments and 1 corps (69 batteries) and 3 Horse Artillery batteries | 237      | 522               | 2,385                         | 3,600                                                   | 6,844  |
| Position Artillery, 1 regiment and 1 battery (7 batteries)                              | 34       | 46                | 200                           | —                                                       | —      |
| Garrison Artillery, 1 regiment (10 companies)                                           | —        | —                 | —                             | 1,200                                                   | 1,938  |
| Engineers, 4 corps (16 companies)                                                       | 55       | 70                | 326                           | —                                                       | —      |
| Train and Medical Service, 6 corps and 1 company (19 companies)                         | 90       | 180               | 486                           | 3,200                                                   | 3,956  |
| Intendance                                                                              | 0        | 205               | —                             | 550                                                     | 755    |
| Total Peace establishment                                                               | 2,272    | 3,050             | 20,153                        | 55,850                                                  | 80,825 |

The total numbers on the rolls amount to about 485,000.

The strength of the reserve of officers and voluntarily enlisted men amounts to about 26,250, that of the Beväring to about 275,000.

The landstorm is supposed to amount to about 170,000 of all ranks.

The Swedish infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6.5 mm.); the horse and field artillery have the Krupp 7.5 cm. Q.F. gun. The military budget for 1914 amounted to 2,780,000l., of which 282,000l. was for extraordinary expenditure.

### NAVY.

The following is a list of the principal ships:—

| Laid down | Name           | Displacement tons | Maximum armour |         | Armament              | Torpedo tubes | Indicated horse power | Maximum speed knots |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
|           |                |                   | On belt        | On guns |                       |               |                       |                     |
| 1884      | Svea . . . .   | 3,300             | 11½            | 7½      | 18.2-in.; 7.6-in. .   | 1             | 4,750                 | 16                  |
| 1889      | Göta . . . .   | 3,390             |                |         |                       |               |                       |                     |
| 1891      | Thule . . . .  | 3,300             |                |         |                       |               |                       |                     |
| 1895      | Oden . . . .   | 3,700             | 10             | 10      | 2 10-in.; 6.4-7-in. . | 1             | 5,300                 | 17                  |
| 1897      | Thor . . . .   |                   |                |         |                       |               |                       |                     |
| 1897      | Njord . . . .  |                   |                |         |                       |               |                       |                     |
| 1899      | Dristigheten   | 3,600             | 7½             | 8       | 2 8.2-in.; 6.6-in. .  | 2             | 5,600                 | 17                  |
|           | (Aran . . . .) | 3,750             | 7              | 7½      | 2 8.2-in.; 6.6-in. .  | 2             | 5,500                 | 17                  |
| 1900      | Vasa . . . .   |                   |                |         |                       |               |                       |                     |
|           | Tapperheten    |                   |                |         |                       |               |                       |                     |
| 1901      | Månligheten    | 4,680             | 6              | 7½      | 2 8.2-in.; 8.6-in. .  | 2             | 9,000                 | 18                  |
| 1904      | Oscar II. . .  |                   |                |         |                       |               |                       |                     |
| 1904      | Fylgia . . . . |                   |                |         |                       |               |                       |                     |
| 1912      | Sverige . . .  | 7,000             | 8              | 8       | 4 11-in.; 8.6-in. .   | 2             | 20,900                | 22.5                |

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz.: 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Beväring*. On the active list are 4 flag-officers, 8 commodores, 17 captains, 18 commanders, 96 lieutenant-commanders, 101 lieutenants, 50 sub-lieutenants, 666 warrant officers, and 4,000 petty officers and men, while about 250 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve.

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 39 captains, 37 lieutenants, 19 sub-lieutenants, 166 warrant officers, and 1,361 petty officers and men.

### Production and Industry.

#### I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1911 was 359,871; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 88,967; 2 to 20 hectares, 230,477; 20 to 100 hectares, 33,189; above 100, 3,163. Of the total land area of Sweden 8·9 per cent. is under cultivation, 3·2 per cent. under natural meadows, and 52·1 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows the area and yield of the chief crops for 3 years:—

| Crop         | Acreage   |           |           | Produce (quarters)      |                         |                         |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|              | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1910                    | 1911                    | 1912                    |
| Wheat . . .  | 236,544   | 240,867   | 250,648   | 912,529                 | 960,049                 | 948,716                 |
| Barley . . . | 456,229   | 450,661   | 445,926   | 1,622,567               | 1,579,074               | 1,654,744               |
| Oats . . .   | 1,969,852 | 1,955,517 | 1,950,959 | 8,619,967               | 7,444,622               | 9,194,281               |
| Rye . . .    | 997,132   | 991,801   | 988,346   | 2,774,808               | 2,836,920               | 2,825,316               |
| Mixed corn . | 890,033   | 400,081   | 408,684   | 1,867,401               | 1,777,463               | 1,967,797               |
| Beans . . .  | 10,922    | 10,110    | 19,566    | 26,170                  | 18,630                  | 21,072                  |
| Peas . . .   | 45,391    | 43,037    | 43,801    | 150,962                 | 144,692                 | 127,222                 |
| Potatoes . . | 875,551   | 870,539   | 277,374   | 64,788,465 <sup>1</sup> | 56,566,423 <sup>1</sup> | 63,782,900 <sup>1</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> Bushels.

The value of the cereal crops in 1911 was estimated at 321·1 million kronor, and all crops at 867·4 million kronor. At the end of 1911 the live stock was as follows: Horses, 588,485; head of cattle, 2,689,609; sheep and lambs, 945,709; pigs, 951,164.

#### II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1912, throughout the Kingdom, 6,700,565 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted in 1912 to 699,816 tons, in 1913 to 735,000 tons; the bar iron to 470,352 tons in 1912, and 467,000 tons in 1913. Of iron ore in 1909 3,196,453, in 1910 4,413,600 tons, in 1911 5,086,898 tons, in 1912, 5,520,653 tons were exported; of pig-iron, 105,654 in 1909, 133,593 in 1910, 150,444 in 1911, 204,850 in 1912; of bar iron, 42,980 in 1912. There were also raised in 1912 2,877 tons of silver and lead ore, 3,059 tons of copper ore, 50,036 tons of zinc ore, 5,101 tons of manganese ore, and 31,835 tons of sulphur pyrites. The gold produced amounted to 30·559 kilogram, the silver to 961·7, the lead to 1,072,889, the copper to 3,957,157, the zinc to 3,228,231. There are not inconsiderable veins of

coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 360,291 tons of coal in 1912. In 1912 there were 31,921 persons engaged in mining.

#### III. INDUSTRIES.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests (mostly on crown-lands), have an area of 8,958,447·77 hectares (not including settlement and crown-farm forests amounting in 1900 to an area of over 1,100,000), and yielded, in 1911, 3,047,714 cubic metres of timber. In 1910 there were in Sweden 1,275 saw mills and planing mills with 39,603 workpeople who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 176,952,135 kronor; 543 factories for joinery and furniture with 10,322 workpeople, the output for the year being valued at 28,526,960 kronor; 161 factories for wood-pulp with 12,776 workpeople, output 97,132,755 kronor; and 69 paper and pasteboard mills with 8,216 workpeople, output 57,068,890 kronor. The extent of some other Swedish industries in 1911 is shown in the following table:—

| Nature of work                           | Factories | Workpeople | Value of output |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
|                                          |           |            | Kronor          |
| Iron and steel, smelting, &c. . .        | 675       | 23,675     | 100,309,664     |
| Machinery . . . . .                      | 469       | 21,185     | 86,080,406      |
| Flour Mills, &c. . . . .                 | 1,381     | 4,017      | 108,613,466     |
| Raw-sugar mills . . . . .                | 21        | 6,033      | 55,609,078      |
| Sugar refineries . . . . .               | 10        | 2,759      | 70,541,469      |
| Tobacco factories . . . . .              | 108       | 4,778      | 22,217,878      |
| Margarine factories . . . . .            | 8         | 509        | 17,267,417      |
| Brandy distilling . . . . .              | 136       | 897        | 30,189,462      |
| Factories for the rectifying of brandy . | 12        | 154        | 29,177,668      |
| Breweries . . . . .                      | 689       | 5,912      | 41,70,901       |
| Spinning, cotton . . . . .               | 31        | 5,580      | 29,253,525      |
| "    wool . . . . .                      | 113       | 3,709      | 29,293,557      |
| Weaving, cotton . . . . .                | 50        | 6,547      | 31,879,825      |
| "    wool . . . . .                      | 87        | 7,871      | 44,600,207      |
| Metal works (other than iron & steel)    | 253       | 4,207      | 30,771,074      |
| Tanneries . . . . .                      | 226       | 1,915      | 27,959,369      |
| Shoe factories . . . . .                 | 84        | 6,630      | 33,642,314      |

#### Commerce.

The total customs duties levied in 1909 amounted to 59,239,298 kronor, in 1910 to 61,659,656 kronor, in 1911 to 61,781,435 kronor, and in 1912 to 65,969,717 kronor.

The treaty of peace and commerce between England and Sweden of 1654 provides for "the most favoured nation" treatment between the two countries, and that of 1826 provides for similar treatment between the United Kingdom on the one hand, and Sweden and Norway on the other.

The imports and exports of Sweden have been as follows (18·16 kronor = £1):—

|                   | 1908       | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                   | £          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports . . . . . | 33,829,570 | 34,266,074 | 37,312,922 | 38,700,940 | 44,095,220 |
| Exports . . . . . | 26,778,748 | 26,276,674 | 32,936,896 | 36,865,306 | 42,255,486 |

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years —

|                                                 | Imports<br>1911                     | Exports<br>1911                     | Imports<br>1912                     | Exports<br>1912                     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                                 | Kronor                              | Kronor                              | Kronor                              | Kronor                              |
| Textile manufactures . . . . .                  | 63,167,276                          | 2,723,425                           | 53,996,680                          | 4,556,221                           |
| Corn and flour . . . . .                        | 48,160,431                          | 5,514,314                           | 68,217,712                          | 2,660,772                           |
| Colonial wares . . . . .                        | 59,479,332                          | 988,432                             | 60,340,058                          | 759,663                             |
| Raw textile material and yarn . . . . .         | 63,927,089                          | 2,424,791                           | 75,781,191                          | 5,339,901                           |
| Minerals, of imports mostly coal . . . . .      | 89,402,824                          | 69,044,996                          | 123,416,535                         | 80,993,666                          |
| Metal goods, machinery, &c. . . . .             | 74,453,671                          | 70,612,961                          | 88,208,290                          | 114,908,821                         |
| Live animals and animal food . . . . .          | 22,999,372                          | 87,573,646                          | 29,226,713                          | 99,525,849                          |
| Hair, hides and other animal products . . . . . | 40,303,072                          | 15,946,989                          | 46,784,581                          | 22,053,572                          |
| Metals, raw and partly wrought . . . . .        | 36,792,219                          | 58,995,745                          | 38,581,969                          | 47,880,186                          |
| Timber, wrought and unwrought . . . . .         | 15,080,909                          | 274,137,980                         | 18,857,431                          | 285,365,089                         |
| Paper and paper manufactures . . . . .          | 4,198,426                           | 33,971,831                          | 3,590,518                           | 40,352,319                          |
| Other articles . . . . .                        | 178,652,312                         | 41,690,388                          | 187,012,269                         | 56,026,705                          |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                          | <b>696,616,933</b><br>(38,350,963L) | <b>663,575,518</b><br>(36,540,502L) | <b>793,713,467</b><br>(44,045,220L) | <b>760,616,764</b><br>(42,256,486L) |

The values of imports and exports are calculated according to average prices in Swedish port, exclusive of Customs duties. For most of these average prices merchants are consulted by the Board of Trade (Kommers-Kollegium), and the values thus obtained are published in the Board's annual report on commerce. The quantities in the Custom returns are most exactly given for imports. For the quantities of exports the statements of exporters are relied on. Imports are recorded as from the country of consignment, and exports as to the country of ultimate destination.

A new Swedish tariff law came into effect December 1, 1911. It provides for a single tariff instead of the maximum and minimum tariffs now in effect, and authorizes the Government to retaliate for discrimination against Swedish products by imposing surtaxes up to 100 per cent. of duty on dutiable goods, and up to the full value of the goods in the case of articles admitted free of duty under the tariff.

A national Swedish trade-mark was introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsörening (General Commercial Association of Sweden). The upper half of the mark shows the three royal Swedish crowns, on a light-blue ground, and the words "Svensk Tillverkning" (Swedish manufacture) are shown on a light-yellow ground below.

The following table shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals:—

| Country                              | Imports from<br>(1910)  | Exports to<br>(1910)    | Imports from<br>(1911)  | Exports to<br>(1911)    |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                      | Kronor                  | Kronor                  | Kronor                  | Kronor                  |
| Great Britain . . . . .              | 164,461,933             | 187,852,051             | 160,805,218             | 192,768,287             |
| Germany . . . . .                    | 231,036,380             | 124,482,840             | 244,109,915             | 133,517,937             |
| Denmark . . . . .                    | 45,086,501              | 55,146,264              | 46,778,811              | 66,135,728              |
| Norway . . . . .                     | 21,140,707              | 28,764,600              | 20,190,852              | 37,558,949              |
| Russia (including Finland) . . . . . | 47,252,550              | 27,744,902              | 46,096,330              | 34,346,545              |
| France . . . . .                     | 28,094,659              | 42,352,467              | 32,230,874              | 48,509,758              |
| Spain . . . . .                      | 2,725,596               | 7,562,063               | 3,667,094               | 9,580,569               |
| Netherlands . . . . .                | 18,378,929              | 16,091,671              | 19,394,333              | 23,926,880              |
| Belgium . . . . .                    | 9,745,190               | 16,770,416              | 9,939,409               | 18,276,209              |
| United States . . . . .              | 53,402,061 <sup>1</sup> | 23,636,106 <sup>1</sup> | 54,926,884 <sup>1</sup> | 25,313,361 <sup>1</sup> |
| Other countries . . . . .            | 50,306,090              | 62,460,760              | 58,477,213              | 73,641,295              |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>               | <b>671,632,596</b>      | <b>592,864,140</b>      | <b>696,616,933</b>      | <b>663,575,518</b>      |

<sup>1</sup> Including trade with Canada and Greenland.

The following table shows (according to the Board of Trade returns) the chief articles of import and export in the trade of the United Kingdom and Sweden for 2 years —

| Imports                         | 1911      | 1912      | Exports                       | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                 | £         | £         |                               | £         | £         |
| Wood and timber . . . . .       | 3,491,960 | 3,991,379 | Coal . . . . .                | 2,091,389 | 2,624,786 |
| Iron, pig and puddled . . . . . | 383,346   | 591,478   | Cotton yarn . . . . .         | 79,372    | 85,736    |
| „ bar . . . . .                 | 842,963   | 420,080   | Cotton manufactures . . . . . | 308,159   | 234,835   |
| Steel ingots, &c. . . . .       | 192,295   | 188,770   | Machinery . . . . .           | 205,650   | 256,851   |
| Matches . . . . .               | 167,826   | 203,654   | Woollens . . . . .            | 168,738   | 142,941   |
| Butter . . . . .                | 2,184,770 | 2,113,871 | Iron manufactures . . . . .   | 528,797   | 637,156   |
| Packing paper . . . . .         | 638,927   | 801,543   | New ships . . . . .           | 175,612   | 108,600   |
| Wood pulp . . . . .             | 1,934,319 | 2,256,285 | Tin . . . . .                 | 112,095   | 133,206   |

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

|                                     | 1909  | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imports from Sweden to U.K. . . . . | 9,734 | 11,625 | 11,938 | 13,231 | 14,214 |
| Exports to Sweden from U.K. . . . . | 6,187 | 6,697  | 6,347  | 7,132  | 8,233  |

### Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1912, was as follows:—

| 1911                       | Sailing      |                | Steam        |                | Total        |                  |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
|                            | No.          | Tonnage        | No.          | Tonnage        | No.          | Tonnage          |
| 20-100 tons . . . . .      | 1,068        | 62,445         | 250          | 15,810         | 1,318        | 78,255           |
| 100-500 „ . . . . .        | 442          | 94,627         | 490          | 109,626        | 932          | 204,253          |
| 500-1,000 „ . . . . .      | 24           | 16,683         | 148          | 106,769        | 172          | 123,452          |
| Above 1,000 tons . . . . . | 5            | 6,828          | 331          | 636,125        | 336          | 642,953          |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>     | <b>1,539</b> | <b>180,583</b> | <b>1,219</b> | <b>868,330</b> | <b>2,758</b> | <b>1,048,918</b> |

The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in the beginning of 1912—namely, 285 vessels of 194,040 tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 268 vessels of a total burthen of 138,418 tons.

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in 1911, as follows:—

| 1911                                    | With Cargoes  |                   | In Ballast    |                  | Total         |                   |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                                         | No.           | Tonnage           | No.           | Tonnage          | No.           | Tonnage           |
| Entered:                                |               |                   |               |                  |               |                   |
| Swedish . . . . .                       | 8,654         | 3,783,444         | 9,248         | 2,000,310        | 17,904        | 5,783,754         |
| Foreign . . . . .                       | 5,527         | 2,309,871         | 12,810        | 3,549,633        | 18,337        | 5,859,504         |
| <b>Total entered . . . . .</b>          | <b>14,183</b> | <b>6,093,315</b>  | <b>22,058</b> | <b>5,549,943</b> | <b>36,241</b> | <b>11,643,258</b> |
| Cleared:                                |               |                   |               |                  |               |                   |
| Swedish . . . . .                       | 12,204        | 4,400,070         | 5,717         | 1,450,054        | 17,921        | 5,850,124         |
| Foreign . . . . .                       | 9,808         | 3,931,356         | 8,589         | 1,974,909        | 18,397        | 5,906,265         |
| <b>Total cleared . . . . .</b>          | <b>22,012</b> | <b>8,331,426</b>  | <b>14,306</b> | <b>3,424,963</b> | <b>36,318</b> | <b>11,756,389</b> |
| <b>Total entered &amp; cleared 1910</b> | <b>36,195</b> | <b>14,415,741</b> | <b>36,364</b> | <b>8,974,906</b> | <b>72,559</b> | <b>23,390,647</b> |

### Internal Communications.

In 1911 122,024 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1912 the total length of railways in Sweden was 8,863 miles, of which 2,908 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1910 were 142,061,777 kronor, and expenses 102,877,055 kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1910 was 522,862,294 kronor, and for private railways 544,988,087 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1910 was 20,500,443; weight of goods carried on State railways, 13,137,820 tons; private railways, 23,852,810 tons of goods, and 37,776,210 passengers.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1912 was 25,094 miles, 6,776 miles of which belonged to the railways. The wires of the State telephone had a length of 184,287 miles, the wires of the private telephone lines a length of 95,014 miles. There were 2,910 telegraph offices. The number of despatches sent in the year 1912 was 4,912,525, including 1,106,913 in transit. In 1912 there were about 217,600 instruments employed in the telephone service, including 69,200 private telephones.

The Swedish Post Office carried 479,780,672 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1912. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 3,837. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1912 amounted to 24,664,894 kronor, and the total expenditure to 20,917,042 kronor, leaving a surplus of 3,747,852 kronor.

### Money and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the King. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries, it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1913 (18'16 kronor = 1l.). There are fifteen conjointly responsible private banks and sixty-one joint-stock banks (beginning of 1912). Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes :—

| Assets                                           | National Bank      | Private Banks      | Joint-Stock Banks.   |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                                                  | Kronor             | Kronor             | Kronor               |
| Real estate . . . . .                            | —                  | 12,490,549         | 50,946,353           |
| Coin and bullion . . . . .                       | 105,126,279        | 16,196,030         | 40,394,884           |
| Accounts with other banks . . . . .              | 40,242,243         | 36,576,556         | 64,575,613           |
| State notes and bills . . . . .                  | 20,776,133         | 58,238,507         | 117,747,992          |
| Stocks, shares, mortgages, &c. . . . .           | —                  | 3,819,454          | 6,748,165            |
| Bills . . . . .                                  | 214,773,932        | 185,680,482        | 390,765,495          |
| Loans on public obligations, shares, &c. . . . . | 28,418,620         | 313,892,694        | 841,635,636          |
| Cash credits, &c. . . . .                        | 3,774,940          | 174,346,209        | 402,763,727          |
| <b>Totals . . . . .</b>                          | <b>413,112,147</b> | <b>801,550,481</b> | <b>1,915,577,865</b> |

| Liabilities                                     | National Bank      | Private Banks      | Joint-Stock Banks    |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                                                 | Kronor             | Kronor             | Kronor               |
| Bank notes and bills . . . . .                  | 229,887,458        | 15,141,571         | 32,250,725           |
| Liabilities with other banks . . . . .          | 17,959,838         | 33,534,073         | 111,026,880          |
| Deposits, &c. . . . .                           | 87,715,791         | 523,147,466        | 1,078,778,103        |
| Capital . . . . .                               | 50,000,000         | 100,470,680        | 287,283,460          |
| Reserve . . . . .                               | 12,500,000         | 69,176,380         | 153,311,435          |
| To be paid out to the public treasury . . . . . | 6,311,000          | —                  | —                    |
| Various liabilities . . . . .                   | 8,738,060          | 47,657,052         | 245,523,098          |
| To further disposition . . . . .                | —                  | 12,423,259         | 7,404,164            |
| <b>Totals . . . . .</b>                         | <b>413,112,147</b> | <b>801,550,481</b> | <b>1,915,577,865</b> |

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows :—

| —                                         | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of depositors at end of year       | 1,539,957   | 1,573,711   | 1,631,359   | 1,685,686   |
| Deposits at end of year, kronor . . . . . | 767,017,709 | 816,316,819 | 864,976,668 | 913,007,344 |
| Capital and reserve fund, ditto . . . . . | 64,956,356  | 69,256,127  | 73,271,590  | 77,595,530  |

At the end of 1911 the Post Office Savings Bank had 569,534 depositors and 47,716,785 kronor of deposits.

The Private and Joint-Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows :—

| —                                         | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912        |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of depositors at end of year       | 729,933     | 784,946     | 852,242     | 920,950     |
| Deposits at end of year, kronor . . . . . | 261,626,740 | 278,678,375 | 304,756,556 | 329,853,735 |

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona, of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kronor to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, '900 fine containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7·5 grammes, '800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF SWEDEN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Count H. Wrangel.

*First Secretary.*—W. Boström.

*Naval Attaché.*—Lieut. Comm. E. de Peyron.

*Chancellor.*—J. Stille.

*Consul-General in London.*—Daniel Dahlsson.



There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, and many other places.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Esme W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. (April 15, 1913).

*Secretary.*—R. H. Clive.

*Naval Attaché.*—Captain M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.

*Military Attaché.*—Lt.-Colonel Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.

*Consul at Stockholm.*—W. A. Churchill.

There are also Consular representatives at Gothenburg, Borgholm, Gäfle, Kalmar, Söderhamn, Visby, Varberg, &c.

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## SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.—SVIZZERA.)

## Constitution and Government.

### I. CENTRAL.

On August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden, entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight members, and in 1513 thirteen. Various allied and subject territories were acquired either by single cantons or by several in common, and in 1648 the League became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire, but no addition was made to the number of cantons till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the unified Helvetic Republic was formed. This failed to satisfy the Swiss, and in 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and out of the lands formerly allied or subject increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zürich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation, with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph system, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It provides for the revenue in general, and especially decides on the import and export duties in accordance with principles embodied in the constitution. It legislates on matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zürich, a Federal University and other higher educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Their remuneration depends on the wealth and liberality of the cantons, the average being about 20 francs (16s.) per day; representatives from the canton of Geneva receive 3d francs (25s.), from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs (12s. 6d.) per day. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend

entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 167 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 20 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2d.) per kilometre, to and from the capital. Members employed on commissions receive additional pay at the same rate. On the basis of the general census 1910, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

| Canton                        | Number of Representatives | Canton                          | Number of Representatives |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Zürich (Zurich)               | 25                        | Appenzell—Exterior and Interior | 4                         |
| Bern (Berne)                  | 32                        | St. Gallen (St. Gall)           | 15                        |
| Lucern (Lucerne)              | 8                         | Graubünden (Grisons)            | 6                         |
| Uri                           | 1                         | Aargau (Argovie)                | 12                        |
| Schwyz                        | 3                         | Thurgau (Thurgovie)             | 7                         |
| Unterwald—Upper and Lower     | 2                         | Ticino (Tessin)                 | 8                         |
| Glarus (Glaris)               | 2                         | Vaud (Waadt)                    | 16                        |
| Zug (Zoug)                    | 1                         | Valais (Wallis)                 | 6                         |
| Fribourg (Freiburg)           | 7                         | Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)           | 7                         |
| Solothurn (Soleure)           | 6                         | Genève (Genf)                   | 8                         |
| Basel (Bâle)—town and country | 11                        | Total                           | 189                       |
| Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)    | 2                         |                                 |                           |

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot, every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. For the decision of the question submitted a majority both of the cantons and of the voters is required. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative council, and its members are present at, and take part in their proceedings, but

do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President.

*President for 1914.*—Col. Dr. Arthur Hoffmann (St. Gall). Born, 1857.

*Vice-President for 1914.*—Giuseppe Motta (Tessin).

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the President has 540*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are:—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military. 5. Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry. 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

## II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called der *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, maire or syndic, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

## Area and Population.

### I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Area and population, December 1, 1910, and estimated population at the middle of 1911. The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated:—

| Canton                                | Area :<br>sq. miles | Population   |              | Pop.<br>per square<br>mile, 1910 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
|                                       |                     | Dec. 1, 1910 | July 1, 1911 |                                  |
| Zürich (Zurich) (1351)                | 666                 | 500,679      | 510,580      | 751.7                            |
| Bern (Berne) (1353)                   | 2,657               | 642,744      | 649,190      | 241.9                            |
| Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)               | 579                 | 166,782      | 168,640      | 288.0                            |
| Uri (1291)                            | 415                 | 22,055       | 22,250       | 53.1                             |
| Schwyz (1291)                         | 351                 | 58,347       | 58,600       | 166.2                            |
| Obwalden (Unterwalden-le-Haut) (1291) | 183                 | 17,118       | 17,270       | 93.5                             |
| Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le-Bas) (1291) | 112                 | 13,796       | 18,830       | 123.1                            |
| Glarus (Glaris) (1352)                | 267                 | 33,211       | 33,370       | 124.3                            |
| Zug (Zoug, (1352)                     | 92                  | 28,013       | 28,330       | 304.5                            |
| Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)            | 644                 | 139,200      | 140,340      | 216.1                            |
| Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)            | 302                 | 116,728      | 118,000      | 386.5                            |
| Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)          | 14                  | 135,546      | 137,230      | 9,681.9                          |
| Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)           | 163                 | 76,241       | 76,960       | 467.7                            |
| Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)     | 114                 | 45,943       | 46,360       | 403.0                            |
| Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)        | 101                 | 57,723       | 58,120       | 572.0                            |
| Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513)        | 61                  | 14,631       | 14,730       | 239.8                            |
| St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)          | 779                 | 301,141      | 305,960      | 385.0                            |
| Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)           | 2,773               | 118,262      | 117,710      | 42.6                             |
| Aargau (Argovie) (1803)               | 542                 | 229,850      | 232,040      | 424.0                            |
| Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)            | 381                 | 134,055      | 136,180      | 351.8                            |
| Ticino (Tessin) (1803)                | 1,088               | 158,556      | 157,190      | 145.7                            |
| Vaud (Waadt) (1803)                   | 1,244               | 315,428      | 320,110      | 253.5                            |
| Valais (Wallis) (1815)                | 2,027               | 129,579      | 128,920      | 63.9                             |
| Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)          | 312                 | 132,184      | 133,240      | 423.6                            |
| Genève (Genf) (1815)                  | 108                 | 154,159      | 156,280      | 1,427.3                          |
| Total                                 | 15,976              | 3,741,971    | 3,781,430    | 234.8                            |

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 15 of the 22 cantons, the French in six, the Italian in two (Ticino and Grisons), and the Roumansch and Italian together in one (Graubünden). In 1910, 2,599,154 spoke German, 796,244 French, 301,325 Italian, and 39,834 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1910 was 565,296.

The following statistics show the preliminary results of the Swiss Federal census of 1911 regarding Swiss factory enterprises:—

| Trades                           | Factories | Employees |        |        |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
|                                  |           | Male      | Female | Total  |
| Cotton trades                    | 826       | 11,617    | 17,932 | 29,549 |
| Silk industry                    | 215       | 7,735     | 23,802 | 31,537 |
| Woollen industry                 | 67        | 2,190     | 3,135  | 5,325  |
| Linen industry                   | 24        | 440       | 567    | 1,007  |
| Embroidery                       | 866       | 11,787    | 16,822 | 28,609 |
| Other-textile trades             | 112       | 1,517     | 2,633  | 4,150  |
| Clothing and outfitting          | 660       | 8,789     | 16,061 | 24,850 |
| Provisions and alimentary trades | 694       | 13,440    | 12,604 | 26,044 |

| Trades                            | Factories | Employees |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
|                                   |           | Male      | Female | Total  |
| Chemical industry                 | 198       | 6,967     | 1,725  | 8,692  |
| Central for power, gas, and water | 263       | 4,254     | 1      | 4,255  |
| Paper and graphic trades          | 623       | 13,227    | 4,930  | 18,157 |
| Woodworking trades                | 1,268     | 23,339    | 432    | 23,765 |
| Metal working                     | 623       | 21,865    | 1,460  | 23,325 |
| Machinery, apparatus, etc.        | 640       | 45,313    | 1,122  | 46,435 |
| Jewellery and watchmaking         | 856       | 21,445    | 13,538 | 34,983 |
| Clay and stone trades             | 441       | 17,160    | 1,000  | 18,160 |

Of the persons exercising a profession in 1900, 187,446 (140,939 men and 46,507 women) were foreigners, having 166,729 foreigners (47,876 male and 118,853 female) dependent on them; total foreigners dependent on occupation, 354,175.

## II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

| Years | Total Births | Stillbirths | Marriages | Deaths and Stillbirths | Surplus of Births over Deaths |
|-------|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1907  | 97,692       | 3,185       | 27,660    | 62,445                 | 35,247                        |
| 1908  | 99,464       | 3,223       | 27,637    | 60,920                 | 38,544                        |
| 1909  | 97,296       | 3,184       | 27,395    | 62,596                 | 34,700                        |
| 1910  | 96,669       | 3,154       | 27,343    | 59,678                 | 36,991                        |
| 1911  | 94,135       | 2,865       | 27,809    | 62,484                 | 31,701                        |

In 1911 the illegitimate births numbered 4,372, or 4.6 per cent. The number of divorces was 1,623.

The number of emigrants in five years was:—1908, 3,656; 1909, 4,913; 1910, 5,178; in 1911, 5,512; in 1912, 5,871; in 1913, 6,191.

## III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 1, 1910, the population of the principal towns was as follows:—Zürich, 189,088; Basel, 131,914; Geneva, 125,520; Bern, 85,264; Lausanne, 63,926; St. Gallen, 37,657; Chaux-de-Fonds, 37,636; Luzern, 39,152; Biel, 23,583; Winterthur, 25,066; Neuchâtel, 23,505.

## Religion.

There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of December 1, 1910, the number of Protestants amounted to 2,108,590, of Roman Catholics to 1,590,792, and of Jews to 19,023. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 10. Of the more populous cantons, Zürich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and

Basel (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Luzern, Fribourg, Ticino, Valais and the Forest Cantons are mainly Catholic. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, viz., of Basel and Lugano (resident at Solothurn), Chur, St. Gallen, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Freiburg), and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

### Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organized a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1910, 1 per cent. could not read, and 3 per cent. could not write.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1910-11:—

|                                               | Schools | Teachers | Pupils  |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Infant schools . . . . .                      | 1,153   | 1,505    | 5,449   |
| Primary schools . . . . .                     | 4,812   | 12,485   | 544,152 |
| Secondary schools . . . . .                   | 656     | 2,118    | 57,570  |
| Middle schools (preparatory) . . . . .        | 43      | 1,128    | 19,793  |
| Normal schools (private and public) . . . . . | 49      | 584      | 3,559   |

There were also improvement schools with 41,464 pupils, schools for girls with 1,847, gymnasias with 7,847. In 1911-12 there were commercial schools with altogether 3,937 pupils; industrial schools with 4,951 pupils; technical schools with 1,353 pupils; 448 schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects; agricultural schools with 1,161 pupils; schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture, and for dairy management. In 1911, 8 institutions for the blind had 357 inmates; 15 for the deaf and dumb had 783; 27 for the feeble-minded had 1,407. In the 37 reformatories of Switzerland in 1911, there were 1,563 children under instruction. The expenditure on instruction in 1911 was: by the State, 41,800,000 francs; by the communes, 44,600,000 francs; total, 86,400,000 francs.

There are seven universities in Switzerland. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philo-

sophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zürich, with a teaching staff of 185 and 1,333 matriculated students, in 1911. The academy of Neuchâtel was transformed into a university in May, 1909, but without the faculty of medicine. The following table shows the year of foundation of each university, the number of teaching staff and of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the seven universities in the winter of 1913-14:—

|                                                              | Theology | Law | Medicine | Philosophy | Total | Teaching Staff |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|----------|------------|-------|----------------|
| Basel (1460) . . . . .                                       | 76       | 77  | 325      | 457        | 935   | 124            |
| Zürich (1832) . . . . .                                      | 31       | 324 | 682      | 651        | 1,688 | 172            |
| Bern (1834) . . . . .                                        | 57       | 483 | 648      | 596        | 1,784 | 168            |
| Geneva (1559 <sup>1</sup> & 1873 <sup>2</sup> ) . . . . .    | 20       | 312 | 853      | 553        | 1,638 | 153            |
| Lausanne (1837 <sup>1</sup> & 1890 <sup>2</sup> ) . . . . .  | 13       | 264 | 346      | 569        | 1,192 | 124            |
| Fribourg (1859) . . . . .                                    | 264      | 90  | —        | 244        | 598   | 81             |
| Neuchâtel (1866 <sup>1</sup> & 1909 <sup>2</sup> ) . . . . . | 12       | 84  | —        | 179        | 275   | 59             |

<sup>1</sup> As an Academy.

<sup>2</sup> As a University.

\* These numbers are exclusive of 'hearers,' but inclusive of over 1,100 women students.

### Justice and Crime..

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 24 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and are eligible for re-election; the President and Vice-President, as such, for two years and cannot be re-elected. The President has a salary of 16,000 francs a year, and the other members 15,000 francs. The Tribunal has three sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and cantons; between cantons and cantons; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers: the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1911, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 4,511, of whom 575 were women.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I.-Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Wallis, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg.

## Social Insurance.

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), as passed by both Chambers on June 13, 1911, was accepted by the electors of the Republic with a small majority. The total number of votes cast was 623,731, of which 285,037 were for and 238,694 against the measure.

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness, and foreigners also may be admitted to the benefits of the law. Compulsory insurance against illness does not exist as yet, but cantons and communities are entitled under the act to declare obligatory insurance for certain classes or, in general, to establish public benefit (sick fund) associations, and to make employers responsible for the payment of the premiums of their employees.

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees, and workmen of all the factories, trades, &c., which are under the Federal liability law. Every person above the age of 14 can insure voluntarily at the Federal insurance administration (or at any insurance corporation).

## Finance.

The entire net proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (286,148*l.* in 1914) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

| Year | Revenue   | Expenditure | Year | Revenue   | Expenditure |
|------|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|-------------|
|      | £         | £           |      | £         | £           |
| 1908 | 5,895,640 | 6,035,170   | 1911 | 3,921,764 | 3,931,842   |
| 1909 | 6,227,140 | 7,353,710   | 1912 | 3,710,400 | 3,868,200   |
| 1910 | 6,674,668 | 6,453,221   | 1913 | 3,949,000 | 4,126,200   |

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1914:—

| Source of Revenue                | Francs                 | Branch of Expenditure            | Francs                 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Real Property . . . . .          | 2,088,098              | Debt, Total Charge . . . . .     | 9,313,700              |
| Capital invested . . . . .       | 4,078,232              | General administration . . . . . | 1,605,700              |
| General administration . . . . . | 118,700                | Departments:—                    |                        |
| Departments:—                    |                        | Political . . . . .              | 1,187,544              |
| Political . . . . .              | 25,000                 | Interior . . . . .               | 16,639,540             |
| Interior . . . . .               | 139,300                | Justice and Police . . . . .     | 2,353,025              |
| Justice and Police . . . . .     | 1,094,000              | Military . . . . .               | 45,752,790             |
| Military . . . . .               | 3,756,500              | Finance and Customs . . . . .    | 9,677,240              |
| Financial:—                      |                        | Commerce, Industry, and          |                        |
| Finance and Customs . . . . .    | 35,344,000             | Agriculture . . . . .            | 16,581,971             |
| Commerce, Industry, and          |                        | Posts and Railways . . . . .     | 672,480                |
| Agriculture . . . . .            | 1,066,500              | Miscellaneous . . . . .          | 1,756,010              |
| Posts and Railways . . . . .     | 1,099,050              |                                  |                        |
| Miscellaneous . . . . .          | 10,620                 |                                  |                        |
| Total . . . . .                  | 98,820,000             | Total . . . . .                  | 105,440,000            |
|                                  | (3,952,800 <i>l.</i> ) |                                  | (4,217,600 <i>l.</i> ) |

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, on January 1, 1913, to 4,680,000*l.*, mostly at 3½ per cent.

On 1 January, 1913, the 'Federal Fortune,' or State property, was: real property, 3,182,800*l.*; stock, &c., 629,528*l.*; works producing interest, 2,101,824*l.*; stores not producing interest, 1,272,748*l.*; various debts, 94,756*l.*; inventory, 2,373,924*l.*; Swiss National Bank, 80,192*l.*; total, 9,645,784*l.*; the net Fortune being thus 4,442,492*l.*

## Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the St. Gothard pass; others have been constructed at St. Maurice and Martigny in the Rhone Valley.

Switzerland depends for defence upon a *national militia*. Service in this force is compulsory and universal, with few exemptions except for physical disability. Those excused or rejected pay certain taxes in lieu. Liability extends from the 17th to the end of the 48th year, actual service commencing at the age of 20. The first 12 years are spent in the first line, called the 'Auszug,' or 'Elite'; the next 8 in the Landwehr; and the remaining 8 in the Landsturm. For cavalry, however, service is 11 years in the Auszug, and 12 in the Landwehr. The Landsturm only includes men who have undergone some training. The unarmed Landsturm comprises all other males between 20 and 50 whose services can be made available for non-combatant duties of any description.

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits' schools, and the periods are 65 days for infantry, engineers, and foot artillery, 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry. The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses,' are 11 days *annually*; but after going through seven courses (8 in the case of the cavalry) further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant. The Landwehr men are only called out once for training, also for 11 days.

The country is divided into 6 divisional districts. The field army, formed of the Auszug is to consist of 6 divisions, 3 cavalry brigades, and 3 mountain brigades. A division consists of 3 brigades each of 2 regiments consisting of 2 or 3 battalions, 1 cyclist company, 1 machine gun detachment, 12 batteries of field artillery, 2 howitzer batteries, 2 squadrons of cavalry, and 1 battalion of sappers. A cavalry brigade consists of 2 regiments. A mountain brigade consists of 2 or 3 battalions, 2 mountain batteries, and 1 company of sappers. Altogether there are 106 battalions, 72 field batteries, 12 howitzer batteries, 9 mountain batteries, and 8 cavalry regiments (each of 3 squadrons), besides 12 squadrons of divisional cavalry (guides). There is a staff organisation on paper for three army corps. There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, &c. The total number of combatants in the field army may be taken at 140,000.

There are also *separate* forces, mostly Landwehr, for manning the fortifications which close the St. Gothard Pass and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader from the south. They amount to about 21,000 men. The Landwehr is organised in 56 battalions and 36 squadrons. Altogether Switzerland can mobilise nearly 200,000 men (combatants), irrespective of the organised Landsturm, who may amount to another 60,000.

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who promote officers up to the rank of captain. But the Federal Government is concerned with all general questions, and makes all the higher appointments.

The following table shows the strength of the Swiss troops (Auszug and Landwehr) in 1913

| Troops                                                | Auszug or Elite | Landwehr | Total   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Staffs                                                |                 |          | 1,238   |
| Infantry: Auszug, 106 battalions                      | 96,186          |          | 147,160 |
| Landwehr, 56 battalions                               | —               | 50,974   |         |
| Cavalry: Auszug, 36 squadrons and 4 maxim detachments | 5,569           |          | 9,926   |
| Landwehr, 36 squadrons                                |                 | 4,357    |         |
| Artillery: Auszug, 78 field and mountain batteries    |                 |          | 35,800  |
| " " 10 position companies                             | 26,394          |          |         |
| " " 16 fortress companies (partly Landwehr)           |                 |          |         |
| " Landwehr, 15 position companies                     |                 | 9,406    |         |
| " Parks and ammunition columns                        |                 |          |         |
| Engineers: Auszug, altogether 28 companies            | 5,875           |          | 7,406   |
| Landwehr, altogether 24 companies                     |                 | 1,531    |         |
| Medical and other subsidiary services                 | 9,196           | 3,301    | 12,497  |
| Total                                                 | 143,220         | 69,569   | 214,022 |

The Swiss infantry are armed with the Swiss repeating rifle. The field artillery is armed with a Q. F. shielded Krupp 7.5 cm. calibre. The 'position' artillery has batteries of 8.4 and 12 cm. guns.

The total expenditure on the army now amounts to 1,772,000L, a sum relatively large, being nearly one-third of the total Federal budget.

### Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total area 28.4 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area 35.8 per cent. is under grass and meadows. 29 per cent. under forest, 18.7 per cent. under fruit, 16.4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The area and yield of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows:—

|        | Area    |         |         | Yield                  |                         |                         |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|        | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    | 1910                   | 1911                    | 1912                    |
|        | Acres   | Acres   | Acres   | Cwts.                  | Cwts.                   | Cwts.                   |
| Wheat  | 104,728 | 104,642 | 104,234 | 1,475,893              | 1,887,608               | 1,702,196               |
| Barley | 12,844  | 12,800  | 12,350  | 168,236                | 194,424                 | 183,011                 |
| Oats   | 80,522  | 80,631  | 81,510  | 1,239,750              | 1,385,371               | 1,147,261               |
| Rye    | 60,021  | 59,907  | 60,515  | 806,821                | 913,717                 | 852,082                 |
| Maize  | 3,211   | 3,285   | 3,285   | 47,229                 | 60,610                  | 53,132                  |
| Vines  | 59,870  | 58,141  | 58,539  | 5,358,815 <sup>1</sup> | 16,478,715 <sup>1</sup> | 19,866,000 <sup>1</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> Gallons of wine.

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. Wine is produced in five of the cantons, tobacco in three. In 1911 (last census) there were in Switzerland, 143,723 horses, 1,443,371 cattle, 159,727 sheep, 569,253 pigs, 339,997 goats, beehives, 223,933.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,290 square miles, or 2,105,214 acres in extent (comprising 91,587 acres of cantonal forest, 1,403,772 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 609,855 acres of private forests). The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced; servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. In the year 1913, 20,715,194 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted, while timber amounting to 2,000,175 cubic metres was cut. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1913, 191 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 97,422,880.

Switzerland though in the main an agricultural country, has a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. There are 5 salt-mining districts; that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company; that at Schweizerhalle (Basel) is worked by the Glenck family; those at Rheinfelden, Ryburg, and Kaiseraugst (Aargau) are worked by a joint-stock company, in virtue of a concession from the Canton. The output of salt of all kinds in 1911 reached 659,490 quintals. From the various cement works the output in 1912 amounted to 844,772 metric tons. In 1913 there were 8,101 factories in Switzerland (8,093 in 1912). The number of persons employed (1911) was 328,841 (211,077 males and 117,764 females); the motive machinery had 515,859 horse-power. In 1912, 138 breweries produced 2,997,412 hectolitres of beer.

On January 1, 1914, there were 1,859 Swiss embroidery establishments operating 8,090 embroidery machines.

### Commerce.

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in five years:—

|         | 1909       | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|         | £          | £          | £          | £          | £          |
| Imports | 65,017,381 | 69,801,000 | 72,094,359 | 79,164,024 | 77,030,652 |
| Exports | 45,502,105 | 47,835,000 | 50,292,374 | 54,304,664 | 55,037,272 |

The following table shows the value of special commerce in 1913 and 1912:—

| Merchandise                          | Imports              |                      | Exports              |                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | 1913                 | 1912                 | 1913                 | 1912                 |
|                                      | Francs               | Francs               | Francs               | Francs               |
| Cereals . . . . .                    | 243,108,108          | 236,459,850          | 6,523,958            | 6,368,541            |
| Fruits and vegetables . . . . .      | 53,110,420           | 42,011,666           | 1,285,167            | 6,492,126            |
| Colonial produce . . . . .           | 111,462,975          | 113,720,364          | 58,539,738           | 55,657,238           |
| Animal food substances . . . . .     | 98,344,419           | 113,675,323          | 121,348,508          | 118,717,470          |
| Tobacco . . . . .                    | 15,628,172           | 16,100,110           | 4,055,152            | 4,207,156            |
| Beverages . . . . .                  | 61,974,740           | 53,232,923           | 805,481              | 868,825              |
| Animals, living . . . . .            | 60,406,685           | 72,680,774           | 11,221,651           | 15,386,901           |
| Hides and skins . . . . .            | 55,417,114           | 56,044,484           | 47,270,809           | 39,343,447           |
| Timber . . . . .                     | 42,799,453           | 50,032,790           | 8,368,276            | 7,487,518            |
| Cotton goods . . . . .               | 126,081,653          | 123,708,861          | 260,936,088          | 270,906,443          |
| Linen, hemp, &c., goods . . . . .    | 22,725,116           | 24,047,790           | 4,665,200            | 3,653,585            |
| Silk goods . . . . .                 | 178,253,854          | 177,476,858          | 271,018,944          | 278,282,685          |
| Woollen goods . . . . .              | 74,033,961           | 77,942,868           | 23,993,524           | 24,590,739           |
| Clothing, ready made . . . . .       | 57,033,417           | 55,885,011           | 22,765,787           | 20,725,089           |
| Mineral substances . . . . .         | 121,301,409          | 118,024,519          | 14,964,131           | 13,904,789           |
| Iron work . . . . .                  | 104,187,469          | 114,959,590          | 32,801,530           | 31,323,244           |
| Copper work . . . . .                | 85,826,720           | 88,544,270           | 10,392,950           | 10,205,292           |
| Gold and silver bullion . . . . .    | 80,011,667           | 99,562,630           | 20,551,430           | 20,631,088           |
| Machinery . . . . .                  | 49,664,099           | 54,465,159           | 98,714,890           | 92,089,552           |
| Clocks . . . . .                     | 2,630,288            | 2,202,430            | 160,210,000          | 160,603,055          |
| Chemicals . . . . .                  | 47,465,534           | 45,844,214           | 20,040,180           | 19,174,121           |
| Grease, oils, &c. . . . .            | 23,774,060           | 31,723,483           | 2,088,973            | 2,427,371            |
| <b>Total incl. other merchandise</b> | <b>1,925,760,366</b> | <b>1,979,100,604</b> | <b>1,375,931,826</b> | <b>1,357,616,671</b> |

In Switzerland, for the majority of imports, the values are fixed by a commission on Exports nominated by the Customs department. Up to 1891 a single value was fixed for each class of goods, but the Commission now takes into account the difference of prices in different countries of origin. For values of exports declarations are, in general, considered sufficient. Returns show the net weight, though the gross weight also is declared. It is sought to record as the country of origin the country of production, and as the country of destination that where the goods are to be consumed. When exact information is not available the most distant known points of transit are recorded. In accordance with this system, Swiss returns show, as far as can be ascertained, the trade between the Confederation and Great Britain, though, since direct commercial intercourse is impossible, the name of Switzerland does not occur in the trade returns of the United Kingdom. The treaty of 1855 provides for the most favoured nation treatment in respect of commerce, residence and other matters affecting Swiss and British interests.

The customs duties amounted in 1910 to 80,660,289 francs; in 1911, 80,939,346 francs; in 1912, to 86,979,263 francs; in 1913, to 85,142,151 francs.

The following table, in thousands of francs, shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin). Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade:—

|                                  | Imports          |                  | Exports          |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                  | 1911             | 1912             | 1911             | 1912             |
|                                  | 1,000            | 1,000            | 1,000            | 1,000            |
|                                  | Francs           | Francs           | Francs           | Francs           |
| Germany . . . . .                | 581,395          | 647,161          | 274,879          | 307,029          |
| France . . . . .                 | 339,633          | 376,334          | 132,627          | 137,943          |
| Italy . . . . .                  | 130,620          | 192,623          | 85,234           | 90,608           |
| Austria-Hungary . . . . .        | 113,824          | 122,366          | 85,045           | 88,662           |
| United Kingdom . . . . .         | 99,857           | 116,765          | 212,920          | 230,005          |
| United States . . . . .          | 75,085           | 83,761           | 142,228          | 135,672          |
| Russia . . . . .                 | 89,580           | 89,226           | 48,064           | 47,808           |
| Other countries . . . . .        | 322,356          | 359,865          | 276,812          | 319,890          |
| <b>Total (including bullion)</b> | <b>1,802,359</b> | <b>1,979,101</b> | <b>1,257,809</b> | <b>1,357,617</b> |

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years (Board of Trade returns):—

|                                         | 1908  | 1909  | 1910  | 1911   | 1912   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Imports from Switzerland into U. K. . . | 7,914 | 8,501 | 9,812 | 10,035 | 10,627 |
| Exports to Switzerland from U. K. . .   | 2,314 | 2,861 | 3,371 | 3,934  | 4,035  |

### Internal Communications.

In 1913 the State railways of Switzerland had a length of 3,392 miles. There are also 42 miles of foreign railways within the Confederation. The cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1912 was 2,026,059,849 francs (81,042,392*l.*). The receipts from traffic of all the Swiss railways amounted to 267,676,369 francs (10,707,052*l.*). The working expenses amounted to 136,833,959 francs (5,475,356*l.*). Five of the principal Swiss railways have been acquired by the Confederation. The traffic on the Swiss waters in 1913 was carried on by 350 boats or barges belonging to 19 companies.

In 1913 there were in Switzerland 2,097 post-offices and 1,966 letter-boxes. By the internal service there were forwarded 180,471,603 letters, 37,657,820 post-cards, 71,330,198 packets of printed matter, 1,350,092 samples, 209,449,964 newspapers, and 6,667,980 registered parcels, &c. In the international service there were forwarded 35,785,439 letters, 24,885,984 post-cards, 16,686,200 packets of printed matter, 1,693,788 samples, 2,444,110 newspapers, and 2,569,602 registered parcels, &c. Internal post-office orders were sent to the amount of 671,800,365 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 172,808,697 francs. Receipts, 1913, 66,433,846 francs (2,657,352*l.*); expenditure, 65,429,236 francs (2,617,168*l.*).

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1913) of 2,173 miles of line with 16,534 miles of wire. There were transmitted 1,646,129 inland telegrams, 3,185,545 international, and 1,308,852 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,385. There were 455 telephone systems with 11,777 miles of line and 208,579 miles of wire; conversations, 59,532,064. The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1913 amounted to 21,182,715 francs (847,308*l.*); the expenditure to 20,016,954 francs (800,676*l.*).

### Money and Credit.

In 1913 the issue of coin was of the nominal value of 22,580,000 francs (gold, 20,000,000 francs; fractional silver, 2,000,000; nickel and bronze, 580,000).

There were in Switzerland in 1913, 42 banks with an aggregate paid-up capital of 244,750,000 francs.

Banks of issue are subject to Federal inspection. The new National Bank, with headquarters divided between Bern and Zurich, opened its doors on June 20, 1907. It has the exclusive right to issue banknotes in Switzerland. On December 31, 1913, there were notes of the bank in circulation to the extent of 313,821,000 francs.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25 22½ francs = £1 sterling.

The 20-franc piece is '900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is '900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are '835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union; but since Italy is exonerated from taking back its exported fractional coin in case of the dissolution of the Union, the importation into Switzerland of 2 franc, 1 franc, and ½ franc pieces is prohibited by decree of February 21, 1899, on pain of confiscation. By a Convention of November 15, 1902, with the other States within the Union, Switzerland may coin, exceptionally, 12,000,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, but the issues must be spread over at least 6 years.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 109 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8.9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertelpfund*.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*.—M. Gaston Carlin.

*Secretary*.—Ch. Paravicini,

*Attaché*.—René de Weck.

*Councillor of Legation*.—M. Theo Ritter.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Evelyn Grant Duff, G.M.G., appointed June 22, 1913.

*Secretary*.—Ellice M. Hicks Beach.

*Military Attaché*.—Colonel Edward John Granet, C.B.

*Commercial Attaché*.—Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B. (also at Paris)

*Consul General* at Zürich.—Sir H. Angst, K.C.M.G.

There are Consuls at Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Davos, and St. Moritz; Vice-Consuls at Zürich, Montreux, Bâle, St. Gall, Lugano, and Neuchâtel.

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## TURKEY

## AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(MEMALIK I OSMANIE—OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

## Reigning Sultan.

**Mohammed V.**, born November 3, 1844 (21 Shavval 1260), son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul Hamid II., April 27, 1909.

## Children of the Sultan.

**I. Zia-Ed-din Effendi**, born August 25, 1873. Offspring:—Prince **Nazim Effendi**, born December 30, 1910. **II. Eumer-Hilmi Effendi**, born March 2, 1886.

## Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

Besides the deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid, there are three surviving sisters and one brother of the reigning Sultan.

**I. Djemile Sultana**, born August 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Veli Pasha; widow, 1892.

**II. Sente Sultana**, born November 21, 1851; married the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha, in 1877; widow, 1903.

**III. Medike Sultana**, born July 30, 1857; married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha; widow, 1885; (2) April 30, 1886, to Ferid Pasha.

**IV. Wahid-Ed-din Effendi**, born January 12, 1861. Offspring: Princess **Olvia Sultana**, born Sept. 12, 1892; and Princess **Salika Sultana**, born April 1, 1894.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-sixth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the Empire, and the twenty-ninth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The present heir apparent is Prince Yussuf Izzeddin (Yussuf Izzeddin Effendi), son of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz, born October 9, 1857, after whom comes the present Sultan's brother, Wahid-ed-Din Effendi.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the Empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadein,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadin,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who have ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house:—

## House of Othman.

|                                          |      |                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|------|
| Othman . . . . .                         | 1299 | Mohammed II., Conqueror . . . . .        | 1451 |
| Orkhan . . . . .                         | 1326 | of Constantinople . . . . .              | 1481 |
| Murad I. . . . .                         | 1359 | Bayezid II. . . . .                      | 1512 |
| Bayezid I., 'The Thunder-bolt' . . . . . | 1389 | Selim I. . . . .                         | 1520 |
| Interregnum . . . . .                    | 1402 | Suleiman I., 'The Magnificent' . . . . . | 1566 |
| Mohammed I. . . . .                      | 1413 | Selim II. . . . .                        | 1574 |
| Murad II. . . . .                        | 1424 | Murad III. . . . .                       |      |

|                                     |      |                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Mohammed III. . . . .               | 1595 | Othman III. . . . .                 | 1754 |
| Ahmed I. . . . .                    | 1603 | Mustafa III. . . . .                | 1757 |
| Mustafa I. . . . .                  | 1617 | Abdul Hamid I. . . . .              | 1773 |
| Othman II. . . . .                  | 1618 | Selim III. . . . .                  | 1789 |
| Murad IV., 'The Intrepid' . . . . . | 1622 | Mustafa IV. . . . .                 | 1807 |
| Ibrahim . . . . .                   | 1640 | Mahmud II. . . . .                  | 1808 |
| Mohammed IV. . . . .                | 1648 | Abdul-Medjid . . . . .              | 1839 |
| Suleiman II. . . . .                | 1687 | Abdul-Aziz . . . . .                | 1861 |
| Ahmed II. . . . .                   | 1691 | Murad V. (May 30) . . . . .         | 1876 |
| Mustafa II. . . . .                 | 1695 | Abdul-Hamid II. (Aug. 31) . . . . . | 1876 |
| Ahmed III. . . . .                  | 1703 | Mohammed V. (April 27) . . . . .    | 1909 |
| Mahmud I. . . . .                   | 1730 |                                     |      |

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The amount charged to the Budget of 1912-13 is £T505,680.

## Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the Empire are based on the precepts of the Korân. Next to the Korân, the laws of the 'Hadith,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Kanun-Nameh,' formed by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent from a collection of 'hatt-i-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority. In the course of the thirty years or so following the Hatt-i-Sherif of 1839, complete codes of law (Civil, Criminal, and Commercial) were drawn up, and though not a little modified by subsequent legislation still remain in force. They are largely based on the Code Napoléon. These codes are administered by the 'Nizamié' Courts. Side by side with these there continue to exist the religious or Sheri Courts which take cognisance of certain specified matters, notably those relating to the title, to certain categories of real property, and all matters relating to the personal status of Moslems.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul Medjid, proclaimed November 3, 1839, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. The latter provided for the security of personal liberty and property; for the administration of justice by irremovable judges; the abolition of torture, the freedom of the Press, and the equality of all Ottoman subjects. Islam was declared to be the religion of the State, but freedom of worship was secured to all creeds, and all persons, irrespective of religion, were declared eligible to public office. Parliament should consist of two Houses, a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. Senators should be at least 40 years of age, and would be appointed by the Sultan from among those who have rendered distinguished service to the State. For the election of deputies one electoral delegate has to be chosen for every 600 electors, and these electoral delegates choose one deputy for every 6,000 electors. Electors must be Ottoman subjects of at least 25 years of age, without distinction of race or creed, while delegates must be at least 30 years of age. Civil or military officials may offer themselves for election, but must immediately resign their posts on being returned. In consequence of the prevailing discontent, especially in the army, caused by corruption and misgovernment

an Imperial decree was issued for the convocation of a Parliament, and constitutional government was restored July 24, 1908. The Constitution now theoretically in force is that of 1876, somewhat modified in its details by legislation subsequent to 1908. Martial law was proclaimed at Constantinople in April, 1909, for a period of one year from that date; it has been renewed at intervals and was still in force in January, 1914.

In January, 1912, the first Turkish Parliament under the restored Constitution was dissolved. Its successor was dissolved, after a short session, in August, 1912, since which date Parliament has not been convened.

The present Turkish Government came to power on January 24, 1913, after a *coup d'état*. The Cabinet was reconstructed after the assassination of the Grand Vizier Mahmud Shevket Pasha in June, 1913. It now (May, 1914), consists of the following members:—

\* *Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—Prince Said Halim Pasha of Egypt.

*Minister of Justice*.—Ibrahim Bey.

*President of the Council of State*.—Halil Bey.

*Minister of War*.—General of Brigade Enver Pasha.

*Minister of Marine*.—General Jemal Pasha.

*Minister of Public Instruction*.—Shukri Bey.

*Minister of the Interior*.—Talat Bey.

*Minister of Finance*.—Javid Bey.

*Minister of Public Works*.—Mahmoud Pasha.

*Minister of Mines, Forests, Agriculture, and Commerce*.—Suleyman El Bustany Effendi.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs*.—Oscan Effendi.

*Sheikh-ul-Islam and Minister of Pious Foundations*.—Hairi Bey.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, these subdivided into Sanjaks, or minor provinces, these into Kazas, or districts, with occasional subdivision into Nahies, or sub-districts. At the bottom of the list is the "Karié" or village, having at its head a "Mouktar." A Vali, or governor-general, representing the Sultan, and assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet. The minor provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (Mutesarifa, Kaimakams, Mudirs and Mukters) under the superintendence of the Vali. The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons several of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarifs appointed directly by the Central Government, and are known as Mutessarifats, reporting direct to the Ministry of the Interior. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

In 1913 a scheme of reforms for the Asiatic Provinces was drawn up by the Government (July, 1913). It grants councils general in the vilayets the right to decide in matters of local interest, while the budgets of the vilayets are separated and the powers and duties of officials are enlarged and defined. A system of justices of the peace and the principle of assizes is adopted. Courts of Justice are organised in 15 Asiatic sandjaks and 100 cazas of the Eastern Provinces. The Courts of Appeal in the vilayets of Baghdad and Beirut are divided into two. The appointment and promotion of Naibs and of other judicial officials is regulated. In order to ensure the strict application of the various laws and regulations the Empire is divided into six sectors of Inspection-General. Important sectors, such as those comprising the Eastern vilayets, are to have at their head foreign Inspectors-General, who will have under their orders foreign and Ottoman specialists for the *gendarmérie*, judiciary, public works, and agriculture. The foreign advisers and inspectors

are to be engaged by the various Ministries, while in certain departments foreign officials will be appointed.

### Area and Population.

The Ottoman Empire is made up of (1) Turkey in Europe, (2) Turkey in Asia (Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan), and (3) Provinces of the Isles, Samos and Cyprus. Since the practical conclusion of the war (November, 1913), which commenced in October, 1912, the Turkish possessions in Europe have been considerably lessened, Turkey in Europe being in part divided among the Allied States (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece), and in part created into an independent state of Albania. The Aegean Islands are in possession of Greece and Italy, but no definite arrangement with regard to their destiny has yet been made (May, 1914). The total area (excluding Egypt, Cyprus, and Samos, the nominally subject territories) may be estimated at about 710,224 square miles, and its total population at about 21,273,900.

| Vilayets                           | Area Sq. Miles | Population        | Population per Sq. Mile |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Europe:—</b>                    |                |                   |                         |
| Constantinople . . . . .           | 1,505          | 1,203,000         | 799                     |
| Chatalja (Mutessarifat) . . . . .  | 733            | 78,000            | 82                      |
| Adrianople . . . . .               | 8,644          | 610,000           | 77                      |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>             | <b>10,882</b>  | <b>1,891,000</b>  | <b>187</b>              |
| <b>Asia Minor:—</b>                |                |                   |                         |
| Ismid (Mutessarifat) . . . . .     | 3,130          | 222,700           | 71                      |
| Brussa . . . . .                   | 25,400         | 1,026,800         | 64                      |
| Bigha (Mutessarifat) . . . . .     | 2,550          | 129,500           | 51                      |
| Smyrna, or Aidin . . . . .         | 25,801         | 2,500,000         | 64                      |
| Kastamuni . . . . .                | 19,570         | 961,200           | 49                      |
| Angora . . . . .                   | 27,370         | 932,800           | 34                      |
| Konia . . . . .                    | 39,410         | 1,069,000         | 27                      |
| Adana . . . . .                    | 15,400         | 422,400           | 27                      |
| Sivas . . . . .                    | 23,970         | 1,057,500         | 44                      |
| Trebizond . . . . .                | 16,671         | 1,265,000         | 76                      |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>             | <b>199,272</b> | <b>10,186,900</b> | <b>52</b>               |
| <b>Armenia and Kurdistan:—</b>     |                |                   |                         |
| Erzerum . . . . .                  | 19,180         | 645,700           | 34                      |
| Mamuret-ul-Aziz . . . . .          | 12,700         | 575,200           | 45                      |
| Diarbekr . . . . .                 | 14,480         | 471,500           | 32                      |
| Bitlis . . . . .                   | 10,460         | 398,700           | 38                      |
| Van . . . . .                      | 15,170         | 379,800           | 25                      |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>             | <b>71,990</b>  | <b>2,470,900</b>  | <b>34</b>               |
| <b>Mesopotamia:—</b>               |                |                   |                         |
| Mosul . . . . .                    | 35,130         | 500,000           | 10                      |
| Baghdad . . . . .                  | 54,540         | 900,000           | 11                      |
| Basra . . . . .                    | 53,580         | 600,000           | 8                       |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>             | <b>143,250</b> | <b>2,000,000</b>  | <b>9</b>                |
| <b>Syria:—</b>                     |                |                   |                         |
| Aleppo . . . . .                   | 33,430         | 1,500,000         | 45                      |
| Zor (Mutessarifat) . . . . .       | 30,110         | 100,000           | 3                       |
| Syria . . . . .                    | 37,020         | 1,000,000         | 27                      |
| Beirut . . . . .                   | 6,180          | 533,500           | 86                      |
| Jerusalem (Mutessarifat) . . . . . | 6,600          | 341,600           | 52                      |
| Lebanon . . . . .                  | 1,190          | 200,000           | 168                     |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>             | <b>114,530</b> | <b>3,675,100</b>  | <b>33</b>               |
| <b>Arabia:—</b>                    |                |                   |                         |
| Hejas . . . . .                    | 96,500         | 300,000           | 3                       |
| Yemen . . . . .                    | 73,800         | 750,000           | 10                      |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>             | <b>170,300</b> | <b>1,050,000</b>  | <b>6</b>                |
| <b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>       | <b>710,224</b> | <b>21,273,900</b> | <b>30</b>               |

In the small European territory now remaining under Turkish rule Moslems preponderate. Other races represented are Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Gipsies, Jews. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

The population of the chief towns is approximately as follows:—

|                                |           |                             |        |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Constantinople . . . . .       | 1,200,000 | Medineh . . . . .           | 40,000 |
| Adrianople (Edirneh) . . . . . | 83,000    | Homs . . . . .              | 70,000 |
| Smyrna (Ismir) . . . . .       | 375,000   | Hama . . . . .              | 60,000 |
| Bagdad . . . . .               | 225,000   | Konia . . . . .             | 45,000 |
| Damascus . . . . .             | 250,000   | Sivâs (Sebasteia) . . . . . | 65,000 |
| Aleppo . . . . .               | 250,000   | Jerusalem . . . . .         | 85,000 |
| Beirût . . . . .               | 150,000   | Jaffa . . . . .             | 45,000 |
| Brûssa . . . . .               | 110,000   | Rodosto . . . . .           | 42,000 |
| Kaisarieh . . . . .            | 54,000    | Gaza . . . . .              | 40,000 |
| Kerbela . . . . .              | 65,000    | Erzerûm . . . . .           | 30,000 |
| Mosûl . . . . .                | 80,000    | Bitlis . . . . .            | 40,000 |
| Mecca . . . . .                | 80,000    | Trebizond . . . . .         | 55,000 |
| Basra . . . . .                | 80,000    | Diarbekr . . . . .          | 38,000 |

The Lebanon is governed by a Mutessarif (Christian) appointed by the Porte after consultation with the Great Powers, and has a special constitution dating from 1861. It has been modified in detail on the appointment of successive Mutessarifs. The latest modifications are those effected by a Protocol signed at Constantinople on December 23, 1912.

### Religion.

Mahommedanism is the established State religion. The Sultan as Caliph is Supreme Head. The chief ecclesiastical dignitary is the Sheik-ul-Islam, but his functions are judicial and legal rather than spiritual. He is a member of the Cabinet.

Mahometans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, but only one-half of the population in the provinces which constituted European Turkey before the Balkan War of 1912-13. Recognised by the Turkish Government are a number of non-Mahometan native communities or "millets," namely: 1. Latins or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the Empire, and other native Catholics of the Latin rite; 2. Orthodox Greeks under various separately recognised Patriarchs, of whom the principal is the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople; 3. Armenians, under their Patriarch at Constantinople, but under the supreme spiritual control of a Catholics at Echmiadzin, in the Russian Caucasus. In 1903, the old dignity of Catholics of Sis, in Cilicia, was restored and a new appointment made. There still remains in abeyance the seat of the Catholics of Akhtamar (Van), an ancient dignity; 4. Armenian Catholics, under a Patriarch at Constantinople; 5. Chaldean Catholics, under a Patriarch at Mosûl; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; 7. Nestorians, or Assyrian Christians, under the Patriarch Mar Shimun of Koghannes; 8. Syrian Catholics, under a Patriarch at Mardin; 9. Syrian Jacobites, under a Patriarch at Mardin or Diarbekir; 10. Melchites, under a Patriarch at Damascus; 11. Jews; 12. Bulgarian Catholics; and 13. Maronites, chiefly in the Lebanon, who are, however, only semi-officially recognised as an independent community. These religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Haham-Baschi,' or grand-rabbi of the

Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable power and influence, especially the Greek Patriarch.

In Constantinople about half the settled inhabitants are Mussulman, the other half being made up mostly of Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, Roman Catholics, Armenian and other Uniates, and Jews. There is, besides, a very large foreign population of various professions. In the Islands of the Ægean Sea the population is mostly Christian: 296,800 Christians to 27,200 Mussulmans. In various parts of Asiatic Turkey the estimates are: Asia Minor, Mussulmans, 7,179,900; Armenians, 576,200; other Christians, 972,300; Jews, &c., 184,600; Armenia, Mussulmans, 1,795,800; Armenians, 480,700; other Christians, 165,200; Jews, &c., 30,700; Aleppo, Mussulmans, 792,500; Armenians, 49,000; other Christians, 134,300; Jews, &c., 20,000; Beyrût, Mussulmans, 230,200; Armenians, 6,100; other Christians, 160,400; Jews, &c., 136,900; Lebanon, Mussulmans, 30,400; Christians, 319,300; Jews, &c., 49,800. A priesthood in the strict sense of the term cannot be said to exist in Turkey. The Ulema, however, or persons connected in one way or another with the official ministrations of Islam, form a separate class. The principal charges in connection with mosques, theological schools, &c., are to a large extent hereditary.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The temporalities of the Church are controlled by the Ministry of Pious Foundations or Evkaf which has a separate Budget of its own. In the Evkaf Budgets for the financial years 1912-13 and 1913-14, the revenue was estimated at 93,742,504 piastres (836,986*l.*), and the expenditure at 93,215,071 piastres (832,277*l.*). The department of the Sheik-ul-Islam, however, and the whole semi-religious, semi-legal organisation subordinate to him are not provided for in this Budget, but in that of the State. The revenue of the Evkaf is principally derived from charges on and reversionary interests in real property which has at one time or another been made the subject of consecration to religious or benevolent purposes, and which is known as Wakf. A very large proportion of the urban property of the Empire is of this description, and though it can be for practical purposes owned, alienated, and within certain limits transmitted by inheritance as if it were the property of the holder, the ultimate ownership theoretically resides in God, and the pious foundation, to the use of which it was consecrated, retains in it a perpetual interest, represented by annual rents and rights of reversion in certain cases.

### Education.

In Turkey, elementary education is nominally obligatory for all children of both sexes. The most recent enactment on the subject is a Provisional Law of October 6, 1913. Under this law all children from 7 to 16 are to receive primary instruction, which may, however, be given in State schools, schools maintained by communities, or private schools, or, subject to certain tests, at home. The State schools are under the direct control of the Ministry of Public Instruction, which also provides for the inspection of schools maintained by the non-Moslem communities, &c. Besides these there survive a large number of Medressés or theological seminaries, connected with religious foundations. Elementary instruction includes the Turkish language, the Korân, arithmetic, history, geography, and hand-work of various kinds. There are middle-class schools for boys from 11 to 16 years of age, who, in addition to elementary subjects, learn French,

geometry, and various branches of physical and natural science. In Aleppo there are 710 Moslem, 250 Christian, and 30 Jewish schools, with respectively, 19,000, 8,000, and 2,000 pupils. Besides the ordinary instruction, in a few schools French is taught and, in fewer, English. The schools of various descriptions within the empire number about 36,230, and contain about 1,331,200 pupils, or one to twenty-four of population. Finishing schools for teachers also exist, but the general level of efficiency of the State schools is low. There are a large number of foreign schools, mostly conducted by French, English and American missionaries.

The university, which was nominally founded at Constantinople in 1900, has been reorganised since the change of *régime* in 1908. It now comprises 5 Faculties, viz., Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Science. The Faculty of Medicine is installed, together with the Military Medical School, in a modern building which occupies an imposing site on the Scutari shore of the Bosphorus. There are an Imperial art school, a Great National School (Greek) of old foundation with 400 students, and a Greek theological seminary with 80 students.

#### Finance.

The revenue is derived from tithes, land and property taxes, Customs, cattle-tax, monopolies, and other sources; the largest portions of the expenditure are for military purposes and for debt charges.

According to an official return published by the Ministry of Finance, the actual expenditure and receipts for two years were: 1911-12, Revenue, 3,067,328,400 piastres; payments made, 2,990,828,235 piastres. 1912-13, Revenue, 2,941,130,759 piastres; payments made, 3,801,987,677 piastres.

Details of receipts and expenditure for years ending March 13th.

|                                                  | Revenue                        |                                |                             | Expenditure                     |                                |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                                  | 1911-12                        | 1912-13                        |                             | 1911-12                         | 1912-13                        |
|                                                  | Piastres                       | Piastres                       |                             | Piastres                        | Piastres                       |
| Real property tax                                | 295,300,800                    | 264,682,670                    | Public Debt                 | 558,102,589                     | 600,670,095                    |
| Military exemption tax                           | 184,101,348                    | 341,282,868                    | Civil List                  | 50,369,333                      | 45,181,257                     |
| Sheep and cattle tax                             | 211,440,695                    | 217,490,990                    | Legislature                 | 22,277,555                      | 13,999,879                     |
| Tithes                                           | 813,467,580                    | 652,702,603                    | Minister of Finance         | 277,166,973                     | 278,001,266                    |
| Customs duties                                   | 491,642,602                    | 419,958,915                    | Audit Dept.                 | 1,830,416                       | 1,672,041                      |
| Monopolies (Salt, Tobacco, Posts and Telegraphs) | 362,952,874                    | 303,782,591                    | Customs                     | 45,749,103                      | 40,891,273                     |
| Egypt and Cyprus tribute                         | 87,476,349                     | —                              | Posts and Telegraphs        | 76,826,563                      | 77,312,323                     |
| War tax                                          | —                              | 184,013,523                    | Land Registry               | 11,269,850                      | 10,506,276                     |
| Miscellaneous                                    | 480,945,852                    | 567,216,599                    | Grand Vizirate              | 2,048,007                       | 2,200,279                      |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Minister of Intr.           | 167,894,646                     | 138,341,737                    |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Public Security             | 46,572,693                      | 45,238,302                     |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Council of State            | 3,270,278                       | 2,790,868                      |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Minister of Foreign Affairs | 22,431,948                      | 21,677,980                     |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Sheikh ul Islam             | 49,250,074                      | 46,996,895                     |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Minister of Just.           | 77,266,428                      | 73,819,939                     |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Public Instruction          | 92,121,960                      | 100,454,270                    |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Public Works                | 129,925,292                     | 231,728,940                    |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Commerce and Agriculture    | 44,760,859                      | 38,083,772                     |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Admiralty                   | 166,905,705                     | 162,074,581                    |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Minister of War             | 936,611,335                     | 1,622,923,161                  |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Ordnance Dept.              | 42,680,441                      | 39,954,017                     |
|                                                  |                                |                                | Gen. armie                  | 165,986,182                     | 178,588,576                    |
| Total                                            | 3,067,328,400<br>(£27,884,804) | 2,941,130,759<br>(£26,728,461) | Total                       | 2,990,828,235<br>(£27,7189,347) | 3,801,987,677<br>(£34,563,324) |

The Ottoman Government, when unable to meet its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/20, 1881, supplemented and modified by that of September 1, 1903. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, from the Bulgarian, Eastern Rumelian, and Cyprus tribute, and from the tax on Persian tobacco. The net revenue in 1912-13 available for the service of the debt was £T3,464,736, compared with £T4,126,598 in 1911-12.

The condition of the Turkish debt was as follows on September 14, 1913:—

|                                  | £T          |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Secured on Egyptian tribute      | 18,030,310  |
| Secured on administered revenues | 84,357,492  |
| Various loans                    | 26,446,684  |
| Total                            | 128,834,486 |

Of the total debt, France holds 57 per cent. and Germany 25 per cent.

#### Defence.

##### I. FORTRESSES.

The principal fortress in European Turkey is the entrenched camp of Adrianople. Constantinople is defended by the lines of Chatalja. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles are strongly fortified, although the guns are out of date. The entrance to Smyrna is defended by a fort which, like those of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, is of an obsolete type, and the important position of Erzerum, in Armenia, is surrounded by forts, on which, however, little modern work has been carried out.

##### II. ARMY.

Until recently military service had been theoretically compulsory on all Moslems, but Christians had not been allowed to serve. As the Christians in European Turkey exceed in number the Moslems (by 3,500,000 to 2,500,000), and there are also nearly 3½ millions of Christians in Turkey in Asia, this religious distinction has cramped the Ottoman Empire in the development of its military strength. Further, compulsory service cannot be enforced in Arabia, while the Kurdish and Arab tribes in Asia Minor were exempt; so also was the district of Constantinople. The burden of defence fell therefore on about 11 million Moslems out of a total population of about 25 millions of all creeds and races.

Under the new *régime*, the advisability of incorporating Christians in the army has been recognized, and in August, 1909, a decree was promulgated extending the obligation of military service to non-Musulmans; but the practical difficulty of fully reforming the recruiting law has been found very considerable.

Liability commences at the age of 20 and lasts for 20 years. Service in the first line, or active army, called the *Nizam*, is for 9 years, viz.:—3 in the ranks and 6 in the reserve; but in practice the men are often kept for longer periods with the colours. The soldier next passes to the *Redif*, or second line, and remains in it for another 9 years. Finally he completes his service with 2 years in the *Mustahfiz*. The reservists are

liable to be summoned annually for 6 weeks' training, and the *Redif* for one month in alternate years, but the trainings are not regularly carried out. The recruits of the annual contingent, surplus to the requirements of the first line, are passed into a separate reserve. They undergo from 6 to 9 months' training in the first year of their service, and are afterwards supposed to receive an annual training of 30 days.

The *Redif* is in two classes, the first class being men who have done their 3 years' colour service, and who are incorporated in *Redif* formations after having passed through the 6 years of 'active reserve,' and the second class being composed of men who for various reasons were exempted from colour service, and who, after a short training, pass directly into the *Redif* category. The *Redif* exists in time of peace in the form of small cadres, but the units can be, and frequently are, embodied. They are used, in common with the *Nizam*, for the suppression of disturbances, and are sometimes retained in service for considerable periods. *Redif* formations are infantry only. Men who pass from colour service with the cavalry and artillery into the *Redif* classes are drafted to units of their own arm on mobilisation. Thus mobilised *Redif* divisions consist of infantry only, though they may be given such cavalry and artillery as can be spared from the requirements of the *Nizam* divisions.

The *Hamidiéh* cavalry has been abolished, and 24 regiments of 'Tribal Cavalry' have been organised, on a militia system, from the Kurdish and Arab tribes in Asia Minor. Service in the tribal regiment exempts from the regular conscription.

Little progress has been made with the organisation of the *Mustahfiz*, and though a large number of men of this class served during the Balkan War, it was as a result of a general levy, and they were used promiscuously.

Before the recent wars the Empire was divided into four army inspection areas of very unequal size and importance. The first covered Rumelia and Western Anatolia, and comprised 4 army corps; the second covered Macedonia and Albania, Epirus and Syria, and comprised 4 army corps and 3 independent divisions; the third covered Armenia and Kurdistan, and comprised 3 army corps; the fourth covered Mesopotamia, and comprised 2 army corps. Outside the inspection areas were the independent divisions of the Hejaz and of Tripoli in Africa, and an army corps of 3 divisions to garrison the Yemen. In this way the regular army maintained in time of peace was distributed in 14 army corps and 5 independent divisions, making 43 divisions in all. The area covered by the 4 army inspection areas was also divided into 6 *Redif* inspections, further subdivided into 57 *Redif* divisional districts. The *Redif* battalion is the recruiting and territorial administrative unit, and all questions relating to these services are in the competence of the *Redif* inspection.

*Nizam* divisions normally have 3 line regiments, a rifle battalion, and 6 to 9 field batteries, each line regiment consisting of three battalions; thus the division has ten battalions. The artillery, where armed with quick-firing guns, is organised in 4-gun batteries, and where armed with old pattern guns in 6-gun batteries. An army corps consists of 2 or 3 divisions, a cavalry brigade, 3 howitzer batteries, 6 mountain batteries, an engineer battalion and telegraph company. There are 40 regiments of *Nizam* cavalry of 5 squadrons each; besides these, there are the 24 regiments of irregular Kurdish cavalry mentioned above. *Redif* divisions have from 7 to 12 battalions, usually 9.

Twenty-two companies of frontier guards have been formed in the first and second inspection areas to relieve the numerous small detachments of

regular troops scattered along the European frontier, and similar companies are being formed on the Russian and Persian frontiers.

The approximate peace strength of the Turkish army (not the peace establishment) has been, of late years, about 230,000 of all arms and ranks, of which about 20,000 were in Yemen, and 6,000 in Tripoli.

*The Gendarmerie.*—The extent of the Turkish Empire, its many subject races and turbulent elements, have necessitated the formation of large forces of Gendarmerie, amounting altogether to about 42,000 men, of whom 16,000 to 17,000 are mounted. Of these, 11,000, roughly speaking, are (or were) in European Turkey, 29,000 in Asia Minor, 1,500 in Arabia, and 900 in Tripoli. The Gendarmerie is recruited partly from the reserve of the *Nizam*, and partly by direct enlistment; it, however, is being reorganised.

*The Lebanon Militia.*—A local gendarmerie, consisting of 2 battalions and 1 squadron.

The War Minister is responsible for the administration and efficiency of the army. Under him there is a Chief of the General Staff at the head of a General Staff Department of 4 sections, and a 'Musteshar,' who fulfils the purposes of a permanent Under Secretary and is always a general officer.

The arsenals and factories of war material are the department of the Director-General of Military Factories, an official whose duties and responsibilities correspond to those of our Master-General of the Ordnance, and who, though subordinate to the Minister of War, presents a separate and independent budget to Parliament.

The Turkish budget for 1910-11 showed an expenditure of £6,971,012 in the estimates of the Minister of War, and of £300,000 in those of the Grand Master of the Ordnance; total £7,291,012. The provision made for the Gendarmerie was £1,427,014.

The Turkish infantry in the first three 'Inspections' both *Nizam* and *Redif*, have the 7.65 mm. Mauser magazine rifle, model 1890. Elsewhere they often have older weapons. The field artillery was, in the first three Army Inspections, armed with Q.F. Krupp guns of 7.5 cm. Elsewhere the batteries have the old pattern field gun of 8.7 cm. There were 140 Q.F. Krupp mountain guns of 7.5 cm. most of which were with the European divisions. Much of this material was lost in the war, but 27 batteries (108 guns) of Schneider Q.F. mountain guns have since been received from France, and a large order for Q.F. howitzers (10.5 cm.) has been given to the Austrian firm of Skoda. There are 9 or 10 batteries of old pattern howitzers (12 cm.)

In 1909 a German Military Mission, under the auspices of Field Marshal von der Goltz, was invited to reorganise the Turkish Army, and Superintendent its instruction and training. It consisted of about 20 officers who contracted to serve for three years with the Turkish Army. In 1913, after the war, it was decided to extend and amplify this scheme, and a German general was invited to become the Director of the Mission with a proposal to increase the number of German officers to about 40.

### III. NAVY.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the *Redif*. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors, besides about 9,000 marines.

The principal ships are as follows.

| Launched         | Name                                                | Displacement | Armour |        | Main Armament       | Torpedo Tubes | Horse-power | Maximum speed |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
|                  |                                                     |              | Belt   | Guns   |                     |               |             |               |
| Dreadnoughts.    |                                                     |              |        |        |                     |               |             |               |
| 1912             | <i>Osman</i> <sup>2</sup>                           | Tons 27,500  | Inch 9 | Inch 9 | 14 12 in.; 20 6 in. | 3             | 45,000      | knots 22      |
| 1913             | <i>Keshodieh</i>                                    | 28,000       | 12     | 12     | 10 18·5; 16 6 in.   | 5             | 51,000      | 21            |
| —                | <i>Fatih</i> <sup>2</sup>                           | —            | —      | —      | —                   | —             | —           | —             |
| Old Battleships. |                                                     |              |        |        |                     |               |             |               |
| 1874             | <i>Messoudiyeh</i>                                  | 10,000       | 12     | 12     | 2 9·2 in.; 12 6 in. | —             | 11,000      | 16            |
| 1891             | <i>Torghout Reiss</i> <sup>1</sup>                  | 10,060       | 15     | 12     | 6 11 in.; 8 4·1 in. | 3             | 10,000      | 17            |
| 1891             | <i>Barbarouss</i><br><i>Hairredine</i> <sup>3</sup> |              |        |        |                     |               |             |               |
| Cruisers.        |                                                     |              |        |        |                     |               |             |               |
|                  |                                                     |              | deck   |        |                     |               |             |               |
| 1903             | <i>Medjidieh</i>                                    | 3,800        | —      | —      | 2 6 in.; 8 4·7 in.  | 2             | 12,500      | 22            |
| 1903             | <i>Hamidiyeh</i>                                    | 3,800        | 2      | —      | 2 6 in.; 8 4·7 in.  | 2             | 12,000      | 22            |

<sup>1</sup> Ex-German battleships.

<sup>2</sup> Purchased from Brazil.

<sup>3</sup> Ordered in April, 1914; being built in Newcastle.

There are also torpedo gunboats, *Peik-i-Shevek* and *Berk-i-Sarvet* (1906), of 22 knots, *Pelenkideria* (1890), of 19 knots, and a variety of small gunboats; 8 destroyers and 9 torpedo boats.

The Ottoman Navy has been in the course of reorganization since 1909 under a British Admiral and a British staff of navigating, torpedo and gunnery officers.

### Production and Industry.

**Agriculture.**—Land in Turkey is held under 3 different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vakuf,' or pious foundations; and 3rd, as 'Mülk,' or freehold property. The first description, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seignior over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'Vakuf,' comprises property dedicated for religious or charitable purposes (see above under Religion and Education), and is the subject of a complicated and difficult system of law. The 3rd form of tenure, the 'mülk,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, is 'mülk.' The law also recognises two other categories of land, i.e., land set aside for the general use of the whole community or section of it (metruké) and "dead" or unutilised land (mevat). The whole law of Real Property is in urgent need of reform and modernisation. A commencement in this direction was made by a series of Provisional Laws promulgated in 1913. In the absence of Parliament they were put into force by executive decree. This new landed property code provides for a general survey and revaluation of all landed

property in the Empire, together with a readjustment of taxes; for corporations to hold real estate in the name of the corporation; for the mortgaging of property as security for debts; for the suppression of guedik (guild) property; and for the extension of the right of inheritance.

A large portion of the State revenue is derived from tithes on agricultural produce. The system of levying this is burdensome and oppressive, the general practice being to farm it out to contractors. Experiments have been made in the direction of commuting the tithe to a fixed money payment.

Agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. In Asiatic Turkey, 16,567,775 acres are under cultivation as follows:—13,689,474 acres under cereals; fruit and vegetables, 473,085 acres; industrial products (cotton, flax, etc.), 779,982 acres; and vines, 1,213,530 acres. In 1911, the produce of wheat was 164,979,000 bushels; barley, 119,903,600 bushels; oats, 20,995,400 bushels; rye, 17,939,000 bushels; corn, 33,339,700 bushels. Of these amounts Turkey in Asia produced 145,519,000 bushels of wheat, 106,271,000 bushels of barley, 14,456,000 bushels of oats, 12,093,700 bushels of rye, and 18,854,200 bushels of corn. Flour-milling in Smyrna is being improved and extended. Coffee is grown in the Hodeida region; opium is an important crop in Konia. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey, the 1911 crop having been the largest gathered since 1903. The internal consumption of tobacco is the subject of a monopoly managed by a French Company, whose concession has been extended for 15 years from 1914, but which has no monopoly of export. In 1912, 84,475,352 pounds were exported. The cotton industry is reviving. Between 1870 and 1905 there was no cotton raised in Turkey worthy of mention. In the Cilician plain in 1912, 115,000 bales were raised, as against 80,000 in 1911; in the Smyrna district 35,000 bales, as against 40,000 in 1911; in Macedonia, 3,000 bales, as against 7,000 in 1911; in the Aleppo district 15,000 bales, as against 12,000 in 1911; in Armenia, 2,500 bales. The estimated total cotton output of Turkey in 1912 is about 200,000 bales.

The forest laws of the empire are based on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are in European Turkey. The forests consist of pine, fir, larch, oak, cedar and other timber trees. Extensive mulberry plantations have been founded both in European and Asiatic Turkey, and about 250,000 plants are annually distributed to the peasants.

In Palestine an interesting feature in agricultural development is the establishment of Jewish and German colonies; of the former near Jaffa there are 44 with a total population of about 10,000, cultivating more than 94,900 acres, the chief produce being cereals, cotton, and various fruits. These colonies consist mainly of Russian Jews, some being maintained by private enterprise, others by the Chovavé Zion Association, and others again (originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild) by the Jewish Colonization Association. Exports of oranges from Jaffa in 1913, 1,608,500 boxes, valued at £326,000. The 4 German colonies in the Jaffa region are also mainly agricultural. A very comprehensive survey has been in the course of execution during the last two years in Mesopotamia with a view to the irrigation of huge tracts of land which have lain waste for centuries but which bear clear evidence of having been artificially irrigated in ancient times. The irrigation scheme was completed in December, 1913.

**Mining.**—The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals, which are little worked. Chrome ore is exported from Turkish ports, mostly from Europe and Marmora; there are 3 chrome mines near Mersina worked by primitive methods; the Government silver mines at Bulgan Maden, Konia, produce annually about 2,600 kilos of silver and 400 tons of silver-lead; Zinc is found at Karasu on the Black Sea and in Aidin; manganese ore (3,000 tons) at Salonica, in Konia and Aidin; antimony ore, 308 tons; copper ore is found in the Armenian Taurus, at Tereboli, near Trebizond, at Arghana Maden near Diarbekr, said to be one of the largest and most productive mines in the world and in the Xanthi district on the Dedeagatch-Salonica railway; borax from 6,000 to 8,000 tons exported annually from Marmora; meerschaum at Eskishehr; argenteriferous pyrites, at Salonica; chrome at Mersina; emery at Smyrna, in Aidin, Konia, Adana, and the Archipelago; asphalt, at Vanina, in Syria, and on the Euphrates; coal and lignite (400,000 tons annually) at Heraclea on the Black Sea (390,428 metric tons in 1900; 750,000 tons in 1911), also in the Smyrna district; petroleum in the Middle Tigris valley and various isolated places in Asia Minor, also on the north coast of the Sea of Marmora. The salt mines at Salif in the Yemen yield a large output. There are salt works also at Aleppo, Erzeroum, Samos, and other places. Both gold and silver are found in the Smyrna sanjak; gold and silver and argentiferous lead at Bulghar Maden (Konia); mercury near Smyrna and at Sisma near Konia; kaolin in the island of Rhodes; arsenic in Aidin; iron in Aleppo and in Kossaro (not worked), in Adana (output, 40,000 tons a year). Many of these minerals are scarcely worked. Near Brussa quarries of lithographic stone are now extensively worked. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes.

**Fisheries.**—The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l.*, though the fishery methods are antiquated. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

**Manufactures.**—Industries in Turkey are mostly quite primitive. There is a tendency to start factories on a small scale, but the supply of labour seems likely to prove a difficulty. A glass factory on the Golden Horn, belonging to the Civil List Department, has been leased and is now being worked under British management. It employs 250 hands, and turns out about 2,000*l.* worth of glass bottles, etc., per month. There is one other glass factory working in Constantinople at Pasha Bagtche, on the Bosphorus. It employs 350 hands, and produces about 3,000*l.* worth of glass monthly. An Ottoman company has been formed, under British management, to manufacture soap. The works are on the Golden Horn, and produce about 50 tons of soap per month.

The Turkish Government cloth mills at Kara Mursal and Ismidt have been equipped with new machinery, and manufacture the khaki woollen cloth required by the army. At Fanderma there is a woollen yarn spinning mill belonging to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers' Company, which produces 2,750,000 lbs. annually, and employs 140 hands. At Smyrna a weaving mill has been opened, with a producing capacity of 500,000 metres (about 546,000 yards), which will be increased this year to 1,200,000 metres (about 1,312,000 yards). It will employ 300 to 400 hands.

### Commerce.

In 1675 the commercial and other privileges called Capitulations to several foreign nations were extended to the English. Numerous treaties were subsequently concluded with the Powers, including a group of Commercial

Treaties signed in and about 1861, which though denounced at a later period still to a large extent given commercial relations under the form of a *modus vivendi*. The present system of duty is *ad valorem*. The rate was increased from 8 to 11 per cent. in 1907, and the Porte is now seeking the consent of the Powers to a further increase of 15 per cent. The total trade of Turkey in various years ending February 28 has been as follows (£T1 of 100 piastres = 18 shillings, or £T10 = 9*l.*, or 10*l.* = £T11):—

| Years | Imports    | Exports    | Years | Imports    | Exports    |
|-------|------------|------------|-------|------------|------------|
|       | £T         | £T         |       | £T         | £T         |
| 1899  | 23,959,130 | 12,982,900 | 1909  | 31,432,231 | 18,439,071 |
| 1900  | 22,046,880 | 14,032,265 | 1910  | 33,382,556 | 18,198,447 |
| 1903  | 34,673,619 | 19,213,031 | 1911  | 37,774,913 | 22,474,818 |

Turkish trade statistics for 1912 are not yet available (for 1910–11 statistics see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1913), but the statistics of the more important countries are as follows:—

Total trade for 1912 and 1911 of Turkey with England, Germany, France and the United States.

|               | 1912       | 1911       |                 | 1912      | 1911      |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|               | £          | £          |                 | £         | £         |
| England . . . | 14,539,852 | 15,004,474 | France . . .    | 7,302,431 | 7,169,294 |
| Germany . . . | 9,070,325  | 8,679,610  | United States . | 5,209,474 | 4,865,306 |

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia (including Crete), and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

|                                      | 1909      | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      | 1913      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                      | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports into U. K. from Turkey       | 5,146,785 | 4,668,076 | 5,541,125 | 6,424,3   | 5,428,000 |
| Exports of British produce to Turkey | 7,611,054 | 8,636,666 | 9,463,349 | 8,115,552 | 7,742,000 |

The principal imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom and exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) in two years were:—

| Imports from Turkey | 1911      | 1912      | Exports to Turkey | 1911      | 1912      |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | £         | £         |                   | £         | £         |
| Barley . . .        | 1,397,443 | 1,441,286 | Coal, coke . .    | 352,708   | 278,136   |
| Raisins . . .       | 526,728   | 820,404   | Cotton yarn . .   | 437,341   | 588,110   |
| Angora Goats' hair  | 404,318   | 637,125   | Cottons . . .     | 5,792,596 | 4,919,741 |
| Wool . . .          | 327,876   | 235,986   | Woolens . . .     | 704,150   | 556,084   |
| Woollen goods .     | 266,811   | 275,592   | Iron goods . .    | 274,147   | 211,775   |
| Opium . . .         | 274,140   | 252,238   | Machinery . .     | 875,274   | 815,148   |

### Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1911 consisted of 120 steamers of 66,878 tons, and 963 sailing vessels of 205,641 tons.

At Constantinople in 1912 there entered and cleared 18,318 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 15,080,562 tons. This number comprised, in the foreign trade, 3,706 visits of sailing vessels of, in the aggregate, 196,784 tons, 1,357 steamers of 2,507,886 tons sailing regularly, and 7,678 steamers of 11,941,258 tons not sailing regularly; in the coasting trade, 3,261 sailing vessels of 73,901 tons, and 2,316 steamers of 360,733 tons. The liners of 12 navigation companies visit Constantinople (German, Russian, Austrian, Italian, Turkish, French, Greek and Egyptian, the last-named under the British flag). Of the total tonnage entered in 1912, 5,674,494 was British, 2,474,029 Greek, 1,709,213 Austro-Hungarian, 182,207 Italian, 1,362,932 Russian, 604,062 French, 906,329 Turkish, and 716,361 German.

### Internal Communications.

The length of railway line in European and Asiatic Turkey on January 1, 1913, was as follows:—

| Miles open                           |              | Miles open                             |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>European—</b>                     |              | <b>Smyrna-Aidin</b>                    |              |
| Salonica-Monastir <sup>1</sup>       | 136          | Konia-Eregli-Persian Gulf <sup>1</sup> | 320          |
| Constantinople-Salonica <sup>1</sup> | 317          | Mersina-Adana                          | 125          |
| Oriental Railways                    | 593          | Beirut-Damascus                        | 42           |
|                                      |              | Rayak-Aleppo <sup>1</sup>              | 96           |
| <b>Total European</b>                | <b>1,046</b> | Damascus-Medina                        | 295          |
|                                      |              | Jaffa-Jerusalem                        | 812          |
| <b>Asiatic—</b>                      |              | Haifa-Deraa                            | 54           |
| Haidar-Pasha-Angora <sup>1</sup>     | 358          |                                        | 105          |
| Eshki-Shekir-Konia <sup>1</sup>      | 283          | <b>Total Asiatic</b>                   | <b>2,836</b> |
| Mudania-Brussa                       | 25           |                                        |              |
| Smyrna-Cassaba <sup>1</sup>          | 165          | <b>Total Ottoman Empire</b>            | <b>3,882</b> |
| Alasheir-Afion-Karahissar            | 156          |                                        |              |

<sup>1</sup> These railways have a kilometric guarantee. The guarantees paid by the debt council amounted to £T528,918 in 1911; £T420,141 in 1912; £T341,888 in 1913.

The German concession of the Baghdad Railway is to extend the Anatolian line from Konia to Adana, Mosul, Baghdad, and Busra, with many branch lines and an extension to a port on the Persian Gulf. It has been constructed as far as Bulgurlu, about 15 miles beyond Eregli, and a company has been formed to carry it 840 km. (520 miles) further. The Haifa railway has been extended to Deraa, where it joins the Mecca Railway.

Schemes are under consideration for the construction of 628 miles of railway and 440 miles of junction lines in Europe, and 4,940 miles of railway in Asia; total, 6,008 miles in the Turkish Empire.

Electric tramways are working in Constantinople, Smyrna, Damascus, Beyrouth, and Salonica.

There are 1,632 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1911-12 the inland service transmitted 35,133,000 letters and 2,788,000 post-cards, and 19,059,000 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 15,254,000 letters and 3,625,000 post-cards, and 4,577,000 samples and printed papers. A parcel-post system has been introduced into Turkey, and works fairly well.

Foreign post-offices are maintained in most of the large coast towns by nations commercially interested.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 28,890 miles, and the length of wire about 49,200 miles. There are 1,017 telegraph offices. Messages in the year 1911-12, 9,987,120.

### Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank, with a capital of £T10,000,000, had, on Nov. 30, 1910, a note circulation of £T941,250, and cash on hand amounting to £T3,586,834.

The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) of Turkey since 1844 is: Gold, £T42,123,321; silver, £T10,521,665; copper (in 1906), £T148,015. In 1907 silver pieces were coined to the nominal value of 30,110,000 piastres. Nickel coins of 20 parns and 10 parns have been introduced into the coinage during 1911.

|                                    |   |    |       |
|------------------------------------|---|----|-------|
| The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié | £ | s. | d.    |
| Gold Piastre, 100 to the Lira      | 0 | 18 | 0·064 |
|                                    | 0 | 0  | 2·16  |

or £T11 = £10 approximately.

Silver Medjidiés are legal tender to any amount. The 'gold' piastre is merely a standard. The ordinary or depreciated silver piastre is worth  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a lira, or almost exactly 2d. For official purposes the piastre is reckoned as  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the silver medjidié, and almost all official accounts, Budget statements, &c., are made out in 'Piastres, Medjidié at 19,' the exchange for which is now fixed at 102·6 piastres = one lira. The gold *Lira* weighs 7·216 grammes ·916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes ·830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver.

|                              |   |                          |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| The Oke, of 400 drams        | = | 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois. |
| „ Kileh                      | = | 0·9120 imperial bushel.  |
| 44 Okes = 1 Cantar or Kintal | = | 125 lbs. avoirdupois.    |
| 39·44 Okes                   | = | 1 cwt.                   |
| 180 Okes = 1 Cheke           | = | 511·380 pounds.          |
| 1 Kile = 20 Okes             | = | 0·36 imperial quarter.   |
| 816 Kilehs                   | = | 100 imperial quarters.   |
| The Endazé (cloth measure)   | = | 27 inches.               |
| „ Arshin (land measure)      | = | 30 inches.               |
| „ Donum (land measure)       | = | 1,098·765 square yards.  |

The kile is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 kiles are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—His Highness Tevfik Pasha, G.C.V.O.

*Counsellor of Embassy*.—Raghib Raif Bey.

*First Secretary*.—F. Orkhan Bey.

*Second Secretary*.—Charles Serkis Bey Hammamdjian.

*Third Secretary*.—Mehmed-Aly Chevky Bey.

*Naval Attaché*.—Ali Riza Bey.

*Imam*.—Hayreddin Effendi.



There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places :—  
Birmingham, Bradford, Cardiff, Dublin, Jersey, Liverpool (C. G.), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, &c.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

*Ambassador*.—Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.B. Appointed 17 June, 1913.

*Counsellor*.—H. H. D. Beaumont.

*Chief Dragoman*.—G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.

*Secretaries*.—G. J. Kidston, E. Ovey, M.V.O., Lord G. Wellesley, H. G. Nicolson, Hon. C. A. Lister.

*Attaché*.—H. L. Thomas.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capt W. H. D. Boyle, R.N.

*Military Attaché*.—Lt.-Col. F. Cunliffe-Owen.

*Judge*.—R. B. P. Cator.

*Assistant Judge*.—Peter Grain.

*Commercial Attaché*.—E. Weakley, C.M.G.

*Consul-General*.—H. C. A. Eyres.

There are also British Consular Representatives at the following places :—  
*Consul-General*.—Baghdad, Beirut, Smyrna.

*Consuls or Vice-Consuls*.—Aleppo, Adrianople, Bussora, Bitlis, Damascus, Jaffa, Jeddah, Jerusalem, Erzerum, Samos, Trebizond, Brussa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Adana, Van, Rhodes, Scala Nuova, Diarbekr, Mosul, and Karbala, Ismid, Mersina, Panderma, Rodosto, Alexandretta, Haifa, Lattakia, Safid, Sidon, Hodeida, Gaza, Adalia, Aivali, Aidin, Mitylene, Scio, Cheshme, Tenedos, and Samsun.

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## SAMOS.

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1632.

In November, 1912, the island was seized by the Greeks and has since then been governed by them. The question of the Aegean Islands has not yet (May, 1914) been settled, and therefore Samos is in the meantime still under Greek rule.

Governor.—M. Sefulis.

Area 180 square miles; population (1902) 53,424. There are besides, 15,000 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 1,336 foreigners, of whom 1,221 are Greeks. The religion is the Greek Orthodox. Capital is Bathy, with about 8,000 inhabitants.

The estimated revenue for 1910 was 3,716,968 piastres, and expenditure 3,627,496. Public debt, 2,570,500 piastres.

The most active industries are the manufacture of wine, oil, cigarettes, leather, and brandy. Tobacco, wine and olive oil are produced.

Samos is known to contain deposits of various minerals including anti-mony, silver-lead manganese, copper, zinc, and marble, but there is little or no mining.

The imports for 1911 amounted to 19,741,212 piastres, and the exports to \$7,036,252. The chief exports were wine, raisins, leather, oil, cigarettes, spirits, and carob beans.

In 1910, 1,338 vessels of 486,076 tons entered the ports of the island: they were mostly Austrian, Turkish, French, and Greek.

In 1910, 146,340 letters passed through the Post Office. The number of telegraphic despatches was 11,962.

## EGYPT.

(MISR.)

## Reigning Khedive.

Abbas Hilmi, born July 14, 1874; son of Mohamed Tewfik; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 8, 1892; married Princess Ikbal Hanem; offspring: Princess Emina Hanem, born February 12, 1895; Princess Atiatou-llah Hanem, born June 9, 1896; Princess Fathieh Hanem, born November 27, 1897; Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounem, heir-apparent, born February 20, 1899; Princess Loutfiyah Hanem, born September 29, 1900; Prince Abdul Kader, born February 4, 1902. He has one brother, Mohamed Aly, born October 28, 1875, and two sisters, Khadijah Hanem, born May 2, 1879; married January 31, 1895, to Abbas Pasha Helim; and Nimet Hanem, born November 6, 1881; married (1) January 8, 1896, to Djemil Tussun Pasha, divorced (2) in 1904, to Hussein Kemal-ed-Din Pasha.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mohammed Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1805, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of the Khedive's grandfather, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shérif of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish

one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy ; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of June 12, 1867 into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khidewi-Misir,' or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By a firman of June 12, 1866, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending after the Turkish law to the eldest heir ; and in 1873 the tribute was fixed at £692,350 (sterling). By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

|                                     | Born | Died | Reigned        |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|----------------|
| Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty | 1769 | 1849 | 1811-48        |
| Ibrahim, step-son of Mehemet . . .  | 1789 | 1848 | June—Nov. 1848 |
| Abbas, grandson of Mehemet . . .    | 1813 | 1854 | 1848-54        |
| Said, son of Mehemet . . . . .      | 1822 | 1863 | 1854-63        |
| Ismail, son of Ibrahim . . . . .    | 1830 | 1895 | 1863-79        |
| Mohamed Tewfik, son of Ismail . .   | 1852 | 1892 | 1879-92        |

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of £E100,000.

### Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer. The Khedivial Decree appended to and approved by the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, has removed most of the restrictions which encumber the management of Egyptian Finance. No modification may be introduced into the terms of the Decree without the assent of the signatory powers to the Convention of London of 1885.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of eight members, and is constituted (April 5, 1914) as follows:—

*Premier and Minister of the Interior.*—Hussein Rushdi Pasha.  
*Minister of Public Works and of War.*—Ismail Sirri Pasha.  
*Minister of Education.*—Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.  
*Minister of Finance.*—Yussuf Wahba Pasha.  
*Minister of Pious Foundations.*—Mohamed Moheb Pasha.  
*Minister of Justice.*—Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Adli Yeghen Pasha.  
*Minister of Agriculture.*—Ismail Sidki Pasha.

The Ministers of Pious Foundations and of Agriculture were instituted in 1913.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, including a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and Provincial Councils. But these bodies were mainly consultative and the Khedive and his Ministers retained most of the legislative power. The above Law was replaced in July, 1913, by the present

Organic and Electoral Laws, by which for the Legislative Council and General Assembly was substituted a new body called the Legislative Assembly. This consists of (i) the Ministers, (ii) 66 elected members, and (iii) 17 members nominated by the Government to represent certain minorities. The elections are indirect: every 50 electors choose an elector-delegate, and the electors-delegate elect the members of the Assembly, but are liable to be recalled before any fresh exercise of their functions. The members of this Assembly sit for six years, their numbers being renewed one-third at a time every two years: they also receive payment. The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on all measures relating to loans, land-tax assessment, or modifications of the railway or irrigation systems. The Government, however, is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly, and, in the event of a disagreement between the two about any proposed law, the Government can eventually enact the law in such form as it may think fit. The Assembly has the right of veto on new direct, personal or land taxes, which cannot be imposed without its sanction. The ordinary session of the Assembly is from November 1st to May 31st in each year.

The Provincial Councils have been reorganised, and in 1909 were endowed with the powers of applying bye-laws, authorising public-markets, fixing the number and pay of ghaffirs (village watchmen), authorising the creation of ezbehs (hamlets), and they are created local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of two elected representatives from each Markaz. The Mudir is the ex-officio President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (mohafzas) of principal towns, and 14 mudirias or provinces, subdivided into districts or Markaz. In 1890 the Powers consented to a decree constituting a Municipality in Alexandria, with power to impose local taxes.<sup>1</sup>

In thirteen towns (Mansoura, Medinet el Fayum, Tanta, Zagazig, Dammanhour, Beni-Suef, Mahala el Kubra, Minia, Mit Ghamr, Zifta, Kafr el Zayat, Helouan (Helwan), and Port Said) Mixed Commissions have been formed with power to impose taxes on residents who have given an express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

In 30 other towns a third class of town council (Local Commissions) exists, but there is no power to impose local taxes, the revenue being derived from grants from the central Government and receipts from water supply, slaughter houses, &c.

#### Governorships.

1. Cairo.
2. Alexandria.
3. Suez Canal (Port Said.—Ismailia).
4. Suez.
5. Damietta.

#### Mudirias.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Lower Egypt :— | Upper Egypt :— |
| 1. Qaliubia.   | 1. Giza.       |
| 2. Menufia.    | 2. Minia.      |
| 3. Gharbia.    | 3. Beni-Suef.  |
| 4. Sharqia.    | 4. Fayum.      |
| 5. Daqahlia.   | 5. Assiut.     |
| 6. Behera.     | 6. Girga.      |
|                | 7. Qena.       |
|                | 8. Aswan.      |

Sinat and El-Arish (administered by the War Office).

A new district of Behera Province has been established at Marsa Matruh on the coast, near the Tripoli frontier, where increased port-accommodation has been provided.

<sup>1</sup> In Egypt no foreigner can be taxed without the consent of his Government.

## Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Oases in the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, but excluding the Sudan, is about 400,000 square miles; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,226 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, lakes, and desert. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census of 1907:—

| Administrative Division                        | Area in sq. miles | Egyptians         |                | Foreigners     | Total             | Population per sq. mile |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
|                                                |                   | Sedentary         | Nomad          |                |                   |                         |
| <b>Governorates</b>                            |                   |                   |                |                |                   |                         |
| Cairo                                          | 31                | 546,328           | 4,548          | 103,600        | 654,476           | 21,112                  |
| Alexandria                                     | 39                | 245,136           | 714            | 86,396         | 332,246           | 8,519                   |
| Port Said                                      | 8                 | 36,364            | 71             | 13,449         | 49,884            | 6,236                   |
| Ismaïlia                                       | 14                | 8,296             | 907            | 2,349          | 11,448            | 7,632                   |
| Suez                                           | 3                 | 14,152            | 488            | 3,707          | 13,347            | 6,116                   |
| Sinai                                          | —                 | 667               | 414            | 429            | 1,510             | —                       |
| El-Arish                                       | —                 | 5,747             | —              | 190            | 5,897             | —                       |
| <b>Provinces:</b>                              |                   |                   |                |                |                   |                         |
| Behera                                         | 1,672             | 665,198           | 119,404        | 18,871         | 798,473           | 478                     |
| Sharqia                                        | 1,477             | 781,233           | 89,026         | 9,387          | 879,646           | 595                     |
| Daqahlia                                       | 1,048             | 892,912           | 12,847         | 6,669          | 912,428           | 871                     |
| Gharbia                                        | 2,592             | 1,441,462         | 30,689         | 12,663         | 1,484,814         | 573                     |
| Qaliubia                                       | 388               | 399,926           | 32,491         | 2,198          | 434,575           | 1,120                   |
| Menufia                                        | 605               | 951,243           | 15,283         | 4,999          | 970,581           | 1,604                   |
| <b>Provinces:</b>                              |                   |                   |                |                |                   |                         |
| Beni-Snef                                      | 407               | 338,714           | 31,338         | 2,360          | 372,412           | 915                     |
| Fayum                                          | 670               | 378,770           | 60,753         | 2,060          | 441,583           | 659                     |
| Gizeh                                          | 384               | 425,406           | 31,977         | 2,697          | 460,080           | 1,198                   |
| Minia                                          | 748               | 624,100           | 32,950         | 2,917          | 659,967           | 882                     |
| Assiut                                         | 767               | 877,128           | 23,630         | 2,977          | 903,835           | 1,178                   |
| Girga                                          | 575               | 783,992           | 7,575          | 1,404          | 792,971           | 1,379                   |
| Keua                                           | 650               | 750,346           | 16,168         | 9,978          | 772,492           | 1,188                   |
| Aswan                                          | 161               | 198,925           | 26,968         | 6,980          | 232,813           | 1,446                   |
| <b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>                       | <b>12,226</b>     | <b>10,316,045</b> | <b>537,631</b> | <b>286,302</b> | <b>11,189,978</b> | <b>915</b>              |
| <b>Estimated Bedawi population<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>—</b>          | <b>—</b>          | <b>—</b>       | <b>—</b>       | <b>97,381</b>     | <b>—</b>                |

<sup>1</sup> Including Damietta. <sup>2</sup> Excluding Sinai and El-Arish. <sup>3</sup> The Nomads scattered over desert areas were estimated only and not directly enumerated.

Of the total population, 5,667,074 were males and 5,620,285 females. A population consisting of 3,884 persons was enumerated in the Oasis of Siwa.

The foreign population, 151,414 in all, comprised 62,973 Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, 14,591 French, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 1,385 Persians, and 4,925 of other nationalities.

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

|                        |           |               |            |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 1800 (French estimate) | 2,460,200 | 1882 (Census) | 6,831,131  |
| 1821 (Mehermet Aly)    | 2,536,400 | 1897 (Census) | 9,734,405  |
| 1846 (Census)          | 4,476,440 | 1907 (Census) | 11,287,359 |

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1.25 per cent.; from 1882 to 1897, 2.76 per cent.; 1897–1907, 1.5 per cent.; from 1846–1907, 1.53 per cent.

The distribution of the population according to occupation in 1907, was as follows:—

| Nature of occupation                                               | Male             | Female           | Total             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture                                                        | 2,258,005        | 57,144           | 2,315,149         |
| Manufactures                                                       | 356,425          | 19,916           | 376,341           |
| Transport                                                          | 101,026          | 110              | 101,136           |
| Trade                                                              | 153,645          | 7,565            | 161,210           |
| Public force                                                       | 57,027           | 7                | 57,034            |
| Public administrations                                             | 48,534           | 353              | 48,887            |
| Liberal arts                                                       | 135,733          | 8,346            | 144,079           |
| Persons living solely on their incomes                             | 99,323           | 13,300           | 112,623           |
| Domestics                                                          | 67,255           | 2,291,251        | 2,358,506         |
| General designation without indication of a determinate occupation | 99,544           | 5,781            | 105,325           |
| Unproductive and unknown occupation                                | 2,208,580        | 3,169,494        | 5,378,076         |
| Fresh-water fish and game                                          | 27,431           | 69               | 27,500            |
| Nomad population                                                   | 50,434           | 46,947           | 97,381            |
| Extraction of minerals                                             | 4,112            | —                | 4,112             |
| <b>Total</b>                                                       | <b>5,667,074</b> | <b>5,620,285</b> | <b>11,287,359</b> |

Of the Egyptian population over 10 years of age, 62.65 per cent. were employed in agriculture; of the foreign population, less than 1 per cent. Of the Egyptian population, 16.27 per cent. were employed in various industries and trades; of the foreign population, 47.85 per cent. Of the total number employed in the liberal professions, 48 per cent. were foreigners.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1907, are:—Cairo, 654,476; Alexandria, 332,246; Tanta, 54,437; Port Said, 49,884; Mehalla el Kobra, 47,955; Mansura, 40,279; Assiut, 39,442; Damanhour, 38,752; Fayum, 37,320; Zagazig, 34,999; Damietta, 29,354; Minia, 27,221; Sherbin, 25,473; Akhmim, 23,795; Beni-Snef, 23,357; Menuf, 22,316; Shebin el Kom, 21,576; Mellawi, 20,249; Qena, 20,069.

## Religion and Instruction.

In 1907 the population consisted of 10,366,826 Moslems; 706,322 Copts; 38,635 Jews. Christians: 12,736 Protestants; 57,744 Roman Catholics; 76,953 Greek Orthodox; 27,937 Eastern Christians; 206 others. Thus Moslems formed 91.84 per cent. of the population; Christians, 7.81 per cent.; Jews, 0.34 per cent.; others, 0.01 per cent. The highest religious and judicial authorities among the Moslems are the Sheikh-ul-Islam appointed by the Khedive and chosen from among the learned class of Ulema, and the Grand Cadi nominated by the Sultan, and chosen from amongst the learned Ulema of Stamboul. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El Azhar at Cairo, founded year 361 of the Hegira, 972 of the Christian era. In 1912 it had 587 professors and 14,959 students of Islam and subjects connected therewith. The Mosque of El-Ahmadi at Tanta had 105 professors and 2,577 students at the end of 1912.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

The following table shows the proportion of illiterates in the various religious communities (1907 census):—

| Religion          | Population | Number illiterate per 1000 |         |       |
|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------|-------|
|                   |            | Males                      | Females | Total |
| Moslems . . . . . | 10,269,445 | 922                        | 998     | 960   |
| Copts . . . . .   | 706,322    | 812                        | 984     | 897   |
| Jews . . . . .    | 38,685     | 441                        | 657     | 562   |
| Others . . . . .  | 175,576    | 281                        | 523     | 392   |
| Total . . . . .   | 11,189,978 | 902                        | 989     | 946   |

Subject to certain adjustments for purposes of comparison, it appears that the proportion of the native Egyptian population able to read and write in 1907, as compared with the returns of the previous census in 1897, is as follows:—

| 1907        |            | 1897        |            |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Males       | Females    | Males       | Females    |
| 85 per 1000 | 3 per 1000 | 80 per 1000 | 2 per 1000 |

Until 1897, Government initiative in the matter of education was limited to supplying a Europeanised course of education designed to fit Egyptians for various branches of the public service and for professional careers. This system of schools, which owes its origin to the Europeanising zeal of Mohammed Ali Pasha, the first viceroy, consists of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Professional Colleges (Law, Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary, Military, Teaching), in addition to a number of special schools (Accountancy and Commerce, Agriculture, Technical, Police, and Housewifery).

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'Kuttabs.' In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'kuttabs' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward. Government aid was made dependent upon daily instruction being given in the 3 R's, apart from any religious teaching, and upon the school reaching a satisfactory level of efficiency. The extent to which the scheme has developed is shown in the following table:

| Year    | Number of private kuttabs under inspection | Number of pupils under inspection |        |         | Number of kuttabs awarded a grant-in-aid | Total amount of grant-in-aid awarded £E |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|         |                                            | Boys                              | Girls  | Total   |                                          |                                         |
| 1909-10 | 2,582                                      | 174,023                           | 16,852 | 190,875 | 2,054                                    | 21,479                                  |
| 1910-11 | 3,644                                      | 184,486                           | 17,909 | 202,095 | 3,139                                    | 21,888                                  |
| 1911-12 | 3,745                                      | 181,687                           | 18,758 | 210,445 | 3,279                                    | 22,982                                  |
| 1912-13 | 3,892                                      | 195,947                           | 20,464 | 216,411 | 3,287                                    | 23,014                                  |

A staff of 3 Inspectors, 1 Inspectress, and 35 Sub-Inspectors is exclusively engaged under the Ministry of Education in the improvement and development of these kuttabs.

In close relationship with the kuttabs, Government has recently created trade schools for carpentry, metal-work, etc., at Bulak and Assiut, and similar schools have been established through private enterprise or by the Provincial Councils at Cairo (4), Alexandria, Damanhur, Takh, Fayum, Beni-Suef, Abu-Tig, Luxor, Suhag, Nag Hamadi, and other provincial towns. Agricultural sections have been added to some of the schools.

The following table gives statistics (corrected to December 31st, 1912,

concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1897 and 1912 respectively. The schools marked with an asterisk are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

|                                                    | 1897    |        |        | 1912    |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
|                                                    | Schools | Pupils |        | Schools | Pupils |        |
|                                                    |         | Male   | Female |         | Male   | Female |
| <b>Higher Colleges:—</b>                           |         |        |        |         |        |        |
| Medicine . . . . .                                 | 1       | 40     | 11     | 1       | 258    | —      |
| *Law . . . . .                                     | 1       | 75     | —      | 1       | 272    | —      |
| Engineering . . . . .                              | 1       | 29     | —      | 1       | 166    | —      |
| *Military . . . . .                                | 1       | 204    | —      | 1       | 84     | —      |
| *Veterinary . . . . .                              | —       | —      | —      | 1       | 56     | —      |
| Teaching . . . . .                                 | 3       | 72     | —      | 3       | 575    | 86     |
| *School for Cadis . . . . .                        | —       | —      | —      | 1       | 404    | —      |
| Agriculture . . . . .                              | —       | —      | —      | 1       | 183    | —      |
| Accountancy and Commerce . . . . .                 | —       | —      | —      | 1       | 44     | —      |
| <b>Special and Technical Schools:—</b>             |         |        |        |         |        |        |
| Agriculture (Intermediate) . . . . .               | 1       | 59     | —      | 1       | 84     | —      |
| Accountancy & Commerce (Intermediate) . . . . .    | —       | —      | —      | 1       | 226    | —      |
| Technical (Intermediate) . . . . .                 | 2       | 356    | —      | 1       | 224    | —      |
| Trades (Elementary) . . . . .                      | —       | —      | —      | 3       | 629    | —      |
| Teaching (Elementary) . . . . .                    | —       | —      | —      | 6       | 481    | 109    |
| Domestic Economy . . . . .                         | —       | —      | —      | 1       | —      | 55     |
| Nurses and midwives . . . . .                      | —       | —      | —      | 1       | —      | 37     |
| *Police (officers) . . . . .                       | —       | —      | —      | 1       | 94     | —      |
| „ (constables) . . . . .                           | —       | —      | —      | 1       | 144    | —      |
| *Reformatory Schools . . . . .                     | —       | —      | —      | 2       | 630    | 74     |
| Secondary Schools . . . . .                        | 3       | 612    | —      | 6       | 2,485  | —      |
| Higher Primary Schools . . . . .                   | 58      | 6,830  | 270    | 34      | 7,090  | 461    |
| Maktabas (Elementary Vernacular Schools) . . . . . | 55      | 2,547  | 377    | 146     | 9,710  | 5,255  |

By an enactment extending the powers of Provincial Councils, which came into force on January 1, 1910, these bodies are empowered to levy temporary taxes for purposes of public utility, including education. Seventy per cent. of the taxation devoted to education must be applied to the improvement of elementary and industrial (including agricultural) education. The remaining 30 per cent. may be used for the development of Higher Primary and other schools of a more advanced grade. All of the Councils have availed themselves of their powers under the Act.

The number of schools under the control of the Provincial Councils on December 31st, 1912, either through direct management or through grants-in-aid, was as follows:—

|                                                           | No. of Schools | No. of Pupils |       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|--------|
|                                                           |                | Boys          | Girls | Total  |
| Maktabas (Elementary Vernacular Schools) . . . . .        | 847            | 47,088        | 5,285 | 52,323 |
| Elementary Training Colleges for Teachers . . . . .       | 12             | 679           | 208   | 887    |
| Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Schools . . . . . | 18             | 2,097         | —     | 2,097  |
| Higher Primary Schools . . . . .                          | 76             | 7,749         | 1,681 | 9,430  |
| Secondary Schools . . . . .                               | 2              | 379           | —     | 379    |
| Total . . . . .                                           | 955            | 57,992        | 7,124 | 65,116 |

The following Table, compiled from the Statistical Return for 1913 issued by the Statistical Department shows the total number of schools in Egypt, whether Government or private, exclusive of 'kuttaba':—

| Nationality                     | Number of Schools | Number of Pupils |         |         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|---------|
|                                 |                   | Males            | Females | Total   |
| Egyptian Institutions . . . . . | 807               | 97,400           | 16,653  | 114,053 |
| English " . . . . .             | 37                | 1,432            | 1,204   | 2,636   |
| American " . . . . .            | 32                | 2,111            | 3,192   | 5,303   |
| Austrian " . . . . .            | 12                | 847              | 997     | 1,844   |
| French " . . . . .              | 145               | 13,416           | 8,759   | 22,175  |
| German " . . . . .              | 6                 | 384              | 744     | 1,128   |
| Greek " . . . . .               | 42                | 3,856            | 3,287   | 7,142   |
| Italian " . . . . .             | 47                | 3,572            | 3,316   | 6,888   |
| Other " . . . . .               | 7                 | 1,001            | 186     | 1,187   |
| Total . . . . .                 | 1,135             | 124,018          | 38,338  | 162,356 |

The pupils included in the preceding Table may be classified according to nationality as follows:—

| Nationality of Pupils | Egyptian Schools | Foreign Schools | Total   |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Egyptians . . . . .   | 110,698          | 17,879          | 128,577 |
| English . . . . .     | 27               | 1,890           | 1,917   |
| Austrians . . . . .   | 47               | 985             | 1,032   |
| French . . . . .      | 128              | 1,859           | 1,987   |
| Germans . . . . .     | 40               | 501             | 541     |
| Greeks . . . . .      | 146              | 10,440          | 10,586  |
| Italians . . . . .    | 119              | 7,386           | 7,505   |
| Others . . . . .      | 2,848            | 7,328           | 10,171  |
| Total . . . . .       | 114,058          | 48,303          | 162,356 |

In the following table the pupils are classified according to religion:—

| Nationality of Schools | Number of Pupils |            |        |       |                 | Total   |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|--------|-------|-----------------|---------|
|                        | Moslems          | Christians |        | Jews  | Other Religions |         |
|                        |                  | Copts      | Others |       |                 |         |
| Egyptian . . . . .     | 78,515           | 31,444     | 1,876  | 1,898 | 820             | 114,053 |
| English . . . . .      | 958              | 747        | 479    | 442   | 10              | 2,636   |
| American . . . . .     | 822              | 3,597      | 560    | 115   | 209             | 5,303   |
| Austrian . . . . .     | 96               | 31         | 322    | 1,391 | 4               | 1,844   |
| French . . . . .       | 2,119            | 3,590      | 11,878 | 3,778 | 810             | 22,175  |
| German . . . . .       | 65               | 180        | 749    | 127   | 7               | 1,128   |
| Greek . . . . .        | 1                | 4          | 7,130  | 7     | —               | 7,142   |
| Italian . . . . .      | 748              | 828        | 4,705  | 576   | 31              | 6,888   |
| Others . . . . .       | 465              | 91         | 627    | 4     | —               | 1,187   |
| Total . . . . .        | 74,789           | 40,512     | 28,326 | 8,338 | 1,391           | 162,356 |

### Justice.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mehkemmehs*, presided over by the *Cadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, &c.) only, together with certain

functions connected with the *wakfs*, or religious endowments, when a moslem is a party in the case, and also in certain non-religious cases between non-moslem natives. In matters of personal law non-Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchs or other religious chiefs. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1883. These now consist of 56 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge with (generally speaking) civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E100 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours; seven Central Tribunals each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges; and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about half of its members being European. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in every markaz and kism for the disposal of petty offences, the judge having powers up to three months' imprisonment, or fine of £E10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police. Some of these markaz tribunals (at present numbering 92) have a limited civil jurisdiction, without appeal, up to £E10 in matters of real property, and £E20 in other matters. Civil cases not within the competence of the markaz or Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to the Court of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905-6 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1910, all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by the judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly. There is a recourse on points of law to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo as a Court of Cassation. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*; the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*: cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

Under a law of July, 1912, 36 cantonal courts, intended to replace the markaz tribunals, were created. They are presided over either by judges delegated by the Summary Courts, or by notables, and have jurisdiction without appeal in civil and commercial matters from 5*l.* to 30*l.* and also in cases presented voluntarily by the parties. Cantonal tribunals try, with appeal to the Summary Courts, in civil and commercial cases up to 60*l.* In penal cases they deal with light contraventions and misdemeanours—in the latter case subject to appeal to the Summary Courts. All civil and commercial cases falling within the jurisdiction of the Summary and Cantonal Courts are first submitted to the latter to arrange a settlement, if possible.

There are besides minor tribunals in the Oases, at El Kosseir, and in Sinai and Siwa.

Owing to the Capitulations, which apply to Egypt as being part of the Ottoman Empire, foreigners are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction in civil matters between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same nationality if the dispute relates to landed property in Egypt. These tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction in cases of police offences, and in 1900 penal jurisdiction was conferred upon them in connection with offences against the bankruptcy laws. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of

Appeal sitting at Alexandria. Civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality are tried by their own Consular Courts, which also try criminal cases not within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals, in which the accused are foreigners. By Decree of January 30, 1910, the Mixed Tribunals are continued for a term of five years. The Prisons Department in 1912 dealt with 85,594 persons, of whom 3,211 were females.

#### Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

| Years | Revenue    | Expenditure | Years             | Revenue    | Expenditure |
|-------|------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
|       | ££         | ££          |                   | ££         | ££          |
| 1909  | 15,402,872 | 14,241,602  | 1912              | 17,515,743 | 15,470,584  |
| 1910  | 15,965,693 | 14,414,499  | 1913 <sup>1</sup> | 16,130,000 | 15,630,000  |
| 1911  | 16,792,750 | 14,872,055  | 1914 <sup>1</sup> | 18,162,000 | 18,162,000  |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1912, and the budgetary estimates for the year 1913, are as follows:—

|                                                             | 1912       | 1913<br>Estimates | Expenditure                                       | 1912       | 1913<br>Estimates |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Direct taxes:                                               | ££         | ££                |                                                   | ££         | ££                |
| Land tax, &c.                                               | 5,609,599  | 5,560,000         | Civil List                                        | 284,949    | 280,996           |
| Indirect taxes:                                             |            |                   | Expenses of Administration                        | 5,354,393  | 5,630,847         |
| Customs                                                     | 2,119,416  | 1,800,000         | Expenses of Revenue Earn-<br>ing Administrations: |            |                   |
| Tobacco                                                     | 1,714,341  | 1,580,000         | Railways                                          | 2,335,313  | 2,271,242         |
| Miscellaneous<br>taxes                                      | 142,379    | 147,000           | Telegraphs                                        | 113,468    | 119,444           |
| Receipts from<br>Revenue earn-<br>ing Adminis-<br>trations: |            |                   | Post Office                                       | 289,126    | 300,060           |
| Railways                                                    | 3,957,344  | 3,630,000         | Army:                                             |            |                   |
| Telegraphs                                                  | 138,637    | 120,000           | Egyptian Army                                     | 714,400    | 902,414           |
| Post Office                                                 | 316,149    | 300,000           | Army of Occupation                                | 146,250    | 146,250           |
| Receipts from<br>Administrative<br>Services:                |            |                   | Pensions                                          | 552,401    | 560,000           |
| Ports and<br>Lighthouses                                    | 486,320    | 363,000           | Tribute and Debt:                                 |            |                   |
| Ministry of<br>Justice                                      | 1,745,011  | 1,393,000         | Tribute                                           | 665,041    | 665,041           |
| Miscellaneous<br>Revenue                                    | 1,376,547  | 1,215,000         | Expenses of Caisse de la<br>Dette                 | 34,975     | 35,000            |
|                                                             |            |                   | Consolidated Debt <sup>1</sup>                    | 3,552,266  | 3,552,266         |
|                                                             |            |                   | Non-Consolidated Debt                             | 337,482    | 346,145           |
|                                                             |            |                   | Soudan Deficit                                    | 335,000    | —                 |
|                                                             |            |                   | Sundries                                          | 107,344    | 99,295            |
| Total                                                       | 17,515,743 | 16,180,000        | Total Ordinary Expen-<br>diture                   | 14,822,408 | 14,909,000        |
|                                                             |            |                   | Special Expenditure                               | 648,176    | 721,000           |
|                                                             |            |                   | Total                                             | 15,470,584 | 15,630,000        |

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the Domains Loan.

The actual revenue in 1913 was ££17,368,616, and the expenditure, ££15,728,785.

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,800*l.* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers-General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the

Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an Inter-national Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law the Unified debt was reduced to 4 per cent. interest; further conversions were made, and the Unified debt thus increased to 60,958,240*l.*; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,743,800*l.*; and the Daira Sanieh debt was increased to 9,512,900*l.*, the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into.

On October 15, 1905, the Daira Sanieh Loan was paid off. The condition and the charge of the various debts in January, 1913, was as follows:—

|                               | Debt       | Charge    |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|
|                               | £st.       | ££        |
| Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.  | 7,215,300  | 307,125   |
| Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent. | 31,127,780 | 1,062,235 |
| Unified Debt, 4 per cent.     | 55,971,960 | 2,182,906 |
| Domains Loan, 4½ per cent.    | 34,640     | 1,435     |
| Total                         | 94,349,680 | 3,553,701 |

On January 1, 1913, the debt stood at ££94,349,680.

In 1912 the debt was reduced by ££271,980.

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1913, amount to ££4,598,452.

In 1888 and 1890, reserve funds were established, the balances of which, in virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government in 1905, less certain sums remaining in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique for the service of the debt. The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund.

In the General Reserve Fund on January 1, 1912, there was a balance of ££5,847,612 and during the year 1912 there was paid in ££2,376,259; total, ££8,223,871. From the Fund in 1912 payments were made amounting to ££2,099,045. The balance at the end of 1912 was ££6,124,826.

#### Defence.

##### EGYPTIAN ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the existing Egyptian army was disbanded. The organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. Service is compulsory, but owing to the small contingent required only a fraction of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for three years. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. The army consists of 5 squadrons of cavalry, a camel corps, 5 batteries, 18 battalions of infantry (of which 6 are Sudanese and 1 is a special "Equatorial" battalion), a railway battalion, and various departments. Most of the higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 17,000.

##### ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The British garrison, or army of occupation, consists of a cavalry regiment, a horse artillery battery, a mountain battery, a company of engineers, and 4 battalions (one company in Cyprus) stationed in the Nile Delta, and of a battalion of infantry and detachment of garrison artillery stationed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The establishment, including

departmental services, is 6,067 of all ranks. The Egyptian Government contributes 150,000*l.* towards the cost of these troops.

### Production and Industry.

The cultivable area of Egypt proper was reckoned in 1912-13 at 7,953,868 feddans (1 feddan = 1·038 acre), and of this 2,671,242 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The readjustment of the land-tax is now complete, the old distinction between Kharagi and Ushuri tax has disappeared, and the taxes on land range from 2 piastres (1 piastre = 2*d.*) to 164 piastres per feddan according to the rental value. The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished, but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and are also liable in any sudden emergency; in 1907, 16,898 men were called out. The agricultural population (Fellaheen) forms about 61 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small land-holders with under 50 feddans, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, for 1912, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land between foreigners and natives:—

| Extent of holding in feddans | Foreigners      |             | Natives         |             | Total of area |             | Total of Landowners |             |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
|                              | Area in feddans | Land-owners | Area in feddans | Land-owners | Feddans       | Per-centage | Land-owners         | Per-centage |
| Up to 1                      | 1,241           | 2,161       | 379,655         | 869,339     | 380,896       | 6·94        | 871,500             | 58·64       |
| From 1-5                     | 5,487           | 2,107       | 1,006,998       | 466,546     | 1,012,485     | 18·44       | 468,653             | 31·54       |
| 5-10                         | 5,989           | 804         | 530,387         | 76,336      | 536,376       | 9·77        | 77,140              | 5·19        |
| 10-20                        | 9,759           | 669         | 494,734         | 85,929      | 504,493       | 9·19        | 36,598              | 2·46        |
| 20-30                        | 8,066           | 325         | 265,252         | 10,935      | 273,318       | 4·98        | 11,290              | 0·76        |
| 30-50                        | 15,495          | 393         | 310,496         | 8,045       | 325,991       | 5·94        | 8,438               | 0·57        |
| 50                           | 671,899         | 1,600       | 1,784,710       | 10,909      | 2,456,609     | 44·74       | 12,509              | 0·84        |
| Total                        | 717,936         | 8,059       | 4,772,232       | 1,478,039   | 5,490,168     | 100·00      | 1,486,098           | 100·00      |

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, maize, millet, and vegetables generally. In Lower Egypt and Fayûm where perennial irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction, the chief crops are cotton, rice, Indian corn, wheat, barley, clover, cucumber; in Upper Egypt, south of Deyrout, where the basin system of irrigation, *i.e.* submersion at high Nile is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced; north of Deyrout the same conditions prevail as in Lower Egypt, except that no rice is grown. Where there is perennial irrigation two or three crops are secured annually.

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswan, a barrage at Esna, a barrage and lock at Assiut, and a barrage at Zifta have been completed. The original storage capacity of the reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,300,000,000 cubic metres. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even

in a year of low Nile. North of Deyrout an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The production of cotton in six years was:—

| Year    | Cantars   | Year    | Cantars   |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1907-08 | 7,234,669 | 1910-11 | 7,573,537 |
| 1908-09 | 6,751,133 | 1911-12 | 7,424,208 |
| 1909-10 | 5,000,772 | 1912-13 | 7,532,920 |

In 1913 the area and yield of wheat were 1,355,189 acres and 1,029,200 tons; barley, 383,187 acres and 245,500 tons; maize and millet, 1,923,165 acres and 1,640,000 tons; and rice, 251,577 acres and 191,000 tons.

In 1913 the sugar exported amounted to 114,280 cantars, valued at £E79,090, and the cotton exported amounted to 6,972,686 cantars, valued at £E25,513,108 (1 cantar = 99·05 lbs).

### Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years:—

| Year | Merchandise |            | Specie     |            |
|------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
|      | Imports     | Exports    | Imports    | Exports    |
|      | £E          | £E         | £E         | £E         |
| 1909 | 22,230,499  | 26,076,239 | 7,019,195  | 6,457,588  |
| 1910 | 23,552,826  | 28,944,461 | 12,964,245 | 7,046,151  |
| 1911 | 27,227,118  | 28,598,991 | 7,242,496  | 7,132,059  |
| 1912 | 25,907,759  | 34,574,321 | 11,546,439 | 7,476,282  |
| 1913 | 27,865,195  | 31,662,065 | 9,791,188  | 11,137,932 |

Commerce by principal countries:—

|                                       | Imports from |           | Exports to |            |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
|                                       | 1912         | 1913      | 1912       | 1913       |
|                                       | £E           | £E        | £E         | £E         |
| Great Britain                         | 7,990,658    | 8,496,483 | 16,022,318 | 13,648,479 |
| British Colonies in the Mediterranean | 253,382      | 207,199   | 13,630     | 12,536     |
| British Colonies in the Extreme East  | 1,314,361    | 1,762,362 | 118,417    | 103,033    |
| Germany                               | 1,421,180    | 1,608,881 | 3,885,937  | 4,066,287  |
| United States                         | 403,528      | 525,160   | 4,120,895  | 2,484,904  |
| Austria-Hungary                       | 1,679,831    | 1,940,512 | 1,431,167  | 1,756,993  |
| Belgium                               | 1,102,711    | 1,177,998 | 96,934     | 115,979    |
| China & Extreme East                  | 391,603      | 315,903   | 635,614    | 762,947    |
| France                                | 2,411,425    | 2,512,108 | 2,706,975  | 2,787,243  |
| Greece                                | 548,196      | 528,195   | 30,195     | 53,758     |
| Italy                                 | 1,242,729    | 1,473,033 | 948,889    | 1,012,594  |
| Morocco                               | 22,654       | 17,539    | 843        | 832        |
| Persia                                | 56,953       | 48,144    | 9,335      | 11,248     |
| Russia                                | 764,315      | 891,866   | 2,056,302  | 2,241,701  |
| Turkey                                | 2,759,883    | 2,723,898 | 627,556    | 664,214    |



# 1376 TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES:—EGYPT

Value of the leading exports and imports during three years:—

| Merchandise                    | Imports           |                   |                   | Exports           |                   |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                | 1911              | 1912              | 1913              | 1911              | 1912              | 1913              |
| Animals & animal food products | £E 1,078,861      | £E 1,105,466      | £E 1,061,198      | £E 147,282        | £E 217,572        | £E 297,748        |
| Skins and leather goods        | 433,780           | 388,893           | 385,213           | 178,778           | 182,922           | 237,173           |
| Other animal products          | 76,343            | 73,077            | 70,432            | 63,060            | 66,485            | 52,551            |
| Cereals, vegetables            | 3,238,264         | 3,066,446         | 4,242,166         | 4,133,400         | 5,346,826         | 4,297,235         |
| Provisions & drugs             | 1,303,631         | 1,230,963         | 1,066,053         | 251,236           | 254,802           | 112,428           |
| Spirits, oils, &c.             | 1,177,516         | 1,272,247         | 1,411,549         | 25,090            | 36,339            | 50,923            |
| Rags, paper, books             | 418,409           | 433,542           | 437,372           | 19,041            | 23,301            | 27,194            |
| Wood & coal, cane work, &c.    | 2,973,207         | 3,061,770         | 3,838,929         | 15,822            | 19,301            | 21,465            |
| Stone, lime, glass             | 690,491           | 640,218           | 582,914           | 2,255             | 2,722             | 2,729             |
| Colouring materials            | 277,805           | 280,665           | 252,353           | 25,180            | 25,509            | 34,903            |
| Chemical products              | 1,180,660         | 1,372,116         | 1,342,963         | 47,240            | 88,414            | 128,106           |
| Textiles                       | 8,209,123         | 6,907,962         | 6,969,029         | 23,103,093        | 27,695,390        | 25,705,942        |
| Metals and manuf.              | 2,977,354         | 2,921,806         | 3,145,465         | 75,159            | 98,010            | 190,793           |
| Sundries                       | 2,001,021         | 1,938,065         | 1,987,173         | 105,235           | 95,462            | 107,897           |
| Tobacco                        | 1,190,653         | 1,214,523         | 1,082,386         | 407,123           | 422,666           | 394,978           |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>27,227,118</b> | <b>25,907,759</b> | <b>27,865,195</b> | <b>28,598,991</b> | <b>34,574,321</b> | <b>31,662,065</b> |

<sup>1</sup> The cotton tissues imported amounted, in 1911, to £E125,057; in 1912, to £E3,500,269; in 1913, to £E3,656,700. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1911, 6,638,210 cantars, valued at £E22,988,211; in 1912, 8,306,948 cantars, valued at £E27,529,277; in 1913, 6,972,686 cantars, valued at £E25,513,108.

<sup>2</sup> Cigarettes. Of the total imports in 1911 the value of £E23,680,344, and of the exports the value of £E28,014,926 passed through the port of Alexandria; in 1912, of the imports £E22,157,029; of the exports £E33,790,256; in 1913, of the imports £E23,759,358; of the exports £E30,894,797.

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value according to the market price in their original country, plus the cost of transport, freight, insurance, &c. In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with the merchants interested, establishes, on the same basis as above, periodical tariffs for common articles of importation. In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are estimated according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty now fixed at 8 per cent. *ad valorem* (except coal, liquid fuel, charcoal, firewood, timber for building purposes, petroleum; oxen, cows, sheep and goats whether alive or cold stored, the duty on which was reduced to 4 per cent. *ad valorem* from November 25, 1905) without taking into account the amount of that duty. As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated in the same manner as the tariffs of imports. The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters, and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt according to Board of Trade returns:—

| Year | British Imports from Egypt |              |         |        | Exports of British Produce to Egypt |           |         |           |
|------|----------------------------|--------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|      | Raw Cotton                 | Cotton Seeds | Sugar   | Beans  | Cotton Goods                        | Coal      | Iron    | Machinery |
| 1908 | 13,698,676                 | 2,700,930    | 4,991   | 5,656  | 3,361,979                           | 1,853,173 | 687,188 | 508,479   |
| 1909 | 15,841,257                 | 2,533,037    | 515     | 76     | 3,317,360                           | 1,691,097 | 502,946 | 352,603   |
| 1910 | 17,737,239                 | 1,662,486    | —       | 52,809 | 3,656,414                           | 1,743,488 | 681,325 | 344,800   |
| 1911 | 17,305,225                 | 2,468,807    | 64,689  | 11,710 | 4,408,034                           | 2,008,082 | 676,779 | 465,664   |
| 1912 | 20,760,943                 | 2,766,352    | 167,239 | 27,873 | 3,530,744                           | 2,051,294 | 544,673 | 511,056   |

# SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION—SUEZ CANAL 1377

Total trade between Egypt and U. K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

|                               | 1909   | 1910   | 1911   | 1912   | 1913   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imports from Egypt into U. K. | 19,866 | 21,004 | 21,483 | 25,789 | 21,406 |
| Exports to Egypt from U. K.   | 7,981  | 8,717  | 10,299 | 9,448  | 9,807  |

## Shipping and Navigation.

Arrivals and clearances of commercial steamers at Alexandria in five years:—

| Year | Arrivals |                        | Clearances |                        |
|------|----------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
|      | Steamers | Net registered tonnage | Steamers   | Net registered tonnage |
| 1909 | 2,035    | 3,431,781              | 2,040      | 3,433,972              |
| 1910 | 1,959    | 3,319,515              | 1,977      | 3,344,640              |
| 1911 | 2,014    | 3,443,705              | 1,992      | 3,414,966              |
| 1912 | 1,927    | 3,479,146              | 1,933      | 3,492,061              |
| 1913 | 1,932    | 3,718,660              | 1,927      | 3,698,396              |

The steamers visiting the port in 1913 comprised:—

| Nationality                 | Arrivals     |                        | Departures   |                        |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
|                             | Steamers     | Net registered tonnage | Steamers     | Net registered tonnage |
| British                     | 705          | 1,408,597              | 694          | 1,382,792              |
| Austro-Hungarian            | 233          | 462,550                | 293          | 461,165                |
| French                      | 110          | 353,027                | 109          | 353,073                |
| German                      | 184          | 450,155                | 184          | 450,160                |
| Greek                       | 128          | 105,116                | 127          | 103,686                |
| Italian                     | 211          | 362,115                | 214          | 363,278                |
| Russian                     | 143          | 287,719                | 143          | 294,918                |
| Belgian                     | 76           | 83,091                 | 75           | 83,085                 |
| Rumanian                    | 54           | 65,988                 | 55           | 67,270                 |
| <b>Total (All Shipping)</b> | <b>1,932</b> | <b>3,718,660</b>       | <b>1,927</b> | <b>3,698,396</b>       |

## Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1913:—

| Nationality      | No.   | Suez Canal net tonnage | Nationality         | No.          | Suez Canal net tonnage |
|------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| British          | 2,902 | 11,887,170             | Ottoman             | 11           | 19,896                 |
| German           | 771   | 3,317,593              | Danish              | 56           | 172,938                |
| French           | 255   | 925,709                | Japanese            | 68           | 343,580                |
| Dutch            | 338   | 1,283,986              | Spanish             | 26           | 75,645                 |
| Austro-Hungarian | 244   | 843,068                | Other nationalities | 66           | 201,167                |
| Russian          | 109   | 337,342                |                     |              |                        |
| Italian          | 89    | 256,594                |                     |              |                        |
| Norwegian        | 44    | 93,352                 | <b>Total</b>        | <b>4,979</b> | <b>19,758,040</b>      |

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal (including warships), and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in eight years:—

| Year | No. of Vessels | Net Tonnage | Receipts  | Year | No. of Vessels | Net Tonnage | Receipts  |
|------|----------------|-------------|-----------|------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
|      |                |             | £         |      |                |             | £         |
| 1906 | 3,975          | 13,445,504  | 4,479,000 | 1910 | 4,533          | 16,581,898  | 5,348,000 |
| 1907 | 4,267          | 14,728,434  | 4,804,000 | 1911 | 4,969          | 18,324,794  | 5,461,358 |
| 1908 | 3,795          | 13,633,283  | 4,459,000 | 1912 | 5,373          | 20,275,120  | 5,535,914 |
| 1909 | 4,239          | 15,407,527  | 4,939,000 | 1913 | 5,085          | 16,657,206  | —         |

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1907, 243,826; in 1908, 218,967; in 1909, 213,122; in 1910, 234,820; in 1911, 275,259; in 1912, 266,403; in 1913, 190,663.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

#### Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1913, there were (exclusive of sidings) 1,487 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 763 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies: 869 miles of State and 659 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 618 miles of State and 104 miles of light railways are in Upper Egypt. This is exclusive of the Sudan military railway to Khartum, and of the Upper Egypt Auxiliary Railways and Western Oases Railway acquired by the State in July 1906 and June 1909 respectively. The length of the former is 375 miles and that of the latter 122 miles. Their gauge 4 ft. 8½ in. and 2 ft. 5½ in. respectively. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. inside rails except the line from Luxor to Aswan, which is 3 ft. 6 in. gauge.

The following table shows for the last five years the length of line of the State Railways, the number of passengers and weight of goods carried, and the net receipts:—

| Year | Line  | Number of Passengers | Goods carried | Net receipts |
|------|-------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
|      | Miles |                      | Tons          | £E           |
| 1908 | 1,449 | 25,851,661           | 3,927,644     | 1,353,220    |
| 1909 | 1,449 | 25,306,000           | 3,657,227     | 1,283,389    |
| 1910 | 1,455 | 25,727,000           | 3,856,493     | 1,425,337    |
| 1911 | 1,481 | 27,941,000           | 4,313,501     | 1,660,330    |
| 1912 | 1,487 | 28,783,000           | 4,759,218     | 1,625,370    |

The working expenses, £E2,290,841 in 1912, represent an average of 58.49 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E3,916,211.

The telegraphs and telephones belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1912, of a total length of 6,773 kilom., the length of the wire being 21,426 kilom. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to

Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams in 1912 was 2,836,700, as against 2,756,195 in 1911, not including service telegrams and those sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

There were in 1912 1,864 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1912) there passed through the post-office 31,506,000 letters and post-cards, and 16,621,000 newspapers, &c., and samples; in the external service, 19,580,000 letters and post-cards, and 13,866,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Receipts £E316,149; expenses £E289,126.

#### Money and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000*l.* with reserve funds amounting to 1,525,000*l.* The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000*l.* It has Government guarantee of interest at 3 per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahs at 8 per cent. interest.

There are in addition seven mortgage banks and six ordinary banks working chiefly in Egypt with a total paid up capital of £E42,930,623, *i.e.*, £E41,113,725 for the former and £E1,816,898 for the latter. The reserve funds of these two groups of banks and of the National and the Agricultural Banks of Egypt amount to £E2,315,728 and £E2,288,422 respectively.

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened, and on December 31 of that year, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to £E47,492. On December 31, 1912, the depositors numbered 265,003, and their balances amounted to £E570,493. Of the depositors in 1912, 234,904 were natives, and 30,099 were Europeans.

In April, 1912 a rural savings bank service was inaugurated. The balance of deposits in the new branch amounted to £E25,413 on December 31, 1912, and the number of accounts to 127,927.

The balance of deposits, in the savings banks of the foreign banks on the same date amounted to £E442,776 and the number of depositors to 8,313.

#### Money, Weights, and Measures.

##### MONEY.

By decree of November 14, 1885 (7 Safar 1303), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8.5 grammes .875 fine, and therefore contains 7.4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 0*s.* 6½*d.*

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes .833 fine, and therefore contains 11.67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2.46*d.* in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (ushrel girsh or millièmes).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) in gold; 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ piastre pieces in nickel, and ⅕ and ⅙ piastre pieces in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres.

Bank notes, which are not legal tender, are issued by the National Bank in various denominations from £0.5 to £100.

Egyptian money is now minted at the Birmingham and other foreign

Mints. The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) from 1887 to 1912 was:—

| Years     | Gold   | Silver    | Nickel  | Bronze | Total     |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|
|           | £E.    | £E.       | £E.     | £E.    | £E.       |
| 1887-1909 | 52,024 | 3,537,907 | 412,366 | 16,224 | 4,018,521 |
| 1910      | —      | 60,117    | 15,000  | 1,500  | 76,617    |
| 1911      | —      | 329,909   | 20,653  | 1,500  | 352,062   |
| 1912      | —      | 168,911   | 31,700  | 500    | 191,211   |
| 1887-1912 | 52,024 | 4,096,844 | 469,719 | 19,724 | 4,638,311 |

By a decree of the Khedive, dated April 28 1891, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be employed in all public and administrative transactions from January 1, 1892.

#### MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43·555 gallons, or 5·44436 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 315 rotls; beans, 330 rotls; barley, 250 rotls; maize, 310 rotls; cotton seed, 270.

#### WEIGHTS.

|                                              |                 |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Okiah</i>                                 | = 1·3207 ounce. |
| <i>Rotl</i>                                  | = 99049 lb.     |
| <i>Oke</i>                                   | = 2·7513 lbs.   |
| <i>Kantar</i> { or 100 Rotls or<br>36 Okes } | = 99·0492 lbs.  |

#### LENGTH MEASURES.

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
|                                       | Inches     |
| <i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)            | = 22·8351  |
| <i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c. | = 29·5276  |
| <i>Kassabah</i> = 3·88 yards          | = 139·7639 |

#### MEASURES OF SURFACE.

*Feddian*, the unit of measure for land, = 7,463·148 sq. pias = 1·03808 acres  
1 sq. pic = 6·06 sq. ft. = 562 sq. metre.

#### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Cairo.—*His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Minister Plenipotentiary*.—Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

*Counsellor*.—M. Cheetham, C.M.G.

*Secretaries*.—Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, B. H. Greg (Actg.), and E. A. Keeling.

*Attaché*.—Hon. J. Cecil.

*Military Attaché*.—Major O. A. G. FitzGerald.

*Consul at Cairo*.—A. D. Alban.

*Consul-General at Alexandria*.—D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.

There are also Consular representatives at Mansura, Tanta, Zagazig, Birket-es-Sab, and Port Said.

#### ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

##### Government.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa, held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 the Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedid, where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together; laws shall be made by proclamation; no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries, via the Red Sea, shall not exceed those levied in Egypt; the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into thirteen Provinces. The Governors of provinces are British Officers of the Egyptian Army employed under the Sudan Government or British civil officials of the Government. Administration is carried out through British Inspectors in charge of one or more districts into which the provinces are subdivided, these units being supervised by District officials who are in most cases Egyptian officers lent from the Egyptian Army.

In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor-General in Council.

Darfur, to the west of Kordofan, is within the limits of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and pays tribute, but the management of its internal affairs is left almost entirely to its hereditary Sultan.

The Enclave of Lado, which was continued in the occupation of H.M. King Leopold II, King of the Belgians, during his reign, by the Agreement signed at Brussels on May 12, 1906, reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on his death, and has been included in the Mongalla province.

##### Area and Population.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N. lat. 5°), a distance of about 1,650 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa, the subject territory has an area of about 984,520 square miles. The population is now roughly computed at 3,000,000. Massawa, which was formerly Egyptian, now belongs to the Italian Colony of Eritrea; Harrar was, by agreement, made over to the local Emir and now belongs to Abyssinia; while Zeila and Berbera now belong to British Somaliland. The Gambela Enclave which is situated within the boundaries of Abyssinia, is leased by the Sudan Government from the Abyssinian Government as a Trading Post. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier has been completely delimited and demarcated, as also has the greater part of

the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are: Khartoum, population (1912) 32,182, the capital; Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population (1912) 50,544; Khartoum North, population (1912) 26,712; Geili, population, 20,367; Halfa, Merowé, El Damer, Atbara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, El Dueim, Kosti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Medani, and Singa.

### Instruction.

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows:— There are first the elementary vernacular schools (Kuttab), 52 in number (June, 1913), situated in all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 3,574 pupils. In these schools instruction is given to boys from 7 to 10 years of age in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Next there are the primary schools, of which there are now six—at Khartoum, Omdurman, Berber, Wad Medani, Halfa, and Suakin. The subjects taught in schools of this class include English, Arabic, Mathematics, and in some cases land-measuring, and the total number of boys in attendance is 911. After completing their primary course, boys can proceed to the secondary school at the Gordon College, or they may be employed as clerks or translators in Government Offices. The secondary school at Gordon College numbers 53 pupils, some of whom take a course in engineering and surveying, while the rest are trained to be teachers in primary schools or translators. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 89 students, who undergo a five years' course of training, after which they are drafted out as teachers in vernacular or primary schools or as Kadis in district courts. The industrial workshops, of which there are at present three, at Khartoum, Kassala and Omdurman, total 258 boy apprentices. At Khartoum and Kassala, smith work, carpentry, fitting, &c., is taught, and at Omdurman stone-cutting, pottery and brick-work. A primary school has been constructed adjacent to the Gordon College, and some of the boys board in the Gordon College. A start has been made in the education of girls by the opening of a Girls' school at Rufaa—which is at present attended by 60 students, and there are also girls' schools at Dongola and Kamlin numbering 42 and 37 students respectively. Affiliated to the Gordon College are the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried on in connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country.

A Central Research Farm has been organised at Khartoum North, under the auspices of the Education Department, for the furtherance of agricultural research and education. Laboratories have been built and equipped for the study of agricultural botany, physiology and bacteriology. Comparative field experiments with such staple crops as cotton, wheat and lubia are supplemented by sections devoted to plant introduction, seed selection, horticulture, experimental forestry and market gardening. An agricultural school for the training of native cultivators is projected, and a thousand feddans of native-owned land is irrigated by the farm-pumps. The latter service permits a system of educational control.

### Justice.

In Khartoum and Port Sudan civil justice is administered (except in small cases) by civil judges who are English barristers, or Scottish advocates. Elsewhere civil cases are heard by Governors and Inspectors of provinces; in some provinces a special inspector, called a judicial inspector, is appointed for this work. Civil judges sometimes go on circuit.

Appeals are heard by the Chief Judge, an English barrister, usually sitting alone, but sometimes with two of the civil judges.

The Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Mohammedan charitable endowments.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates. Governors and inspectors of provinces and the district officials above-mentioned are the magistrates. Decisions of courts require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision; and appeal lies from convictions by magistrates other than Governors where the sentence exceeds two months' imprisonment or 2*l.* fine.

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan for six years are stated as follows (£E1 = £1 0*s.* 6*d.*):—

| Year       | Revenue   | Expenditure | Year                    | Revenue   | Expenditure |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|
|            | £E        | £E          |                         | £E        | £E          |
| 1908 . . . | 979,343   | 1,163,657   | 1911 . . .              | 1,311,218 | 1,350,854   |
| 1909 . . . | 1,042,599 | 1,153,519   | 1912 . . .              | 1,428,605 | 1,490,668   |
| 1910 . . . | 1,171,007 | 1,214,076   | 1913 <sup>1</sup> . . . | 1,631,000 | 1,631,000   |

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

The revenue is derived mainly from Land Tax, Royalties and Customs, and from Railway, Post, Telegraph, and Steamboat Services. In 1913, owing to the increased prosperity of the country, the Egyptian Government decided to discontinue the annual contribution which it previously made to enable the Sudan to balance its Budget. But the Egyptian Government pays to the Sudan the customs duties collected in Egypt.

### Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic and ivory. Other products include ostrich feathers, dom palm nuts (which produce a kind of vegetable ivory used extensively in the manufacture of buttons), dates, sesame, senna leaves and pods, groundnuts, and gold. There are also many rubber trees in the southern part of the country, from which a good quality of rubber is obtained. The principal grain crop is durra, a kind of millet used for making bread.

About one-fourth of the area is said to be susceptible of cultivation. The following table shows the areas of land cultivated in 1912 and the two previous years:—

|                                            | 1910      | 1911      | 1912      |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Irrigation by artificial means—            | Feddans   | Feddans   | Feddans   |
| (a.) From the river . . . . .              | 108,000   | 103,000   | 108,000   |
| (b.) From wells or storage tanks . . . . . | 10,000    | 10,000    | 11,000    |
| Irrigation by natural agency—              |           |           |           |
| (a.) By flood or rise of river . . . . .   | 122,000   | 130,000   | 162,000   |
| (b.) By rain . . . . .                     | 1,725,000 | 1,458,000 | 1,660,000 |
| Total . . . . .                            | 1,965,000 | 1,701,000 | 1,941,000 |

Egyptian cotton has been successfully established on the Nile, as well as in the Tokar district of the Red Sea Province, and increasing quantities of cotton, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. Experimental cotton growing is also being conducted in the Gezira, the fertile tract of country between the Blue and White Niles, where with a proper system of irrigation, it is believed, an extensive area may be put under cultivation. In 1912, 8,154 tons of cotton seed were exported, valued at £E155,004 (12,394 tons in 1911, valued at £E269,158).

The cattle trade in the Sudan also shows remarkable growth in recent years, and this will probably be continued, not only because it is easy for the natives to raise cattle but because the Government through an efficient and well organised veterinary department is endeavouring to foster the trade, to eliminate cattle diseases, and to improve the quality of live stock.

The vast forests which line the river banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan and mines are being worked at Um Nabardi.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

| Year.      | Imports.  | Exports. | Year.      | Imports.  | Exports.  |
|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|            | £E        | £E       |            | £E        | £E        |
| 1908 . . . | 1,952,970 | 585,925  | 1911 . . . | 2,273,949 | 1,376,958 |
| 1909 . . . | 1,820,115 | 765,465  | 1912 . . . | 1,967,429 | 1,373,119 |
| 1910 . . . | 1,931,426 | 977,621  | 1913 . . . | 2,109,776 | 1,185,186 |

## Trade by principal countries for two years:—

| Country.                 | Imports. |         | Exports. |         |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
|                          | 1911     | 1912    | 1911     | 1912    |
|                          | £E       | £E      | £E       | £E      |
| Egypt . . . . .          | 902,513  | 944,466 | 757,330  | 627,453 |
| United Kingdom . . . . . | 793,614  | 520,756 | 226,230  | 268,255 |
| Italy . . . . .          | 56,219   | 43,637  | 18,564   | 19,316  |
| India and Aden . . . . . | 155,069  | 203,347 | 6,069    | 1,336   |
| France . . . . .         | 17,611   | 11,377  | 136,055  | 110,627 |
| Germany . . . . .        | 24,603   | 20,023  | 92,516   | 123,935 |
| United States . . . . .  | 2,260    | 8,461   | 48,625   | 118,716 |

The following table shows the value of the principal imports and exports for 2 years:—

|                      | Imports |         |                    | Exports |         |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|
|                      | 1912    | 1913    |                    | 1912    | 1913    |
|                      | £E      | £E      |                    | £E      | £E      |
| Cotton fabrics . . . | 412,693 | 496,496 | Gum . . . . .      | 608,511 | 371,528 |
| Sugar, refined . . . | 257,866 | 257,804 | Ivory . . . . .    | 94,465  | 113,236 |
| Wheat flour . . . .  | 87,699  | 104,943 | Sesame . . . . .   | 89,089  | 104,939 |
| Coffee . . . . .     | 64,532  | 67,545  | Cotton, ginned . . | 88,549  | 152,110 |
| Tea . . . . .        | 34,655  | 38,811  | „ seeds . . . . .  | 15,819  | 21,097  |
| Machinery and parts  | 16,126  | 17,953  | Dates . . . . .    | 35,614  | 31,872  |

## Internal Communications.

The railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartum, which was constructed for military purposes during the re-conquest, was declared open for general traffic on December 12, 1899. A connection with the Red Sea at Port Sudan was opened in October, 1905, and an extension of the line to Sennar and El Obeid was opened for traffic in February, 1912. The total length of line is, approximately, 1,500 miles.

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rejaf are served by a fleet of Government passenger and cargo steamers which maintain a regular scheduled service over more than 2,500 miles of water.

Through telegraphic communication exists with Cairo, Rejaf and Massawa (Eritrea) and at the end of 1912 there were 5,208 miles of internal telegraph lines open, and 9,896 miles of wire. There are 73 post and telegraph offices.

*Governor-General.*—Lieut-General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

*Inspector-General.*—Major-General Sir Rudolf Baron von Slatin, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.

*Legal Secretary.*—E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.

*Financial Secretary.*—Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.

*Civil Secretary.*—Major L. O. F. Stack (Actg.).

*Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent at Cairo.*—Capt. G. F. Clayton, R.A. (Actg.).

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

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## URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

## Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. The legislative power is in a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assumes the control of the executive power. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 12,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are 90 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

*President of the Republic*.—Señor José Batlle of Ordoñez; elected March 1, 1911.

*President Elect*.—Señor Blas Vidal (March 1, 1915—March 1, 1919). Elected February 16, 1914.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into seven departments, namely, those of the Interior and Worship; Foreign Affairs; Finance; War and Marine; Justice and Public Instruction; Industry, Labour and Communications; and Public Works.

## Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and the population of the departments according to the results of the census of December 31, 1912:—

| Departments              | Area, square miles | Population Dec. 1912 | Pop. per square mile Dec. 1912 |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Artigas . . . . .        | 4,894              | 83,470               | 7.6                            |
| Canelones . . . . .      | 1,834              | 100,981              | 55.1                           |
| Cerro-Largo . . . . .    | 5,763              | 51,025               | 8.9                            |
| Colonia . . . . .        | 2,193              | 67,151               | 30.6                           |
| Durazno . . . . .        | 5,525              | 48,871               | 8.8                            |
| Flores . . . . .         | 1,744              | 20,131               | 11.5                           |
| Florida . . . . .        | 4,673              | 53,158               | 11.4                           |
| Maldonado . . . . .      | 1,587              | 34,704               | 21.9                           |
| Minas . . . . .          | 4,819              | 59,229               | 12.3                           |
| Montevideo . . . . .     | 256                | 348,488              | 1,361.2                        |
| Paysandú . . . . .       | 5,115              | 52,038               | 10.1                           |
| Rio Negro . . . . .      | 3,269              | 29,631               | 9.1                            |
| Rivera . . . . .         | 3,793              | 41,030               | 10.8                           |
| Rocha . . . . .          | 4,280              | 40,705               | 9.5                            |
| Salto . . . . .          | 4,865              | 56,875               | 11.7                           |
| San José . . . . .       | 2,688              | 53,698               | 20.0                           |
| Soriano . . . . .        | 3,560              | 46,910               | 13.2                           |
| Tacuarembó . . . . .     | 8,112              | 53,169               | 6.6                            |
| Veintía y Tres . . . . . | 3,632              | 34,650               | 9.4                            |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .   | <b>72,153</b>      | <b>1,225,914</b>     | <b>17.0</b>                    |

The results of the census of October, 1908, showed a population of 1,042,186 (530,008 males and 512,178 females). Of this total, 180,722 were foreigners, 62,357 being Italian, 54,885 Spanish, 27,789 Brazilian, 18,600 Argentine, 8,341 French, 1,324 British, 1,406 Swiss, 1,112 German, and 4,531 of other nationalities.

The population of Montevideo City in January, 1914, was 377,994. Of the other cities, Paysandu had 20,953 inhabitants; Salto, 19,788; Mercedes, 15,667.

Births, deaths, and marriages for five years. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-births.

| Years | Living-Births | Still-Births | Marriages | Deaths | Surplus of Births over Deaths |
|-------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1908  | 35,520        | 1,268        | 6,368     | 14,421 | 21,099                        |
| 1909  | 35,663        | 1,287        | 6,591     | 15,249 | 20,414                        |
| 1910  | 35,927        | 1,307        | 6,818     | 16,515 | 19,412                        |
| 1911  | 37,530        | 1,367        | 6,967     | 16,552 | 20,978                        |
| 1912  | 39,171        | 1,390        | 7,541     | 16,745 | 22,426                        |

Of the living births in 1912, 10,204, or 26.0 per cent., were illegitimate. Divorces: 10 in 1908; 68 in 1909; 89 in 1910; 87 in 1911, and 94 in 1912.

For five years the arrivals and departures by sea at Montevideo were:—

| —              | 1908    | 1909    | 1910    | 1911    | 1912    |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Immigrants . . | 112,003 | 116,055 | 122,514 | 141,224 | 248,085 |
| Emigrants . .  | 96,875  | 102,267 | 108,769 | 123,934 | 222,157 |

Of the immigrants landing in Montevideo in 1912, 17,013 were Spanish; 15,977 Italian; 582 Brazilian; 1,326 French; 1,217 German; and 1,295 English.

### Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. The Archbishop of Montevideo has 2 suffragan bishops. The 1908 census showed 430,095 Catholics, 12,283 Protestants, and 45,470 unspecified.

In 1908, the population over six years of age numbered 1,042,668 (861,583 Uruguayans and 181,085 foreigners), and the illiterates over six years of age numbered 350,547 (266,045 Uruguayans and 84,502 foreigners).

Primary education is obligatory. In 1911 there were 934 public schools with 82,441 enrolled pupils.

There is at Montevideo a university, with faculties of law, social sciences, medicine, mathematics, commerce, agriculture, and veterinary science. There are also a preparatory school and other establishments for secondary and higher education with 2,591 pupils. In 1910 the university had 112 professors, 530 regular students, and 661 pupils receiving secondary instruction. There are normal schools for males and for females. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 185 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 46 pupils. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.

For the relief of poverty there are a charity hospital, an hospital for the insane, an isolation hospital, an asylum for beggars, an orphan asylum, and 3 infant schools.

### Justice.

In 1907 the judicial system was reformed. A High Court of Justice was established consisting of 5 judges elected by the General Assembly of the Chambers, the President to be chosen annually by the members of the Court from amongst themselves. This court has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international, and admiralty cases, and will hear appeals in cases in which the decision has been modified or altered in other appeal courts, of which there are 2 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government, 2 for criminal cases, 1 correctional court, and 3 for criminal investigation. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 205 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court; further, each section is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (alcaldes) try cases involving small amounts.

In September 1907 the death penalty was abolished, penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place.

### Finance.

The receipts and expenditure for recent years are stated as follows:—

| —       | Receipts  | Expenditure | —                    | Receipts  | Expenditure |
|---------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
|         | £         | £           |                      | £         | £           |
| 1909-10 | 5,413,045 | 5,528,335   | 1912-13 <sup>1</sup> | 7,477,085 | 7,474,930   |
| 1910-11 | 6,979,015 | 6,798,405   | 1913-14 <sup>1</sup> | 7,788,800 | 7,769,527   |
| 1911-12 | 7,990,800 | 7,343,218   | 1914-15 <sup>1</sup> | 6,808,127 | 6,796,526   |

<sup>1</sup> Estimates.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1913-14 were (4.7 dollars = £1):—

| Revenue                                   | Dollars                                        | Expenditure                        | Dollars                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Customs . . . . .                         | 17,600,000                                     | Legislature . . . . .              | 607,469                                        |
| Property tax . . . . .                    | 4,330,000                                      | Presidency . . . . .               | 87,814                                         |
| Trade licences . . . . .                  | 1,600,000                                      | Ministry Foreign Affairs . . . . . | 638,892                                        |
| Factory and tobacco taxes . . . . .       | 1,757,000                                      | " Interior . . . . .               | 3,371,621                                      |
| Stamped paper and stamps . . . . .        | 1,035,000                                      | " Agriculture . . . . .            | 2,524,850                                      |
| Bank profits . . . . .                    | 1,465,700                                      | " Industries . . . . .             | 1,686,879                                      |
| Post and telegraph . . . . .              | 720,000                                        | " Public Works . . . . .           | 970,984                                        |
| Surtaxes on imports and exports . . . . . | 1,600,000                                      | " War and Marine . . . . .         | 4,695,162                                      |
| Other receipts . . . . .                  | 6,489,660                                      | Public instruction . . . . .       | 3,193,132                                      |
|                                           |                                                | Justice . . . . .                  | 380,032                                        |
|                                           |                                                | National obligations . . . . .     | 18,360,042                                     |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>                    | <b>36,597,360</b><br>(7,788,800 <sup>1</sup> ) | <b>Total . . . . .</b>             | <b>36,516,877</b><br>(7,769,527 <sup>1</sup> ) |

The amount of the public debt of Uruguay on January 1, 1914, is officially given as 25,330,708<sup>1</sup>. The service of the public debt in 1912 was 7,728,928 pesos (1,644,453<sup>1</sup>) inclusive the service of amortisation estimated in 1912 at 2,355,157 pesos (501,097<sup>1</sup>).



## Defence.

The army of Uruguay consists of a small standing army, and the National Guard. Service in the standing army is voluntary, lasting from 2 to 5 years, with re-engagement up to the age of 44. It consists of 17 line battalions, 4 rifle companies, 16 cavalry regiments, 3 field artillery regiments of 3 batteries each, a fortress artillery company and machine gun company, and 1 bearer company with a peace strength of 10,400 officers and men, and a nominal war strength of 50,000.

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory. It is divided into three classes, or 'bans.' The first 'ban,' or 'mobile' national guard contains all the young men fit for military duty between the ages of 17 and 30, and forms a more or less organised force of 15,000 to 20,000 men. It would take the field with the standing army. The second ban, consisting of men fit for service between 30 and 45, is the 'departmental,' or provincial, national guard. Its units do not move out of their own departments, but the men can be drafted to make good the losses of the mobile units in time of war. The third ban, containing all the men between 19 and 45, is the 'territorial' force, and is only liable to garrison duty in its own districts. The total strength of the National Guard (all three bans) is, nominally, about 170,000 men.

There is also a police force, with an establishment of 5,000.

The infantry of the active army is armed with the Mauser rifle, the field batteries have either Schneider or Krupp 7.5 cm. guns. The National Guard is mainly armed with the Remington rifle and old de Bange guns.

The fleet consists of the yacht *18 de Julio*, and the *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 23 knots, launched at Kiel in 1910.

## Production and Industry.

In Uruguay the agricultural industries are extending. The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows:—

|                   | Area      |           | Yield     |           |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | 1911-1912 | 1912-1913 | 1911-1912 | 1912-1913 |
|                   | Acres     | Acres     | Cwts.     | Cwts.     |
| Wheat . . . . .   | 808,110   | 825,028   | 4,766,460 | 2,972,624 |
| Rye . . . . .     | 165       | 55        | 1,102     | 368       |
| Barley . . . . .  | 6,307     | 3,472     | 86,376    | 16,494    |
| Oats . . . . .    | 86,640    | 51,027    | 529,872   | 253,186   |
| Linseed . . . . . | 142,575   | 142,232   | 446,340   | 661,460   |

In 1900 the land devoted to pastoral purposes covered about 37,000,000 acres, while the cultivated area was about 1,383,800 acres. In 1908 there were within the Republic 8,192,602 head of cattle, 566,307 horses, 26,286,296 sheep, 60,000 mules, 40,000 goats, and 180,099 pigs. In 1907 breeding stock was introduced from Europe and Argentina to the extent of 540 cattle, 2,282 sheep, and 181 horses. The cattle industry is followed in all the departments, but most extensively in Salto, Paysandú, and Rio Negro. From Fray Bentos in 1911 there were shipped about 15,000 tons of animal products valued at 26,399,678 dollars, about 112,500 head of cattle having been slaughtered in the year. The principal sheep-breeding departments are Durazno, with 2,796,168 sheep on runs covering 2,571,600 acres, and Soriano, with 1,699,736 sheep on 1,876,700 acres.

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, and Colonia. In 1912 there were 2,246 properties (2,202 in 1911), of 15,113 acres (14,218 in 1911), with 23,700,000 vines (20,700,000 in 1911),

producing 46,455,626 lbs. of grapes (61,281,889 in 1911), and 2,786,999 gallons of wine (3,883,306 in 1911). Tobacco and olives are also cultivated. The production of rectified alcohol in Uruguay for the last 10 years was as follows (in gallons):—1902, 631,404; 1903, 709,880; 1904, 505,469; 1905, 673,693; 1906, 683,369; 1907, 698,506; 1908, 638,450; 1909, 583,376; 1910, 568,538; 1911, 592,209. A Bill creating a State monopoly in the manufacture and rectification of alcohol is under discussion.

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction is a State monopoly (Bill passed October 20, 1912).

## Commerce.

The special trade (merchandise only) was as follows (4.7 dollars 1l.):—

|               | 1909        | 1910        | 1911        | 1912         | 1913         |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Imports . . . | £ 7,850,603 | £ 8,673,104 | £ 9,554,729 | £ 10,506,383 | £ 10,520,000 |
| Exports . . . | 9,585,703   | 8,717,485   | 9,017,177   | 10,851,063   | 13,520,000   |

In 1913 the customs receipts amounted to 3,683,227l.; in 1912 to 3,927,926l. The principal imports for 1911, and principal exports for 1912 and 1911 were (in thousands of gold pesos) as follows:—

| Imports                | 1911  | Exports               | 1911   | 1912   |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Textiles . . .         | 8,372 | Wool . . .            | 19,491 | 25,901 |
| Iron and Steel . .     | 5,891 | Hides . . .           | 9,976  | 8,991  |
| Foods . . .            | 8,513 | Meat and Extracts . . | 7,017  | 5,726  |
| Wood . . .             | 2,826 | Live Stock . .        | 790    | 1,033  |
| Stone, Glass . .       | 4,970 | Sand . . .            | 1,312  | 1,485  |
| Cigars and tobacco . . | 1,271 | Cereals . . .         | 473    | 890    |
| Chemicals . . .        | 1,378 | Animal Fat . .        | 1,119  | 1,744  |

The imports for 1911 and exports for 1911 and 1912 were distributed as follows (in thousands of gold pesos):—

| From or to        | Imports 1911 | Exports 1911 | Exports 1912 | From or to        | Imports 1911 | Exports 1911 | Exports 1912 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Great Britain . . | 12,162       | 3,938        | 6,294        | Belgium . .       | 3,026        | 7,214        | 7,596        |
| Argentina . . .   | 4,013        | 4,855        | 7,068        | United States . . | 5,453        | 1,536        | 2,568        |
| France . . .      | 3,800        | 9,729        | 8,463        | Brazil . . .      | 1,992        | 3,237        | 3,660        |
| Germany . . .     | 7,591        | 6,553        | 7,602        | Italy . . .       | 3,219        | 1,324        | 1,265        |

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

|                                | 1908  | 1909  | 1910  | 1911  | 1912  |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Imports from Uruguay into U.K. | 1,066 | 1,298 | 1,743 | 1,425 | 2,366 |
| Exports to Uruguay from U.K.   | 2,614 | 2,341 | 2,940 | 2,886 | 2,917 |

### Shipping and Communications.

In 1912 Uruguay had 46 steamers of a total net tonnage of 29,562 tons, and 165 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 27,798 tons.

There entered at the ports of Uruguay in 1912, 5,562 vessels of 10,593,958 tons, and cleared 5,543 of 10,535,603 tons. The port of Montevideo is visited by the steamers of 20 different companies, of which 12 are British, 2 German, 3 French, 2 Italian, and 1 Spanish.

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and there are about 3,100 miles of departmental roads. The construction and improvement of roads and bridges continues. The hydrographic conditions of the country also supply convenient means of communication. The maritime and river coast from Chuy, the most easterly maritime point, to Santa Rosa, the most northerly point on the river frontier, extends to the length of 685 miles; while the many affluents of the Uruguay river (about 1,000 miles in total length) provide channels for inland navigation.

At the end of 1912 the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a total length of 1,524 miles of standard gauge, of which 1,024 miles are under State guarantee. On May 21, 1913, the international train service between Montevideo and Porto Alegre, Brazil, was inaugurated. There are 170 miles of tramway in operation; the tramway lines of Montevideo have been electrified.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 4,850 miles; in 1912 319 offices through which 826,841 telegrams passed. Two telephone companies have 16,518 miles of wire. A Government or municipal telephone scheme is under consideration.

In 1912 there were 1,129 post offices. The correspondence movement comprised 108,493,817 letters, packets, &c.

### Money and Credit.

The Bank of the Republic has a nominal capital, raised in July, 1911, to 20,000,000 dollars, and a paid up capital on December 31, 1913 of 13,027,778 dollars. This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes. The president and directors are appointed by the Government. On Jan. 1, 1913, notes to the value of 27,999,292 dollars were in circulation.

The principal banks in Montevideo, in addition to the Bank of the Republic, are the four British banks, viz., the London and River Plate Bank, the London and Brazilian, the British Bank of South America, and the Anglo-South American Bank; there are also the German Transatlantic Bank, the Spanish Bank, and the French and the Italian Banks. The Uruguayan Commercial and the Popular Banks enjoy excellent financial reputations, and there are also various land and mortgage banking institutions.

In 1912 the Government created a National Insurance Bank (Banco de Seguros del Estado) with a monopoly of insurance business of all kinds. No new insurance companies may now be established. The Insurance Bank opened its doors on March 1, 1912. In 1913 its receipts were 662,459 pesos; its net profits, 482,889 pesos, of which 907,633 pesos were added to the reserve, while 200,256 pesos were paid into the State treasury for the service of the loan of 3,000,000 pesos, which constitutes the capital of the bank. Two new departments were started during the year, one for marine (including river) insurance and one for insurance of window panes and mirrors. The business of the bank is divided into the following departments: Fire insurance; automobile insurance; workmen's accident insurance; hail insurance; life insurance; animal insurance; marine insurance; and

insurance for window panes and mirrors. The bank's percentage of all the fire insurance written in the Republic was 23·33 per cent. in 1912 and 35·71 per cent. in 1913.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

There is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso nacional*, weighing 1·697 grammes, ·917 fine. The law of June 23, 1862, authorised the coinage of the *doblon*, or 10-peso gold piece, but, as yet, only foreign gold is in circulation.

The silver *peso* or *dollar* weighs 25 grammes, ·900 fine. Other silver pieces are half, fifth, and tenth of a peso. Nickel coins are 5, 2, and 1 centesimo pieces. The metric system of weights and measures has been officially adopted. The chief denominations of the old system are as follows:—

|                  |                                   |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| The Quintal      | = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.        |
| " Arroba         | = 25·35 "                         |
| " Fanega         | = 30 gallons.                     |
| " Lineal league  | = 5·64 English yards.             |
| " Cuadra of land | = ·73 hectare = 1·8 English acre. |
| " Square league  | = 10½ English square miles.       |

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Frederico R. Vidiella.

*First Secretary.*—Pedro R. Bermudez.

*Second Secretary.*—Carlos de Santiago.

*Naval Attaché.*—Lt. Eduardo M. Saez.

*Consul-General.*—Don José Barboza Teiras.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

*Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General.*—A. Mitchell Innes. Appointed August 1, 1913.

*Vice-Consuls.*—Major de S. Dobree, R.M.A., C. E. R. Rowland, and Harry C. Ricardo.

There are also Vice-Consuls at Fray Bentos, Maldonado, Paysandú, and Salto.

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## VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830 by secession from the other members of the Republic of Colombia. The Constitution in force is that of August 5, 1909. Legislative authority is vested in a Congress of 2 chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former consists of 40 members elected for 4 years, 2 for each State, Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age. The latter is constituted as follows: Each State chooses by direct election for 4 years one deputy, a Venezuelan by birth and over 21 years of age, for every 35,000 inhabitants, and one more for an excess of 15,000. A State with fewer than 35,000 of population will have one deputy. The Federal District and the Territories which have, or may reach, the population fixed by law will also elect deputies.

The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic in conjunction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts, and the Council of Government in certain cases determined by the Constitution. The President is elected by Congress for 4 years, must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age; he may not be re-elected for the following presidential period. Failing the President, temporarily or absolutely, his place is supplied by the presiding member of the Council of Government. This Council consists of 10 members, 1 for each 2 States, who are chosen by Congress for 4 years.

*President of the Republic.*—General J. V. Gomez, installed June, 1910.

The Cabinet consists of 7 Ministers: the Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance and Public Credit, of War and Marine, of Fomento, of Public Works, and of Public Instruction. The seat of the General Powers of the Nation is at the City of Caracas, but, when any unforeseen circumstance requires, the Executive Power may fix its residence at any other point of the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and politically equal. Each has a Legislative Assembly, whose members are chosen in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Each State has a President, a general Secretary, and a Council of Government. The States are divided into districts and municipalities. Each district has a municipal council, and each municipio a communal junta. The Territories are administered by the President of the Republic through Governors, who in turn appoint secretaries.

### Area and Population.

Venezuela has an area of about 393,976 square miles, with a population officially estimated at 2,755,635 on January 1, 1913. But the official figures have been very much questioned and it is said that 2½ millions is nearer

actuality. It is now divided into a Federal District, 20 States and 2 Territories, as follows:—

| States, &c. | States, &c.   | States, &c.      |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| Apure       | Lara          | Trujillo         |
| Aragua      | Monagas       | Yaracuy          |
| Anzoátegui  | Mérida        | Zamora           |
| Bolívar     | Miranda       | Zulia            |
| Carabobo    | Nueva Esparta | Ter. Amazonas    |
| Cojedes     | Portuguesa    | Delta-Amacuro    |
| Falcón      | Sucre         | Federal District |
| Guárico     | Táchira       |                  |

The movement of population, according to official statistics, is shown as follows:—

| Year | Marriages | Births | Deaths | Immigrants | Emigrants |
|------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----------|
| 1910 | 8,120     | 82,487 | 55,436 | 5,420      | 7,374     |
| 1911 | 8,017     | 83,753 | 55,428 | 9,204      | 7,219     |
| 1912 | 9,365     | 75,892 | 65,729 | 9,672      | 7,991     |

In 1912 in Caracas, the death rate was 28·47 per 1000, and the birth rate 24·99.

### Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others. The Archbishop of Caracas has 5 suffragan bishops.

Instruction is given both in public and private schools, the former belonging to the Nation, the States, or the Municipios; the latter to private persons. Elementary instruction is free, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. In 1911 the reorganisation of primary education was undertaken. The new system aims especially at the creation of large school buildings and schools in villages. The elementary schools number (December 31, 1912) 1,408 with 45,515 pupils, secondary schools 102, 58 for boys, 38 for girls, and 6 mixed. In Caracas there is 1 normal school for females, and in Carabobo another for males. To each is annexed an elementary school with first and second grade pupils. There are 34 national colleges and 63 private colleges, 21 of which are subventioned. The former have each a 2 years' preparatory course and a 4 years' course in philosophy or for the bachelor's degree. In some of these commercial instruction is also given. At Caracas is the central University, and in Mérida is the University of Los Andes. In the former are faculties of Political, Medical, Mathematical, and Ecclesiastical Sciences, the chairs of the last-named faculty being in the metropolitan seminary. The Los Andes University has faculties of Political and of Ecclesiastical Sciences. The University rectors and vice-rectors must be Venezuelans by birth, and they and the professors must hold the degree of Doctor of a Venezuelan University. Through faculty councils university graduates have some influence on the organisation and improvement of scientific teaching. Special institutions are the National Academy of Fine Arts, National Library, College of Engineers, School of Arts and Trades, Military Academy, Nautical School, and a School of Engineering carried on at the Central University, and an agricultural and veterinary school at Maracay (1912).

### Justice.

Federal judicial authority resides in the Court (which is also Court of Cassation) and in various tribunals and courts established by special laws. The Federal Procurator-General is appointed by Congress for 2 years.

The States have each a Supreme Court with 3 members called respectively President, Relator, and Chancellor. Each State has also a superior court, courts of first instance, district courts, and municipal courts.

judicial officers hold their posts for 3 years. In the Territories there are civil and criminal judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipalities.

### Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years were (in bolivars or francs):—

|                 | 1909-10    | 1910-11    | 1911-12    | 1912-13    | 1913-14    |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                 | Bolivars   | Bolivars   | Bolivars   | Bolivars   | Bolivars   |
| Revenue . . .   | 48,552,857 | 62,939,074 | 51,131,250 | 52,500,000 | 52,227,930 |
| Expenditure . . | 52,337,175 | 61,640,009 | 51,131,250 | 52,500,000 | 52,227,930 |

The foreign debt of Venezuela began with its assumption of its share of the old Colombian debt in 1834, amounting to 1,888,396*l.*, and 906,480*l.* arrears of interest; total, 2,794,826*l.* An arrangement was made in 1881, when new consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 2,750,000*l.* for the conversion of the external debt. In August, 1904, the outstanding amount of this debt with arrears of interest, and of the 5 per cent. loan of 1896 with arrears of interest was 5,618,725*l.* In 1905 this debt was converted into the 3 per cent. diplomatic debt of 5,229,700*l.*, of which at the end of 1913 the outstanding amount was 4,086,640*l.*

On December 31, 1912, the debt of Venezuela (according to official statement) stood as follows:—

|                         |                                          |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                         | Bolivars                                 |
| External debt . . . . . | 118,511,031.61                           |
| Internal debt . . . . . | 63,101,150.48                            |
| Total . . . . .         | 181,612,182.09<br>(7,192,560 <i>l.</i> ) |

### Defence.

The active army consists of infantry, 20 battalions, each of 400 men; artillery, 7 batteries, each of 200 men. The naval force contains one battalion distributed among the vessels of the navy which consists of an unarmoured cruiser (acquired in September, 1912), 3 gunboats, a transport, a tug, a torpedo boat, and several coastguard vessels.

### Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, &c.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balatá (a gum resembling rubber) tonga beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres. The coffee plantations number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. There are about 11,000 sugar plantations, which flourished formerly, but have suffered from various causes, the latest blow having been the establishment of a Government monopoly in rum. The annual production of sugar is about 3,000 tons.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows:—2,004,257 oxen, 176,668 sheep, 1,667,272 goats, 191,079 horses, 89,186 mules, 312,810 asses, 1,618,214 pigs. A new census of stock has been ordered. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in the 16 years 1884-99 was 1,394,480 ounces. In 1906 there were only 4 mining

concessions worked. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and the Andes district. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. The copper mines at Aroa on the Bolivar railway have been re-opened (by an English Syndicate). Coal is worked at Coro in Falcon State and at Naricual. Iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are being worked extensively since 1911. Salt mines in various States have been leased by the Government to a company at a yearly rent of 3,500,000 bolivars. Petroleum is found in many places and exclusive exploring concessions were given to an English Company in 1909 and to an American in 1911. Asphalt from Lake Bermudez is exported to the United States. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on.

Venezuela has few industries, all manufactured materials required being imported, even the sacking necessary for the export of Venezuelan produce. Salt and matches are Government monopolies; the latter is farmed by an English Company.

### Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela in the last 5 years was:—

|                   | 1908-9    | 1909-10   | 1910-11   | 1911-12   | 1912-13   |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | £         | £         | £         | £         | £         |
| Imports . . . . . | 2,033,995 | 2,004,039 | 2,567,368 | 3,774,665 | 4,220,784 |
| Exports . . . . . | 3,028,650 | 3,289,106 | 3,719,911 | 4,654,996 | 5,183,585 |

Customs duties of all kinds produced 1,757,220*l.* in 1912-13.

Principal domestic exports in 1911-12 and 1912-13 were:—

|                           | 1911-12    | 1912-13    |                  | 1911-12   | 1912-13    |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
|                           | Bolivars   | Bolivars   |                  | Bolivars  | Bolivars   |
| Coffee . . . . .          | 50,016,625 | 78,702,479 | Hides . . . . .  | 8,065,031 | 10,608,177 |
| Cocoa . . . . .           | 18,569,956 | 12,009,555 | Cattle . . . . . | 1,081,046 | 1,067,291  |
| Balata & rubber . . . . . | 15,357,391 | 12,344,129 | Gold . . . . .   | 3,337,886 | 6,131,345  |

Other exports were pearls, dividivi, asphalt, box-wood, and heron-feathers.

The distribution of the commerce in 1911-12 and 1912-13 was mainly as follows:—

|                                       | 1911-12    |            | 1912-13    |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                       | Imports    | Exports    | Imports    | Exports    |
|                                       | Bolivars   | Bolivars   | Bolivars   | Bolivars   |
| United Kingdom and Colonies . . . . . | 27,888,018 | 10,714,031 | 22,971,361 | 8,478,038  |
| United States . . . . .               | 27,045,443 | 36,725,090 | 35,402,833 | 51,366,708 |
| Germany . . . . .                     | 16,559,302 | 22,120,204 | 16,577,143 | 20,428,542 |
| Holland and Colonies . . . . .        | 6,927,691  | 5,510,857  | 8,658,043  | 3,690,936  |
| Spain . . . . .                       | 3,452,593  | 6,778,935  | 4,800,235  | 7,587,448  |
| France . . . . .                      | 9,624,685  | 31,928,351 | 13,556,477 | 35,824,741 |
| Italy . . . . .                       | 3,094,971  | 738,368    | 3,733,883  | 1,101,042  |
| Cuba . . . . .                        | 18,267     | 795,359    | 8,007      | 22,673     |

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years:—

|                                      | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911  | 1912 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------|
|                                      | £    | £    | £    | £     | £    |
| Imports from Venezuela to U. Kingdom | 204  | 873  | 588  | 712   | 687  |
| Exports to Venezuela from U. Kingdom | 700  | 494  | 805  | 1,096 | 979  |

### Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels which entered ports of Venezuela in 1912 was 1,642 of an aggregate tonnage of 1,548,767 tons (British vessels, 143 of 247,510 tons). Of the total entered, those at La Guaira numbered 385 of 643,876 tons. The ports of the Republic are visited regularly by the vessels of American, British, Dutch, French, German, Italian, and Spanish steamship companies. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government.

Venezuela had in 1912, 8 steamers of 2,046 tons, and 15 sailing vessels of 2,432 tons.

The roads of the country are primitive and (away from the rivers and railways) traffic is carried on by means of pack animals and small mule-carts. A new road is being constructed in the western part of the country from Uraca, the present terminus of the Tachira Railroad, southward of the mountains of San Christobol.

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (5 national and 7 foreign—the latter including 4 British and 1 German) with a total length of (January 1st, 1913) 533 miles. In 1912 the railway receipts amounted to 12,984,562 bolivars (2,312,876 from passengers, and 10,671,686 from other traffic). In Caracas electric tramways are worked by an English Company.

There are about 11,160 miles of navigable water in Venezuela. The Orinoco Steamboat Company has a virtual monopoly of the navigation of the river and its tributaries.

The telegraph system has (1911) a network of 4,902 miles; 179 telegraph offices. An English company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country. Length of line (December, 1911) 10,687 miles. There are 282 post-offices (1911).

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of Venezuela (capital 12,000,000 bolivars), had on December 31, 1912, a guarantee fund of 915,220 bolivars, and reserve fund of 1,200,000 bolivars; its note circulation amounted to 5,345,080 bolivars. The bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000,000 bolivars, with reserve and guarantee funds amounting (December 31, 1912), to 1,101,045 bolivars; note circulation, 2,598,980 bolivars; the bank of Maracaibo has a capital of 1,250,000 bolivars; note circulation, 1,805,980 bolivars; there are many small banking establishments.

The new Venezuelan banking law (1913) provides for the free establishment of Banks in Venezuela, which shall have power to emit notes to bearer convertible on presentation.

The official monetary unit is the *Bolivar*, which corresponds to the franc. It is divided into 100 centimos. The face value of £1 is 25.25 bolivars.

The Bank notes in circulation are as follows (the figures in brackets showing their values): 1,000 bolivars (£39 11s. 8d.); 500 bolivars (£19 15s. 10d.); 400 bolivars (£15 16s. 8d.); 100 bolivars (£3 19s. 2d.); 50 bolivars (£1 19s. 7d.); and 20 bolivars (£15s. 10d.)

Gold coins are the old Spanish *onza* (80 bolivars) and 20 bolivars. Silver coins are 5-bolivar pieces, commonly called *fuerte* (3s. 11½d.); 2 bolivars (1s. 7d.); 1 bolivar (9½d.); ½-bolivar, called a *real* (4½d.); and ¼ bolivar, called a *medio* (2½d.). Nickel coins are 0.125 bolivars, commonly called a *cuartillo* or a *locha* (1½d.), and 0.05 bolivars, called a *centavo* (½d.).

A decree of May 18, 1912, provided that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister*.—Dr. Santos A. Dominici, appointed January, 1913.

*Consul in London*.—Senor Pablo Heyden Altura.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Southampton.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister*.—Frederick Dundas Harford, C.V.O., appointed February 15, 1911.

*Vice-Consul at Caracas*.—G. B. Gilliat-Smith.

*Consul at Bolivar*.—C. H. de Lemos.

There are Vice-Consuls at La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Guiria.

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## THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

## OFFICIALLY

## THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established under the Act of July 29, 1899, signed (and subsequently ratified) on the part of 24 Powers. Under Protocol of June 14, 1907, for the accession of non-signatory Powers, the number of Powers represented in the Court has been largely increased. The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by diplomacy. The Court is competent for all arbitration cases unless the parties agree to constitute a special tribunal, and its jurisdiction may be extended to disputes to which one or both of the parties are non-signatory Powers, if the parties so agree. When the signatory Powers desire to have recourse to the Permanent Court for the settlement of a dispute, the arbitrators called upon to form the competent tribunal for the purpose must be chosen from the general list of members of the Court. If the parties disagree on the composition of this tribunal, its members must be appointed in accordance with the course prescribed in the Act.

The Court has an International Bureau under the direction and control of a Permanent Administrative Council composed of the diplomatic representatives of the Signatory Powers accredited to the Hague, and of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, who acts as President.

The Permanent Court consists of persons of known competency in questions of International Law, of whom four at the most are selected by each of the Signatory Powers; each appointment is for six years and may be renewed. The list of members of the Court (revised up to April, 1914) is as follows. The date of the appointment, stated within brackets, is that of the first nomination to the Court:—

**AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF:** Hon. George Gray, Judge of Circuit Court (11 Oct., 1900); H. E. Oscar S. Straus, formerly Minister of Commerce and Labour, and late Ambassador at Constantinople, (9 Jan. 1902); Hon. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State (15 Dec. 1910); Hon. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, New York (27 Nov., 1912).

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:** H. E. Estanislao S. Zeballos, Professor of Private International Law at the University of Buenos Ayres; formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship (6 July, 1907); Luis Maria Drago, Deputy (6 July, 1907); Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Buenos Ayres, Deputy (6 July, 1907); M. Joaquín V. González, Doctor of Law, Senator, President of the National University of La Plata, formerly Minister of the Interior of Foreign Affairs and Worship, of Justice and Public Instruction, formerly Deputy, &c. (17 Oct. 1910).

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:** Henri Lammasch, Professor of International Law in the University of Vienna, Member of the Austrian "Herrenhaus" (4 Dec. 1900); H. E. Albert de Berzevitz, President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Letters (28 Oct. 1902); H. E. Baron Ernest de Piener, President of the Common Supreme Court of Accounts, Member of the Austrian "Herrenhaus" (26 Feb. 1909); Dr. Franz Nagy, Privy Councillor, Member of the Hungarian Lower House (4 Dec. 1912).

- BELGIUM:** H.E. Baron Descamps, Minister of Sciences and Arts, Secretary of the Institute of International Law (6 Oct. 1900); Ernest Nijs, Councillor of the Brussels Appeal Court (5 Sept. 1905); Arendt, Director-General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (23 January, 1907); M. J. van den Heuvel, formerly Minister of Justice (6 Nov. 1912).
- BOLIVIA:** Severo Fernandez Alonso, former President of the Republic (13 Sept. 1907); H.E. Claudio Pinilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs (13 Sept. 1907); H.E. M. Ignacio Calderón, formerly Finance Minister, Minister at Washington (14 Feb. 1910); H.E. Eliodoro Villazón, formerly President of the Republic (1 Dec. 1913).
- BRAZIL:** H.E. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, former President of the Council of Ministers during the Empire (13 Sept. 1907); H.E. Ruy Barbosa, Senator (13 Sept. 1907); Clovis Bevilacqua, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (13 Sept. 1907); H.E. Ubaldino de Amaral Fontoura, Senator (11 Feb. 1914).
- BULGARIA:** H.E. Dimitri Stancioff, Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris (23 July, 1901); Nicholas Ghénadieff, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs (23 July, 1913).
- CHILE:** Carlos Concha, former Envoy and Minister at Buenos Ayres (17 Oct. 1907); Miguel Cruchaga, Envoy and Minister at Buenos Ayres (17 Oct. 1907); Alejandro Alvarez, Technical Councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (17 Oct. 1907); Eliodoro Yañez, Senator, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs (31 May, 1913).
- CHINA:** H.E. Wu Ting-Fang, Envoy and Minister at Washington (4 April, 1905); H.E. M. Hoo-Wei-Teh, Minister at Tokio (20 April, 1910); H.E. M. Liou-She-Shun, Minister at Paris (20 April, 1910); H.E. M. J. Van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister of State, formerly Minister of Justice (20 April, 1910).
- COLOMBIA:** General Jorge Holguin, Publicist, Financial Delegate in Europe (26 March, 1908); General Marceliano Vargas, Minister of the Interior (26 March, 1908); Marcelino Hurtado, Publicist, Envoy and Minister to Rome (26 March, 1908); Felipe Díaz Brazo, Councillor of the Legation at Paris (26 March, 1908).
- CUBA:** Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Professor of Public and Private International Law in the University of Havana (11 Jan. 1908); H.E. Gonzalo de Quesada, Advocate, Envoy and Minister at Washington (11 Jan. 1908); Manuel Sanguliy, Advocate, Senator (11 Jan. 1908); Cosme de la Torriente, formerly Secretary of State (29 Jan. 1914).
- DENMARK:** H.E. M. J. H. Deuntzer, Privy Councillor, formerly President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor of Law at the University of Copenhagen, &c. (14 October, 1910); M. Axel Vedel, Chamberlain, formerly Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prefect of the Department of Praetoc (14 October, 1910); M. C. E. Cold, Councillor of the Court of Appeal at Copenhagen (14 October, 1910); M. D. Nyholm, Honorary Councillor of State (9 Oct. 1913).
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Francisco Henriquez I. Carvajal, former Minister of Foreign Affairs (16 Sept. 1907); Rafael J. Castillo, President of the Supreme Court of Justice (16 Sept. 1907); Eliseo Grullon, former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs (16 Sept. 1907); Apolinar Tejera, Secretary of State of Justice and Education (16 Sept. 1907).
- ECUADOR:** Honorato Vasquez, Deputy, Senator, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs (18 Nov. 1907); Victor Manuel Rendón, Envoy and Minister at Paris and Madrid (18 Nov. 1907); H.E. Gonzalo F. Córdova, Envoy and Minister at Washington (30 Jan. 1914); H.E. Augusto Aguirre Aparicio, Envoy and Minister at Lima (30 Jan. 1914).
- FRANCE:** Léon Bourgeois, Senator, former President of the Council (16 Nov. 1900); Decrais, Senator, former Minister of the Colonies (21 May, 1905); Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator, Minister Plenipotentiary (16 Nov. 1900); Louis Renault, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (16 Nov. 1900).
- GERMAN EMPIRE:** Kriege, Councillor of Legation, Jurisconsult to the Department of Foreign Affairs (30 Nov. 1900); De Martitz, Professor of Law at the University of Berlin (30 Nov. 1900); M. de Staff, President of the High Court at Marienwerder (19 May, 1911); H.E. Chevalier De Treutlein-Moerdes, Councillor of State (21 Jan. 1914).
- GREAT BRITAIN:** Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

- of Canada (30 Sept. 1907); Rt. Hon. the Earl of Desart, formerly King's Proctor, Privy Councillor (1 Jan. 1910); Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M., Privy Councillor (28 Jan. 1913).
- GREECE:** Denis Stephanos, Deputy, former Minister of Foreign Affairs (29 Dec. 1901); George Streit, Professor of International Law in the University of Athens (29 Dec. 1901); Michel Kebedgy, Councillor at the Mixed Appeal Court of Alexandria (29 Dec. 1901); Typaldo Bassia, Deputy, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Athens (22 Jan., 1909).
- GUATEMALA:** M. Antonio Batres Jáuregui, Council of State, formerly President of the Judiciary and of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, formerly Minister at Washington, Rio de Janeiro, &c. (8 February, 1910); M. Carlos Salazar, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Law, Guatemalan Counsel in the Court of Justice of Central America, &c. (8 February, 1910); M. Antonio Gonzalez Saravia, Judge of the Supreme Court (5 July, 1913); M. Alberto Meneses, Doctor of Law (5 July, 1913).
- HAITI:** Jacques Nicolas Leger, Advocate, Envoy and Minister at Washington (21 July, 1908); Solon Menos, Batonnier of the Order of Advocates of Port-au-Prince (21 July, 1908); F. D. Legitime, Publicist, former President of the Republic (21 July, 1908); Tertulien Guilbaud, Advocate, former Senator (21 July, 1908).
- ITALY:** Gnido Fusinato, Deputy, Councillor of State, Professor of International Law (7 Dec. 1908); M. Victor Emmanuel Orlando, Counsel, Professor, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice (20 April, 1910); H. E. Signor Tittoni, Italian Ambassador in Paris (24 April, 1911); M. Charles Schanzer, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Councillor of State (12 Dec., 1912).
- JAPAN:** H.E. Baron Itchirō Motono, Envoy and Minister at St. Petersburg (30 Nov. 1900); Henry Willard Denison, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Tokio (30 Nov., 1900).
- LUXEMBURG:** Henri Vannerus, President of the State Council (10 Oct., 1908).
- MEXICO:** José Ives Limantour, Secretary of State for Finances and Public Credit (7 March, 1907); Pablo Macedo, President of the Monetary Commission, Director of the National School of Law (7 March, 1907); Joaquín D. Casasus, Director of the National School of Jurisprudence (8 June, 1908); H. E. Carlos Pereyra, Envoy and Minister at The Hague (27 Dec., 1913).
- NETHERLANDS:** Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman former Minister of State, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General (1 Nov. 1900); Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, Member of the State Council in Extraordinary service (1 Nov. 1900); M. W. A. Cort van der Linden, formerly Minister of Justice (1 Nov., 1912); H. E. Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs (24 Oct., 1913).
- NICARAGUA:** Désiré Pector, Consul-General at Paris (3 March, 1908).
- NORWAY:** G. Gram, Provincial Governor (17 Nov., 1900); H.E. George-Francis Hagerup, former Minister of State and President of the Council (23 Jan., 1903); Sigurd Ibsen, former Minister of State (31 March, 1906); H. J. Horst, Deputy, Member of the Commission of the International Peace Bureau (31 March, 1906).
- PANAMA:** H. E. Ramon M. Valdés, Envoy and Minister at London and Brussels (12 July, 1913); H. E. Bellisario Porras, formerly Envoy and Minister at Washington (18 March, 1911).
- PERSIA:** H.E. Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Doleh, former Envoy and Minister at St. Petersburg (12 May, 1905).
- PERU:** H.E. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy and Minister at Paris (2 Sept. 1907); M. Ramón Ribeyro, Doctor of Law, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Professor of Public International Law at the University of Lima, formerly Minister of State (23 May, 1910); M. Luis F. Villarin, Doctor of Law, Rector of the University of Lima, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State (23 May, 1910); H.E. M. Manuel Alvarez Calderón, Doctor of Law, Professor at the University of Lima, Minister at Brussels and Berne (23 May, 1910).

**PORTUGAL:** H.E. Fernando Mattoso Santos, Peer of the Kingdom (13 Nov. 1903); H.E. José Capello Franco Frazão (Count de Penha Garcia), former President of the Chamber of Deputies (25 May, 1910); H. E. Arthur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro, former Minister of Justice (25 May, 1910).

**RUMANIA:** Théodore G. Rosetti, former President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice (21 Nov. 1900); Jean Kalindero, Administrator of the Crown Domain (21 Nov. 1900); Jean N. Lahovary, Deputy, formerly Envoy and Minister (21 Nov. 1900); Constantin G. Dissescu, Senator, formerly Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Worship and Public Instruction (21 Nov. 1906).

**RUSSIA:** Sabouroff, Secretary of State, Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Actual Privy Councillor (20 Dec. 1909); Tagantzeff, Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Actual Privy Councillor (20 Dec. 1909); Baron Taubé, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, Councillor of State (20 Dec. 1909).

**SALVADOR:** Manuel Delgado, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy and Minister (2 Nov. 1909); Salvador Gallegos, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy and Minister (2 Nov. 1909); Salvador Rodriguez Gonzalez, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2 Nov. 1909); Alonso Reys Guerra, Consul General for Germany (7 Aug. 1911).

**SERBIA:** George Pavlovitch, President of the Court of Cassation (16 April, 1901); H.E. Milenko R. Vesnich, Envoy and Minister at Paris (16 April, 1901).

**SIAM:** Corragioni d'Orelli, Councillor of Legation at Paris (9 June, 1909); Jens W. Westengard, Minister Plenipotentiary (6 March, 1911).

**SPAIN:** H.E. E. Dato, Deputy, former Minister of Justice (10 Jan. 1907); Rafael M. de Labra, Advocate, Senator (10 Jan. 1907); H.E. Manuel Garcia Prieto, Marquis de Alhucemas, former Minister of Justice; (11 Jan. 1913); H.E. Felipe Sanchez Roman, Professor in the Law Faculty at the University of Madrid (17 March, 1913).

**SWEDEN:** Knut Hjalmar Léonard de Hammar skjöld, Governor of the Province of Upsal (2 Dec. 1904); Johan Fredrik Ivar Afzelius, President of the Commission for the Revision of the Law (18 Feb. 1905); Johannes Hellner, former Minister (7 Dec. 1906); H.E. Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, Envoy and Minister at Rome (7 Dec. 1906).

**SWITZERLAND:** H.E. Charles Edouard Lardy, Envoy and Minister at Paris (31 Dec. 1900); Eugène Huber, Member of the National Council (10 June, 1905); Leo Weber, formerly Federal Judge, Colonel of Military Justice and Auditor-in-Chief of the Swiss Army (3 Jan., 1910).

**TURKEY:** H.E. Ibrahim Hakky Bey, Grand Vizir (28 Jan. 1909); H.E. Gabriel Effendi Nouradounghian, Senator, formerly Minister of Commerce and Public Works (28 Jan. 1909); H.E. Yorghiadis Effendi, Senator (28 Jan. 1909); H.E. Said Bey, Vice-President of the Legislative Section of the Council of State (17 Sept. 1909).

**URUGUAY:** Juan Pedro Castro, former Envoy and Minister at Paris and Brussels (9 Aug. 1907); Juan Zorilla de San Martin, former Minister and Envoy (25 April, 1911); José Pedro Massera, Member of the Chamber of Deputies (25 April, 1911); Manuel B. Ortero, Senator (13 Jan., 1914).

**VENEZUELA:** Nicomedes Zuloaga, formerly Member of the Court of Cassation (23 March, 1909); Francisco Arroyo Parejo, Professor of Civil Law at the University of Caracas (23 March, 1909); Carlos León, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, Professor of Political Economy and Sociology at the University of Caracas (23 March, 1909); Manuel Antonio Matos, formerly Minister of Finance (23 March, 1909).

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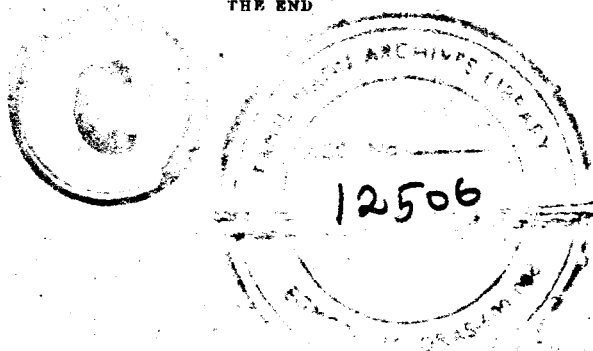
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