

The Literary Digest  
**ATLAS**  
OF THE  
NEW EUROPE  
and THE FAR EAST

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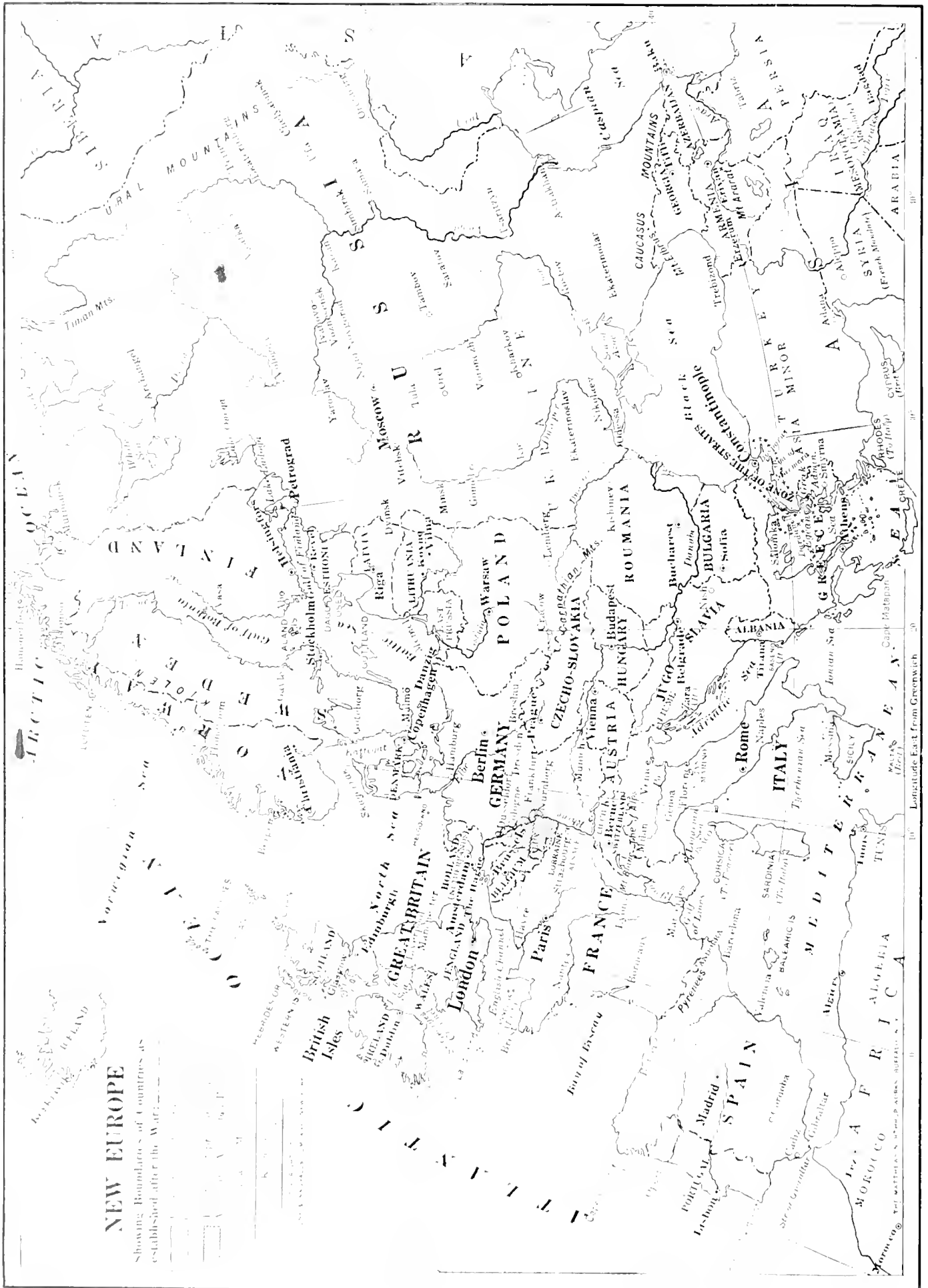
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# NEW EUROPE

Showing Boundaries of Countries as established after the War.



The Literary Digest  
**ATLAS**  
*of the*  
*and*  
**THE FAR EAST**

Showing the new Countries and new Boundaries  
resulting from the Great War and  
from the Treaties of Peace

*Prepared, from the most Recent and Authoritative  
Sources in Europe and America,*

*By*  
ALLAN UPDEGRAFF  
*Of The Literary Digest  
Editorial Staff*



**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**  
NEW YORK AND LONDON  
1922

30424

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Published in December, 1921

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# France, with the Lost Provinces Regained

**B**ACK IN ITS OLD BOUNDARIES of 1870, with added advantages from the war in economic concessions, the virtual ownership of the rich German coal mines of the Saar Basin, and an increase of nearly 200,000 square miles in its overseas domain, modern France is once more admittedly "the dominant power of Continental Europe." The return of the lost provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, added a total area of 5,605 square miles, with a population of approximately 1,900,000. The total present area and population of the Republic, 212,659 square miles inhabited by 41,500,000 people, represent the nation's greatest expanse since the time of the Napoleonic wars. The power of Germany, so long potentially, if not actually, dominant on the continent, remains only a threatening shadow on the other side of the Rhine.

The present situation in Alsace-Lorraine, as may be gathered from the reports of several recent investigators, somewhat resembles that which existed in 1789, shortly after France first gained the provinces as a result of European wars and treaties, in which Germany was then, as now, her chief opponent. "Both in Lorraine and Alsace there existed at this time" (1789), record the writers of "An Historical Atlas of Modern Europe" (by C. Grant Robertson and J. G. Bartholomew, Oxford University Press, London), "a network of imperial feudal rights and jurisdictions, connected with the organization of Germany. A series of maps would be required to illustrate the diversity, lack of unification and symmetry, that underlay the deceptive uniformity of the political map. The revolutionary and the Napoleonic epoch swept all these obstacles to a real unification away, and embarked Revolutionary France on a series of wars of conquest, the results of which reached their climax in 1810." A modern American investigator, Laurence Hills, of the Paris Bureau of the *New York Herald*, writing on the occasion of the third anniversary of France's recovery of her provinces (November 25, 1921), lost to Germany in 1870 and returned by the Great War, speaks of the present Alsace-Lorraine as "topsy turvyland." He writes, in a way which suggests history repeating itself:

"In their fifty years of administration (since 1870), the Germans had made Alsace-Lorraine face the fatherland, never patriotically, but economically and by force politically. They had Germanized the schools, Germanized all the system of law and pretty well Germanized all of the business practise.

"The people who believed that Alsace-Lorraine after these fifty years could be turned completely around over night and made to face France had not counted upon all this. The fact that it is only half turned around after three years of desperate struggling with the problem by the French administration is to them the cause to-day of much disappointment and complaint. The real Alsatians who want to be French are complaining bitterly that they are yet neither one thing nor the other. French politicians are complaining that this is because the people of Alsace-Lorraine do not seem to want to be either one thing or the other.

"As one French official in Strasbourg expressed it to the correspondent: 'We tried to put on a ready-made French suit here and found that they had to have one made to order.'

"That the country is only half turned around is evident the moment one crosses the Vosges. Fifty per cent. of the laws under which the people are living and trying to do business are still German laws. A man does business under the French commercial law, but goes to jail under the German penal code. French teachers in the schools are trying to teach the three Rs in French to children whose language many of them do not speak. The universities are without their full complement of professors because there have not been found enough Frenchmen or enough intellectuals among the Alsace-Lorraine population to take the places of the German intellectuals, all of whom cleared out of the country after the armistice and have been forbidden to reenter it."

Out of this situation, "with its resultant confusion and complaint," reports Mr. Hills, "German propagandists inside and outside of Alsace-Lorraine are now trying to make all the capital

they can." If a plebiscite had been taken immediately after the armistice, he admits, it would have shown a higher percentage in favor of French citizenship than to-day, for "no pot of gold has been found and the rainbow has faded before hard realities."

It is estimated by this authority that, out of 400,000 immigrant Germans in Alsace before the war, more than 300,000 pure Germans remain intermingled with the French population "because of the clause of the peace treaty permitting those married to Alsatian women to take the citizenship of their wives." On the economic side, the long haul required for French goods, and the failure to secure orders from France has resulted in putting the cost of living 16 per cent. higher than elsewhere in the Republic. "Alsace-Lorraine is, economically, perhaps the best example, on a large scale, of the enormous dislocation produced by the peace treaty," Mr. Hills reports. "For the moment, it is almost as bad as if one of the New England States suddenly found itself annexed to Canada, with wages and production costs in the United States about one-third those across the line."

The regained provinces, however, find themselves in scarcely harder circumstances than does all France. Norman Angell, known as the author of "The Great Illusion" and the more recent anti-militaristic volume, "The Fruits of Victory" (1921), presents the case of the Republic as an outstanding example of the cost of victory in modern warfare. "A courageous expenditure of her energies and resources," throughout the war, agrees Isaiah Bowman, President of the American Geographical Society of New York, in his study of after-war problems, "The New World: Problems in Political Geography," have brought her "a crop of after-war troubles of the gravest import." Also, as the author points out:

"Every Frenchman took for granted what Lloyd George felt obliged to promise the British people in December, 1918—that Germany could be made to pay the cost of the war; it was in that expectation that many men had toiled and fought during four years of war. It was likewise expected that the bill to Germany should include compensation for all the damage done to civilian property. When the war ended and a settlement came to be made, it was discovered that Germany had destroyed so much that she could never pay the damage in addition to the costs of war. This was a terrible blow to France. The effect on the French spirit was not unlike that of a great military defeat."

In addition to the difficulties within her own borders, which many economists consider so serious as to threaten her with actual bankruptcy, her publicists dwell on the fact that she is faced by a constant threat from Germany. England, it is felt, is no longer sympathetic. "We are accused of merciless aiming to crush Germany, or constantly brandishing the saber and disturbing the peace of Europe," complains Raymond Recouly, in *Le Revue de France*, as translated for *The Living Age* (Boston):

"We should say to England: 'The guarantee which you and America promised us in the form of an alliance has vanished into thin air. When, in three years, or in ten, the question of the evacuation of the Rhine arises, our immediate interest, which is the protection of our country, will oblige us to seek a new guaranty. All we ask is that we attempt to look for one together. Help us to find it. But we shall insist without flinching on the need of some guaranty.'"

"From every point of view," concludes this French apologist:

"It is advisable for France to adopt a frank, loyal, and open policy toward Germany, be it in matters of security or of reparations. We should like nothing better than to come to an understanding with the German Democrats. But we are, nevertheless, obliged to keep a sharp eye on affairs beyond the Rhine. The position of the German Democracy is none too stable far from it. A return to power of the military reactionaries is quite possible, not to say probable. And we well know what such a restoration would bode for us!"

**DECISIONS BY TREATY**

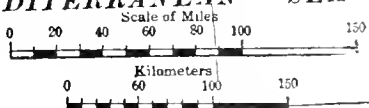
1. Alsace-Lorraine returned to France as in 1871.
2. Sarre Basin coal mines ceded to France, territory under League of Nations, with plebiscite after 15 years as between Germany, France and the League of Nations.
3. Circles Eupen and Malmédy ceded to Belgium.
4. Moresnet under full sovereignty of Belgium.
5. Luxemburg neutral without any German control.



**BAY OF BISCAY**

**FRANCE**  
**BELGIUM and LUXEMBURG**

Territory before the War in light color  
 Territory added according to treaty of Versailles in darker color



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# The New German Republic

REVOLUTION WITHIN and territorial losses along its borders have produced a modern Germany vastly different from the nation which "stood forth in shining armor" only three or four years ago. On the 18th of January, 1921, occurred the semicentenary of the founding of the German Empire, an event that stirred publicists all over the world to compare the Germany that was with the Germany of the present time. "If seven years ago one had been asked to look ahead to this fiftieth anniversary," observed the *New York Times*, "it would have been predicted that it would be celebrated with such triumph and jubilations as the world has rarely seen. The German dynasty, Government, and people could have been counted on to do something colossal on an anniversary which could so truly be called golden. . . . But last Tuesday saw no expressions of friendship coming in from foreign peoples. It found a Germany universally regarded with suspicion and resentment, and so weak that its ill-will to the world, tho everywhere taken for granted, aroused no particular apprehension. The dynasty glorified in 1871 was in exile, the military caste which had glorified it was in at least temporary eclipse. Such commemoration of the day as openly took place in Germany was regarded by large factions of the German people as little better than a treasonable demonstration against the existing Government, and the memory of 1871 was equally bitter among those who saw in that great day a splendor such as Germany might never attain again, and in circles where it was regarded as the beginning of the march to destruction. In all history there can hardly be found so complete a peripety as the story of the rise and fall of the German Empire."

In several basic respects, however, it appears that the world at large has been inclined to overestimate the "fall" of the nation from its previous high state. The present population of Germany, according to official government statistics recently made public, is placed at 60,900,197. This is some 5,000,000 more than the most reliable previous estimates, notably that in "The Statesman's Year-Book" for 1920, which placed the "probable population" at 55,086,000. Since the total population in 1914 was 64,925,993, the new government figures show that Germany has lost only four and a half million net population by war and annexation, or less than half the estimated number. Figures taken from the recent German census throw light, also, on the reported sufferings of German children through shortage of the milk supply. The number of cows at present in the country is placed at 16,500,000. The ratio of cows to population, even the comparing unfavorably with the American total of 68,232,000 in a population of about 105,500,000, is seen to be not hopelessly small. In 1914, with a population about 4,500,000 larger than at present, Germany owned 22,000,000 cattle; in 1916, 21,000,000.

Territorially, Germany proper has not suffered anything like the immense losses which have been borne by her partners in the war. The European area, as shown on the accompanying map, is reduced from a total of 208,780 square miles in 1914 to a present total of 183,381. These figures, which represent a combination of statistics compiled by "The Statesman's Year-Book" for 1921, *The Geographical Review* (New York), and the Matthews-Northrup Map Works of Buffalo, may be subject to slight revision. In Africa, where the country's huge territorial losses occurred, the Government has been forced to give up an empire almost four times as large as the present republic. German East Africa, conquered by the British in 1918 and now called "Tanganika Territory," was 281,180 square miles in extent and supported a population, according to the "World Almanac" for 1921, of 7,650,000. German Southwest Africa, with an area of 322,150 square miles and a population of about 150,000, was conquered by the British in 1915, and made a protectorate under the

Union of South Africa. These great tracts were chiefly valuable to Germany, in the view of most British authorities, as stepping-stones on the way to India. Of the territorial losses of Germany in Europe, it is noticeable that more than three times as much territory goes to Poland as France received in the much-discussed annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. The following table, compiled from "The Statesman's Year-Book" and *The Geographical Review*, gives the disposition and extent of the lost German lands:

	Square Miles
German territory lost to France.....	5,604
German territory lost to Denmark.....	1,533
German territory lost to Poland.....	17,756
German territory lost to Belgium.....	386
German territory lost to Memel.....	1,057
German territory lost to Danzig.....	794
The Sarre Basin which will be placed under the Govern- ment of the League of Nations.....	751
Total.....	27,881

Further territory may be lost in plebiscites still to be held. The population lost to Germany with the alienated territory, as shown above, is estimated at about 6,000,000, not including the inhabitants of the Sarre Basin.

This reduced and fallen Germany, as it may appear from certain view-points, does not seem either greatly reduced, or permanently fallen, to French statesmen on the other side of the Rhine. There is a motto formed in letters of bronze on the colossal monument of the Emperor William I. at Coblenz which fits the situation, remarks Paul Le Faivre, writing in *La Revue Universelle* (Paris). It is the refrain of one of the most popular songs sung by passengers on the Rhine steamers. An English translation of the French translation of the German original might run:

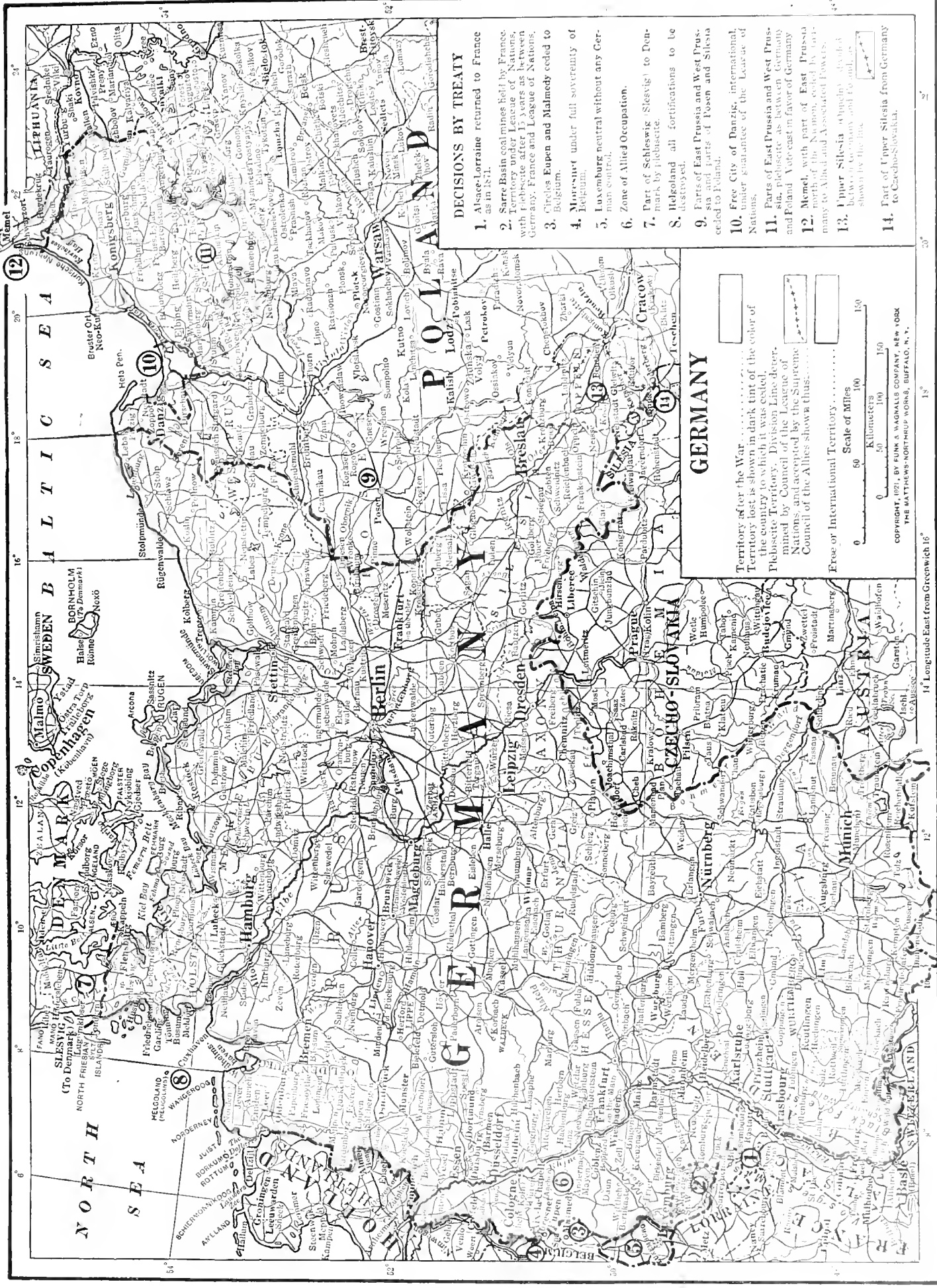
Close up your faithful ranks—  
The good old days will come again.

"The old Rhine, they feel it running in their veins . . . with its majesty and its attributes," says this observer, who sees everywhere a "reaction against the vision of defeat presented on all sides."

The division which the League of Nations made of the disputed Silesian territory, as shown on the accompanying map, roused loud German protests. Germany, as a Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times* understands it, loses 64 per cent. of the Upper Silesian anthracite production, that is, 67 anthracite coal mines which last year produced about 32,000,000 tons. She loses all her Upper Silesian zinc, or about 60 per cent. of her former total zinc production. It is believed that Germany loses about 63 per cent. of the Upper Silesian iron industries production, about 1,500,000 tons of iron and steel products. In coal deposits German experts declare they are losing 86 per cent. of Upper Silesian anthracite, or 42 per cent. of all the former German anthracite deposits. "The turnips for the Germans, the mines for the Poles," is one German editor's bitter commentary upon this loss of formerly German mining area. A number of British economists have published a letter to the press asserting that the Upper Silesian decision is "perhaps the severest blow to the prospects of peace in Europe and its economic recovery." They feel that it brings the day of German default measurably nearer, since Germany's ability to pay is so much diminished by the loss of the largest Silesian mineral deposits.

The pro-League *New York Evening Post* answers that —

"A League decision, arrived at after due judicial deliberation and after a solution by violence and diplomacy had failed, spells less trouble for the future than a decision that would have left Poland with the sense that it had been cheated. As against German discontent we must weigh the gain for the principle underlying the League of Nations and its authority."



- ### DECISIONS BY TREATY
1. Alsace-Lorraine returned to France as in 1871.
  2. Sarre Basin coal mines held by France. Territory under League of Nations, with plebiscite after 15 years as between Germany, France and League of Nations.
  3. Circles Eupen and Malmedy ceded to Belgium.
  4. Moresnet under full sovereignty of Belgium.
  5. Luxembourg neutral without any German control.
  6. Zone of Allied Occupation.
  7. Part of Schleswig (Slesvig) to Denmark by plebiscite.
  8. Redland all fortifications to be destroyed.
  9. Parts of East Prussia and West Prussia and parts of Posen and Silesia ceded to Poland.
  10. Free City of Danzig, international. Under guarantee of the League of Nations.
  11. Parts of East Prussia and West Prussia, plebiscite as between Germany and Poland. Vote cast in favor of Germany.
  12. Memel, with part of East Prussia north of the Neman, ceded to Lithuania by Allied and Associated Powers.
  13. Upper Silesia (Opole) plebiscite as between Germany and Poland. Vote cast in favor of Germany. Territory shown by the line.
  14. Part of Upper Silesia from Germany to Czechoslovakia.

### GERMANY

Territory after the War . . . . .

Territory lost is shown in dark tint of the color of Plebiscite Territory. Division Line determined by Council of the League of Nations, and accepted by the Supreme Council of the Allies shows thus . . . . .

Free or International Territory . . . . .

Scale of Miles  
0 50 100 150

Scale of Kilometers  
0 50 100 150

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# Shrunken Russia of the Soviets

A "VAST IRREPARABLE BREAKDOWN," as a leading British publicist expresses his "dominant impression" of Russia in its first throes of revolution, has continued to be the dominant impression of most observers throughout the years that have followed. In the very persistence of this "irreparable breakdown," however, several investigators discover hope for the future. The "final collapse of all that remains of modern civilization in what was formerly the Russian Empire" has been anticipated for so long that, it is argued, the matter may have been indefinitely postponed. Even so careful a critic as Isaiah Bowman, Director of the American Geographical Society of New York, suggests that Russia may soon be in process of "gathering itself together" rather than going to pieces. The Bolshevik rulers of the state, it is pointed out, have modified many of their doctrines which stood in the way of conventional bourgeois development of the country, and contact with the outside world is increasing. Imports from Russia into Great Britain, which were valued at only £6,500,000 in 1918 had risen to more than £34,000,000 in 1920. Exports to Russia from the United Kingdom had risen in the same time from £298,000 to almost £12,000,000.

"By far the most serious politico-economic problem of the present is the reconstruction of Russia," writes Mr. Bowman in his recent volume "The New World: Problems in Political Geography" (World Book Company). Reorganization, he believes, may be "most soundly based upon the traditional and distinctive Russian institutions known as the *zemstvos* and cooperative societies." He continues, going back to the conditions precedent to the present disorganization:

"The break-up of the Russian Empire now seems a rather natural event, seeing how diverse were its various parts in customs, ideals, ethnography, history, and mode of life. The apparent harmony of the political map was merely the expression of centralized imperial power exercised upon an ignorant peasantry. Just as soon as industries developed trained men and educational facilities, the old system failed, not so much because it was ill adapted to modern needs, as because it ceased to function, particularly in the world war."

When revolution took hold upon the war-shaken and disordered Empire, in the spring of 1917, the territory controlled by Russia comprised one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, an area of some 8,500,000 square miles. The present area actually under the Soviet Government, consisting of the greater portion of what was formerly European Russia, is less than one-fourth as large. In addition to Finland and Poland, which have been definitely set up as independent governments, the Soviets have recognized the practical independence of the "Far Eastern Democratic Republic of Siberia," and Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Kuban, North Caucasia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Russian Armenia, with total areas of nearly 300,000 square miles, have become either independent or practically so. The Soviet Government asserts its control in most of these territories, with the assistance of a "Red" army of more than half a million men, the largest standing army in Europe. The total population of the Republic is given as 136,000,000 in the official census of 1920, as against a population of some 180,000,000 for the whole Empire at the beginning of the war.

The theory of the present Russian Government is thus summarized by "The Statesman's Year-Book," from official Soviet sources:

"According to the Constitution, which has been declared a 'fundamental law' of the Republic, Russia is a Republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates; and all central and local authority is vested in these Soviets. Private property in land is abolished, all land being the common property of the people; all forests, mines, waters having a national impor-

tance, and all live stock and fixtures, model estates and agricultural concerns are all national property. The state owns all factories, mines, railways, and other means of production and transport.

"The Russian Republic is a free Socialist community of all the laboring masses of Russia. Freedom of conscience, of opinion, of the press, and of meeting are guaranteed by the Constitution. In order to protect the conquests of the Revolution, universal military service is incumbent on all citizens. The privilege of defending the Revolution with arms is, however, reserved for the laboring classes only; the non-laboring sections of the population will discharge other military duties. The political rights of Russian citizenship will be granted without any formalities to foreigners residing in the territory of the Russian Republic for purposes of labor.

"The franchise is enjoyed irrespective of religion, nationality, residence, sex, etc., by all citizens over eighteen years of age who earn their livelihood by productive labor, and soldiers and sailors in the Red Army and Navy.

"Provision is also made in the Constitution for Local Government by means of Local Soviets in villages and towns, with district, provincial and territorial Congresses."

This political arrangement has been criticized on the ground that, while "the American citizen speaks pretty directly through his congressman,

"The Russian citizen proceeds through his soviet to provincial and regional congresses, which in turn lead up to the All-Russian Congress of 1,500 members, a central committee of 250, and thence through 17 commissars to the leaders, such as Lenin and Trotzky. So tortuous a channel of approach to authority would try the spirit of an educated people; to the Russian masses it presents impossible conditions of political navigation."

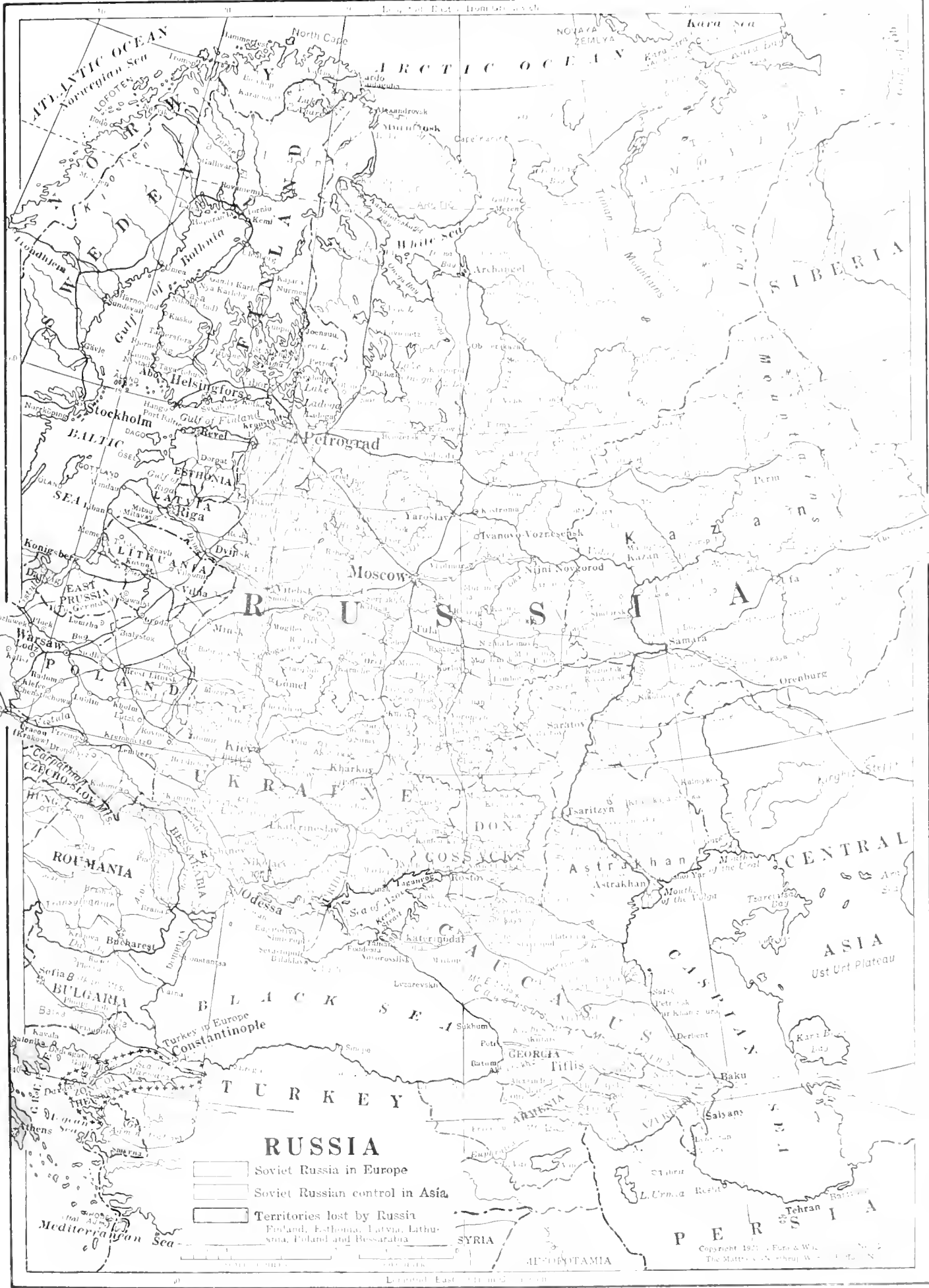
In practise, even the most thorough believers in the Soviet system admit, Bolshevism in Russia has produced a dictatorship greatly resembling the bureaucratic rule of the czars. This "dictatorship of the proletariat" includes the regulation of the workers through militarist practises. Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik Minister of War, quotes with approval in "The Task and part of the trade union" (Petrograd, 1921) the following pronouncement:

"The industrial front is the most important front of the Russian Revolution and every citizen must become a labor conscript. Deserters will find no quarter. That is what labor conscription, what the militarization of labor means! Who will deny the proletarian State this right during the period when private ownership of the means and instruments of production and exchange is being abolished? Who will deny it the duty to demand from every one a certain amount of labor in the interests of the community? No one except miserable Philistines, absolute fools or dishonest demagogues!"

"Why has state enslavement in Russia been carried to a limit, which even Russians never knew before?" asks Professor Peter Struve of the University of Edinburgh in the *Edinburgh Review*. He replies, presenting the case of orthodox individualism against the sort of communism that has been tried, under difficulties, in Russia:

"Precisely because the Soviet régime not only abolished the liberties of public life, but also abolished individual property and private trade, and thus cut at the very roots of the tree of personal liberty and personal dignity. In communist Russia not only is there no free press—freedom of the press was only established in Russia in 1905—there is no private press at all. The railways built by the capitalist society continue to exist, but freedom of communication—one of the expressions of economic freedom—has been abolished more completely than ever before in the history of Russia.

"The Russian experiment has in fact demonstrated a truth—which to most minds is sufficiently indicated by elementary reasoning—namely that the abolition of private property and the consequential prevention of trade involves the destruction not only of economic freedom and economic prosperity but also of individual freedom in all its manifestations."



**RUSSIA**

- Soviet Russia in Europe
- Soviet Russian control in Asia
- Territories lost by Russia  
Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Bessarabia

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# Greater Britain

THE COAST LINES OF THE WORLD, which are said to have been "the frontiers of Britain" ever since the fall of Napoleon, include nearly 900,000 more square miles of British territory, as one result of the World War. The British Lion, the world's publicists agree with varying degrees of admiration, rancor, or philosophical resignation, has absorbed the greater part of the territories and other emoluments removed from the Triple Entente. British apologists reply by mentioning "England's manifest destiny," and arguing that, considering the respective parts played in the conflict by those who have profited by it, England has been not only fair but liberal. The actual gain in square miles of the earth's area which has come under British control since 1914, computed on the basis of figures collected by the Matthews-Northrup Map Works and "The Statesman's Year-Book," is 882,225, which represents an increase of approximately 7 per cent. in the area of the Empire on which the sun never sets. The population of the newly acquired territories is placed at 11,938,132. The little island kingdom off the northwest shoulder of Europe, containing 121,533 square miles of area all told, is now the head of an Empire more than four times as large as the United States, with a total present population of about 442,000,000.

Along with this increase, however, has gone a loosening of the bonds of empire which such students of international affairs as General Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa and H. G. Wells consider among the most significant developments of English history. Ireland presents a particularly violent example of a wide-spread state of mind. The dominions are taking to heart Kipling's description, more picturesque than literal when it was made, of the Canadian attitude: "Daughter in my mother's house, but mistress in my own." General Smuts, objects one critic, H. Dean Bamford, LL.D., writing in *The National Review* (London), has gone so far as to declare the practical autonomy of the dominions, not only in their internal affairs, but in their foreign relations also. His statement that "if war is to affect them, they must declare it; if peace is made in respect to them, they have to sign it," protests this critic, means that—

"The various Dominions and the Mother Country are now no more united than were England and Hanover under George I. They have become a mere congeries of separate and independent States which happen to have the same person as their constitutional sovereign, and are bound together only by a feeling of kinship, by community of interests and by a more or less effective liaison which makes cohesion in the larger matters of foreign affairs likely for some time to come. The unity of the Empire has ceased, and its place has been taken by a probability of unanimity, the result of a kind of *entente cordiale* between the former component parts."

This view is put in a slightly different light by H. G. Wells, who joins Premier Smuts in advocating more prerogatives for the dominions. "A very fine feat of statescraft," he calls "the conversion of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa from mere administered dependencies into quasi-independent allies." Looking back to 1914, he gives the following summary of that "unique political combination," the British Empire, which endures little changed, except, perhaps, in spirit and intention:

"First and central to the whole system was the 'crowned republic' of the United British Kingdoms, including (against the will of a considerable part of the Irish people) Ireland. The majority of the British Parliament, made up of the three united parliaments of England, Scotland and Ireland determines the headship, the quality, and the policy of the ministry, and determines it largely on considerations arising out of British domestic politics. It is this ministry which is the effective supreme government, with powers of peace and war, over all the rest of the empire;

"Next in order of political importance to the British States were the 'crowned republics' of Australia, Canada, Newfoundland (the oldest British possession, 1583), New Zealand, and South Africa, all practically independent and self-governing

states in alliance with Great Britain, but each with a representative of the Crown appointed by the Government in office;

"Next the Indian Empire, an extension of the empire of the Great Mogul, with its dependent and 'protected' states reaching now from Baluchistan to Burma, in all of which empire the British Crown and the Indian Office (under Parliamentary control) played the rôle of the original Turkoman dynasty;

"Then the ambiguous possession of Egypt, still nominally a part of the Turkish Empire and still retaining its own monarch, The Khedive, but under almost despotic British official rule;

"Then still more ambiguous 'Anglo-Egyptian' Sudan province, occupied and administered jointly by the British and by the (British controlled) Egyptian Government;

"Then a number of partially self-governing communities, some British in origin and some not, with elected legislatures and an appointed executive, such as Malta, Jamaica and Bermuda;

"Then the Crown colonies, in which the rule of the British Home Government (through the Colonial Office), verged on autocracy, as in Ceylon, Trinidad and Fiji (where there was an appointed council), and Gibraltar and St. Helena (where there was a governor);

"Then great areas of (chiefly) tropical lands, raw-product areas, with politically weak and under-civilized native communities, which were nominally protectorates, and administered either by a High Commissioner set over native chiefs (as in Basutoland) or over a chartered company (as in Rhodesia). . . .

"No single office and no single brain had ever comprehended the British Empire as a whole. It was a mixture of growths and accumulations entirely different from anything that has ever been called an empire before. It guaranteed a wide peace and security; that is why it was endured and sustained by many men of the 'subject' races—in spite of official tyrannies and insufficiencies, and of much negligence on the part of the 'home' public."

Mr. Wells traces a "deterioration in the quality of British Imperialism in relation to 'subject peoples,'" in the last few decades, and argues for an impartial world-court of appeal, to do away with the wrong that must follow when "any civilized country is ruled by the legislature of another." He thus takes a sort of middle ground in the present wide-spread discussion of England's imperialism. A small group of English publicists opposes the retention of the colonies in any form, while a considerably larger bloc agrees with the general position of Commander Lord Teignmouth, who writes on "Our Manifest Destiny—Egypt," in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London, November, 1921). The writer quotes Professor Ernst Haeckel and Admiral Dewey, among others, in praise of "the British genius for founding and governing colonies," and concludes:

"The continuous effort, the mental strain essential to the maintenance of our position as a World Power, may cause despondency amongst *dilettante* politicians; but effort is the very salt of life to young and vigorous Britons. There is no standing still in this world; stagnation, *ca'canny*, means retrogression. And to recede from the position which has been attained with such minute labor would be an unparalleled act of cowardice. Better to die fighting than to incur the contumely of posterity as 'slackers.'"

The new British colonial possessions, which bring the total area of the Empire up to some 13,500,000 square miles, are thus catalogued by the Matthews-Northrup Map Works:

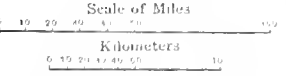
	Area in Sq. Miles	Estimated Population
Palestine (British Mandate) . . . . .	9,000	647,850
Mesopotamia (British Mandate) . . . . .	51,540	2,819,282
Tanganayika Ter. (British Mandate) . . . . .	365,180	7,000,000
Southwest Africa (Un. of S. Af. Mandate) . . . . .	322,300	200,000
Togoland (British Mandate) . . . . .	12,500	300,000
Cameroon (British Mandate) . . . . .	30,000	400,000
New Guinea, etc. (Australian Mandate) . . . . .	87,300	500,000
Western Samoa (New Zealand Mandate) . . . . .	1,300	41,000
Nauru Island (British Mandate) . . . . .	5	?
	882,225	11,938,132





**SHEPHERD ISLANDS**  
YELL, UNST, FETLAR  
MAINLAND, Lerwick  
FOULA, Sumburgh Head  
FAIR, Same Scale as Main Map

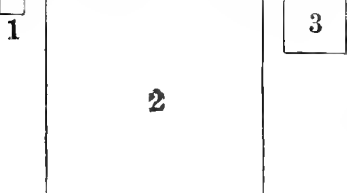
**BRITISH ISLES**  
ENGLAND, WALES,  
SCOTLAND and IRELAND



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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**BRITISH ISLES**

Comparative territorial extent of the British Empire and its Colonial Possessions, (including mandates.)



1. Extent of the British Isles, taken as a unit, 121,633 sq. mi.
2. Extent of British Empire before the war, 12,786,472 sq. mi.
3. Extent of territory gained through the war, 882,225 sq. mi.

# The New Republic of Austria

**U**NE CAPITALE *et une banlieue paysanne*" (a capital and a countrified suburb)—these only remain, in the words of a writer in *Le Figaro* (Paris), of that proud and warlike Austria which was once the center of the great Austro-Hungarian Empire. The present Republic of Austria is slightly smaller in territorial extent than our own State of Maine, and contains a total population somewhat larger than New York city's. Out of a population of approximately fifty million at the beginning of the war, of which twenty-eight million belonged to Austria proper, only 6,139,197 fall to the new Austria. Of its territory, comprising 115,903 square miles in 1914, it has now 32,066. By the terms of the constitution, which was adopted October 1, 1920, and came into force on November 10 of the same year, Austria, says "The Statesman's Year-Book," "is declared to be a Democratic republic composed of seven provinces and the City of Vienna."

No other country of the new Europe, victor or vanquished, finds itself in such an unfortunate situation as the result of the changed boundaries created by the war as does the new Austrian Republic. The five vowels, A, E, I, O, U, so often associated with the colors and the insignia of the old Empire, and said to signify *Austria Est Imperare Orbi Universo*—"It is Austria's part to rule the world"—have fulfilled the interpretation put upon them by a French wit, *Austria Erit In Orbe Ultima*—"Austria shall be hindmost in the world." The real tragedy in the country's present situation, according to a writer in "Harmsworth's New Atlas" (London), appears in the fact that nearly two million of the country's population are concentrated in the city of Vienna, while most of the agricultural lands from which this great urban population used to draw have been assigned to the new countries to north and south. Austria has been shorn of its granaries, Bohemia and Moravia. In the old days of the Empire the two million concentrated in the capital city did not seem very disproportionate; but the proportion that now exists, amounting to more than a quarter, is making necessary much economic and social readjustment. The advantageous geographical situation of Vienna, at the crossroads of the great European routes from west to east and from Baltic to Mediterranean, with the Moravian Gate to the north, the Pressburg Gate to the east, the splendid waterway afforded by the Danube—all these factors are unchanged. Consequently the present crisis through which the city is passing provides an illustration of the effect of purely political changes. The interesting problem, according to the writer, is this: Will Vienna escape the fate of Rome? Has the world changed as a consequence of modern capitalistic development so that the greatness of a city depends on its own advantages rather than on the political power of the state in which it lies?

An attempt was made at the recent partitioning of the country, says the same authority, to include all the essentially German localities in the little Austrian Republic which contains the heart and head of the old Empire. Physically, the country may be divided into two main areas: The Alpine lands which stretch from Vorarlberg to Styria, and that section of the Danube Valley between the German frontier at Passau and a point where three countries meet at a town with three names, Bratislava (the present official Czech name), Pozsony (the former official Magyar name), and Pressburg (the commonly used German name). These two sections include the old provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, and Vorarlberg—parts of Styria, Carinthia, and Tyrol, and a strip of former Hungarian territory along the old boundary between Austria and Hungary. In the south of Carinthia, where lie the two sections whose fate is to be decided by a plebiscite, it has been arranged that, if the voting in the larger and more southerly area goes in favor of Austria, both areas are to remain Austrian. There are a number of Slovene in-

habitants in this section, and the result is doubtful. If the vote goes against Austria, then a second plebiscite will decide the fate of the smaller district, which includes the city of Klagenfurt.

As far back as history carries any record of the country now known as the Austrian Republic, notes a writer in the latest edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the region around the present city of Vienna has been known as a great meeting-place of east and west, of north and south. Like Venice, it drew from "the gorgeous East," and its civilization long since began to be colored by the luxury and fondness for sensuous beauty and pleasure which distinguish the capital even in the misfortunes that have befallen it to-day. Strange merchandise and strange peoples and customs gathered there from east and west by way of the Danube, and from north and south between the Baltic and the shores of the Mediterranean. The southern part of the country was inhabited, before the opening of the Christian era, by a Celtic tribe, called the Taurisci, who were conquered by the Romans about 14 B. C., and under Roman rule, Vindobona, the modern Vienna, became a place of importance. In late Roman times the country was an easy prey for the barbarians. During the period of the great migrations it was ravished in quick succession by a number of these tribes, prominent among whom were the Huns. The valley of the Danube became a melting-pot for all tribes and races, including a large admixture of Slavie peoples from the northeast.

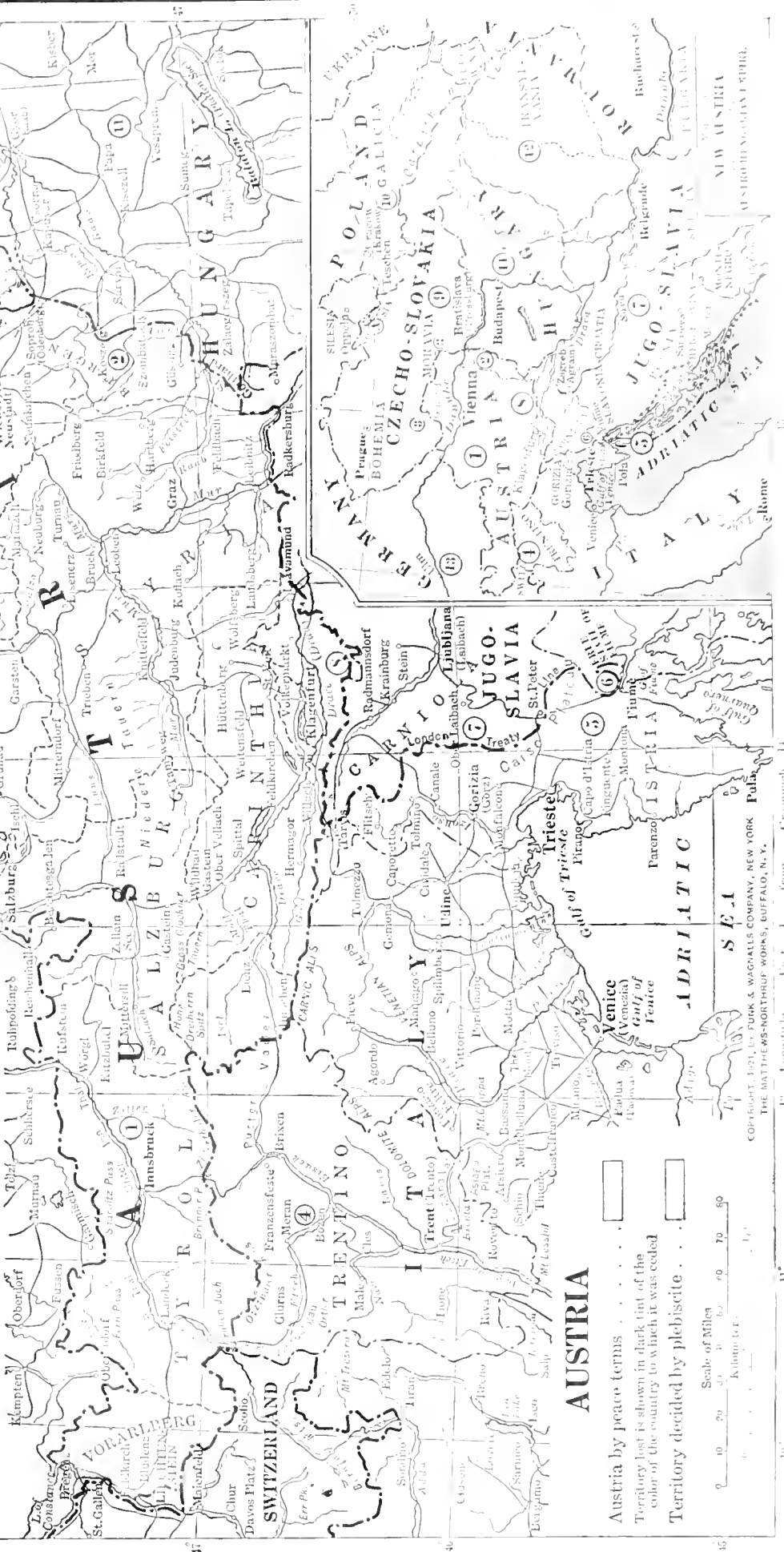
At the end of the Middle Ages, during which Vienna was a bone of contention among many leaders and factions—"Hapsburgs and Guelfs," as Lowell wrote, "whose thin bloods crawl down from some victor in a border brawl"—the kingdom emerged with an area of some fifty thousand square miles, eighteen thousand more than it has to-day. It was not until after the battle of Leipzig led up to the great international Congress of Vienna, however, that Austria fully realized her ambitions of conquest, which held scores of hostile races in subjection until the recent war set them free. Prince Metternich, whose name is synonymous with all that is skilful and unscrupulous in "secret diplomacy," so played upon racial rivalries, both during the Congress and afterward, that the great ramshackle Empire was not only held together, but increased in size. "Hungarian regiments garrisoned Italy, Italian regiments guarded Galicia, Poles occupied Austria, and Austrians, Hungary." Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed, contrary to promises and treaties, in 1909, and the way opened for the Serajevo murder that was the immediate cause of the World War, five years later. "Divide and rule," the famous motto in which Metternich summed up his policy, to-day carries all the bitterly ironical implications of that once popular German toast, "*Der Tag*."

Against the movement that has arisen in both Germany and Austria to unite the two countries, on the ground that the genius of both is essentially German, the Allies, and especially the French, have opposed both force and argument. Vienna, in despair of assistance from Allied sources, is turning again toward Berlin, report two French newspaper correspondents who recently investigated conditions there for a Paris journal. The citizen of Vienna will say, willingly enough, that he is really a German, they report, and they sum up the anti-German position in the following reply which, they say, the Allies should make and are making:

"Your language is German, but your blood is not, and the spirit of your city is even less. France and Italy have stamped, in the course of time, an ineffaceable imprint both upon your fine buildings and your souls. In comparing your city with another outside your boundaries, certainly no one would choose a German city, but much more probably a city of the north of Italy, Milan, for example. . . . Vienna is not, and should not become, a German city; it should be international."

### DECISIONS BY TREATY

1. Vorarlberg, northern and eastern part of Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper Austria and main part of Lower Austria and part of Styria, forming the main part of the new Republic of Austria.
2. Part of Hungary forming the balance of the new Republic of Austria.
3. Small parts of Lower Austria to Czechoslovakia.
4. Trentino (southern part of Tyrol) to Italy.
5. Gorizia, Istria and part of Dalmatia to Italy.
6. Fiume, Independent State.
7. Part of Styria, Carniola, Croatia and Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, part of Dalmatia and part of Hungary forming part of the new Republic of Jugo-Slavia.
8. Klagenfurt territory in two zones subject to plebiscite. Vote cast in favor of Austria.
9. Bohemia, Austrian Silesia, Moravia and part of Hungary, with a small part of German Silesia and parts of Lower Austria forming Czechoslovakia.
10. Largest part of Galicia to Poland.
11. Part of Hungary forming the new Republic of Hungary.
12. Transylvania, eastern part of Hungary and Bukovina to Rumania.
13. The Danube from Ulm down stream with the Morava and the Thaya as far as forming Austrian boundary, internationalized.



# The New Kingdom of Hungary

THE REDUCED AND HUMBLED HUNGARY left by the war was the last of the major partners of the Teutonic Alliance to submit to the will of the victorious western nations; and if she has anything to say in the matter she will be the first, at least in the opinion of several leading American and British publicists, to rebel against the Peace Treaty, which she finally signed on the fourth of June, 1920. Less harshly dealt with by the terms of the Treaty than was Austria, her old partner in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, she is said to be far less ready to accept the consequences. The Hungary of to-day, as Eugene S. Bagger sums up Anglo-American opinion in *The Current History Magazine* (New York), is inspired by "the three R's of Magyar jingoism: Restoration, Revenge, Reconquest."

The recent history of the country, leading up to the second attempt of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary to seize the power, and resulting in his exile, is considered especially illuminating by critics who hold this view. On October 31, 1918, to quote the historical summary of "The Statesman's Year Book," a revolution broke out in Hungary with the object of establishing a republic and making the country independent of Austria. On November 13 King Charles issued a letter of abdication, and on November 16, 1918, Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic. "The Hungarian People's Republic," to give it its official name, and the liberally inclined Count Michael Karolyi became Provisional President. The two Houses of the Legislature were abolished, and their place taken by a Provisional National Assembly. The Karolyi régime continued until March 22, 1919, when the Count resigned in consequence of the interference by the Allies in the matter of the disputed boundary between Hungary and Roumania. Count Karolyi's Cabinet was succeeded by a Soviet Government, under the leadership of Bela Kun, which proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat. An opposition government was soon set up at Arad and Szeged, which, with the assistance of the Roumanian army, swept away the Soviet rulers. Bela Kun's "Red Terror" was succeeded by a "White Terror" of reaction, which neutral observers found equally tyrannical and bloody. Elections, held under the authority of the new government, resulted in a strongly conservative parliament. A Regent, officially styled "Protector of the Magyar Republic," was elected in the person of Admiral Nicholas von Horthy. Shortly after his induction into office, a government order was promulgated to the effect that "Hungary was a Monarchy, that the official style of the Ministry was 'Royal Hungarian Ministry,' that the nation should be described as a Monarchy in all official documents, and that the Royal Arms were to be adopted again." A general impression that Hungary was merely "keeping the throne warm for ex-Emperor Charles" was dissipated when Charles made his attempt to come back. Admiral Horthy's hand may have been forced, as the *Philadelphia Record* believes, by the Allies, and more particularly by Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, and Czecho-Slovakia, "all of which acquired large blocks of Hungarian territory in its partial dismemberment, and which now constitute the Little Entente."

Nevertheless, observed the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, "The suspicion that the restoration of Charles to the throne is only a question of time, in view of European diplomatic dickering and military strategy, will not down," and the *Troy Record* thus reaches the same general conclusion.

"The life figuratively went out of Austria and Hungary with the fall of the proud and historic House of Hapsburg. Charles is the legitimate representative of that House, and there unquestionably is very intense and widespread sentiment in his favor in both Hungary and Austria. Such sentiment only awaits the opportunity for expressing itself. That is why a sudden move as that made by Charles is always apt to meet with success."

As soon as the Magyar nation gets over its political troubles,

in the opinion of Dr. J. Poltera, a Swiss economist, who lately visited the country and whose report is translated by *The Living Age* (Boston), the country has an excellent chance to become prosperous. Orographically, the Republic consists of high mountain ranges surrounding an immense fertile plain. The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry, but the land is also rich in minerals. Manufactures have not been largely developed, except those which produce malt and spirituous liquors.

The development of its resources will not be retarded by any such unequal division of the population between city and country as is noticeable in the neighboring country of Austria. The new state is roughly about one-third the size of the old Kingdom of Hungary. In the years shortly preceding the war, the "Realm of the Crown of St. Stephen," as Hungarian Monarchists have dubbed their fatherland in deference to one of its earliest and greatest heroes, included 125,402 square miles of territory, some 4,000 more than the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Its population, according to the census of 1910, was 20,886,487. The new boundaries cut its territorial extent practically in half. *Le Correspondent*, a Liberal Catholic bimonthly of Paris, presumably sympathetic with the present Government, presents this pessimistic view:

"The Peace Treaty has deprived Hungary of more than 70 per cent. of its territory, and 60 per cent. of its former inhabitants. Among the latter are three and a half million Magyars, or about one-fourth of the nation. It has given Hungary almost impossible frontiers from either the strategic or the economic point of view. They follow the foot of the mountains, leaving in the hands of the neighboring governments the natural market-places, transverse railway lines, and military approaches. The country has lost 46 per cent. of its factories, 60 per cent. of its coal-fields, and 65 per cent. of its wheat-lands. It has lost 85 per cent. of its forests, and 95 per cent. of its water-power.

"This may seem a dark picture. However, in spite of its losses the country still possesses important resources with which it can build up a thriving foreign trade. But such trade presupposes friendly relations with its neighbors. Such relations do not exist in Central Europe.

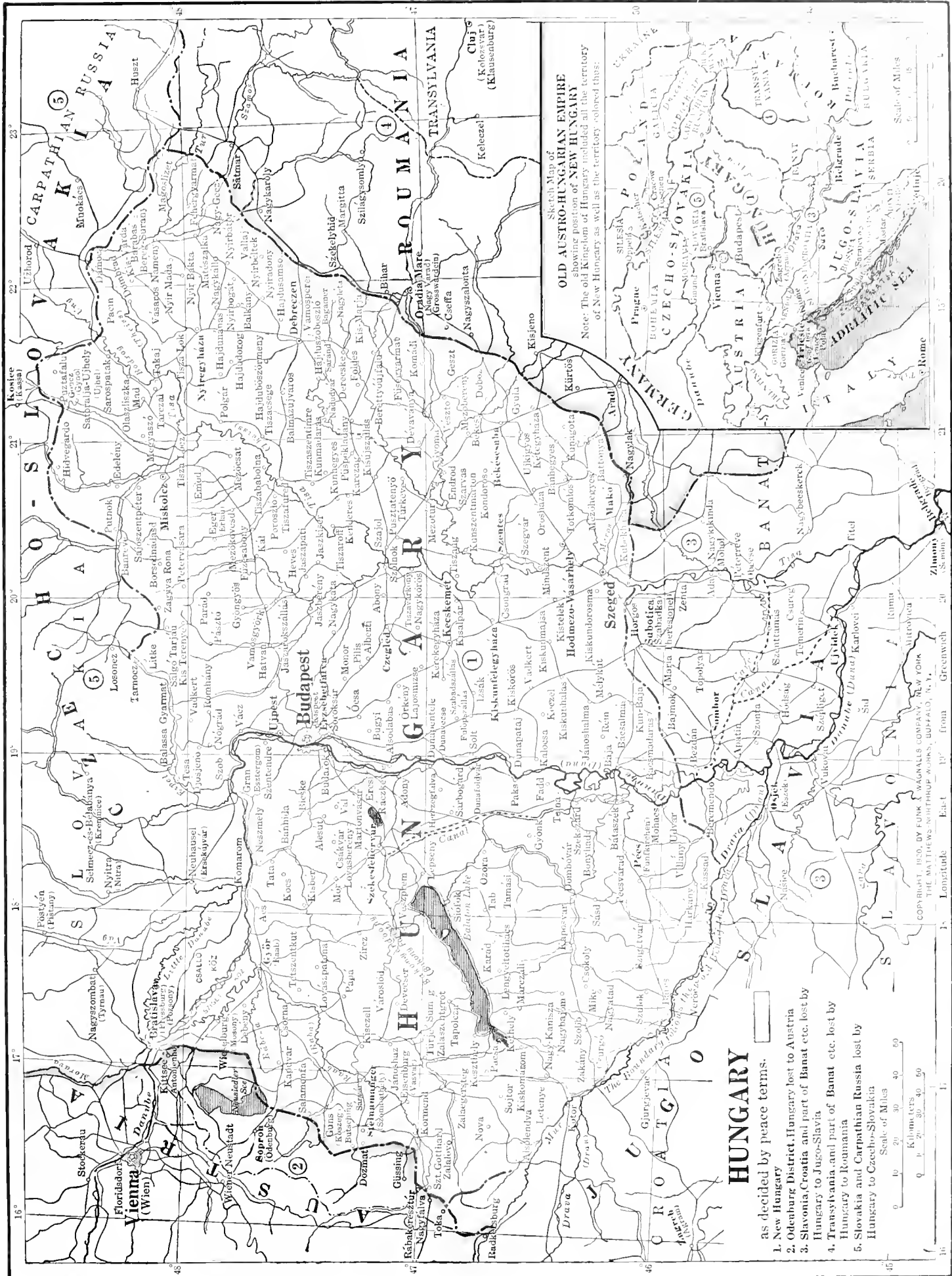
"It would be impossible to find a single Hungarian to-day who accepts the present dismemberment of his country as final. The nation believes with absolute unanimity that its geographical and economic unity will eventually be restored. Hungarians still fancy that they excel their neighbors in morale, patriotism, and race-spirit. This is a sentiment fostered by centuries of overlordship over neighboring peoples.

"Consequently the Peace Treaty has left in Central Europe an un-reconciled nation, which refuses to accept its terms, and which considers it not only a right, but a duty, to overthrow that treaty at the first opportunity.

"However, the country will not be strong enough to do this without a powerful army and sound economic recovery. But these two things are incompatible. If Hungary tries to maintain a strong military establishment, it will stifle the possibility of economic recovery. The nation can recover its health only by forgetting the past. But it will not forget."

The mixture of races that went to form the old Kingdom (Magyarország) has been somewhat "unscrambled" by the new division of the land. In 1900, according to figures collected for the last edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, the population consisted of approximately 8,500,000 Magyars, 3,000,000 Roumanians, 2,000,000 Slovaks, 2,000,000 Germans, and a scattering of a dozen other nationalities. The attempt to "Magyarize" these foreign elements resulted in a large emigration to America. Returning emigrants, carrying with them American ideas and American money, are said to have played a large part in the break-up of the old despotism.

Hungary still is "a question mark," admits Isaiah Bowman, Director of the American Geographical Society of New York, reaching much the same conclusions in his chapter on "The New Hungary" in his book, "The New World: Problems in Political Geography" (World Book Company).



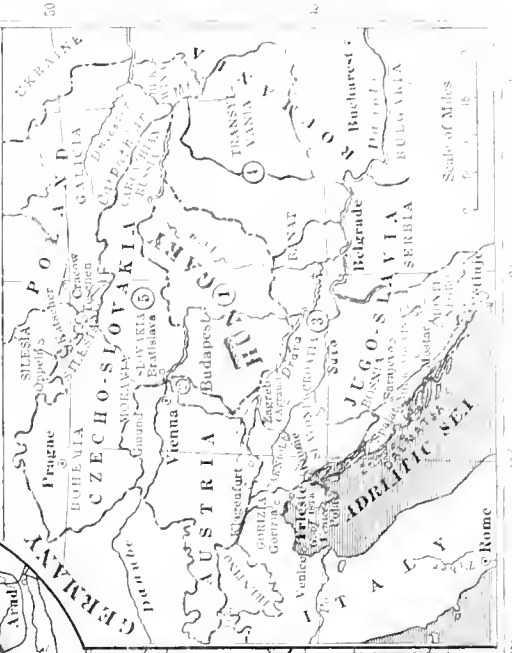
# HUNGARY

as decided by peace terms.

1. New Hungary
2. Odenburg District, Hungary lost to Austria
3. Slavonia, Croatia, and part of Banat etc. lost by Hungary to Jugos-Slavia
4. Transylvania and part of Banat etc. lost by Hungary to Roumania
5. Slovakia and Carpathian Russia lost by Hungary to Czechoslovakia

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40 50  
0 10 20 30 40 50  
Kilometers

Sketch Map of  
**OLD AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE**  
showing position of **NEW HUNGARY**  
Note: The old Kingdom of Hungary included all the territory of New Hungary as well as the territory colored thus:



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The Matthews-Whitthrop Maps, Buffalo, N. Y.



# The New Czecho-Slovakian Republic

A FEW MONTHS before that fateful August of 1914 brought the most world-unsettling war of all times, two English geographers completed a map of Europe in which the boundaries were laid out according to racial affinities, not on the political lines then accepted. Their map was prophetic of a change which was coming sooner than they dreamed. In the new geography of Europe, now almost completed, national boundaries follow this ethnographical chart much more closely than they do the maps of yesterday. The new Czecho-Slovakian Republic, in particular, almost exactly coincides with the territory allotted racially to the Czechs and Slovaks. The new nation that has arisen out of the former province is larger than either the new Austria or the new Hungary left from the disintegrated Austro-Hungarian Empire. Indeed, this new republic is now almost as large as Austria and Hungary together.

The term Czecho-Slovak, as the two English geographers and ethnologists mentioned above point out ("A Historical Atlas of Modern Europe from 1789 to 1914," by C. Grant Robertson and J. G. Bartholomew, published by the Oxford University Press), covers two branches of the same West Slavic nation: the 7,000,000 Czechs of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and the 3,000,000 Slovaks of Slovakia, who speak a dialect of Czech. Racially close together tho the two peoples are, time and the unlucky chance which made the Czechs vassals of Austria, while the Slovaks were turned over to Hungary, have brought considerable differences. By the terms of a recent law, Czech is made the official language for Bohemia and Moravia, and Slovak for Slovakia. Behind these differences is the significant fact that they both have the same Bible. Intermixed with Czechs and Slovaks is a large German and Magyar element, estimated at 35 per cent. of the total before the war. At last year's national elections, says *The Current History Magazine* (New York), the German parties polled a total of 1,422,036 votes as against 3,096,391 polled by the Czechs. These proportions indicate a Czecho-German problem, comments this authority, which only time and statesmanship can solve.

The area and population of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, together with its natural advantages, give it a foremost place among the new nations of Europe. Territorially, as a writer in "The Statesman's Year-Book" observes, it consists of Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Silesia and Autonomous Ruthenia. Its complete area is given as 56,316 square miles, and its population, according to estimates by the experts of the Matthews-Northrup Works is at present approximately 11,000,000. Slovakia and Ruthenia supply most of the territory to the new Republic, or 25,309 square miles, as against 20,065 for Bohemia, but Bohemia's population is set at 6,769,548 according to the census of 1910, as against 3,651,435 for the two other territories. The country has been listed as predominantly Roman Catholic, the census of 1910 crediting 11,836,933 to that religion as against 976,567 to Protestant faiths. However, in January, 1920, says "The Statesman's Year-Book," "the reformed clergy of Czecho-Slovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and to found a National Church." Approximately 30 per cent. of the clergy of the country, on the authority of the Czecho-Slovak Consul-General in New York City, are included in this movement. The chief differences between this new church and the Roman Catholic body from which it has seceded lie in the facts that the National Church permits its clergy to marry, and stipulates that all services must be conducted, not in Latin, but in the national tongue.

Historians will find in this situation a suggestion that the land of John Hus is true to its traditions, for in the history of Bohemia similar religious disagreements with Rome have played a large part. Hus, who criticized the Roman Catholic clergy some-

what in Martin Luther's way, even while remaining a Catholic, was burned as a heretic in July, 1415. His followers, said to have comprised the great majority of the population of the Kingdom of Bohemia, did not allow the movement to die with its leader. During a demonstration of Hussites in Prague, four years later, stones were thrown from the windows of the Town Hall, with the result that the paraders rushed the hall, threw the magistrates out of the windows, and started the long and bloody series of so-called Hussite wars. Bohemia, or Czechy, as the inhabitants called it, became thoroughly Roman Catholic again under the Hapsburgs.

The Hapsburg claim to the territory, which has played so large a part in recent history, had a woman at the bottom of it, it appears. Ferdinand I., afterwards Emperor of Austria, married a daughter of the ruling line of Bohemia, and on that basis urged his selection as the Bohemian King. The Bohemian Diet, at a special election on October 23, 1526, accepted his claim as valid. "Soon after the Hapsburgs' accession to the throne," to quote again from "The Statesman's Year-Book," "they began to violate Bohemia's religious and national liberties, and this action eventually led to the Czech Revolution of 1618 and the beginning of the Thirty Years' War." The revolution was completely crushed in 1620. Bohemia's struggle to reclaim its ancient rights as an independent nation, never wholly subdued, has been especially strong since 1848. The present national feeling is traced back by one authority to the literary revival of the Czech language, a movement which started shortly after the French Revolution.

The Slovaks, during most of the period of the oppression of the Bohemians by the Austrians, were very much under the domination of the Magyars of Hungary, who conquered their country in 907, displaced or assimilated the southern Slovaks, and have practically ever since been lords of all the rest. "The Magyars have always treated the Slovaks as an inferior race," says a writer in the last edition of "The Encyclopedia Britannica." "The result is a large emigration to America. . . . The Slovaks are a peaceful, rather slow, race of peasants (their aristocracy is Magyarized), living almost exclusively upon the land, which they till after the most primitive methods. When this does not yield sufficient, they work as laborers, and especially as tinkers, all over Austria, Hungary, and even into South Russia. They are fond of music, and their songs have been collected." It is this peasant territory which affords agricultural resources more than sufficient to support the new Republic. Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia complement these agricultural resources with industrial developments, soon to be increased by certain rights which the Peace Treaty gives to Czecho-Slovakia in the German ports of Hamburg and Stettin.

On November 14, 1918, the National Assembly met in Prague and formerly declared the Czecho-Slovak state to be a Republic, with Prof. T. G. Masaryk as its first President. Czecho-Slovakia, according to figures supplied by the New York Consulate, has the distinction of being less burdened by debt than any other nation in Europe. By contrast with her immediate neighbors, Austria and Hungary, her condition is especially enviable.

At the 1920 elections, the Socialists, both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, gained a substantial plurality, their representation in the Chamber of Deputies being recorded at 111 as against 137 for the other parties, and in the Senate at 68 as against 75 for the rest. The Socialistic program, which was expected to follow, has not developed to any great extent, however, and the tendency is, in the words of the *Nebraska Journal*:

"Not toward the Communism of Soviet Russia, but a nationalization of industries and public utilities by political methods and under political control, after the manner of orthodox Socialism."

# CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

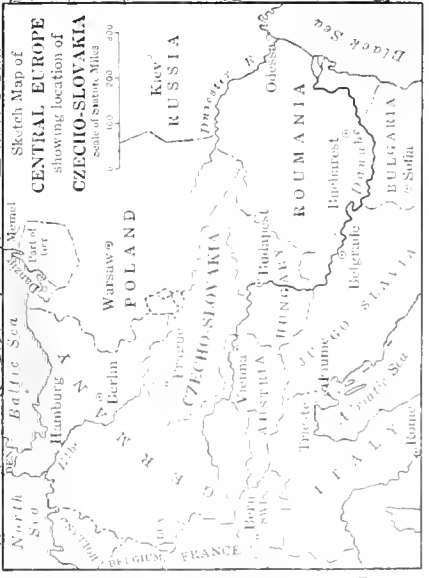
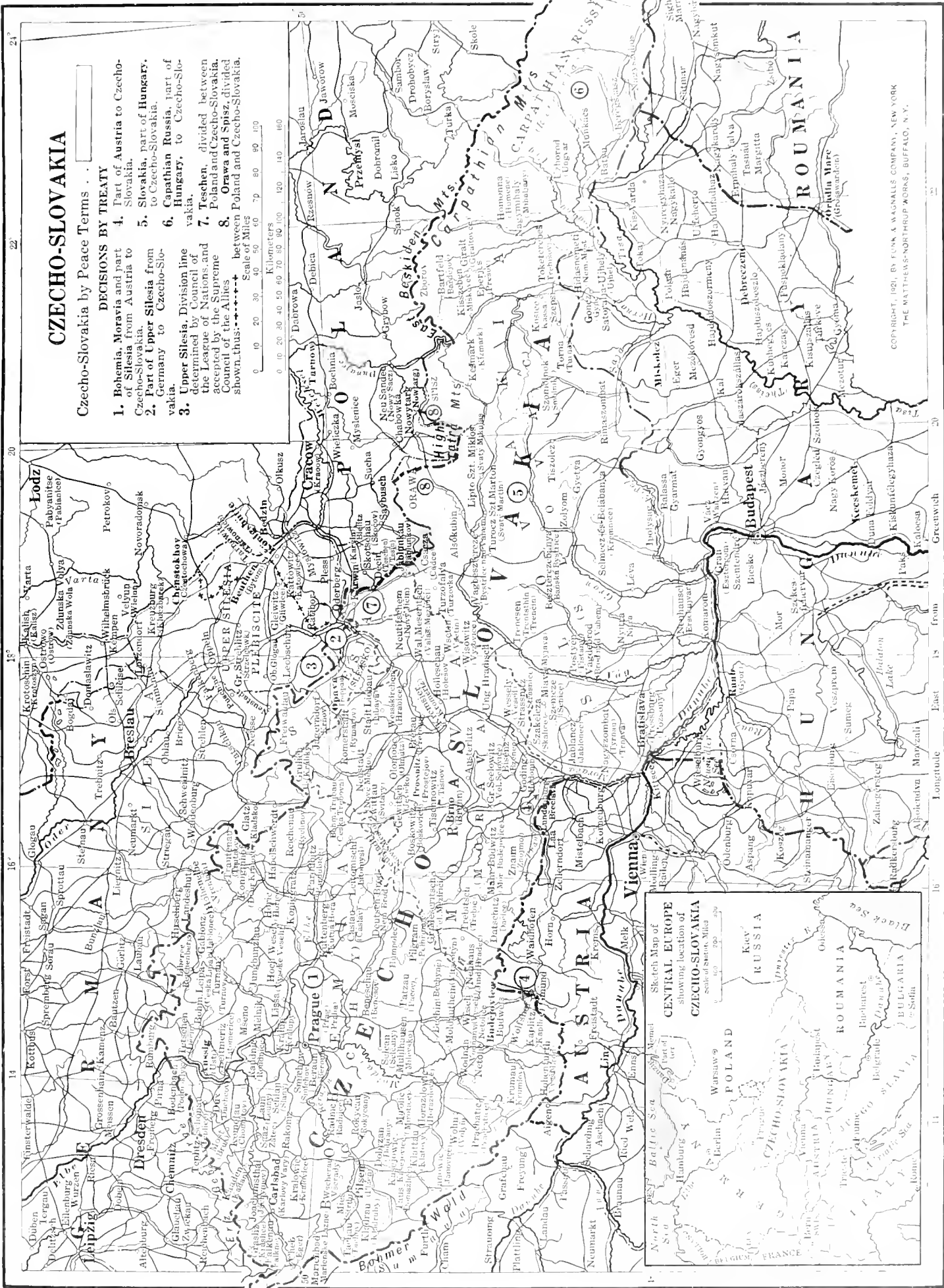
## Czecho-Slovakia by Peace Terms

### DECISIONS BY TREATY

1. Bohemia, Moravia and part of Silesia from Austria to Czecho-Slovakia.
2. Part of Upper Silesia from Germany to Czecho-Slovakia.
3. Upper Silesia, Division line determined by Council of the League of Nations, and accepted by the Supreme Council of the Allies shown thus: - - - - - between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.
4. Part of Austria to Czecho-Slovakia.
5. Slovakia, part of Hungary, to Czecho-Slovakia.
6. Carpathian Russia, part of Hungary, to Czecho-Slovakia.
7. Teschen, divided between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.
8. Orawa and Sicz, divided between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Scale of Kilometers  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP MORAS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

# The New Kingdom of Jugo-Slavia

**A** PRODUCT OF INTELLECTUAL FORCES" is the descriptive phrase applied by one of the most competent of British publicists to the newly formed state of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; and, therefore, he says, it "offers peculiar difficulties to the Anglo-Saxon imagination." The binding element of the new amalgamation is called "the sentiment of a racial unity transcending political and religious divisions." This conception of Jugo-Slavia is summed up in the reply of a deputation of Serbs to the question, "What do you understand by a nation?" The question was put in 1848, when the Serbs were petitioning for recognition of their national language in the Magyar state, and they replied: "A nation is a race which possesses its own language, customs, culture, and enough self-consciousness to preserve them." According to this view, a single nation could exist divided among several political rulers, and in this sense, we are told, the Kingdom of the Jugo-Slavs has existed for many years. Political organization came in those dark days of 1917, when the present Kingdom's territory was altogether in the hands of the enemy, and the government had fled, with the remnants of the army, to the Greek island of Corfu. There on July 20, 1917 the so-called "Declaration of Corfu" was signed by "the President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbia, Nikola Pashitch, and the President of the Jugo-Slav Committee, Dr. Anton Trumbic." This declaration, practically all of whose terms have since been put into effect, runs, in its most essential parts, as follows:

1. The state of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who are also known by the name of Southern Slavs or Jugo-Slavs, will be a free and independent Kingdom, with an indivisible territory and unity of power. This state will be a constitutional, democratic and parliamentary monarchy, with the Karageorgevitch dynasty, which has always shared the ideals and feelings of the nation in placing above everything else the national liberty and will, at its head.

2. The name of this state will be the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the title of the sovereign will be King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. . . .

9. The territory of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will comprise all the territory where our nation lives in compact masses and without discontinuity, and where it could not be mutilated without injuring the vital interests of the community.

10. The Adriatic Sea, in the interests of liberty and equal rights of all nations, is to be free and open to all and each.

11. All citizens throughout the territory of the Kingdom are equal and enjoy the same rights in regard to the state and the law.

The present Kingdom, whose largest recent difficulty vanished with the suppression of d'Annunzio and the creation of the "Free State of Fiume," is credited, by the current issue of "The Statesman's Year-Book" with a total area of 101,216 square miles, and a population of 11,318,893. Basically, there is little difference between the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes making up the population. The sole difference between the Serbs and Croats, writes Vladislav R. Savic, former head of the Serbian Foreign Office's Press Bureau, in a recent volume entitled "Southeastern Europe" (Revell), was, as recently as medieval times, one of religion. "Western tribes fell under the influence of Rome and became Roman Catholics; the eastern tribes came under the influence of Byzantium and embraced Greek Orthodoxy." Religious antagonism, however, "appears on the whole to have been conspicuous by its absence," according to a handbook, "The Jugo-Slav Movement," prepared by the British Foreign Office (London, 1920). "There is a Jugo-Slav proverb, 'A brother is dear, whatever his faith'; and, in fact, the tie of blood and language seems to have counted for more than religious differences." In spite of the political barriers which have impeded intercourse, their language, says this authority, is at the present day uniform to such a degree that its extreme varieties,

as spoken by the Croats of the Save Valley and by the Herzegovinian Serbs of the Nerenta, differ less than do the dialects spoken in different counties in England.

The Slovenes, tho belonging to the same great South-Slav family, received a special impress from their long domination by the Austrian Duchies and the Hapsburg dynasty. Their speech, says the British handbook quoted above, is a distinct variety, but intelligible to their Serbo-Croatian neighbors. For some time, we are told, an educational literary movement has been at work among them, tending toward linguistic assimilation with the Serbo-Croats. "From close contact with German and Italian elements in the towns," this authority continues, "the Slovenes have been able to obtain a relatively high educational standard. They alone among the Jugo-Slavs were affected by the Reformation; and, tho the movement was finally stamped out by the Counter-Reformation, it may be said that something of its spirit survives in the temper of the Slovene people."

Napoleon may be considered one of the founders of the present Kingdom, for the literary and linguistic movement which developed in the first half of the nineteenth century and is associated with the name of Vuk Karadzic, was greatly stimulated by the French conqueror's creation, in 1809, of the Illyrian Provinces. The British Foreign Office historian presents this resumé of the subsequent history of the nation:

"The new provinces, which included the greater part of the Slovene lands, the Croatian littoral, and Dalmatia, were designed to be a French outpost on the high road to the East and a fortress on the flank of Austria; hence Napoleon deliberately aimed at uniting in them considerable Slav populations under a government sympathetic to their national spirit. The abolition of the frontiers which had hitherto divided them and the material and intellectual progress which resulted from the able and enlightened government of the French made on the subjects of the new state an impression which was never effaced. 'Illyrism' became the watchword of the next generation of political thinkers; but in their definition of Illyria they included, besides Napoleon's provinces, all lands inhabited by Jugo-Slavs, to whose ultimate union in some yet undefined form they now began to aspire. The revolt of Serbia and her emancipation from Turkish rule, after a heroic struggle, promoted this ideal at a time when political and religious considerations alone would have favored the narrower Napoleonic conception.

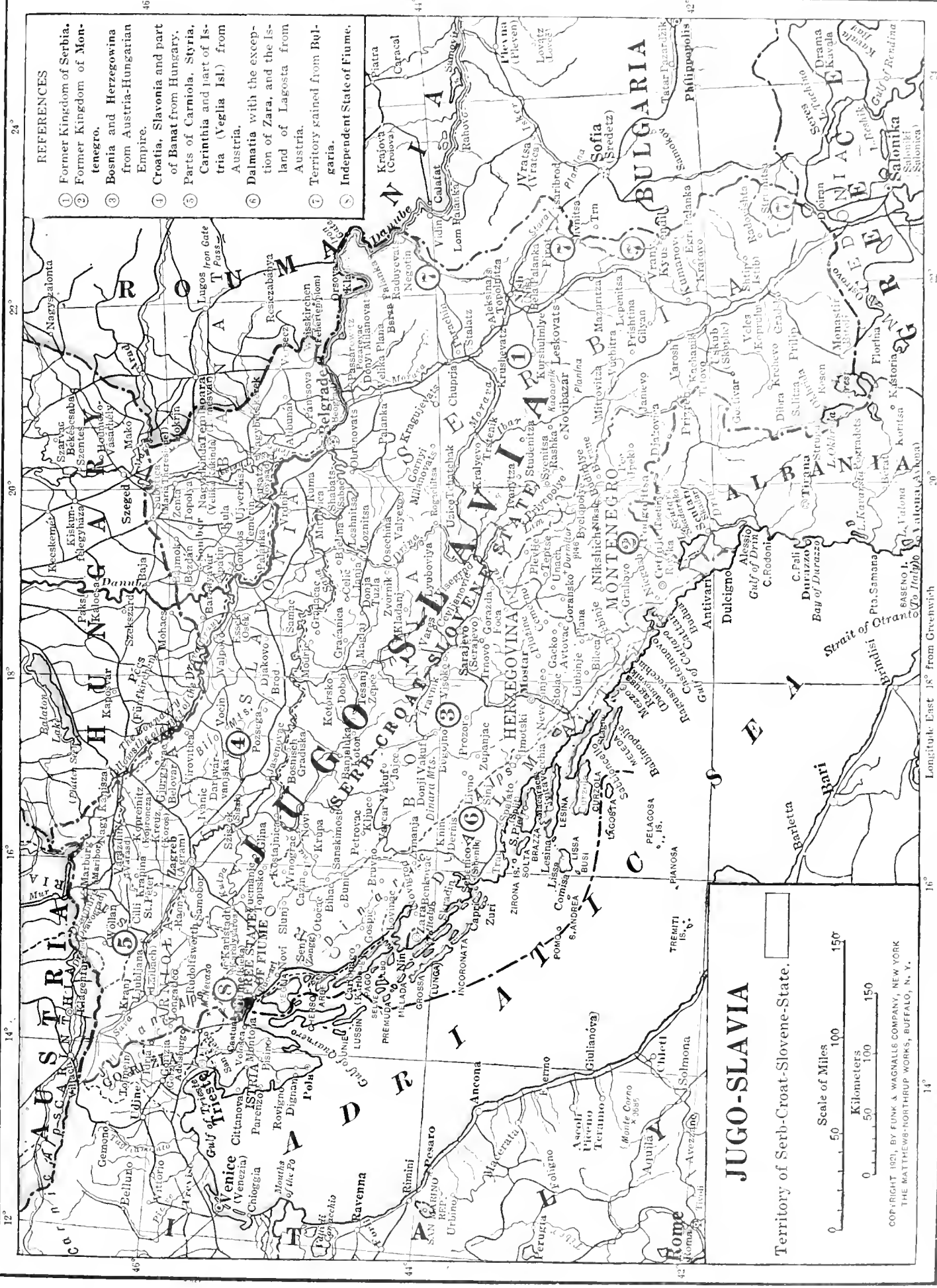
"The labors of Vuk Karadzic, the founder of modern Jugo-Slav culture, gave a solid basis to the ideas of the Illyrists. One great obstacle to the spread of Illyrist ideas was the fact that, while one vernacular was spoken by the whole race, there was no standard literary language. Vuk, strongly interested from the first in the speech and traditions of his people, had already begun to write in the vernacular. His great dictionary, whose second edition (1852) satisfied the most exacting standards of western scholarship, fixt the forms of the literary language at the time, and remains a linguistic authority of the first importance.

"In the second half of the nineteenth century, and especially after the union of Croatia-Slavonia with Hungary, the Jugo-Slav idea was most actively promoted in Croatia, where its most notable champion was Bishop Strossmayer (1815-1905)."

Montenegro, included in the new state in spite of the objections on the part of its former rulers, and of many of its citizens, inspired a resolution of protest signed by some fifty prominent members of the British Parliament, including Viscounts Bryce and Curzon. This protest, as reported by *Current History* (New York), is expressed in the following terms:

"Having regard to the most gallant services rendered by Montenegro, the smallest of our Allies, and to the heavy cost she has sustained, her people have the clear right to determine their future form of government; it is, therefore, necessary that a Parliament should be elected under the Montenegrin Constitution to decide this question, free voting being secured by the withdrawal of all the Serbian troops and officials at present occupying the country."





- REFERENCES**
- ① Former Kingdom of Serbia.
  - ② Former Kingdom of Montenegro.
  - ③ Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austria-Hungarian Empire.
  - ④ Croatia, Slavonia and part of Banat from Hungary.
  - ⑤ Parts of Carniola, Styria, Carinthia and part of Istria (Veglia Isl.) from Austria.
  - ⑥ Dalmatia with the exception of Zara, and the Island of Lagosta from Austria.
  - ⑦ Territory gained from Bulgaria.
  - ⑧ Independent State of Fiume.

**JUGO-SLAVIA**

Territory of Serb-Croat-Slovene-State.

Scale of Miles 0 50 100 150

Kilometers 0 50 100 150

LONGITUDE East 18° from Greenwich

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# The New Bulgaria

THE KINGDOM OF BULGARIA comes out of the recent European *milice* somewhat less disfigured than the other members of the Germanic alliance. It has lost a small amount of territory on the south, including its Aegean Sea littoral, but the Council of the Peace Conference, as an editorial writer in *Current History* (New York) observes, "is expected to assign a port on the Aegean." That southwestern vermiform appendix containing the fortress of Strumitsa (marked "2" on the map), which was a veritable thorn in the side of the Allies during the war, has also been lopped off. "Under the guise of frontier rectification, a large strip of territory containing no Serbians and 92,000 Bulgarians, who had formed an integral part of Bulgaria, has been annexed to Serbia," complains a Bulgarian apologist, Theodore Vladimiroff, who presents, in *Current History*, a bitter protest against the injustices of the Peace Treaty. Dobrudja, with a Roumanian population of less than 7,000 out of a total of 275,000, has been left in the possession of Roumania, further objects Mr. Vladimiroff. According to the current issue of "The Statesman's Year-Book," however, nearly all of the remaining 268,000 are Turks and Tartars. The indemnity laid upon the country, about \$450,000,000 at the normal rate of exchange, is responsible for much bitterness in Bulgarian governmental circles, but perhaps the worst blow is the fact that, by the Treaty of Versailles, Bulgaria's old rival, Roumania, is practically tripled in area and population. In the days before the war the countries were of approximately equal strength.

The population of Bulgaria in 1918, according to a compilation made for the Matthews-Northrup Map Works was 4,467,000, and the total area 43,305 square miles. "The Statesman's Year-Book" presents figures, admittedly estimates, for 1920, which give the area as 42,000 square miles, with a total population of 5,000,000. Mr. Vladimiroff, mentioned above, credits the present kingdom with "about 35,000 square miles and 4,500,000 people." It is a farming population to a great extent, with the unusually high proportion of 82 per cent. of the people owning their own land and homesteads. About a year after the conclusion of the armistice, the Farmer party came into power and the present head of the government, Premier Stambolisky, "a farmer himself," is said to be more interested in agrarian reforms than international politics. The population includes as diversified a mixture of nationalities as is found in any of the heterogeneous Balkan States. In 1910, according to "The Statesman's Year-Book," there were 3,203,810 Bulgarians, 188,010 Turks, 98,001 Gipsies, 75,773 Roumanians, 63,487 Greeks, 37,663 Jews, 3,863 Germans, 3,275 Russians, and 61,690 of other nationalities. Figures representing the proportion of nationalities in the various disputed provinces vary according to the national aspirations of the government which presents them.

The present boundaries of Bulgaria are practically the same as those the kingdom had obtained half a century ago, as is shown by an Oxford University publication, "An Historical Atlas of Modern Europe," which follows the recent development of European nations. In 1855, notes a writer in this work, eastern Roumelia revolted and united with the Bulgaria of 1878, a union reluctantly recognized by Turkey, whose suzerainty over the state continued. In 1908, following the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, Bulgaria renounced Turkish control, changed the title of her ruler from "Prince" to "Czar," and assisted in the formation of the Balkan League, including Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece. The League promptly challenged "a weakened Turkey, just freed from the war with Italy and the loss of the Tripolitana" (October 18, 1912). The complete defeat of the Porte was followed by a failure of the victor to agree over the division of the spoil, which led up to

the second Balkan war. Serbia, Montenegro and Greece took the field against Bulgaria, whose defeat, made decisive by the intervention of Roumania, left national feuds that worked themselves out in the recent war. The Dobrudja, which Roumania forced from beaten Bulgaria in 1913, was one of the prizes for which Bulgaria took up arms in 1915, and to whose loss the recent statements of her Premier prove her still unreconciled.

While waiting for her port on the Aegean, Bulgaria has been obliged to use her Danubian ports. Thus handicapped, observes an editorial writer in *Current History*, "she is said to have performed wonders, particularly in the production and export of cereals":

"The official statistics show that the yield of cereals in 1919 for the whole of Bulgaria was 2,527,614 tons, of which 1,800,000 tons were required for consumption and for sowing, leaving 727,614 tons free for export. Of the total yield wheat provided 926,112 tons, rye 164,860, barley 228,809, oats 107,226, and maize 985,296. Information furnished by the Director-General of the Bulgarian statistics and by the Ministry of Agriculture indicates an increase of at least 20 per cent. on the above figures for the 1920 yield."

One of the outstanding measures elaborated for the reconstruction of the country is the so-called Labor Conscription Law, which has been put into effect in combination with a law for "expropriating the surplus land of individuals who can not cultivate it themselves." To quote from Mr. Vladimiroff's exposition of this experiment in State Socialism, in *Current History*:

"The law provides that all Bulgarian citizens of both sexes, who have completed, the men twenty, the women eighteen years of age, are subject to obligatory labor. Men will work sixteen and women ten months. No substitutes are allowed, but everybody who is not physically or mentally incapable must do his bit of work. For religious reasons, which prescribe the seclusion of Mohammedan women, the latter are exempt from this obligatory labor. The conscripted persons will be put to work upon tasks for which they are fit, and part of their time of service will be devoted to mental and manual training. For this purpose, schools, workshops, etc., will be provided.

"As stated in the preamble of the law, the aim of this obligatory labor is:

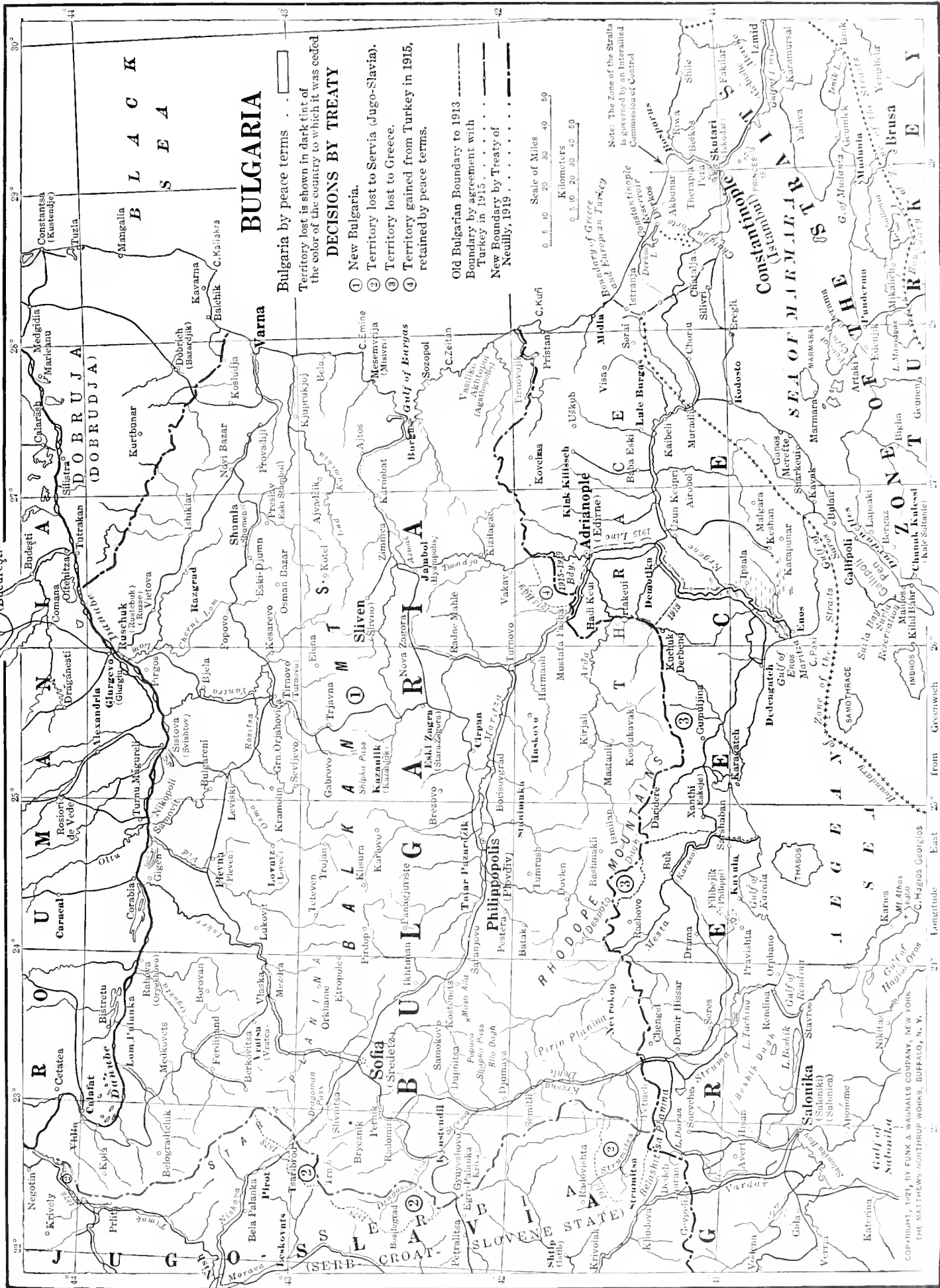
"1. To organize and utilize the social forces in order to increase production and general welfare;

"2. To stimulate in all citizens, irrespective of their social and material condition, devotion to public things and love for physical labor;

"3. To elevate the people morally and economically by cultivating among the citizens the sentiment of duty to themselves and society, and by teaching them rational methods of work in all the domains of national economy.

"This labor conscription, as well as the project of expropriating the surplus land of individuals who can not cultivate it themselves, is dictated not only by the necessity of increasing production, but also by that of providing the many thousands of refugees with homesteads and land. Owing to the cession of eastern and western Thrace to Greece, of Macedonia to Serbia and Greece, and of Dobrudja to Roumania, thousands of Bulgarians have been forced to abandon their homes and seek refuge in Bulgaria. The number of these unfortunate exiles may be safely estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000. The Bulgarian Government has done and is doing what it can for their settlement, and the above-mentioned measures aim to effect this settlement with as little disturbance of the economic life of the country as possible."

In spite of these economic innovations, which have been opposed both inside and outside of the nation as "pure Bolshevism," Bulgaria shares with Turkey the distinction of being one of the two nations of the defeated alliance which retain their monarchical system practically unaltered by the war. The pro-German Czar, Ferdinand, resigned when it became apparent that he had backed the losing faction, and his son, Boris, the present Czar, is said to be somewhat more democratically inclined.



# The New Kingdom of Greece

**A** GREECE GREATER than any the world has known since the long-past days of its great glory, shortly before the birth of Christ, emerges from the war of 1914. The kingdom's recent increase, in territory and prestige, is somewhat contingent, however, upon the future attitude of ex-King Constantine, just returned to his country from exile. The national election, which repudiated Venizelos and favored the return of the ex-King, came as a great shock to most of the Allied friends of the kingdom, who look upon Constantine and his supporters as pro-German, and as he returns to power, protesting his desire to show himself a good friend to the Allies, the Allies, and especially England, raise a chorus of regret over the departure of the ex-Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos. "There was once a great sculptor," says *The Outlook* (London), "whom the whim of a tyrant condemned to model a statue in snow." The comparison continues, with several side-lights on the recent history of the kingdom:

"Something of that tragic contrast between the skill of the artificer and the rottenness of the material is felt when we contemplate the life-work of Venizelos. Twice he has been rewarded with the foulest ingratitude for great services rendered. Eight years ago he raised Greece from the position of a petty and insecure Power to that of a considerable kingdom. As his guerdon he was first thwarted and then dismissed by his king; his policy was reversed, his adherents were persecuted and murdered, and even his own life was in danger. Toward the close of the war a turn of fortune placed him again in power; and his skilful diplomacy, taking the fullest advantage for his country of the confidence he personally inspired in the Allies, contrived to win for Greece, which had acted against us during the war, accessions of territory and influence which would have been a more than sufficient payment for great services and sacrifices. Greece, at the time Venizelos first took charge of its government, was almost on the point of dissolution; he has given it all the potentialities, and some of the actuality, of a Great Power. And now this great Minister has fallen as the result of a popular vote. History, rich as it is in instances of national ingratitude, hardly affords so flagrant an example."

The history of Greece, however, presents several such examples, as most high-school students know. Miltiades, the famous victor at Marathon, was banished shortly after his great achievement. Themistocles, who saved his country at Salamis by "wooden walls," as he called the great fleet which he forced his reluctant countrymen to build, was not only banished, but declared a traitor. They were perhaps the two most notable leaders of Greece's ancient period of glory and power, and their fate naturally suggests comparison with that of Venizelos, recently repudiated after an attempt at assassination which was almost successful. It may be mentioned, however, that most historians agree there was excellent reason for Greek resentment in the case of both of her two great ancient leaders who fell upon evil times. It was said of them, as it has been said of Venizelos, that they were great men, but ambitious and unscrupulous.

According to the terms of the Near-Eastern settlement which forms the basis of the accompanying map, the postwar Greece includes a considerable amount of Thracian territory gained at the expense of Bulgaria and Turkey, a large collection of islands formerly Turkish property, practical sovereignty over a considerable district of Asia Minor, and a claim to a section of the Epirus. This claim seems in a fair way to be allowed, through arrangement with the Italian Government and Albania. The present population of the kingdom, allowing for all increases, is, according to the editor of the New York *Atlas*, a Greek daily, approximately 7,000,000. *The Statesman's Year-Book*, basing its computation on later figures, estimates that "Greater Greece will be inhabited by 6,000,000 Greeks and about 2,000,000

non-Greek people, 1,000,000 of whom live in Smyrna and its hinterland."

Both population and area had been greatly increased just before the launching of the Great War of 1914. The area in 1910, as presented in figures collected by the Matthews-Northrup Map Works, was 25,014 square miles, the population 2,765,000. In 1913, with the new territories gained by the Balkan wars, the country had a territorial extent of 41,933 square miles and a population of 4,821,300. With regard to racial distribution, says a recent handbook entitled "Greece, with the Cyclades and Northern Sporades," issued by the Historical Section of the British Foreign Office, there were only 250,000 Greeks in the 1,140,000 population taken over in Macedonia. The other new territories, however, show a substantial preponderance of Greek nationals. "In the case of the Greeks, even more than that of any other Balkan nation, it is impossible to understand modern claims and inspirations except in relation to ancient and medieval history," says this British handbook, and thus invokes the nation's splendid past:

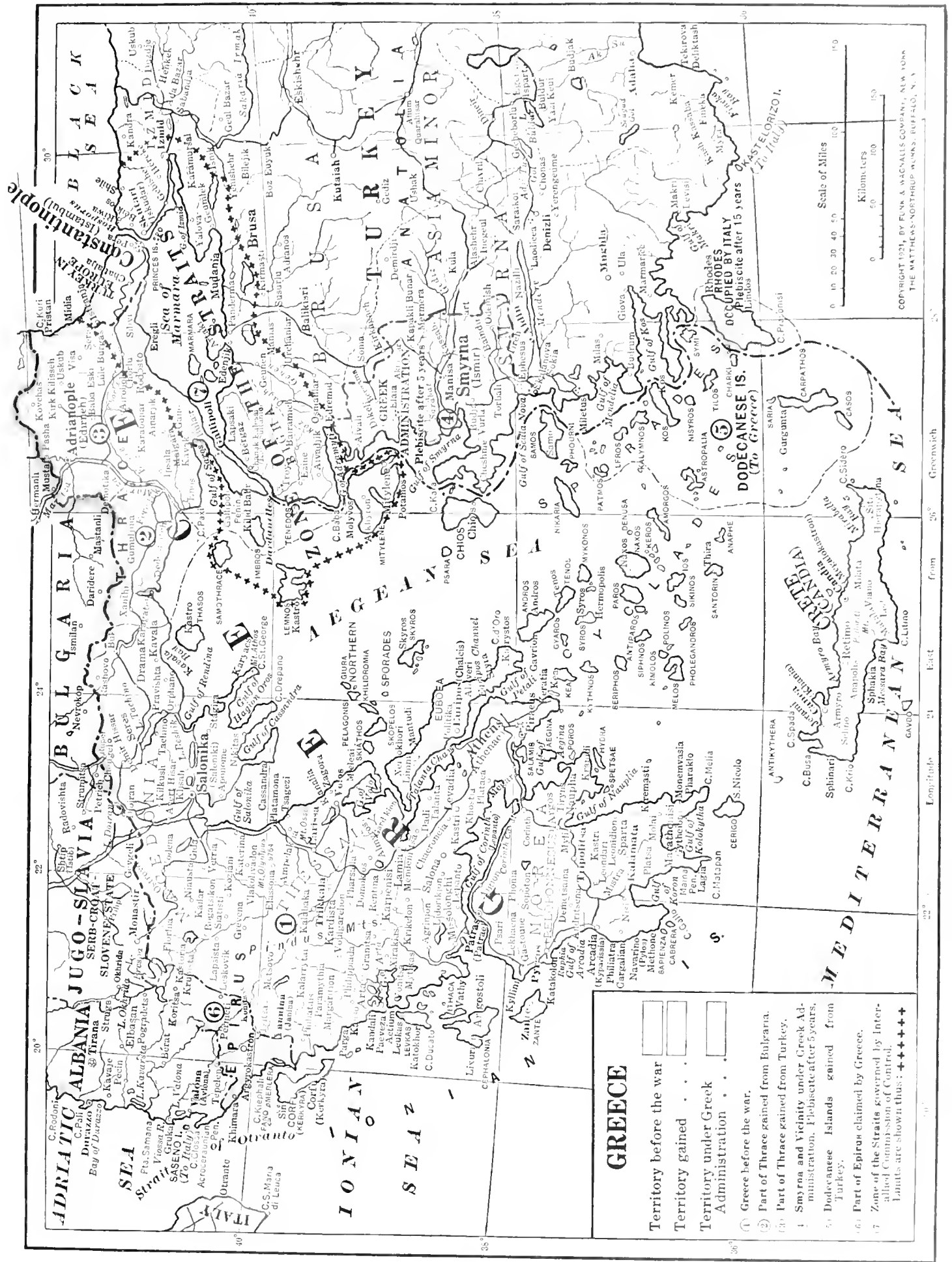
"There is no doubt that the traditions of ancient and medieval glory have been the chief inspiration not only of the Greeks themselves, but also of the foreign Philhellenes who have been willing in more than one crisis to give their lives for Greece. Such devotion must be regarded as an acknowledgment of the incalculable debt of the civilized world to the art and literature, the thought and politics of ancient Greece.

During the period of their highest and most characteristic development, from the sixth to the fourth century, B. C., the Greek people occupied not only the present kingdoms of Greece and the Ægean Islands, but also the whole western coast of Asia Minor; their colonies were placed on all the most important sites in Sicily and South Italy, the south of France, in the Khalkidike, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and the Black Sea; while in Cyprus and the north of Africa they held their own against Phœnician rivals. . . . .

"The conquests of Alexander the Great made Greek language and ideas the common heritage of the civilized world. But under his successors, and also under the Roman Empire, the political independence of Greece disappeared, to be replaced by a general respect for Greece, and above all for Athens, as the origin and center of intellectual activity and progress. The Byzantine Empire, of which Greece naturally formed a part, showed a curious blend of Oriental, Greek, and Roman influences. Byzantium itself was a colony of the Greek city of Megara; its change of name to Constantinople has never been more than partially accepted.

"The claim sometimes made for the present Greek kingdom to be the successor of the Byzantine Empire depends almost entirely on language and sentiment; but its existence as a factor in modern politics is shown by the fact that the now exiled King claims the title of Constantine XII; and an element in his popularity was the traditional prophecy that as a Constantine had lost Constantinople for the Greeks, another Constantine should win it back."

King Constantine's war with the Turks, conducted through the greater part of the year 1921, resulted in the establishment of a Greek line far to the eastward of the territory allotted to the kingdom by the Sèvres Treaty. The Greeks, however, failed in their attempt to take Angora, capital of the "Young Turks" party, and predominant neutral opinion called the struggle a draw. As for the future, says the *London Daily Telegraph*: "It may have many things in reserve, and we need not suppose that the Greeks have definitely abandoned the idea of one day restoring the Byzantine Empire in the city of Constantine the Great. The Hellenic monarch and his subjects may be justly proud of having faced and defeated their hereditary enemies in the cradle of their race, and driven them in retreat from the Mediterranean littoral to the Anatolian strongholds. However, Constantinople and the Straits must remain under international guarantee and guardianship, and cannot be subject to the fortune of war."



### GREECE

- Territory before the war
- Territory gained
- Territory under Greek Administration
- Greece before the war.
- Part of Thrace gained from Bulgaria.
- Part of Thrace gained from Turkey.
- Smyrna and Vicinity under Greek Administration, Plebiscite after 5 years.
- Dodecanese Islands gained from Turkey.
- Part of Epirus claimed by Greece.
- Zone of the Straits governed by International Commission of Control.
- Lamias are shown thus: ++++++

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150

Kilometers  
0 50 100 150

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# The New Italy

ITALY HAS BEEN RAISED by the various peace treaties, as has her ancient rival and neighbor, Greece, nearer to the power and prestige of classical times than she has been since the early years of the Christian era. The poet-Captain d'Annunzio, before he was ousted from Fiume, dreamed for the nation a complete return to the old glory, "when to be a simple Roman was greater than to be a northern king," but the majority of Italian statesmen agree with the world at large that Italy's recent expansion has been as considerable as she could reasonably have expected. As for d'Annunzio's attempt to hold Fiume against both the wills of his own government and of the other Allies, "it actually had some effect in revising the terms of the Peace Treaty," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, speaking for a considerable portion of the press who find the romantic captain's adventure not altogether a farce. "His apparent defeat may well be construed as a victory."

The population of the kingdom, according to figures collected by the Matthews-Northrup Map Works, has been increased by about 1,500,000 through the addition of the recently acquired territories shown on the accompanying map. "The Statesman's Year-Book" for 1921 places the 1920 population of the old Kingdom of Italy at 36,099,657, an increase from 34,671,377 in 1911, so that the recent additions bring the present total up to more than 37,500,000. Of the total increase brought by recent annexations, according to a handbook prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the British Foreign Office, "Trentino and Alto Adige" (London), the section numbered "1" on the accompanying map contributed the larger part. In 1910, says the British authority, the total population of this district was 616,856. "The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous," notes "The Statesman's Year-Book," but the British handbook referred to asserts that this is not the case in the territory known as Trentino and Alto Adige. Thus, altho the Trentino "may be regarded as wholly Italian or at least Romance, the Alto Adige is, with certain exceptions, almost solidly German. The Austrian census of 1910 shows the population of this region as consisting of 215,796 Germans, 22,500 Italians and Ladins, and 1,663 persons of other nationality. This gives a proportion of Italians of under 8 per cent., or, if we except the Enneberg district, where Ladins are in an overwhelming majority, only 5 per cent. This is certainly an underestimate, tho the Italian estimate of 25 per cent. is also an exaggeration." The Ladins mentioned above as sharing this district with the Italians are a related race of mixed Latin descent "speaking the Romansch dialect," says the International Encyclopedia.

The annexation of this northern territory by Italy is defended on the ground that Austrian rule brought economic ruin to the country. The situation under Austria, and the possibilities in case customs barriers and other difficulties are removed, are treated in these paragraphs in "Trentino and Alto Adige":

"The Austrian Government undoubtedly decided to regard the Trentino as a military zone, and has displayed indifference and even active hostility to its development. The authorities have consistently opposed the development of communications with Italy and consented with the greatest reluctance to the maintenance of those that exist. They have stopt the convenient and long-established practise of sending Italian cattle to the Trentino pastures during the summer months; they have refused to consent to the supply of electric power to Italy; and in cases too numerous to specify they have placed obstacles in the way of the development of trade. There can be little doubt that if the Trentino were freed from Austrian control its prosperity would greatly increase. The economic future of the region must principally depend on the utilization of its water-power."

This "white coal," as several Italian economists speak of their water-power, is counted upon as the one great factor certain

to raise Italy to high rank among the manufacturing nations. The other annexed territories, the Gorizia Carso, Istria, and Dalmatia, offer two other "wide spheres of activity—the sea and stone-quarrying," a writer points out in *The Anglo-Italian Review* (London). The Romans worked the quarries of Nablesina, Pola, and the Island of Brazza, near Spalato. As for the maritime advantages gained with the new littoral, *Current History* (New York) recalls that "before the war Trieste was the great trading center of the Adriatic and the main artery through which the markets of Vienna, Budapest, and Prague received the bulk of their imports. In 1913 more than 11,000 vessels and nearly 5,000,000 tons of freight used its harbor." It was after mention of these economic advantages that the government leader in the Italian Chamber recently declared: "Signor Giolitti has the merit of concluding . . . a peace . . . which has obtained for Italy all that belongs to it."

On the historical grounds so eloquently invoked by d'Annunzio, however, the present kingdom might lay claim to most of Europe, including England and Wales. "In ancient times," to translate from "L'Italia," by Ernest Hatch Wilkins and Antonio Mermarioni, a volume recently issued by the University of Chicago Press, "the city of Rome, center of an extraordinary force bent on conquest and organization, extended its dominion first over the neighboring populations, then throughout the peninsula, and later through almost all the rest of the known world." Roman history, with its record of Roman martial grandeur, of Roman laws which are now the basis of all the legal systems governing the civilized world, of Roman art, literature, and architecture, is as much the heritage of every European and American schoolboy as is the history of his own land. The waves of "barbarians" from the north and east, which successively overran the country, were slowly absorbed by the native population, still notable for many of the old Latin characteristics. "Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold," notes "The Statesman's Year-Book," "who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemann."

The slow amalgamation of the various semi-independent principalities, kingdoms, duchies, and Papal States since that time reached a climax in February, 1861, when the first Italian Parliament assembled and declared (on March 17), Vittorio Emmanuel King of Italy. The remaining part of the Papal States, which had been occupied by an Italian army in 1870, after the withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the kingdom by a plebiscite on October 7 of the same year. Since this loss of his temporal power the Pope has remained a self-sentenced prisoner in the Vatican.

In all the long history of Italy, which has been for the most part a history of wars of conquest or defense, Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, finds few episodes more dramatic than the breaking of the Italian lines around Caporetto late in 1917. To translate from his account in *La Revue de Genève* (Geneva):

"Caporetto remains a huge legend. The treason of the soldiers, of which so much has been said, never existed. The disintegration of the army by defeatist propaganda is a fantastic invention. . . . It was a battle lost by certain errors of generalship which might have been avoided, but which were neither more grave nor more unusual than many other errors committed by many other generals in the course of the World War."

Nevertheless, "Caporetto saved us," he says and continues:

"All history, since the Cimbri and Teutons, proves that it is very easy for an army to enter the Valley of the Po, but very difficult to get out of it. The Valley of the Po is a sort of mousetrap; unfortunate is the army which enters there, guided by victory, and finds a serious resistance. It ends by being thrown against the mountains and crushed. . . . The foresight of the historian was verified to the letter: The Austrian army which entered Italy in 1917 never succeeded in getting out."



# ITALY

Territory before the war   
 Additions according to peace terms

### Decisions by Peace Treaty

- ① Trentino to Italy from Austria.
- ② Gorizia and Istria, to Italy from Austria.
- ③ Fiume, independent state.
- ④ Part of the Islands off Dalmatia to Italy from Austria-Hungary.
- ⑤ Zara, to Italy from Austria.
- ⑥ Saseno Island, to Italy
- ⑦ Rhodes, occupied by Italy, plebiscite after 15 years
- ⑧ Kastelrizzo I., to Italy from Turkey

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# The New and Greater Roumania

**R**OUMANIA WENT INTO THE WAR shaped very much like an old boot, with a remarkably thin ankle section, and emerged a rounded-out, compact, roughly circular nation of nearly three times its former size. Its area, in 1914, was 53,489 square miles. With the recent additions of Transylvania, Bukovina and Bessarabia, it now includes, according to estimates made by the map experts of the Matthews-Northrup Works, 122,282 square miles of territory. Its population has been increased, by the same recent treaties which enlarged its geographical domain, from 7,771,341 to 17,393,149. Roumania is one country, at least, which seems to be pretty well satisfied by the outcome of the war. "We have achieved what was our dream for more than a thousand years," said the Roumanian Foreign Minister, Take Jonescu, in a recent speech in London, as quoted by the *London Telegraph*. "We are now in a position to show whether we are worthy or not of the sacrifices that have been made for us."

The present kingdom of Roumania, as may be seen by comparing the latest map, printed on the opposite page, with the historical records cited by a writer in the current edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, includes practically the same territory which once constituted the old Roman province of Dacia, conquered by Trajan's legions early in the Christian era. The land was thoroughly Romanized in the following centuries, and the Roumanian of to-day is considered by many authorities to be a direct descendant of the old Roman conquerors and colonizers. The language of the peasants, notes a philological expert writing in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, "represents the original rustic Latin of the Roman provincials in Mœsia and Dacia, as modified by centuries of alien rule. . . . Some words retain unaltered the forms under which they were used by Vergil and Cicero."

The state of Roumania as it existed prior to the war, Prof. Basil Stoica, a Commissioner of the Roumanian Government in New York, recalled in a recent article in the *New York Tribune*, was formed in 1859, by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, which had both existed as consolidated states since the early twelfth century, and were from the beginning of the sixteenth down to their union autonomous principalities under Turkish suzerainty. The pressure of the Magyars on the west, of the Muscovites on the northeast, and of the Turks on the south, prest the kingdom into the peculiar shape which it presented at the beginning of the war. Of the large territories which it has annexed, Transylvania is generally admitted to be preponderantly Roumanian in nationality. The annexation of Bessarabia, which formerly belonged to Russia, has been attacked by ex-Premier Kerensky and others as a plain theft of Russian territory. Professor Stoica, answering this contention in a booklet called "Bessarabia" (George H. Doran Company), says that Bessarabia was ceded to Russia by the Turks in 1812, when, "save for the southeastern corner of the province, the population was everywhere purely Roumanian," and only the fringe along the sea was in reality a Turkish province. The two Turkish commissioners were afterward beheaded for giving up this territory, which was not theirs to give, says Professor Stoica, and Russia has held it by force ever since. Answering the objection that "the present population of Bessarabia is about 2,500,000 and the Moldavian part of it constitutes less than 50 per cent.," the Professor writes in a letter to the *New York Tribune*.

"Indeed, according to the official Russian statistics of 1897, the Roumanians form 18 per cent. of the Bessarabian population; the Russians and Ukrainians together, 49 per cent.; Jews, 11 per cent.; Bulgarians, 5 per cent.; Germans, 3 per cent.; the remainder being small groups of Moslem colonists. Even accepting these data as correct, which they are not, by what right would 19 per cent. Russians and Ukrainians (by the way, two distinct nationalities, who hate one another cordially) overrule the will of 18 per cent.? But the Russian Minister of Education,

Casso, says in his book, 'Russia on the Danube': 'The information received by the central departments on Bessarabia is not correct. . . . The Russian Year-Book of 1910, published by the Central Committee on Statistics of the Department of the Interior, in enumerating the nationalities of Bessarabia, does not even mention the Moldavian nation, altho this nation forms more than half of the province's population.'"

Ukrainia, to the northward, which at first objected to the Roumanian annexation of Bessarabia, on July 31, 1920, formally accepted the new arrangement and sent a consul to Kishinef.

The present government of Roumania is headed by King Ferdinand I., nephew of the late King Carol, whom he succeeded on October 11, 1914. A Constituent Assembly, elected early last summer, has had its hands full unifying the different constitutions of the Old Kingdom, Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania. The ethnographical map included in Professor Stoica's booklet on Bessarabia shows a considerable colony of Hungarians in the southeastern corner of Transylvania, now the geographical center of the new kingdom, and colonies of Germans, Bulgars, and Turks along the eastern Black Sea littoral. The mixture is further complicated by strains which are not recorded in official reports but which, nevertheless, play an important part in the life of the nation. According to a writer on this phase of Roumania in "The Statesman's Year Book":

"Among Roumanians there are racial differences of which the census returns take no account. In Central Moldavia and East Transylvania there are thousands of inhabitants of Magyar descent (Changer and Szeklers); in South Transylvania and in the Banat there are thousands of Saxons and Swabes. In Bukovina and Bessarabia there are some German and Ruthenian colonies. The communes along the Danube have some inhabitants of Bulgarian and Serbian origin; in the Dobrudja there are many foreign elements—Bulgars, Russians, Germans, but the greatest part of them are Turks and Tartars."

There are some three hundred thousand Jews in the country, according to figures collected by the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. They constitute about one-twentieth of the entire population, said to be "a larger proportion than in any other country."

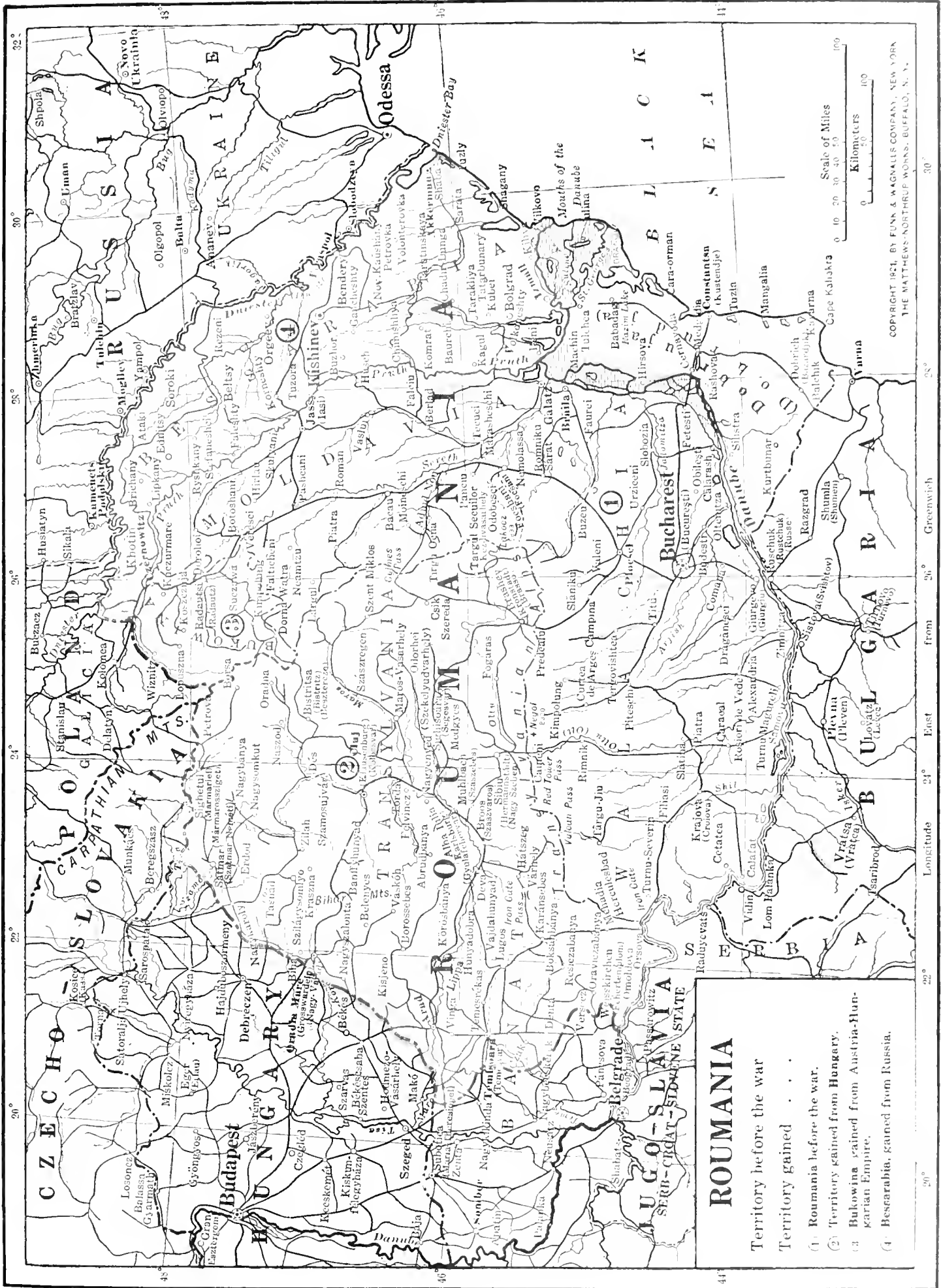
Nearly 80 per cent. of the entire Roumanian population are engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the country was third, after the United States and Russia, in the production of grain. Here, as in the neighboring agricultural country of Bulgaria, agrarian problems are receiving the attention of the Government. Recently, we are told by a writer in *Current History* (New York), a Committee on Agrarian Reforms has been making progress with "a comprehensive scheme for distributing land to the peasantry."

Dealing with the measure in detail, the writer thus explains its salient provisions:

"The budget for the fiscal year 1920-21 carried an appropriation of 90,000,000 lei for this purpose. The land law, the foundations of which were laid in 1917, provides for the expropriation of all landed property over 500 hectares of individual holding in the Old Kingdom and over 100 hectares in Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania. There is, however, an influential group headed by Professor Iorga and the former Ministers, Dr. Vaida, Lupu and Mihalache, to reduce the maximum in Roumania proper also to 100 hectares.

"The expropriation measures apply in the first place to estates held in mortmain, and the rich holdings of the Orthodox Church have already been largely broken up. Application of the law meets with determined opposition on the part of some of the Magyar churches in Transylvania, whose sympathizers exert themselves abroad to represent the expropriation proceedings being directed specifically against the Magyars—notwithstanding the fact that all land taken is paid for in full on the basis of pre-war values, and that the law is applied to the Roumanian Church with equal vigor. The peasantry pays 65 per cent. of the expropriation price, the remaining 35 per cent. being borne by the state. A period of forty-five years is allowed for payment. A special 'law of pastures' encourages cattle-raising on expropriated areas, an industry much needed."





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THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

# The Waning Turkish Crescent

“THE LAST CRUSADE,” as a British author characterizes that part of the world-war which centered around the Turkish Empire, has made real one of the most ancient dreams of Christian Europe. The Turk has finally been driven out of the holy places of the East. His power is broken, also, in that “cradle of civilization” which many anthropologists place between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in Christian Armenia, where he massacred and oppressed, in Bagdad of the “Thousand and One Nights,” even in Mekka, shrine of the Mohammedan world. The present Turkish nation is confined to the peninsula of Asia Minor, with a few square miles of European territory around Constantinople. Even the control of the Straits is taken away, to be placed in the hands of a neutral commission representing the League of Nations. Inside its present ethnographic boundary, the realm of the Sublime Porte, no longer literally worthy of the name “Turkish Empire,” is suffering from such modern disturbances as Feminism, Bolshevism, and a particularly violent form of new democracy.

This last great dismemberment of an empire once comparable in wealth, in luxury, and in power to the Roman Empire of the early Christian era, means the loss to Turkey of nearly three-fourths of its territory and more than half its population. Before the war, according to figures presented in “The Statesman’s Year-Book,” the population was 20,973,000, distributed over an empire of 613,724 square miles. The area of the new Turkey, according to the same authority, is 174,900 square miles, and the population about 8,000,000. England, France, Italy and Greece profit by this “economic partition,” as the New York *Times* calls it. America refused the job of reorganizing the Near East, remarks *The Times*, speaking for several champions of self-determination who see little good in the “partition of the spoils of war” among Britain, France, Italy and Greece. “But citizens of a nation which had the opportunity to reorganize the country pretty much as it pleased can hardly avert the moral eye if others take up the work after our refusal. We might have done it better, but we would not do it at all. British, French and Italian diplomats are going about it in the only way they know.” An answer to these and harsher criticisms is supplied by Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, in *The Contemporary Review* (London). To turn these countries over on a basis of strict self-determination, he objects, “would not only give rise to local anarchy, but would constitute a direct challenge to a Bolshevik overflow from Persia. . . . To one who knows the East the chaos and disaster that would spread from British withdrawal would be all too plain.” The passing of the Turk has not, in the view of most English, French and Italian authorities, made the dismembered portions of Turkey safe for democracy.

“Turkey” is, in a way, a misnomer,” says a contemporary historian, discussing the former empire in one of the series of handbooks prepared under the direction of the British Foreign Office:

“The old Turkey was not a country inhabited mainly by Turks, as Italy is inhabited by Italians, England by Englishmen, Spain by Spaniards, etc. As ‘Austria’ used to connote a congeries of non-Austrian races held together by a dynastic system, so Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, stood for a number of non-Turkish races held together by the militarist and theocratic dynastic system of the Ottoman Sultanate. The Turkish language has no word for ‘Turkey,’ which would properly be Turkestan, as Arabistan stands for Arabia. The Young Turks have endeavored to popularize the Levantine form, *i. e.*, ‘Turkia.’

The Turks, or Turanians, coming originally from Mongolia, spread westward through Turkestan and North Persia, until, in the tenth century, the Seljuk Turks entered Asia Minor, already largely Mohammedan, as an organized military force such as had been unknown for centuries in those regions, and rapidly absorbed and molded Phrygians, Cappadocians, Cili-

ans, and other indigenous elements into a Turki and Islamic state. In the early part of the thirteenth century the Mongol invasion, under Genghis Khan, destroyed the vitality of the Seljuk Turks, who, later on in the same century, welcomed the assistance of the new Turanian arrivals, the Ottoman Turks of some 400 tents.”

Conquest followed conquest. Constantinople fell to Mohammed II, in 1453. Hungary was conquered in 1526, Vienna was besieged in 1529, and a Turkish admiral laid siege to Malta in 1565. Failure in these two latter enterprises indicated the high-water mark of Turkish progress westward. In Asia Sultan Murad III, conquered a part of Persia in 1586, and in 1638 Murad IV, effected the conquest of Bagdad and Lower Mesopotamia. “The kernel of the military system which enabled Turkey to effect the rapid conquest,” says the writer, was—

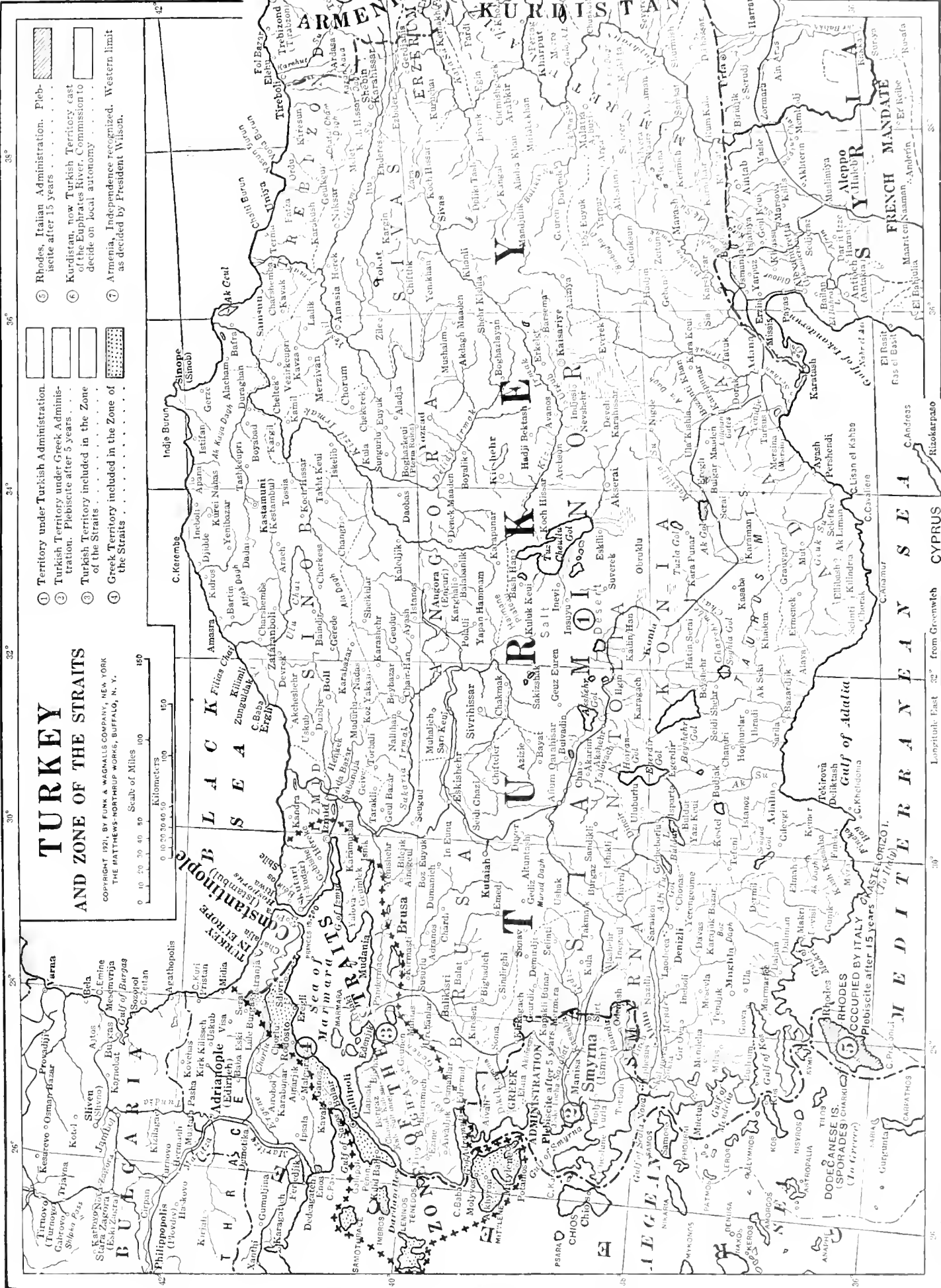
“The Corps of Janissaries, composed of forcibly Islamized Christians, and raised by ‘the human tribute’ levied by press gangs every five years from the newly acquired Christian territories. They gradually acquired the position of a privileged and all-powerful military caste, who were constantly clamoring for more pay and favors, or to be led on fresh expeditions likely to satisfy their cravings for booty. While they thus extended the limits of Turkey’s dominions, their intrigues and revolts at Constantinople, where they constituted a pretorian guard weakened the Empire at its heart’s center. They were mixed up in the seraglio intrigues and factions, which brought about frequent changes of Sultan in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.”

The huge empire crumbled under attacks from without and luxury and corruption within. In modern times it became little more than a pawn in the diplomacy of Europe, specifically in the struggle of Russia, Germany, and Great Britain for the economic resources of the East. The underlying ideas which drove the Young Turks to side with Germany against England, Russia and France are set forth in a circular sent out by them on the day following the declaration of war between Turkey and the Triple Entente. It referred to Russia’s express resolve to destroy Turkey, and pointed out the “grabbing policy” of England and France in India, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. The old religious fervor of the time of the Crusades appears in the conclusion of this manifesto: “Our religious principles urge us to free the Mohammedan world from the power of the unbelievers and to give independence to the followers of Mohammed.”

Donald Maxwell, in “The Last Crusade” (John Lane), recalls the old saying, “wherever the Turk rides nothing will grow.” The writer sums up, in this way, a very general criticism of Turkish rule:

“You may travel up and down the country and look in vain for one good thing that the Turk has done, one trace of art, one piece of architecture, one contribution in any way to science or knowledge. . . . The Turk cuts down, but never plants. The great irrigation works which made Mesopotamia the granary of the ancient world were not allowed to decay until the Turk came. The blight of Turkish rule descended like a destroying plague. If a man by private enterprise did something to irrigate his land and improve his crops, the Turk came down on him like a wolf on the fold as a collector of taxes, so that the last state of that man was worse than the first and nobody dared to follow his example.”

A Nationalist, anti-Allied revolt, centering at Angora, Anatolia, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal, followed the Turkish Government’s signature of the Peace Treaty. Shortly afterward the Arabs rose against the British and the French, the Greeks attacked the Turk Nationalists, and the Nationalists attacked the British. These various difficulties, most of which have either been settled or bid fair to be settled by compromises, are overshadowed, in the opinion of most observers, by the menace of the Russian Bolsheviks, who control Armenia and are in alliance with the Turkish Nationalists.



# TURKEY AND ZONE OF THE STRAITS

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Scale of Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150  
Scale of Kilometers 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150

- ① Territory under Turkish Administration.
- ② Turkish Territory under Greek Administration. Plebiscite after 5 years.
- ③ Turkish Territory included in the Zone of the Straits.
- ④ Greek Territory included in the Zone of the Straits.
- ⑤ Rhodes, Italian Administration. Plebiscite after 15 years.
- ⑥ Kurdistan, new Turkish Territory east of the Euphrates River. Commission to decide on local autonomy.
- ⑦ Armenia, Independence recognized. Western limit as decided by President Wilson.

# The New Transcaucasian Republics

**T**HREE NATIONS have arisen out of that "Federal Democratic Republic of Transcaucasia" which was formed with such high hopes in November, 1917, and their recent history is the history, in miniature, of Russia. Armenia is a little Russia, with Turkish complications. Azerbaijan consists of a large population of Tartar peasants controlled by a few Russian and Armenian Bolsheviki, much after the manner made familiar in Moscow. Georgia, the last of the three to turn Bolshevik, upbraids the Allies for their perfidy in a way that echoes Trotzky and Lenine. Paxton Hibben, F.R.G.S., late captain in the United States Military Commission to Armenia, now connected with the Near East Relief, agrees to the extent of blaming "the intrigues and exploitation of the Great Powers" for the disappearance of "the last hold of the anti-Bolsheviki between India and the Mediterranean and between the White Sea and the Persian Gulf." "The present weakness of Armenia is due very largely to the British. They stripped her fortresses of artillery in order to strengthen Denikin—who, by the way, always asserted the Russian claim to its old Caucasian provinces," he writes, in *The World To-morrow* (New York).

As neither the League of Nations nor any of the Entente governments can undertake a mandate for Turkish Armenia, notes "The Statesman's Year-Book," "the country is left to its own resources." By the end of 1921, the territory was practically divided between the Turks and the Russians, excepting only the Zangezour district, which had not been occupied. According to Russian official statistics published at the beginning of 1917, the population of the Republic amounted to 2,159,000, of whom 66 per cent. were Christians and about 31 per cent. Mohammedans. Since 1917, owing to the war, part of the Mohammedan population has left and some 300,000 Armenians have returned. The total present population of united Armenia "in the widest extent claimed," has been estimated by "The Statesman's Year-Book" at about 8,000,000. The area, as constituted by the Treaty of Sèvres and as delimited by ex-President Wilson of the United States, is estimated by the same authority at about 80,000 square miles.

Since 1914, according to a memorandum presented to Secretary of State Hughes by The American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, "the Turks have wiped out some 1,000,000 men, women and children with brutality unexampled in history." Documents produced in Berlin at the trial of a young Armenian, who was accused and acquitted of the murder of Talaat Pasha, a former leader of the Young Turks, are held to prove that "The heads of the Turkish Government at Constantinople were directly responsible for converting the so-called 'deportations' into a shambles." So writes George R. Montgomery, director of the Armenian-America Society in *The Current History Magazine*, New York. He presents signed orders for the massacre of men, women and children, and comments:

"Heretofore there have been defenders of the Ottomans who held that the massacres were not a plan of the Government, but were due to the brutality of those who carried out the deportation instructions. At the trial of Teillard there were placed in evidence fac-similes and translations of signed orders from Talaat—letters and cipher telegrams which prove that the instructions to massacre originated in Constantinople. As Aleppo was the headquarters of the "Deportation Committee," the capture of Aleppo by the British made possible the securing of these official documents from the archives. This evidence directly linking the murdered Talaat with the inhuman deeds that were covered by the general term "deportation" was irrefutable and overwhelming. The documents established once and for all the fact that the purpose of the Turkish authorities was not deportation but annihilation."

The Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan has a population, "based on defective Russian statistics," says "The Statesman's Year-Book," estimated at 4,615,000, of whom 3,482,000 are Tartars,

795,000 Armenians, and 26,500 Georgians, and the area is stated to be about 40,000 square miles. The oil-wells around Baku form the "economic motive" back of most of the new country's internal and external struggles. Georgia is credited with an area of 35,500 square miles, and a population, according to statistics for 1915, of 3,176,156. About 90 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, but methods are said to be primitive. The principal crop is corn. The land of the great landowners, following the elevation to power of the Social Democratic party, has been distributed among the peasants.

"The Georgians claim that they first appear in authentic history in the time of Alexander the Great," says a writer in "The Statesman's Year-Book," epitomizing the present republic's long and eventful history:

"But on Alexander's death (323 B.C.), the Georgians regained their independence. In 1801 the Russian Emperor Alexander I. annexed the Kingdom of Georgia. When the Bolshevik régime was set up in Russia the Georgians, together with the Tartars and Armenians, formed the Transcaucasian Republic. Georgia was eventually forced to form a separate State, and on May 26, 1918, its independence was proclaimed in Tiflis by the representative organ, the National Council, elected by the National Assembly of Georgia on November 22, 1917. The Act of Independence of Georgia was approved, confirmed and ratified on March 12, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly, elected according to the electoral system of direct, equal, universal, secret and proportional voting of citizens of both sexes. The Government received *de jure* recognition by the Allies on January 27, 1921."

"The Caucasus range is one of the most remarkable of all geological phenomena," writes William Eleroy Curtis in "Around the Black Sea" (Hodder & Stoughton), taking up some of the backgrounds of the new nations:

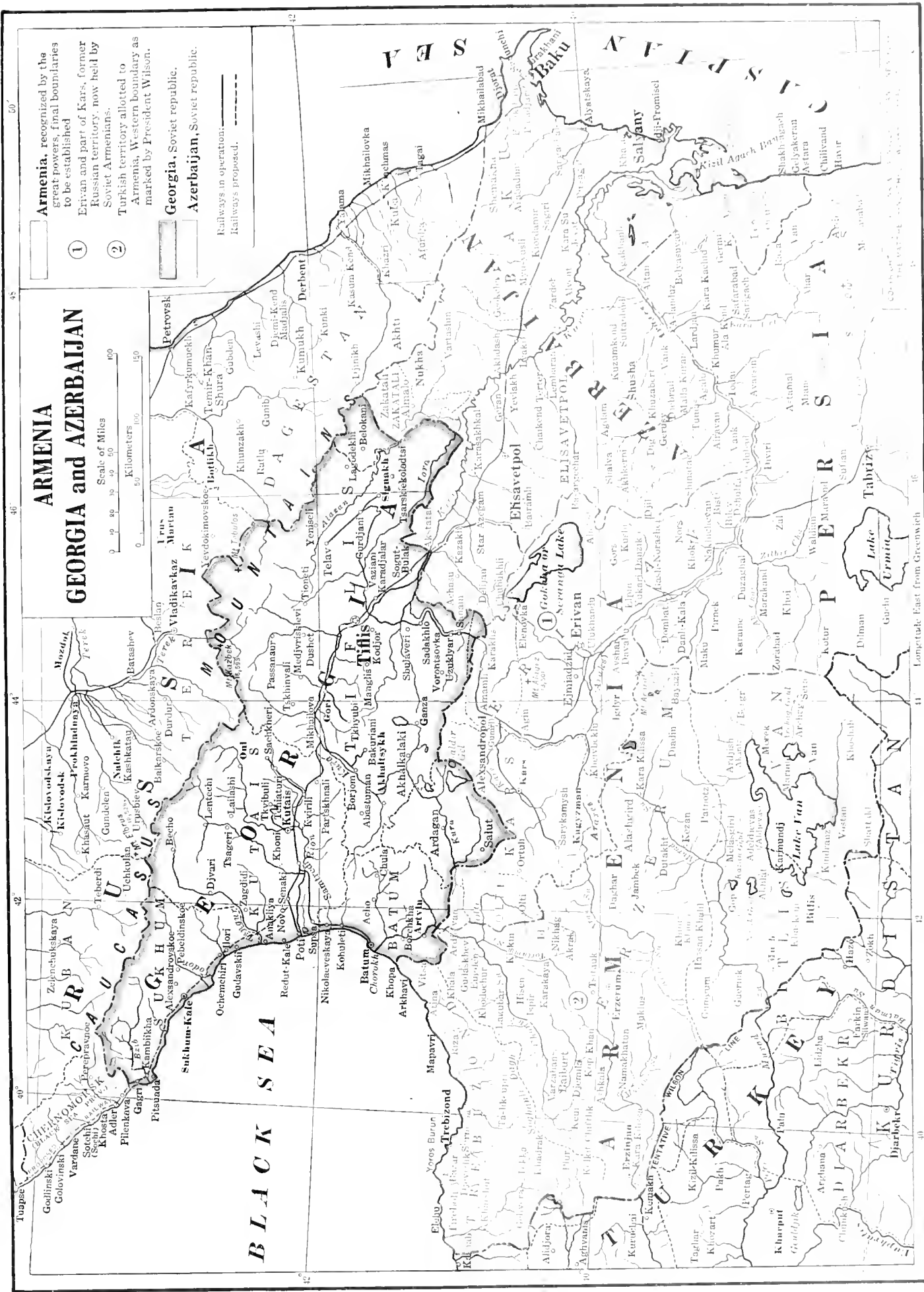
"It is the boundary between Europe and Asia, and an almost impenetrable wall which can be crossed by vehicles or horsemen in only two places, known as the Dariel and the Manissson passes. From the beginning of history until the Middle Ages it was the boundary of the world. Beyond, all was mystery and fable, and for that reason the ancients made the Caucasus the scene of much mythological activity and the home of many marvels. They called the country Colchis, and it was there that Jason and the Argonauts found the Golden Fleece. Prometheus was chained to one of the peaks by the gods to punish him for giving fire to the mortals. . . . The first Europeans to find their way through the rocky labyrinths were Greek and Genoese traders, who crawled through the cañons on foot in the Middle Ages in search of customers."

"Armenia is perhaps the oldest of all the Christian countries in the world," says the writer, in a chapter headed "The Armenians and Their Persecution." "It was a powerful nation at the advent of Christ, altho at different periods in its history it was occupied by the Persians under Cyrus, the Macedonians under Alexander the Great, and the Romans under the Cæsars." Trebizond was founded some years before the founding of Rome. There is a legend that—

"One of the early kings of Armenia, having heard of the teachings of Jesus and his persecution by the Jews, sent him a letter by a distinguished envoy offering him the hospitality of Armenia and the widest freedom in carrying on his work. The Armenians have had a stormy time in defense of their religion ever since. Theological controversies began early among them, and persecution has been relentless."

In spite of their persecution, the Armenians, as did the almost equally persecuted Jews, prospered. At least, says the writer, who visited the country a few years before the Great War:

"The Armenians are the big dealers, the bankers, the money-lenders, and, like most prosperous people, are the object of jealousy and resentment. I was told that when an Armenian loans money he expects to have it repaid. His business reputation is fine, but the people who owe him money hate him. All the Armenians are thrifty, industrious, and temperate, and do not waste their substance in riotous living."



① Armenia, recognized by the great powers, final boundaries to be established  
 Erivan and part of Kars, former Russian territory, now held by Soviet Armenians.  
 ② Turkish territory allotted to Armenia, Western boundary as marked by President Wilson.  
 Georgia, Soviet republic.  
 Azerbaijan, Soviet republic.

Scale of Miles  
 0 10 20 30 40 50 100  
 Kilometers  
 0 10 20 30 40 50 100

Railways in operation: ———  
 Railways proposed: - - - -

# ARMENIA GEORGIA and AZERBAIJAN



# The New Republic of Finland

THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES have been presented by the fortunes of war with a new neighbor of allied culture, almost as large as Sweden and considerably larger than the smaller partner, Norway. The new Republic, Finland, lately detached with some difficulty from northwestern Russia, is credited with 145,686 square miles of area and a population of about 3,400,000. These figures, which are presented by *The Finland Review* (New York), and practically confirmed by "The Statesman's Year-Book," represent an area about the size of Montana and a population approximately equal to that of Massachusetts. Some 17,000 square miles of the new republic (10.83 per cent. of the whole area) consist of numerous little lakes and ponds, which suggested the ancient name of "Fenland," modified into the "Finland" of to-day.

Sweden, the central as well as the largest and most powerful member of the trinity of northern countries, has been especially active in spreading its culture throughout Finland. "In America the Finns are often called Scandinavians," observes J. J. Sederholm, in a pamphlet entitled "The Aland Question from a Swedish-Finlander's Point of View," issued at Helsingfors by the Government Printing-Office. "Professor Ripley, in his great anthropological handbook, refers Scandinavians and Finns alike to the same 'Nordic' race." Both Swedish and Finnish are official languages throughout the Republic. Of the total population, 87.73 per cent. speak Finnish, according to government figures, as against 11.79 per cent. who speak Swedish.

A recent monograph, "The Republic of Finland," issued by the Central Statistical Bureau of Helsingfors, traces the Swedish colonization of the country back to the first centuries A.D. The Finns, who amalgamated with the Swedes to form the present population, came from the eastward. Ethnologists class them with the Hungarians. They are "a strong, hardy race of low stature, with almost round heads, low foreheads, flat features, and somewhat brownish complexions," according to an ethnologist writing in the "Encyclopedia Britannica." "Many of their physical and moral characteristics they have in common with the so-called Mongolian race, to which they are no doubt ethnically, if not also linguistically, related." Whatever their original characteristics, recent statistics show that, in both stature and coloring, it is hard to distinguish between modern Finlanders of pure Finnish, Swedish-Finnish, and pure Swedish descent. About 78 per cent. of the inhabitants of Finland, according to the monograph on "The Republic of Finland" quoted above, are blue-eyed, and about 57 per cent. are light-haired. "In the latter part of the thirteenth century," this authority proceeds, "when the Finns were united politically to Sweden, the Finns had attained almost the same degree of culture as the Swedes, and the union with Sweden in no way implied the subjugation of an inferior nation."

In the eighteenth century the troops of the Czar Peter the Great penetrated the country again and again, devastating, plundering, and burning in a reign of terror called by the people of Finland "the Time of Great Hate." Finally, in 1809, Finland was forcibly annexed to Russia in a bondage which was ended by the Russian Revolution of 1917. The bloody warfare which followed between the so-called "White" and "Red" elements in Finland was finally won by the "Whites," with the assistance of German troops.

Finland has been particularly fortunate in the outcome of her border dispute with her neighbors. She inherited two disputes, neither of which developed the bitterness such matters aroused with most of the other new nations, and both of the disputes have been decided in her favor. The Aland Island question, resulting from the claims of both Sweden and Finland on the group of islands lying between the two countries at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, is cited as an example of the definite accomplish-

ments of the League of Nations. A Commission, appointed by the League and approved by the two powers concerned, went into the matter, and the award was accepted by Sweden as well as by Finland. An authoritative handbook on the Islands ("The Aland Islands," Prepared under the Direction of the Historical Section of the British Foreign Office, London), reaches the conclusion that, arguing from racial or economic ties, or "self-determination" by the islanders, there is no doubt that the archipelago should have gone to Sweden. However, adds the writer:

"It appears that the Svecomen population in Finland, numbering some 400,000, objected to the separation. This is not surprising, for, tho the islanders form but an inconsiderable accession to the Swedish *bloc* in the diet of Finland, the Swedish vote would lose by their secession. It was also argued on the Finnish side that to apply the doctrine of self-determination to so small a district and to so minute a fraction (one-seventeenth) of the Swedo-Finn population would be to reduce the doctrine to absurdity; and that, if applied on behalf of the Alanders, it should also be granted to the Svecomans. Such an application would be impossible."

The other border question, called Finland's "chief territorial problem," is thus dealt with by Isaiah Bowman in his recent volume, "The New World: Problems in Political Geography":

"The main points in contention were the question of an outlet for Finland on the Arctic Ocean (Pechenga region) and the disposition of eastern Karelia, a province occupied by a people racially allied to the Finns. An agreement was finally reached in a treaty signed October 14, 1920, and ratified December 29, 1920. The boundary articles of the treaty of Dorpat assign to Finland a strip of the Arctic coast and connecting territory; and other articles provide for the neutralization of the frontier. The treaty also guarantees autonomy to eastern Karelia and to the Karelian population of Archangel and Olonetz (northeast of Lake Ladoga), which is Greek Orthodox in religion and Russian in civilization and has no marked political preference. Transportation and rafting of timber on waters crossing the boundary line is to be permitted to both countries. Commercial freedom of wide scope is guaranteed in articles on the use of ports, railways, telegraph lines, freight and customs rates, on fishing rights, harbor fees, and the like.

"The Pechenga region which Finland gained is a small, barren strip on the Arctic shore. Its significance arises out of the tempering effect exercised by a branch of the warmer waters of the north Atlantic drift (usually called the Gulf Stream), whereby the ports of Pechenga and Alexandrovsk, 250 miles north of the Arctic Circle remain open throughout the winter months, when all the ports of the eastern Baltic and the White Sea are closed by ice. Archangel is icebound for nine months each year. It was to secure an open port that Russia built the Murman railway to Catherine Harbor (Alexandrovsk). The northern ports would be of far less importance if it were not that Russia has already lost all her Baltic ports except Petrograd, and may lose others on the Black Sea and in eastern Siberia."

Finland and Sweden having had the friendly assistance of the League of Nations in the settlement of the Aland Island dispute, concludes Mr. Bowman:

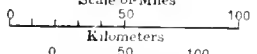
"The bond between these two states ought to become as strong as will be, in time, that with the Esths and Letts. In short, the external political problems of Finland are relatively simple; her chief danger lies in the radical elements within her borders and the difficulties that naturally attend development of a strong democratic government. . . . The conservative part of the population fears Red disturbances, and the Reds fear that the Whites will set up a reactionary government. The progress of the settlement and unification of the political life of the country is made more difficult by proximity with Soviet Russia."

Finnish culture, both of body and mind, ranks with the most thorough and progressive in the world. The "Kalevala," the great Finnish epic, is given a place by many critics but little lower than the "Iliad." The new Republic led the other nations, notably America, in granting full legal and suffrage equality to women, and in enacting a law of national prohibition.



# FINLAND

- ① Finland (Old Duchy).
- ② Åland Island, part of Finland, as decided by a commission appointed by the League of Nations.
- ③ Pechenga District ceded to Finland by Russian Soviet Gov't.



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# The New Republics of Poland and Lithuania

POLAND'S LONG TRAGEDY, the partition of its lands and peoples among its three powerful neighbors, was brought to an end by the Great War. With regard to regained and added territory, at least, the Poland of to-day has been even more fortunate than many of its best friends hoped. The terms which it was able to impose upon the vanquished Russians included territory on the eastern frontier beyond the ethnographical map of Poland as prepared by E. F. Benson, the British novelist, in his plea for Polish freedom and unity, issued under the title of "The White Eagle of Poland" (Doran) in the last year of the war. Poland now presents "an imposing appearance upon the map of Europe," comments the London *Sphere*, and, in fact, with its present expanded boundaries, the new republic takes rank with the great nations. Its area, approximately 150,000 square miles, is but little less than that of Germany and considerably greater than Italy's. None of the other new countries produced by the war compares with it either in size or population. Its ambitions, however, have been said to be even larger than its territories, and it has been severely criticized by its neighbors, especially by Lithuania on the north, for applying to them the same methods from which it suffered itself until rescued by the Allies. Vilna, the ancient Lithuanian capital, held by Polish irregulars, is compared by the Lithuanians to Warsaw, the old capital of Poland, so long held by Russia.

In the days of its greatest power, before the partition of 1772, Poland was almost twice as large as the present nation. During the latter part of the seventeenth century, as "The Statesman's Year-Book" sketches the subsequent fall of the elective kingdom, "the country rapidly shrank" under outside pressure and inner demoralization. "Eventually," to quote this authority, "by the three partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, the Polish Commonwealth, as it was then called, was divided between Prussia, Russia and Austria. Successive rebellions were crushed out with iron severity. In 1807 Napoleon formed a part of the Old Commonwealth into a semi-independent state under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw and endowed it with a very liberal constitution, but in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, this was undone, and Poland was repartitioned among Prussia, Austria and Russia, except the small district of Krakow, which was constituted an independent republic and remained such until 1835, when it was annexed by Austria, despite a guaranty of neutrality by Prussia, Austria and Russia."

To-day the population of Poland, according to a statement by W. J. Kelly, head of the Polish Bureau of Information in New York City, is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000. Exact figures, of course, are not obtainable, and other estimates range from 24,000,000 to 35,000,000. "The Statesman's Year-Book" estimates the population in 1921 at 24,272,319. The complete area is estimated at 149,042 square miles. Both of these estimates are exclusive of the portion of Upper Silesia awarded to Poland by the League of Nations.

The old Duchy of Warsaw, otherwise called Congress Poland or the Duchy of Poland and marked "1" on the accompanying map, is the radiating center from which Polish arms and the favor of the Allies have extended the power of the new republic to its present large boundaries. The section marked "4" on the map, east of the line marked "Polish Civil Administration approved by Allies in 1919," has aroused much discussion. This territory, conquered from the Bolsheviks, includes the valuable Russian railway between Kovno and Vilna. In this region, says a dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times*, it is claimed that one-quarter of the population of 1,500,000 are Polish, one-quarter Jews, and the remaining half white Ruthenians. A Polish apologist, Joseph Freilich, Ph.D., in a pamphlet on the "Fundamental Conditions of the Economic Independence of Poland," issued by the Polish National Defense Committee of Chicago,

defends this crossing of the ethnographical boundary by pleading for an "economic boundary" in its place. The "economic-boundary" theory, in general, seems to imply that territory should belong to the nation which does the most business in it.

An even more unsettled condition exists in the territory marked "6," centering about Vilna, the old capital of Lithuania. The Polish Army, under General Zelgouski, which seized Vilna for Poland in some such unofficial way as d'Annunzio seized Fiume for Italy, refuses to evacuate, and the Lithuanians oppose the plebiscite by which the League of Nations proposes to settle the difficulty. According to a cablegram from the Lithuanian Foreign Office at Kovno to the representative of Lithuania at Washington:

"The Lithuanian Government and people are distrustful of the efficacy of the League of Nations in securing impartial conditions for the plebiscite. They fear that the troops of Zelgouski, numbering 200,000 or more, now occupying the region around Vilna, may manage to participate in the plebiscite."

The Lithuanian claims to the territory, as presented in a pamphlet entitled "*Exposé du Conflit Lithuano-Polonais*," (Geneva, 1921), include the claims that throughout the region Lithuanians constitute the native population; that the city of Vilna was founded by a Lithuanian Grand Duke at the commencement of the 19th century, "upon territory inhabited from time immemorial by a Lithuanian population"; that Lithuania can hardly exist as an economic unit with a foreign power in possession of this central city, the former capital, that the public edifices of Vilna, the churches and the homes of the Lithuanian aristocracy, have "a high historic and national significance" for all Lithuanians; that Vilna has long been the intellectual, artistic, and religious center of Lithuania; that, to translate from the protest:

"During the whole duration of its existence as a sovereign state and later, in the epoch of the fight for liberation, Lithuania, with Vilna at its head, has continually affirmed and defended its individual nationality and its right to absolute independence. Moreover, the union with Poland has never been an expression of the free-will of Lithuania, but was imposed on the country by Poland, which profited by the difficulties of the Grand Duchy. . . . It was at Vilna that Lithuania endured, during the epoch of Russian domination, the most cruel ordeals in its struggle for liberty, and it is that city which is the center of the political and intellectual renaissance of the Lithuania of to-day."

A case of similarly disputed ownership exists in the territory marked "7." Still another boundary dispute, lately settled by the League of Nations in the territory marked "5," gives Poland a valuable coal area in former German territory, tho somewhat less in extent than she claimed. Her attempt to take this territory by force, in defiance both of Germany and of the League of Nations, delayed the settlement for some time.

"Poland is the gateway to Central and Southern Russia," begins a brief description of the new Republic, accompanying an economic map of its territory recently issued by the Falls National Bank, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. During the past and present year various steamship lines have established service to Danzig, which is rapidly becoming "a great world seaport." Galicia produces about 5 per cent. of the total petroleum output of the world, according to this authority, and coal and iron ore which, together with petroleum, constitute the basis of national industrial prosperity, have been produced in recent years at the rate of approximately 63,000,000 tons of coal to 266,000 tons of iron.

The present President of the Republic, General Pilsudski, is considered rather more radical and democratic than the party headed by the ex-Premier Paderewski, the great pianist now in the United States in the interest of the League of Nations. Premier Witos, of the Peasant party, is working in conjunction with the Socialists to improve agricultural and industrial conditions."



# POLAND AND LITHUANIA

- Congress Poland . . . . .
- Acquired territory up to 1921
- Division Line between Poland and Germany, as determined by Council of the League of Nations, and accepted by the Supreme Council of the Allies shown thus
- International Territory . . .
- Old Lithuania . . . . .
- Territory claimed by Poland (6) and (7) shown thus. . . .

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Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 40 60 80 100

Kilometers  
0 10 20 40 60 80 100



- ① Congress Poland or old Duchy of Poland, formerly Russian.
- ② Poznan part of West Prussia, East Prussia, and part of Silesia, ceded by Germany to Poland.
- ③ Galicia from Austria-Hungary to Poland.
- ④ Part of Russia acquired by Poland through the Polish-Russian Soviet agreement, Oct. 20, 1920.
- ⑤ Upper Silesia. Division Line determined by Council of the League of Nations, and accepted by the Supreme Council of the Allies shown thus: - - - - -
- ⑥ Vilna and vicinity in dispute between Poland and Lithuania. Plebiscite abandoned, to be settled by arbitration.
- ⑦ Part of Suwalki, proposed to go to Lithuania.
- ⑧ Memel, with part of East Prussia north of the Niemen, ceded by Germany to Allied and Associated Powers.
- ⑨ Free City of Danzig, international under guarantee of the League of Nations.

HUNGARY RUMANIA

Longitude East 22° from Greenwich 24

# The Island Nations of the Pacific

**B**ALANCES OF POWER, national interests, and the ownership of some hundreds of islands in the Far-Eastern regions of the Pacific, badly upset by that world cataclysm which centered in northern France, have settled back to times of peace under very much changed conditions. Australia and New Zealand have received such a large measure of self-government that they may be considered practically independent nations. The former German possessions have been divided between them and the Empire of Japan. In this case, as it has been observed elsewhere in the break-up of old empires into small nations, "every little nation has a problem of its own," and Australia and New Zealand find themselves somewhat at odds with Great Britain and Japan over the arrangement of the Oceanic mandates. When Great Britain and Japan notified the League of Nations that they had prolonged their Treaty of Alliance for one year, "considerable opposition was expressed by the Australian press," observes *Current History* (New York). Australia's feeling against the Japanese is said to resemble the feeling aroused on our own California coast, and "racial discrimination" is being as strongly opposed by the Japanese Government there as here. A further complication is added by our Government's refusal to recognize the Japanese mandates in the North Pacific. China, also, is reported to be far from resigned to the terms of the Treaty which give to Japan considerable slices of Chinese territory and valuable rights in much larger areas.

Japan, presented with all the former German islands north of the equator in addition to the Chinese territory referred to, has profited notably by the war. The total area of the empire in 1914, according to "The Statesman's Year Book" for that year, was about 175,540 square miles, with a total population of about 53,000,000. The present area, according to the 1921 edition of the same book, is 260,738 square miles. Four hundred and eighty-nine small islands are included in this estimate. The population in 1918, exclusive of the dependencies of Korea, Taiwan, and Karafuto, was placed at 57,070,936. The total, including these provinces, is given as 77,005,510, which may be compared to an American population of approximately one-third larger in an area more than ten times as large.

It was in 1853, Isaiah Bowman, the geographical expert, reminds us in his new volume, "The New World: Problems in Political Geography," that Commodore Perry, with an American fleet, demanded protection for American sailors and property wrecked on the coast, and permission for American ships to use Japanese ports as a base for food or for trade, thus forcing Japan "into the current of modern international life." He continues, taking up the remarkable development of the Empire since that time:

"After 1868 Japan modified her political and social institutions in what is probably the most complete and radical change of its kind that has ever occurred in the world's history. The basis of Japanese social and military organization had been feudalism. In 1868 the system was abolished by revolution, and a national spirit sprang up that was to be used as a powerful instrument in empire-building. The first railroad was begun in 1870; to-day there are nearly eight thousand miles of rail. In 1872, military service became universal and obligatory. A constitution was granted in 1889, and Parliament met for the first time in 1890."

In the midst of this process of modernization, Japan consolidated her island possessions. In 1875 she got the Kurile Islands, thus rounding out her domain on the north. In exchange she relinquished her claim to the island of Sakhalin, the southern half of which was again recovered in 1905; the northern half is occupied at the present time. In 1876 she seized the Larkin Islands, which extend southward almost to Formosa. In 1895 as a result of her war with China she won Formosa, the richest of her island prizes, with a population of 3,650,000. Her island

empire fringes the coast of Asia for 3,000 miles. As per population increased, we read:

"The merchants of Japan turned to overseas trade and her business men began to manufacture articles of commerce. At the present time the Japanese trader can be found everywhere through the East from Sumatra and Singapore up through the Philippines and in all the open ports of the coast of China. Japanese banks and warehouses sprang up in India during the World War, and Japanese merchants went in numbers into the Malay States, buying up rich concessions. Japan's commerce with Siam doubled during the war and in the same period she increased her trade with the Dutch East Indies fivefold. In New Zealand the Japanese have won over the former trade of Germany and have taken away much of British trade also. A fleet of Japanese steamers makes regular runs to Seattle and San Francisco and another fleet plies between Japan and the west coast of South America. Japanese trade expansion on a huge scale in southern Asia, in Far East, and the Pacific, is one of the really marvelous economic consequences of the World War."

Australia, the so predominantly the greatest land mass in this region, is habitable by white races only on its borders and in a few interior districts of the South and West. Its total estimated population, in 1919, was 5,247,019. Recently, however, reports *Current History* (New York):

"Sir James Connelly, agent in London for Western Australia, announces that for the next two years a thousand emigrants from the British Isles will be sent to Australia each month. The first large party, comprising 1,100 emigrants, left Great Britain early in January."

The continent is of practically the same area as the United States, containing 2,974,581 square miles. Up to the year 1918, says "The Statesman's Year Book," only 5.63 per cent. of the land had passed into private ownership. Sheep raising and agriculture are the chief industries. "In Australia, the chief problem is to keep out the Malays, the natives of India, the Chinese, and the Japanese," says Mr. Bowman, in his chapter on "The Pacific Realm and Australia." As for the physical problem confronting the continent, he writes:

"The eastern portion is mountainous, and receives rainfall from the southeastern trade winds. All the rest of the country is desert, save for a small district in the southwestern corner which has winter rains sufficient to give it better resources, and a strip on the north coast which falls within the limits of the equatorial rains during the southern summer.




"The population is disposed in a manner to correspond with the rain belts. Nearly half is uninhabited. Only one per cent. of the total area is under cultivation."

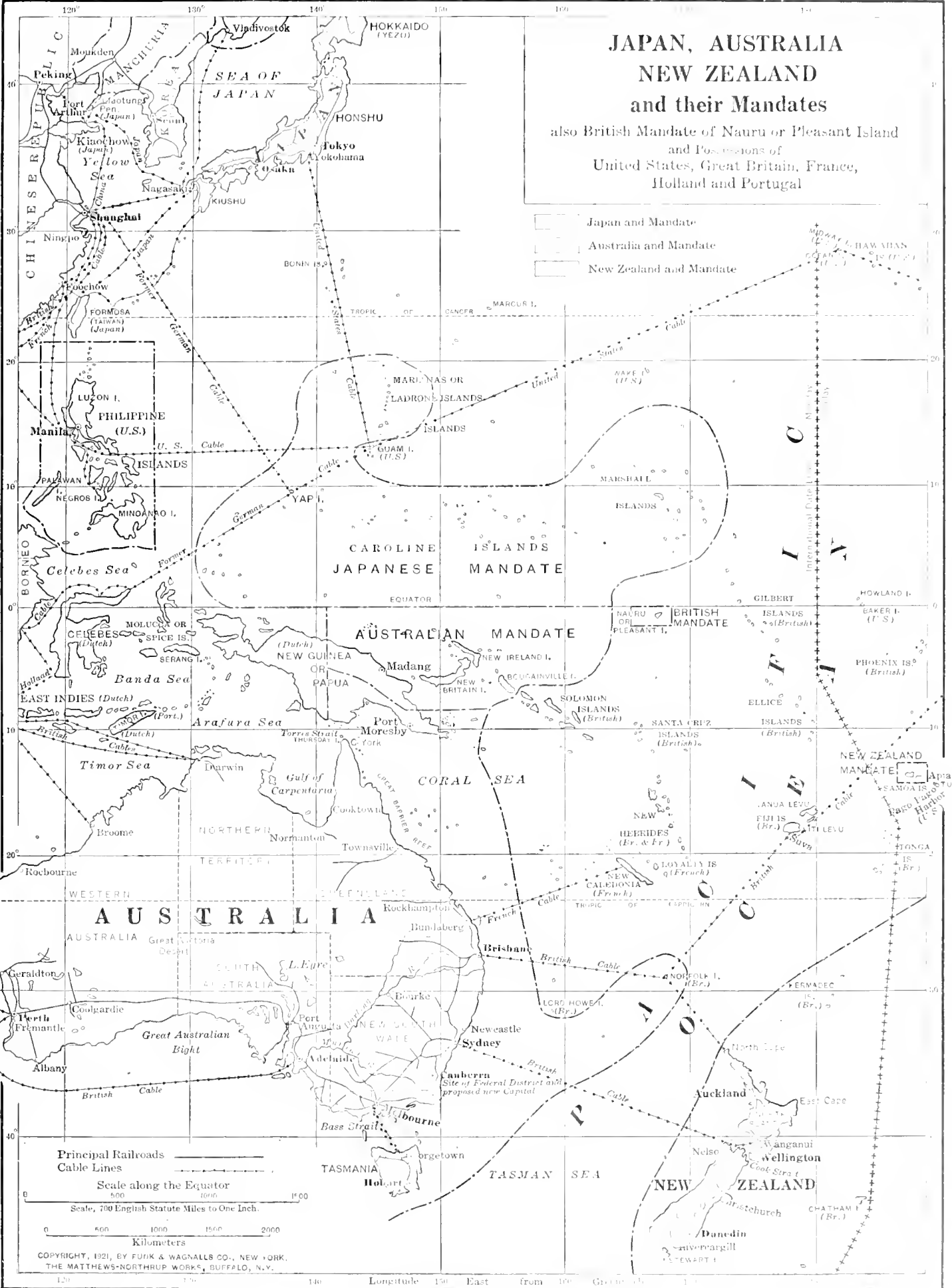
The Australian commonwealth, which came into existence in 1901, permits the separate states much larger rights, as contrasted with the rights of the central government, than is the case in the United States. The Labor Party is, and has been for some time, in practical control of the government. Immigration by Chinese, Japanese and Indian groups is especially opposed by the labor unions. The new Australian mandate covers all the formerly German islands south of the equator, with the exception of the Samoan group, allotted to New Zealand. The two largest islands of the group, formerly known as the Bismarek Archipelago, have recently been renamed New Britain and New Ireland.

New Zealand, founded in great parts by the younger sons of the British aristocracy, has in recent years gained a reputation as one of the most carefully governed territories in the world. The population is estimated by "The Statesman's Year Book" at 1,139,011, exclusive of some 50,000 native Maoris. The total area is 103,581 square miles. This does not include the Dominion's new mandate over the former German Samoan Islands, now the Territory of Western Samoa, which adds an area of 1,200 square miles.

# JAPAN, AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND and their Mandates

also British Mandate of Nauru or Pleasant Island  
and Possessions of  
United States, Great Britain, France,  
Holland and Portugal

-  Japan and Mandate
-  Australia and Mandate
-  New Zealand and Mandate



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# The New-Old "Land of Promise" in Palestine

A MODERN HEBRAIC EXODUS has taken place into "what has become once more the Land of Promise," in the phrase of *The American Israelite*, and the result of the first three years of the changed régime, reports Patrick Geddes in *The Contemporary Review* (London), has been the beginning of a real "renewal" of the country. The publication of the Palestine mandate, under which the British Government will administer the country, was followed by an official declaration that England "views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." Jews all over the world are organizing and collecting funds, with the immediate object of caring for the Jewish immigrants already in the country. As an ultimate goal, many of them look forward to a return of national power and unity in a free nation controlled by the descendants of its ancient inhabitants. Whether this "dream empire" is realized or not, the *New York Times* sums up the present situation correctly, says *The American Israelite*, and quotes with approval:

"The mandatory will control the foreign relations of Palestine and protect diplomatically Palestinians abroad. The mandatory also will impose taxes and customs and will report annually to the League of Nations. The phrase 'a national home for the Jewish people' is frequently employed. The League, it is evident, has not set up a Jewish state or nation in Palestine. The effect of the mandate is to create a national home or refuge for Jews who, because of oppression or persecution in any other land, may desire to seek shelter there."

A multitude of small differences have appeared among the individuals and associations charged with rebuilding Palestine, much in the manner of the difficulties that arose as soon as the world had been "made safe for democracy," but the essential fact, announces *The American Hebrew*, is that "Palestine will be rebuilt." The rebuilding will be accomplished, believes this authority, "by plans and methods of the American-Palestine Company, of New York." To carry out the work of reconstruction, the editor continues:

"In every great city throughout the country Jews will organize such companies, each to pursue the development of particularized constructive work in Palestine. In time, a super-organization composed of all these individual companies, and governed by a board of directors that will represent all of them, for the coordination and the systematic development of the undertaking of each without overlapping, will eventually create that Jewish organization in which all Jews will be enrolled and which will rebuild Palestine."

The new mandate, according to estimates presented by "The Statesman's Year-Book," is 13,721 square miles in area, with a total population of 675,000. In Biblical times the population rose to between five and six millions. By a strange turn of events the Philistines, those ancient enemies of the Children of Israel, have succeeded in giving their name to the whole of the

country, for "Palestine," as a historical geographer observes is directly derived from "Philistine." The territory "has never belonged to one nation, and probably never will," this writer, G. A. Smith, continued in his "Historical Geography of the Holy Land" (London), written shortly before the war came to upset a number of pre-conceived notions along with territorial boundaries. Near the beginning of historical times, it "lay at the gate of Arabia and Egypt and at the tail-end of a number of small states stretching up into Asia Minor." A period of Greek influence was followed by Roman conquest. After the success of the First Crusade, it was ruled for almost a hundred years by European princes. In spite of these various waves of immigrants and conquerors, "the essential characteristics of the

Jewish people persisted," as a writer in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* points out, together with the idealism and high morality of their religion.

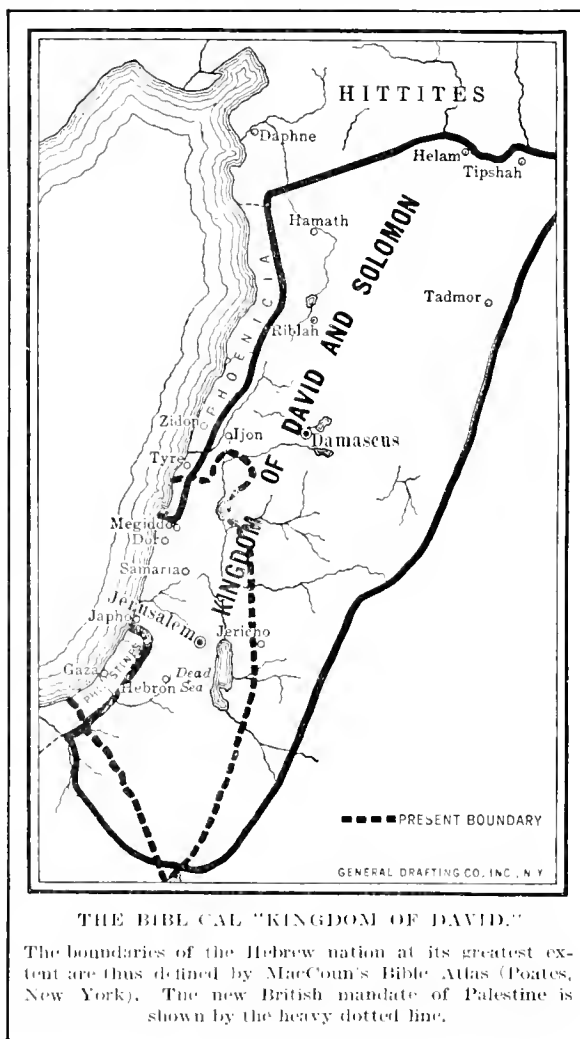
One of the difficulties faced by the modern state is the fact that only a small percentage of the present population is Jewish. Thus, in the 9,600 square miles included in that part of Palestine west of the Jordan, "The Statesman's Year-Book" states that there were in 1919, 515,000 Moslems, 65,300 Jews, 62,500 Christians, 150 Samaritans, and 4,900 others. "The feeling between Moslem, Christian and Jew is perhaps more intense," adds Dr. Albert E. Clay, professor of Assyriology and Babylonian History in Yale University, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, "than in any other land."

Fighting has occurred between Jews and Arabs, notably at Jaffa. "where recently many persons were killed or wounded," according to a dispatch received in this country in May, 1921. Bedouins have attacked Israelite colonists, say later dispatches, and British troops have been called in to preserve order. The present British High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, lately made a tour of the towns east of the Jordan in an attempt to pacify the Bedouins.

Winston Churchill, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, said, in a recent address in Jerusalem:

"Examine Mr. Balfour's careful words: Palestine to be 'a national home,' not 'the national home,' a great difference in meaning. The establishment of a national home does not mean a Jewish Government to dominate the Arabs. Great Britain is the greatest Moslem State in the world, and is well-disposed to the Arabs, and cherishes their friendship. I found since my arrival that the ministrations of the officials make no distinction between Jew and Arab.

"Above all, there will be respect for the different religions. Tho the Arabs are in a large majority in Palestine, tho the British Empire has accepted the mandate in the wider sense, Palestine belongs to the whole world, and this city of Jerusalem is almost equally sacred to Moslems, Christians and Jews, and not only to the dwellers in Palestine, but everywhere. Instead of sharing miseries through quarreling, the Palestinians should share blessings through cooperation."



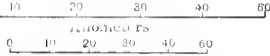
THE BIBLICAL "KINGDOM OF DAVID."  
The boundaries of the Hebrew nation at its greatest extent are thus defined by MacCoun's Bible Atlas (Poates, New York). The new British mandate of Palestine is shown by the heavy dotted line.

# MAP OF PALESTINE (BRITISH MANDATE)

Railroads .....  
 Principal Highways mostly 1st Class Roads .....  
 2nd Class Roads .....  
 Trails .....

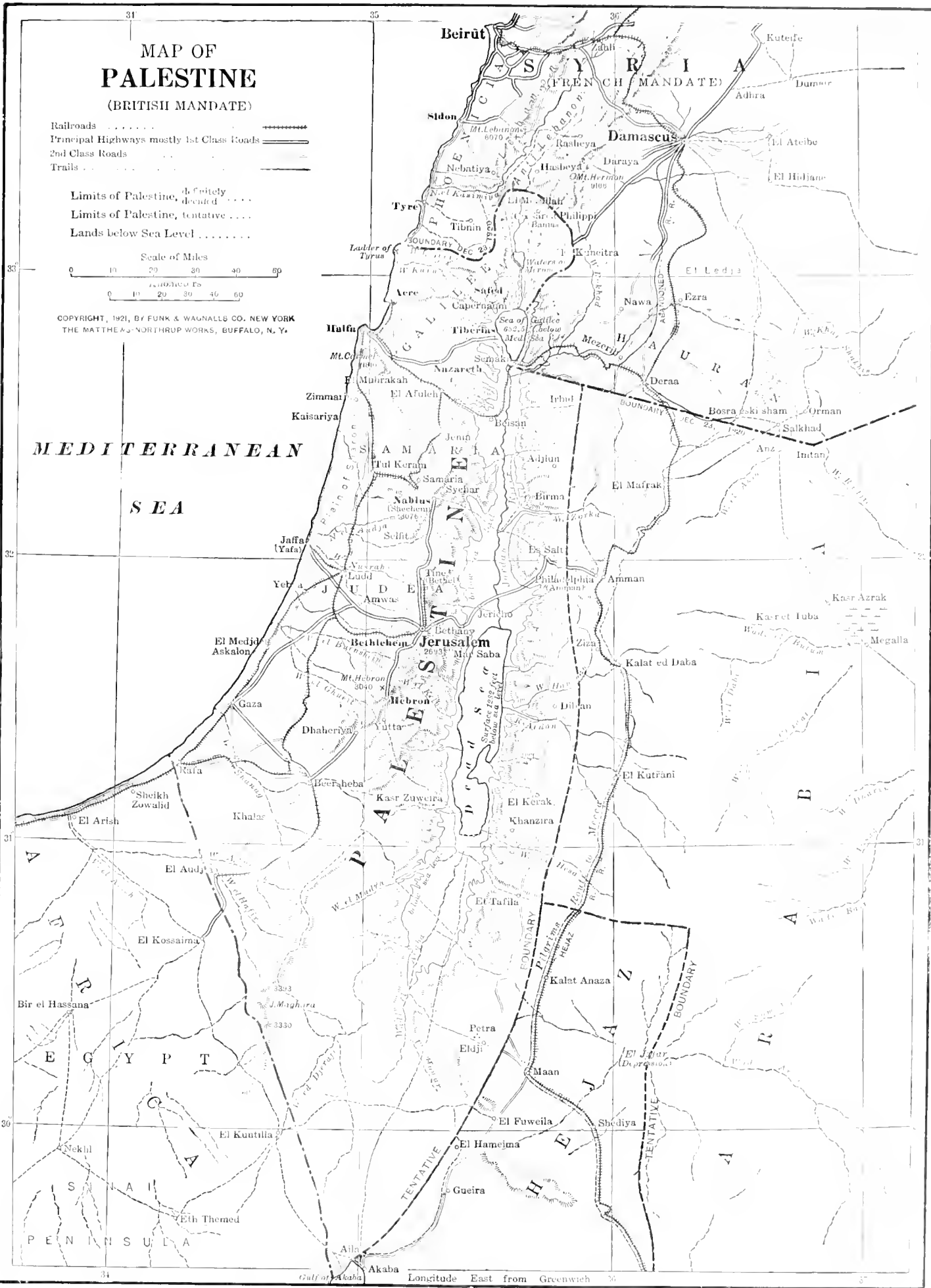
Limits of Palestine, definitely .....  
 Limits of Palestine, tentative .....  
 Lands below Sea Level .....

Scale of Miles



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MEDITERRANEAN  
 SEA



# The European Advance in Asia

**H**UGE ASIA'S SUBSERVIENCE to smaller but more aggressive Europe has been increased, territorially at least, by the settlements following the war. Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine have been added to the vast extent of Asiatic territory already under the control of Western Powers. This gain is slightly counterbalanced by the German Asiatic territory taken over by Japan, the first Asiatic Power in centuries to take rank with the nations of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Europe now controls Asiatic territory somewhat greater in population, and far greater in extent, than the whole of Europe, but many observers find a loosening of political and military bonds which ultimately, they argue, will result in the rise of sovereign autochthonous nationalities.

Of Asia's total area, given as 17,206,000 square miles in the *World Almanac* for 1921, or 16,819,000 in the latest edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," approximately 10,000,000 square miles are under the control of Russia, Great Britain, Holland, France and the United States. The following table, prepared in 1910 for the "Encyclopedia Britannica," shows the distribution of Asiatic territory at that time:

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Square Miles</i>
Russian.....	6,395,970
British.....	1,998,220
Dutch.....	586,980
French.....	247,580
U. S. A.....	114,370
German.....	193
Turkish.....	681,980
Chinese.....	4,299,600
Japanese.....	161,110
Other independent territories.....	2,232,270

The changes shown on the accompanying map include an increase of rather more than 100,000 square miles in the holdings of both England and France, small mandates to Italy and Greece, the increase of the Japanese area to 260,738 square miles, the wiping out of the small German possessions, and the decrease of the Turkish total to 438,750 square miles. Of the total Asiatic population, estimated in 1920 at 872,522,000, approximately 345,000,000 inhabit Chinese territory, 325,000,000 British, and 25,000,000 Russian.

"The purely arbitrary borderline, which is supposed to separate the Continent of Europe from the Continent of Asia," writes H. M. Hyndman, the British publicist, in his recent extended study of Asia as affected by the war ("The Awakening of Asia," by H. M. Hyndman, Boni & Liveright), "at times leads to the misapprehension that there really is such a break in territorial continuity." There is, of course, no recognized division between the two continents, either in the matter of geography or of race, he points out. Europe, in fact, he writes, is "a great continuous colony of Asia, which, in the course of thousands of years, has set up for itself." As for the mutual reaction between the two countries, he finds that:

"We are inclined nowadays to take more account of the European invasion of Asia than of the Asian invasion of Europe. Yet the influence of the East upon the West and the far less powerful influence of the West upon the East have been going on for many, many centuries. The successive waves of invasion and counter-invasion from Europe to Asia and from Asia to Europe are not easy to record accurately and intelligibly. Some of the Asiatic attacks upon Europe were no better than mere temporary raids, giving no permanent results, and the same may be said of the greater portion of the European advances upon Asia. At some periods both attacks were going on simultaneously, and the direct military influence of Asia upon Europe has been much more recent and more powerful than we generally recognize. Even in the Great War, while tens of thousands of Asiatic Turks were fighting on the side of Germany, Japan threw in her lot with the Allies and has been fighting on their side against Germans in the East. Late large forces from India have been engaged with the enemy in the West. But, in any course, of the mutual aggressions

from one side or other, there is nothing in the European attempts upon Asia, until the period from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, which can be compared for vigor, continuity, and effect to the pressure exerted for a far longer period by Asiatics upon Europe."

There have been four great European invasions of Asia within historic times. As classified by Mr. Hyndman, the first is that famous campaign of Alexander of Macedon and his Greek armies. Then came the Roman invasion, which lasted for many centuries. The Middle Ages brought the invasion by the Crusaders, whom Mr. Hyndman calls "freebooters of Christianity and marauders of feudalism." The fourth European invasion of Asia has taken place in modern times, he observes, and comments:

"It is a much wider, more continuous and far more formidable assault than any of its predecessors. This great movement is still in progress, and we are by no means as yet in a position to judge of its final effect. French, English and Russians, following upon the early religious and commercial efforts of the Portuguese and Dutch, have carried on for three centuries a steady pressure of first, religious propaganda, then mercantile persuasion, and lastly armed conquest at the expense of the inhabitants. The result is that Europeans have now seized and dominate more than half of the area and little less than half of the population of the great Eastern Continent, with its adjacent islands. The fact that the country we speak of as Russia in Europe, which suffered most in old times from the inroads of barbarous hordes from Central Asia, to-day holds sway over the territories whence these tribes swept in succession to the West on their missions of massacre, is a strange instance of historic revenge for the horrors of the past."

The immense conquest of Siberia, started near the close of the seventeenth century through Russian support of freebooters and traders, was completed by 1860. England in India extended her rule through the East India Company. The United States, with its present control of 114,370 square miles of Asiatic territory, fell heir to the ancient Spanish conquests. Most of Asia that is worth exploiting has come under control of most of Europe.

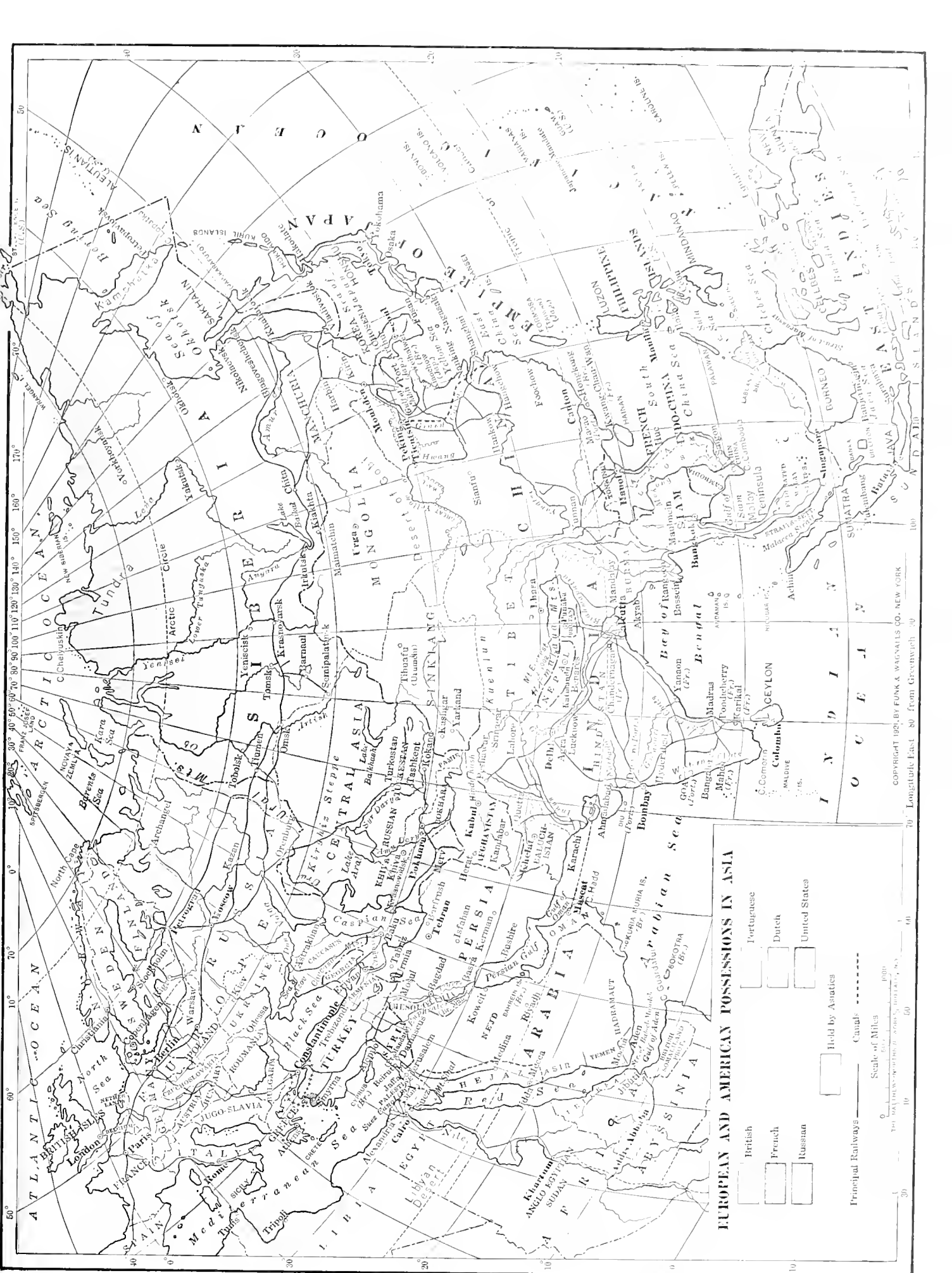
In spite of widening spheres of European influence in the East, however, Europe's hold on Asia is loosening, maintains Mr. Hyndman. Asia, he declares, "is already far from being the Asia which was fair game for adventurous European experiments," and he predicts that the time will soon come when, unless the Allied nations apply to Asiatics, "the principles for which they justly claim they fought Germany," history may record a return of the predominating pressure of Asia on Europe. H. G. Wells, the novelist, historian, and publicist, strongly agreeing in this view with Mr. Hyndman, inveighs in his "Outline of History," against persons who believe that "the vast populations of eastern Asia can be permanently subordinated to Europe." He writes:

"They do not realize that in Asia the average brain is not one whit inferior in quality to the average European brain; that history shows Asiatics to be as bold, as vigorous, as generous, as self-sacrificing, and as capable of strong collective action as Europeans, and that there are and must continue to be a great many more Asiatics than Europeans in the world. Under modern conditions world-wide economic and educational equalization is in the long run inevitable."

Air transport may already be opening the way to a still more extensive and universal "Pax," suggests Mr. Wells, in which the British system "may of its own accord merge," and he adds that "it is impossible to say whether this unprecedented imperialism will obstruct or help forward that final unification of the world's affairs towards which all history is pointed." He feels that "it is open to question whether the British rule in India does not compare favorably with any other domination of one entirely remote and alien civilization by another," and he concludes:

"What is wrong is not so much that Britain rules India and Egypt, but that any civilized country should be ruled by the legislature of another, and that there should be no impartial court of appeal in the world yet to readjust this arrangement."





**EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN POSSESSIONS IN ASIA**

- British
- Portuguese
- French
- Dutch
- Russian
- United States
- Held by Asiatics
- Canals

Principal Railways ——— Canals - - - - -  
 Scale of Miles  
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
 100 MILES = 160,934 METERS (APPROXIMATELY)

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 Longitude East 80 from Greenwich 10

# The New Partition of Africa

GERMANY'S VAST HOLDINGS IN AFRICA have fallen, under mandates, to the two strongest nations of the victorious Allies. Southwest Africa, formerly German Southwest Africa, a huge, thinly populated district of 322,250 square miles, goes to the British dependency, the Union of South Africa, and the other territories, a total of some 608,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 13,335,600 in 1913, according to "The Statesman's Year-Book" for that year, are allocated directly to England and France. Germany, the last of the European Powers to acquire African territory when it was being parceled out among the nations of Europe, is the first to be forced out of the continent, with England as her chief inheritor. Numerous British authorities have alleged, in the last twenty years of Germany's penetration in Africa, that her interest lay not so much in obtaining commercial and colonial advantages as in establishing military "stepping-stones" on the way to India. According to figures collected in 1911, the total imports from the German colonies into Germany amounted to only about \$10,000,000 in that year, with exports of a few millions more, a decrease of a million and a half dollars in imports from the preceding year. "One of the little-known results of the World War," a writer in *Current History* points out, is the American commercial penetration in Africa. Even tho this country controls no territory, our commercial hold is shown by the growth of trade, amounting to \$47,000,000 in 1914 and to \$325,000,000 in 1920. The writer explains:

"With the opening of the war, German trade was absolutely cut off and British and French manufacturers were too busily occupied with supplying government needs to give close attention to African markets. In South Africa alone American imports, which in 1914 were \$25,000,000, reached \$54,000,000 in 1916, \$98,000,000 by 1919, and \$165,000,000 in 1920."

A comparison of the map of Africa in 1800 with that of 1914 "contains both the history of its extended exploration and the elaborate process, comprised mainly into the period from 1800 to 1914, by which the vast continent has been parceled out" between European states. "A map of Africa of 1800," the authority quoted ("An Historical Atlas of Modern Europe from 1789 to 1914," by C. Grant Robertson and J. G. Bartholomew, Oxford University Press, London), goes on—

"represents a fringe of European settlements and trading stations: French, Dutch, and British at Senegal and on the Gold Coast, Portuguese from Calabar to Cape Negro, Dutch and British at the Cape of Good Hope and in Natal, Portuguese along the Mozambique channel and from Cape Delgado to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, unoccupied by any European power even on the coast fringes, while the remaining nine-tenths of the interior form a vast area, unknown, unexplored, and represented by a significant blank or dotted with hypothetical names."

The discovery of the source and character of the four great rivers, the Nile, the Niger, the Kongo and the Zambesi, "made the continent ripe for distribution under the competitive pressure of an expanding Europe, the major states of which were seeking for areas of commercial importance or for strategical positions to strengthen dominions or territories acquired elsewhere." The authorities quoted justify the partition of the wild and undeveloped country on the general ground that—

"Between 'commercial penetration' and political control there is no satisfactory half-way stage, and indirect political control by an irresponsible financial or commercial syndicate or company is far more dangerous and harmful than the direct political control of a state, responsible for its actions, whose contracts can be made a part of the public law, in the maintenance of which civilized communities have an interest. . . . The perfectibility of mankind may be an academic superstition or a philosophic chimera, but experience has shown that as a working hypothesis of government, particularly in the relations of the white to subject races, it can produce remarkable results both for the governed and the governing."

"We gain some idea of the possible benefits of colonial development by looking at what France has already accomplished in Northern Africa," writes Isaiah Bowman, Ph.D., Director of the American Geographical Society of New York, in a recent volume, "The New World: Problems in Political Geography" (World Book Company). The farms that the Romans made with such care in a long-passed historical era had vanished into waste land, he observes, but the French engineers were not discouraged:

"They immediately set to work to reclaim them by making hundreds of artesian wells, by damming up the streams that had been allowed to waste their precious waters in the sand, by fighting the swarms of locusts. Lion, hyena, and leopard had ravaged the flocks and herds; the French set to work to exterminate them in the neighborhood of settlements. They built several thousands of miles of roads and constructed hundreds of miles of railways. The fine cedars of the Atlas Mountains were in the way of extinction, and the French forest service came just in time to save them. By many different means France has placed under cultivation at least 100,000 square miles of land (or about twice the area of Colorado or Alabama) that was formerly desert waste."

Best of all, says this writer, France has done these things with little disturbance to native political and social organizations; she has taken no land away from native holders; she has put money and effort into the improvement of the life of the people. Her work, we are told, "has extended into Madagascar, where the Hovas, a tyrannical Malayo-Polynesian people who settled in the island in the sixteenth century, had long practised slavery, thus depopulating large tracts in the south and southwest." England's far more extensive colonization includes the picturesque career of Cecil Rhodes, "the man who thought in continents," in South Africa. By some regarded as a man of money, "actuated entirely by selfish motives," says a writer in the *New International Encyclopedia*, "his will, by which he left almost his entire fortune for the purpose of educating Anglo-Saxon youth to the idea of Empire, radically modified previous estimates of his character."

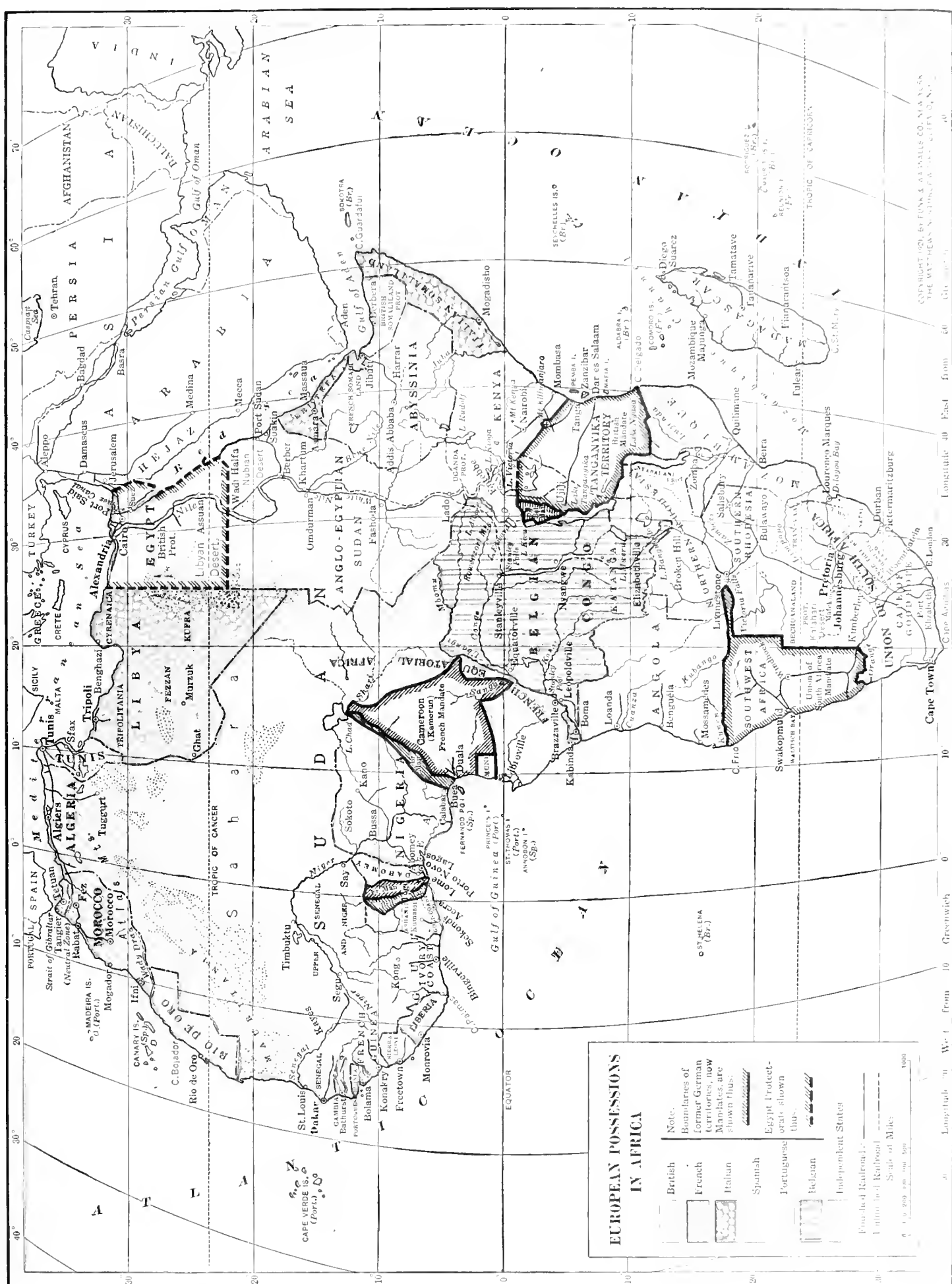
The Negro Republic of Liberia, situated on the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone (British) and the Ivory Coast (French), we are reminded, is of especial interest to Americans. To quote Mr. Bowman's brief description of it, and its connection with the United States:

"Its total area is about 40,000 square miles (a little less than that of Pennsylvania) and the population has been variously estimated, the figures ranging from 700,000 to about 2,000,000, of whom all but about 50,000 on the coast are quite uncivilized. Liberians of American origin number some 12,000.

"The foundation of the republic was the result of efforts made by the American Colonization Society, founded in 1816 to settle free American negroes on African soil. In 1820 actual settlement began, and in 1817 the colonists promulgated a declaration of independence and drew up a constitution. Even to-day the government does not effectively control the interior regions, and this has led to the progressive diminution of Liberia's territory by French encroachment. Should this or similar absorption by Europeans threaten Liberia with real danger of extinction, the United States would doubtless play a guardian's part.

"The political influence of the United States has been carried directly into Africa by treaty with Liberia, so that the United States has now assumed obligations that cover a stretch of 15,000 miles, or three-fifths of the circumference of the earth from Liberia to the Philippines. The United States loaned Liberia \$5,000,000 in 1918 for the construction of roads, etc., and has assumed the position of chief financial adviser to the republic, a position which was previously held by a joint commission of representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Germany.

"The development of the resources of the region is hindered somewhat by the constitutional provision that none but Liberian citizens may hold real estate, except for colonization, missionary, educational, or other benevolent purposes. The present head of the government of Liberia holds broader views of the country's future than his predecessors held, and is seeking to provide better commercial opportunities for whites, upon whom the economic progress of the country must depend."



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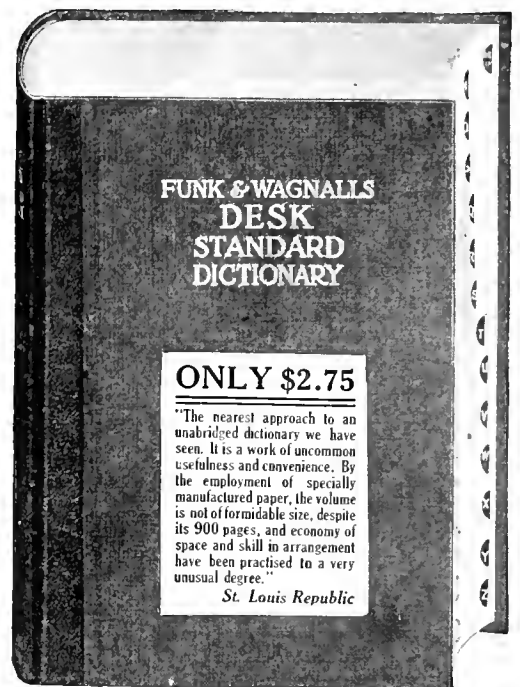
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