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Section III

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## SUGGESTIONS

1. This paper, divided into four sections, contains thirty-two lectures.

2. Read each lecture at least three times.

3. Review each section as soon as it is finished.

4. Examine the questions at the end of each section; if you find any one of them you cannot answer, review the text again until you can do it.

5. Write out your complete answers to one section clearly and legibly and mail them to us according to the instructions given in the "Students' Guide" (學生須知).





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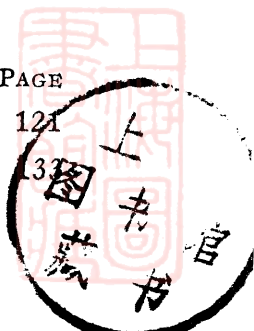
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# EUROPE - POLITICAL



Fig. 207

Scale 1:25,000,000 (395 miles=1 inch) 0 100 200 300 400 500 Statute Miles

## XVI. EUROPE

Although it is the smallest of all the continents, Europe is by far the most important, both from a commercial and from a political point of view. It is not so rich in natural resources as some of the other great divisions, but its industrial activity has enabled it to obtain whatever is desirable from other lands by the medium of an exchange of manufactured articles. In shipping, also, Europe is supreme; and a great part of the carrying trade of the world, in various climes, is conducted by the vessels of the different European countries.

Europe is bounded by different seas, except on its eastern side, where it is contiguous to Asia, the dividing lines being generally accepted as the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, and the Caucasus Mountains. Its coast line is exceedingly irregular, owing to the indentation of seas and gulfs and the projection of peninsulas and promontories.

The area of the mainland of Europe is about 3,560,000 square miles, and the total area, including its various islands, is over 3,895,000 square miles. Its greatest length, from Cape St. Vincent (vin'sent) in Portugal to the Ural

Mountains, is 3,370 miles; its greatest breadth, from Cape Nordkyn (nôr'kün) in Norway (nôr'wā 挪威) to Cape Matapan (mä-tá-pän') in Greece (grēs 希臘), is 2,400 miles. Its coast line is about 20,000 miles in length, but if the minor inlets are taken into consideration, the length is at least 50,000 miles.

The population of Europe is estimated at 460,000,000. Most of them belong to the white race, but the Lapps (拉布蘭人) of the arctic lands, the Tartars of southern Russia, the Hungarians, and the Turks are branches of the Mongolian race. The white men are divided into three great families: (1) The Latin (lät'in 拉丁) peoples have dark hair and dark eyes, and speak languages based on the ancient Latin. The Italians, the French, the Belgians, the Spanish, the Portuguese, and the Roumanians are parts of the Latin family. (2) The people of the Teutonic (tū-tön'ik 條頓) family usually have lighter hair and eyes. The Germans, the Dutch, the Danes, the Norwegians, the Swedes, and the English are Teutons. (3) The Slavs (slävz 斯拉夫) are the family of eastern Europe. They live in Russia, Czecho-Slovakia (chĕk'ô slô-vā'kī-á 捷克斯洛伐克), Jugo-Slavia (yōō'gō slā'vī-á 巨哥斯拉夫), Serbia (sār'bī-á 塞爾維亞), Bulgaria (lōōl-gā'rī-á 布加利亞),

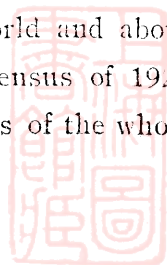
and in parts of Roumania (rōō-mā'ni-ā 羅馬利亞). There are a few smaller families, such as the Greeks, the Jews, and the Celts (sēlts 色勒特) of Scotland (skōt'länd 蘇格蘭), Ireland (ir'länd 愛爾蘭), and Wales (wālz 威爾士).



## XVII. THE UNITED KINGDOM (英國)

The United Kingdom, or Great Britain and Ireland, are commonly known as the British Isles. The island of Great Britain is situated on the Atlantic border of northern Europe, and separated from the continent by the North Sea (北海) and the English Channel (英吉利海峽). Its southern portion is occupied by England and Wales and its northern by Scotland. To the west of it lies Ireland, which is separated from Scotland by the North Channel (北海峽), from England by the Irish Sea (愛爾蘭海), and from Wales by the St. George Channel (喬治海峽).

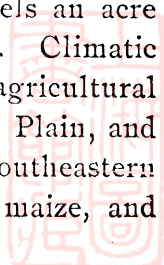
The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom, its colonial possessions, and a large number of islands occupied as coaling stations or for strategic purposes. It embraces about one seventh of the land area of the world and about one fourth its population. The census of 1921 estimated the areas and populations of the whole Empire as follows:





	<i>Area in Sq. M.</i>	<i>Population</i>
England . . . . .	50,874	} 37,609,600
Wales . . . . .	7,436	
Scotland . . . . .	30,405	4,864,396
Ireland . . . . .	32,586	4,470,000
Isle of Man . . . . .	227	53,000
Channel Is. . . . .	75	97,000
Total . . . . .	121,633	47,093,996
British Empire . . . . .	12,776,675 sq. m.	445,625,712 population
Mandates . . . . .	972,507 „	9,939,760 „
Grand total, British	} 13,749,182 „	} 455,565,472 „
Empire, including Mandates		

England has the advantage of an equable sea climate. No great extremes of temperature occur, no areas lack sufficient moisture for ordinary agricultural pursuits, but everywhere industry is encouraged. In Ireland the mildness of the climate during winter has an important economic result, for the grass continues to grow then so that it is suitable for cattle all the year. In agriculture, a very high stage of development has been reached, as is evidenced by the very high crop yields (thirty to thirty-five bushels an acre of wheat) under intensive cultivation. Climatic and soil conditions largely limit the agricultural tracts to the lowlands of the English Plain, and cereal growing to the eastern and southeastern lowlands. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, and



root crops, such as turnips, beets, and potatoes are produced. In Scotland, the growth of agricultural products is limited to the coastal silts, the lowland districts, and some of the sheltered valleys in the Highlands. However, only about one quarter of wheat consumed is home grown.

Pasture grass is the characteristic crop of all south Britain, but its greatest luxuriance is attained in the lowlands of the west and north, where moisture conditions are most favorable. Cattle are reared both for milk and beef. Both Ireland and England are famous for fine dairy products; these are becoming the chief resource of the former country. The supplying of milk to the urban areas is of prime importance, and is carefully regulated. On the steep hillsides of the west, sheep are reared for mutton, whereas those on the eastern uplands are bred for both wool and flesh. English long wools are notorious for their fine quality. Horses are reared mainly in the drier parts, and pigs are found on most farms. The temperate and shallow seas round the Isles are prolific in fish. Fisheries are pursued off all the coast, but the North Sea is the most important ground.

To her great mineral wealth, especially in coal and iron, England must largely attribute her

present world position of power. The early utilization of coal gave England a long lead over continental nations, and led to the localization of industries, better communications, expanding markets, and the acquiring of colonies. There are the disadvantages, however, of the long period of working the mines (the action of the "Law of Diminishing Returns"), the comparatively thin and sloping seams (coal), and the competition of newer countries. By far the greatest source of nonmetallic wealth is coal. Iron is the chief source of metallic wealth, though much is imported from Sweden and Spain. The mining of tin is decreasing, and the ore is supplemented by supplies from the Malay Peninsula (馬來半島). Copper is also declining. In Scotland, the Midland Valley is rich in minerals. The mining industry is chiefly centered in this region, coal and iron are the most important products, and oil shale is another product of no less importance.

Industrial activities are confined chiefly to the northwestern portion of England. Specialization, especially in the textile and iron industries, and great market development shown by the grading of products, are distinguishing features of British manufactures. Among the numerous advantages for industrialism are the wealth of

minerals, the excellent communications, the inherited skill of the workers, the enlightened government, the old established and abundant markets at home and abroad, the availability of capital, and the favorable climate factors. Raw materials for manufactures are, of necessity, largely imported, but water carriage and the short distance of manufacturing districts from the sea are compensating factors.

Of the textile industries, cotton is the king, and is found localized in Lancashire. The industry is old, but may be said to have become of prime importance during the Industrial Revolution. Its advantages are the moist climate, the coal and iron near at hand, the excellent communications, the possession of the port of Liverpool, the impetus given at the time of the Napoleonic wars, the skill of the operatives, the fine water supply, and the ease of obtaining raw materials. Manchester, owing to its position at the convergence of land and water routes, is the marketing center, and since the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, it has become of more importance as a receiving and distributing center. Cotton is also manufactured in Scotland at Paisley (pāz'ī 倍士里) and Glasgow (glās'gō 格刺斯哥), but not to a very great extent.

The woolen industry is found chiefly in the west of England. Local supplies of wool have largely to be supplemented by supplies from abroad, but the fine pastoral uplands, the pure water supplies, and the coal near at hand still foster the industry. Carpets, blankets, and flannels are made at various places. "Tweed" woolen goods are famous products of Scotland. Fife (𠵼法阜), in Scotland, is famous for its linen industry and its advantages are the coal of the Fife coal field, the humid atmosphere, and the ease of obtaining flax from the Baltic countries. The silk dyeing and weaving, the handmade lace, the sailcloth, and the brewing industries are carried on in various places.

The iron industry originally had its centers in the southeastern part of England where charcoal was easily obtainable; now the chief localities are on or near the coal fields. Iron smelting is carried on in the Cleveland (klev'länd) District, the Furness District, Yorkshire, South Wales, and the Black Country. Tin and zinc plate manufactures, and copper smelting are characteristic of South Wales. The most valuable mineral worked in Ireland is building stone of various kinds, such as granite and marble.

It should be noted that vessels are now

largely built of steel, and good harbor facilities are of prime importance in shipbuilding. Newcastle (紐喀斯) on the Tyne (tīn 泰因河), Sunderland (遜得蘭) on the Wear (wēi 衛耳湖), London on the Thames (tēmz 太晤士河), and Glasgow on the Clyde (klīd 克乃得河), are the chief centers. The government dockyards are at Chatham (chāt'ām 察他穆), Portsmouth (pōrts'mūth 朴次茅), Sheerness (shēr-nēs' 西爾力斯), Devonport (dēv'ūn-pōrt 德芳埠), and Pembroke (pēm'brōk 奔不羅克).

The native hardwoods have been so far depilated as to count for little in the lumber supply. Nearly all timber consumed is imported. Afforestation is now receiving attention, and several comparatively barren tracts have recently been planted with trees.

Means of communication, external and internal, are excellent. Roads are generally well made and kept. River navigation has been improved by canalization; a network of canals exists, especially in the Midlands. Railways branch in all directions, connecting every district. Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications are very complete.

The coast line of the British Isles is remarkably long, and gives to the British great aid in their commerce. Owing to the submarine plateau,

the strong currents and high tidal undulations increase the value of its estuarine harbors, and the motive power of its shipping. The movement of the Gulf Stream (墨西哥海流爲溫流) on the American coast carries a large volume of water into the latitude of the prevailing westerly winds, and these in turn carry warm water to every part of the coast of the island; as a result, the harbors are never obstructed by ice.

Across the plain important rivers flow gently eastward toward continental Europe with currents so slow that they are easily navigated and do not clog their estuaries with sand bars. These rivers, which have thus given rise to the great ports of the east coast, carry a large amount of commerce.

The trade of England and Wales is of very great magnitude. Notwithstanding that the foreign and colonial trade is of much importance, the domestic trade still accounts for practically the whole of the home-grown food products, a large percentage of the manufactured goods, and the greater part of coal raised.

*London* (倫敦) is the capital; it is also one of the first commercial and financial centers of the world. The Thames has not a sufficient depth of water for the largest liners, and these dock usually about twenty miles below the city. The

colonial commerce at London is very heavy, especially the India traffic, and it is mainly for this trade that the British acquired the control of the Suez Canal.

*Liverpool*, the chief cotton market in Europe, is one of the most important ports. *Southampton* (south-āmp'tūn 蘇當波敦) is a port which receives a large share of American traffic. *Hull* (hūl 黑爾) and *Shields* (shēldz 西爾斯) have a considerable part of the European traffic. *Glasgow* is one of the foremost centers of steel shipbuilding. *Cardiff* (kār'dif 加的福) and *Swansea* (swōn'sē 斯溫西) are ports connected with the coal and iron trade. *Queenstown* (昆斯敦) is a calling point for many transatlantic liners.

*Manchester* is both a cotton port and a great market for the cotton textiles made in the near-by towns of the Lancashire coal field. *Leeds* (lēdz 里子) and *Bradford* (brād'fērd 布刺德佛德), and the towns about them, are the chief centers of woolen manufacture. *Wilton* and *Kidderminster* are famous for carpets. *Birmingham* (būr'mīng-ām 北明翰) is the center of the steel manufactures. *Sheffield* (shēi'ēld 設佛爾德) has a world-wide reputation for cutlery. *Belfast* (bēl-fāst' 貝耳法斯德) is noted for its linen textiles, and also for some of the largest steamships, which have been built in its yards. *Dundee* (dūn-dē' 董低) is the chief center of jute manufacture.





PRODUCT MAP  
OF  
EUROPE.

Scale: 470 miles to the Inch.

## XVIII. FRANCE

France lies to the south and southeast of England, and fronts both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Its northern shores are only a few hours' sail from the large ports of England; the North Sea gives speedy access to all northern Europe; the Atlantic routes to South America and African ports are shorter than those of England, Germany, and the Netherlands; and the Mediterranean gives superior facilities for trade with northern Africa, the Levant (lê-vant' 劉萬特地中海東岸, 自希臘之西至埃及之西), and all Eastern countries. It has a large colonial empire with lands in Africa, Asia, America, and the Pacific islands. The areas and populations were estimated in the year 1921 as follows:

	<i>Area in Sq. M.</i>	<i>Population</i>
France, before the War (Republic) . . . . .	207,054	39,601,509
Alsace-Lorraine (acquired 1919) . . . . .	5,605	1,874,014
Total in France . . . . .	<u>212,659</u>	<u>41,475,523</u>
Sarre Basin, territory under League of Nations, coal mines ceded to France in 1919 . . . . .	751	657,870
Andorra, republic (joint suzerainty of France and Spain) . . . . .	191	5,231
Total in Europe . . . . .	<u>213,601</u>	<u>42,138,624</u>

	<i>Area in Sq. M.</i>	<i>Population</i>
French Africa . . . . .	4,755,827	37,777,075
French Asia (including Syria) . . .	321,886	21,947,243
French America . . . . .	33,166	459,169
French Oceania (New Caledonia, Society and Marquesas Is., etc.) .	9,793	86,137
French Possessions in the Indian Ocean		
Kerguelen Island (desolate), 1893	1400	0
St. Paul and Amsterdam Is. desolate), 1892 . . . . .	3	
Total in Europe . . . . .	213,601	42,138,624
Grand total for France and Its Possessions . . . . .	5,335,676	102,408,248

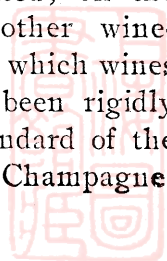
France is roughly divided into two regions of different build. To the north and west is a lowland broken by groups of hills; to the south and east is a mountainous country. The Jura (*jōō'ra* 汝拉山) and the Alps (*ālp*s 阿爾卑斯山) Mountains rise to the Swiss and Italian frontiers; and the Cevennes (*sā-vēn'* 西溫尼斯山脈), the edge of the central plateau, are also in the eastern part. Between these two ranges of mountains runs the Rhone (*rōn* 羅尼河). On the south, the Pyrenees (*pīr'ē-nēz* 比利牛斯山) form the boundary with Spain.

All the larger rivers of France, the Rhone, the Seine (*sān* 塞納河), the Loire (*lwār* 羅亞爾河), and the Garonne (*gā-rōn'* 格羅內河), are navigable and canalized. There is water communication with Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium; and

there is considerable traffic, especially in heavy goods—coal, iron ore, and pig iron on those waterways. The length of navigable rivers is 5,480 miles, and the length of navigable canals, 3,075 miles. Its railway system is excellent. Each of the great railways serves a separate portion of the country with branches reaching important cities and towns.

Roughly, half the population is dependent directly upon agriculture, and half the land is under crops. The lowlands and the valleys are fertile. Owing to the system of land tenure, the number of peasant proprietors, with very small holdings that are better described as gardens than farms, is very large. The most important crops are cereals. Wheat is the most widely and most extensively grown. Next in order come oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize. Of other crops in order of importance are the vine, the potato, the mangel-wurzel (一種飼畜之紅蘿蔔), the beet, the olive, the mulberry (桑子), colza (一種油菜子), hemp, flax, and tobacco. The mulberry is grown chiefly in the Rhone valley as food for the silkworm. Beets are most largely grown in the north; part is used for the production of sugar, but the bulk for the manufacture of spirit. The principal animals kept are sheep, cattle, pigs, horse, and goats.

France produces more wine, and that of a better quality, than any other country, Italy following second, and Spain third. Formerly, the vine was grown throughout France; but now the chief areas are in the basin of the Gironde (zhē-rōnd' 日倫大河), in Champagne (shān-pān'y' 香檳), Burgundy (būr'gǎn-dī 白根釀), and the lower Rhone basin. The ravages of an insect pest, the phylloxera, chiefly in the eighties, have had a remarked effect on the wine trade. Up till 1878 there was always a considerable excess of the export of wine. Since then there has always been an excess of imports. One of the chief methods in combating the scourge was the destruction of the affected vines and the substitution of American plants, which are less liable to attack. The imported wine is chiefly to be refined or to be made into brandy. In recent years the reputation of French wine, especially those sold as "champagne," has been injured by the sale of great quantities of spurious products manufactured from cheap white wines, artificially flavored and aerated; on the other hand, by agreement with other wine-producing countries, the areas from which wines labeled with a special name have been rigidly defined in order to keep up the standard of the product, such as Port in Portugal, Champagne, and Burgundy in France.



Coal and iron are the chief mineral products; silver-lead, zinc, antimony, copper, arsenic (砒霜), and manganese are other metals worked. The nonmetallic products include salt, building stone, slate, cement, phosphates, and gypsum (石膏粉), from which plaster of Paris is made. The coal fields of the north produce nearly two thirds of the total amount consumed. The more important areas are those around St. Étienne (sǎN-tā-tyĕn' 聖伊坦尼), Le Cresot (lĕ-krû-zō' 李苦六蘇), and Alais (â-lĕ' 阿里). The iron industry is scattered through the country, the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle (mûrt'â-mô-zĕl' 墨退莫斯爾省) on the east is the most important. The restoration of Lorraine has widened the fields of the iron deposit of the country.

Cattle breeding, both for meat and for dairy purposes, is extensively carried on. The meat is consumed at home; and the butter and cheese are exported. Draft horses and mules are raised for export and also for home use. A large part of the eggs and table poultry consumed in London are products of northwestern France.

The manufactures of France have a wide influence. From the coal and iron are derived the intricate machinery that has made the country famous, the railways, the powerful navy, and the

merchant marine that has made the country a great commercial nation. Because of the great creative skill and taste of the people, French textiles are standards of good taste, and they find a ready market in all parts of the world.

The best woolen goods are made from the fleeces of French merino sheep, and are manufactured mainly in the northern towns. The Gobelin (gōb'ê-līn) tapestries of Paris (巴黎細花掛氈) are famous the world over. The cotton manufacture depends chiefly on American cotton; muslins (洋紗), tulles (綢布), and art textiles are the products. In the manufacture of fine laces, the country has few equals and no superiors. The flax is imported mainly from Belgium.

Silk culture is aided by the government, and is carried on mainly in the south. The amount grown, however, is insufficient to keep the factories busy, and more than four fifths of the raw silk and cocoons are imported from Italy and other countries.

*Paris* (巴黎), the capital, is a great center of finance, art, science, and literature, whose influence in these features has been felt all over the world. The character of fine textiles, and also the fashions in the United States and Europe, are regulated largely in this city. *Marseilles* (mār-sālz'

馬賽) is the chief seaport, and practically all the trade between France and the Mediterranean countries is landed at this port; it is also the focal point of the trade between France and her African colonies, and a landing place for the cotton brought from Egypt and Brazil.

*Havre* (hä'vēr 哈佛爾) is the port of Paris. *Rouen* (rwän 盧昂) is the chief seat of cotton manufacture. *Paris* and *Reims* (rēmz 理姆斯) are noted for shawls. *Lille* (lēl 列黎) and *Roubaix* (rōo-bē' 老貝克斯) are centers of woolen manufacture. *Lyon* (lē-ôn' 里昂) is the great seat of silk manufacture. At *Limoges* (lē-mōzh' 里摩日), long famous for its potteries, fine kaolin and coal are near each other. *Bordeaux* (bôr-dō' 波爾多) is the center of a great wine district and divides with *Nantes* (nānts 難得斯) the sardine-packing industry.





## XIX. GERMANY

Strictly speaking, the term "Germany" means the land occupied by the Germans, which extends, in reality, across the middle of Europe from the North Sea and the Baltic on the north to the Adriatic (*ā-drē-āt'ik* 亞得里亞海) on the south. More recently, however, it was taken to apply to the German Empire, which was so powerful in the early part of the twentieth century and became disrupted as the result of the World War.

The present German Republic is made up of twenty-two states and the three free towns of Lübeck (*lü'bök* 盧卑格), Bremen (*brē'mēn* 不來梅), and Hamburg (*hām'bârg* 海堡). The four largest states are Prussia (*prūsh'ā* 普魯士), Bavaria (*bā-vā'ri-ā* 巴維也拉), Saxony (*sāk'sūn-ī* 薩克索尼), and Württemberg (*vür'tēm-bērĕk* 瓦爾敦巴爾). The total area is 168,000 square miles and population 59,000,000.

The position in the center of Europe gives this country a very long frontier, which separates it from Denmark (*dēn'märk* 丹麥), Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and Lithuania (*lith-ū-ā'nī-ā* 立陶宛). Due north across the Baltic, at no great distance, is Sweden; northward across the North Sea is Norway, and westward, Britain.

Before the World War, Germany had gradually gained valuable possessions in all quarters of the world, and her colonies were likely to play a great part in the empire's economic expansion. As a result of the war, Germany has had to renounce the whole of her overseas possessions, which have been allocated to the various powers, or administered by the League of Nations.

The southern half of the country is highland, and the northern half low plain. In the extreme south are the Alps and the high plateaus of the Alpine foreland. Between the Danube (dǎn'úb 多瑙河) and south Prussia are the Central High Plains, the most fertile part of the country. Nearly all Prussia, and half of the rest of the country are a sandy plain made highly productive only by the most scientific agriculture. The continental climate prevails in the east, where the average temperature, therefore, is considerably lower than in the west. The westerly winds from the Atlantic gives the western portion a mild climate in winter, while unbroken frost prevails in the east. South Germany derives no climatic advantage from its more southerly position on account of its high elevation. The rainfall is everywhere abundant.

The coast of the North Sea is low-lying and

in some places has to be protected by dikes. The sea being very shallow, the coast is very difficult of approach, except through certain channels. On the Baltic (*bôl'tik* 波羅的海) the larger rivers have wide mouths; but such mouths have been converted into large, shallow lakes by the deposits of mud and connected with the sea only by very narrow channels. The Atlantic coast has the advantage of being always ice-free, while the Baltic ports, on the other hand, are all blocked by ice during the winter.

With the exception of the Weser (*vā'zēr* 威悉河), none of the larger German rivers lies wholly within the country. The Rhine, rising in Switzerland, passes through the country to Holland on its way to the sea. The Elbe (*ēl'bē* 易北) comes from Czecho-Slovakia, and on the other hand, the Danube rises in the country and flows into Austria. The Rhine always maintains a considerable volume, and all other rivers have diminished currents in dry weather.

All the large rivers, whose mouths lie in Germany, are generally in a northeastward direction; this situation greatly facilitates the joining of adjacent rivers by canals. By the policy of extending the east and west canal system, and improving the river navigation southward, the

whole country is being covered with a network of fine waterways, which provide the means for cheap transit in every direction, especially for heavy raw materials, such as ore and coal, that will not bear the cost of carriage by rail. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal (德皇威廉運河), from the mouth of the Elbe (易北河) to Kiel on the Baltic, is deep enough to allow the largest vessels to pass through. Commercially it shortens the voyage between the North Sea and the Baltic by hundreds of miles. Strategically, it was of the highest importance, as it allowed the navy to move quickly to any points on either coast, and at the same time provided an easily defended retreat.

The minerals raised are coal, iron, silver, lead, copper, tin, zinc, potassium (鉀), and rock salt. The crops grown are rye, hay, oats, potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beet, vines, hops (蛇麻), and tobacco. Of these the sugar beet is the largest industrial staple, as the sugar industry was once encouraged by bounties. About one fourth of the surface is covered with forests, especially on the hill slopes of the center and the south. Beech, oats, walnut, pine, spruce (松), and birch are among the most important varieties.

All kinds of coal are mined and each coal field has special lines of manufactures closely

associated with it. The principal steel-producing region is Westphalia (wĕst-fā'ī-á 威斯特發里亞), more than half being made by the Bessemer (bĕs'ĕ-mĕr 由生鐵直接煉成鋼之法, 爲別斯墨所發明者; 別斯墨爲英之發明家 1813-1898) process. The center of the cotton industry is Bremen; up to the time of the Great War the industry depended upon foreign supplies of raw materials. The manufacture of chemicals, including dyes and manures, has advanced to a phenomenal extent in recent years.

Being one of the most important manufacturing countries in the world, Germany's foreign trade was very great before the Great War. Since the signing of the Peace Treaty, the "normalcy" has not been restored. As a penitentiary measure, Germany has to pay large indemnities and has already paid over to the Allies considerable sums in gold, besides raw materials, ships, and manufactures. It is apparent now that the indemnity demanded is so large that in order to pay it Germany must be in a sound commercial and financial condition. However, France is not willing to see a strong Germany with a large foreign trade, yet she does want her share of the indemnity. For that reason she occupies the Rhur District. England and

America, on the other hand, prefer rather to help Germany return to normal prosperity. Now the problem of the German indemnity and reparations is still without a solution, and the problem is a delicate one indeed.

*Berlin* (bār-līn' 柏林), the capital, is a great trading and railway center, and before the Great War was one of the leading money markets of Europe. *Hamburg* and *Bremen* are the most important ports of the country; before the war the former was the largest seaport of continental Europe. *Breslau* (brēs'lou 北勒斯勞), *Dresden* (drēz'dēn 德勒斯登), *Lübeck*, *Munich* (mū'nīk 慕尼黑), and *Cologne* (kō-lōn' 哥羅尼亞) are other important commercial centers. Dresden is famous for its variety of manufactures, especially for china. *Barmen-Elberfeld* (bār'mēn-ēl-bēr-felt' 巴門雅爾白非爾特) is the principal cotton manufacturing city; and *Chemnitz* (kēm'nītz 徹姆尼斯) is another center of textile industry. *Dortmund* (dōrt'moōnt 多得門) is the chief coal market. At *Essen* (ēs'ēn 挨森) are the steelworks founded by Alfred Krupp (krōōp 克虜伯 1810-1887), being one of the largest complete plants in the world. *Leipzig* (līp'sīk 勒不士格) is the market for furs and pelt. At *Stettin* (shīt'ā-tēn' 斯德丁) and *Kiel* shipbuilding is carried on,

## XX. THE BALTIC AND NORTH SEA STATES

**NORWAY.** The kingdom of Norway, separated politically from Sweden in 1905, forms the western division of the Scandinavian peninsula (skän-dī-nā'vī-ân 斯干地那瓦半島). The area is about 125,000 square miles and the population is 2,632,000. The coast is remarkable for numerous fiords and islands, which provide excellent harbor accommodations. The country consists of a part of the Scandinavian plateau, which is highest in the south. Numerous streams flow westwards and southwards; but their courses are short and rapid, and often broken by cataracts and falls of great height. They are of little use for navigation, but provide excellent water power for manufactures.

The mildness in winter is a remarkable feature of its climate. Heavy rains occur in winter, but rainfall in other seasons is sufficient for all agricultural purposes. At the present time only about three per cent of the entire surface is cultivated, but over seventy per cent of the population living outside the towns engage in agriculture and fishing, the two staple industries of the country from old times. The harder cereals, such as oats, barley, and rye, are chiefly

grown; and potatoes are a very important crop, for the farmer depends largely on them for food. The fish caught are mostly cod (鱈魚), herring (青魚), mackerel (青花魚), and salmon (鮭魚). And the cod is the most important of all, as all parts of it are used, being converted into oil, stockfish (乾魚), and manure.

It is one of the chief timber countries of Europe, and its main timber region is in south and east. Pine and fir (杉) are the principal woods; and their durable character, caused by slow growth and the rigors of winter, makes them exceedingly valuable. Wood pulp for paper making is becoming of greater importance. Shortage of coal is a serious drawback to industrial development; and the only manufactures of any importance are sawmilling, matchmaking, shipbuilding, fish curing, and the fixation of nitrogen from air, forming fertilizers.

*Christiania* (krīs-tī-ä'nē-ä 格里士特阿掣), the capital, is the export market of the fish and lumber product. *Bergen* (bër'gën 卑爾仁), *Trondhiem* (trõn'yõm 德仁的), and *Hammerfest* (häm'er-fëst 亨墨非斯) derive a heavy income from their fisheries and likewise from the tourists who visit the coast in midsummer. Although farther north than any other town in the world, Hammerfest has an open



harbor during the winter. Trondhjem is another ice-free harbor on which Sweden exports depend for winter traffic.

SWEDEN. Sweden occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Its area is nearly 173,000 square miles and its population is 5,801,000. Though the coast of the country is irregular and island-fringed, the natural harbors are rather limited. It consists mainly of the longer and gentler slope of the Scandinavian Highlands, with numerous parallel rivers having southeasterly trends, and often widening out into lakes. Those lakes in the south are among the largest in Europe, and include lakes Wenner (vén'ēr 威納爾河) (the largest), Wetter (vët'ēr 威德爾湖), and Mälär (má'lár 美拿湖) Its climate possesses continental characteristics with extremes of temperature. Agriculture is an important industry. Oats are the chief crop, followed by rye, barley, potatoes, and wheat. The country is, however, more suited to pasture than to agriculture, hence stock farming ranks high in its industries. The chief animals reared are cattle, but sheep, horses, and pigs are also important. Dairying is of growing importance, especially in the region facing Denmark. The lack of labor has led to the use of mechanical appliances, such as cream separators and mechanical milkers.

Lumbering is another staple industry. Pines

and firs predominate, since they are specially suited to the climate and the sandy soil. The mineral wealth is comparatively rich and mining is becoming an important industry. The mineral chiefly worked is iron, with copper, lead, manganese, and zinc next in order. Gold and silver are also mined in small quantities. Swedish iron ore is noted for its fine quality, and much of it is exported to Great Britain.

Manufactures are fast developing. The mechanical power provided by the numerous streams is utilized in the timber, iron, and electrochemical industries. Matches, glasses, porcelains, iron goods, wooden ships, and all sorts of textile and various kinds of electrical machinery enjoy a good reputation in the world market.

*Stockholm* (stök'hölm 斯德哥爾摩) the capital, is the chief financial and distributing center of the Scandinavian trade. Its railway system reaches about every area of production. Although having a good harbor of its own, it must depend on Trondhjem for winter traffic, because the Baltic ports are closed by ice much of the winter. *Göteborg* (yü-tz-bör'y' 哥德波爾), with railway and canal connection, has become an important port, which is rarely closed by ice and is convenient to other European ports.

DENMARK. The kingdom of Denmark is one of the smallest, weakest, least fertile, and least populous states in Europe. It possesses the Faroe (fár'ó) Islands (發俄爾羣島), and Greenland (格陵蘭) in the Arctic (北冰洋) as colonies. Iceland (挨斯蘭) is another possession, with an independent government but admitting the supremacy of the Danish king. This country is largely an island kingdom, as its only land boundary is a short one with Germany on the peninsula of Jutland (jüt'lánd 日德蘭).

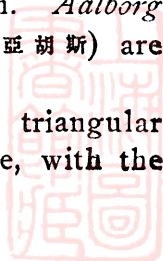
The coast line is very long, but with few good harbors. The harbors on the North Sea coast are never frozen, but the coast is bordered by sand ridges and lagoons, subject to fogs and liable to be flooded by the sea; in short it is low and dangerous. Structurally, Jutland is a continuation of the low North German plain, and contains large areas of moor and bog, some of which have been reclaimed.

Sandy and peaty soils are common in this peninsula, and chalky soils in the islands. Skillful cultivation has made these poor soils fertile, but by nature they are more suited to the pasture than to agriculture. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, flax, hemp, beets, and other crops are raised. Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs

are reared in abundance. Dairy and poultry farming have brought wealth to the country, and nowhere else in the world have these industries reached such scientific perfection. The coöperative system is employed, and the Danish legislature, jealous of the high reputation of its butter, has empowered the Minister of the Interior to prohibit the exportation of artificial butter, whenever necessary. The Danes have always been good sailors, and their sea-carrying trade is another important source of wealth.

*Copenhagen* (kō-pěn-hā'gě'n 哥平哈徑), the capital, the chief port, the chief trade center, and the chief seat of learning, is situated partly on the east coast of Zealand (zē'lǎnd 西蘭島) and partly on the little island of Amager (ä'mä-gēr 安馬給島). The channel, which bisects the city, affords admirable facilities for shipping. Its position, commanding the short route between the Baltic and the Kattegat (kāt'ê-gät 卡脫加得峽), gives it great importance, and the trade is increased by the advantage of being a free port and the establishment of a train-ferry steamer system. *Aalborg* (ôl'börk 亞爾波格) and *Aarhus* (ôr'hōōs 亞胡斯) are dairy markets.

**BELGIUM.** Belgium is a small triangular kingdom in the northwest of Europe, with the



colony of Belgian Congo (kōng'gō 比屬剛果) in Africa. It is bounded on the north by Holland, on the east by Germany and Luxemburg, on the south by France, and on the west by the North Sea. Its position is worthy of note: it is surrounded by the most persevering, intelligent, and enterprising nations of the continent; it has therefore long been the "buffer" state (緩衝國) between France and Germany, and often been the theater of strikes. During the recent war, for four years it was occupied by the Germans, and suffered terribly from the destruction of war as well as from organized looting. It looks toward the New World as well as the Old World for trade. Its area is only 11,500 square miles, but its population is 8,000,000, being the most densely populated country in the world.

The coast line is but forty-two miles in length, and this, in the main, is flat, low, and unbroken; therefore, all the harbors have been, more or less, artificially made. Generally speaking, the country is flat and low-lying; the northern half is a part of the Great European Plain. A part of the north and west is gained from the sea and marshes by human efforts. Neither the sources nor the mouths of the two chief rivers of Belgium, the Meuse (mūz 賈士河),

and the Scheldt (skølt 些耳德河), are in the country, and its commerce is somewhat adversely affected thereby. The flat nature of the land has made easy the construction of the admirable network of roads, railways, and canals, thus lessening freight rates, and facilitating the transit trade.

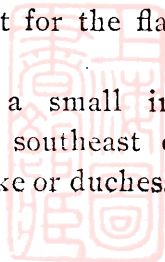
Agriculture has reached a very high stage of development; in fact, this country ranks among the most intensive farming countries in the world. Man's skill and labor make the poor land as well as the rich one yield excellent crops. Oats and rye form the chief cereal crops; barley, potatoes, beet, tobacco, hops, chicory (代咖啡之植物), flax, hemp, colza (供給燈油之菜), and madder (西洋茜草) are other crops of importance. On the reclaimed tracts, as well as on the fertile polders, cattle are fed; and dairying is a very profitable industry. The government pays much attention to stock breeding. Dogs are utilized for light transport work.

It possesses abundance of timber. The oak is the most prevalent tree, but the birch (樺樹), maple (楓), beech, and lime are not uncommon. Minerals form one of the chief sources of prosperity. Coal and iron are found in close proximity, especially in the southeast. Zinc, lead, copper, manganese, sulphur, granite, and

slate are other minerals of importance. Marble is plentiful, the black marble being highly prized. The manufactures are quite advanced. The chief manufactures are textiles, hardwares, chemicals, glass, sugar, paper, and beer. Of the textiles, cotton, woolen, and linen goods are of importance.

*Brussels* (brūs'ēlz 不魯捨), the capital, is a financial as well as a railway and canal center, and therefore an important receiving and distributing depot. On account of its gayety and liveliness, it is often called the "Little Paris." *Antwerp* (ānt'wērp 安德威伯), on the wide and deep estuary of the Scheldt, is the chief port. It is the only large port that has had its harbor much improved by dredging and other artificial means, and improvements are still being made. It trades not only with the North Sea ports of Britain and the Continent, but also with the eastern ports of North and South America, the port of West Africa, and the rest of the world. *Liege* (lē-ēzh' 列日), *Seraing* (sē-rān' 色潤) and *Verviers* (vēr-vyā' 佛爾梵) are the great center of the metal industry, and *Ghent* (干酌) is the chief focal point for the flax product.

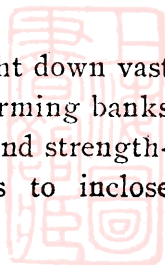
**LUXEMBURG.** Luxemburg is a small independent state situated on the southeast of Belgium and governed by a grand duke or duchess.



It was considered neutral territory (中立地); in 1914 it was occupied by the Germans, but since the armistice of 1918 it has been liberated. The northern portion of the country is part of the Ardennes (ár-dèn' 亞爾頓) region and its soil is poor. The southern portion contains more fertile land, and valuable deposit of iron. Agriculture and mining are the chief occupations.

HOLLAND. Holland, or the Netherlands (lowland), lies to the west of Germany, and to the north of Belgium, with the North Sea on its western and northern sides. Its area is 12,761 square miles and its population is 6,779,000 (1919). Much of the country is really the delta of the Rhine, Meuse (Maas), and Scheldt. It is due to the position at the mouth of these rivers and the consequent ease of communication with the large population of western Europe on the one hand, and of the presence of the sea on the other, that Holland owes its importance. The climate is moist with long and severe winters, while the canals are frozen and traffic is carried on the ice by dogs.

For ages the rivers have brought down vast quantities of clay and sand, thus forming banks in the shallow seas. By extending and strengthening these natural barriers so as to inclose





completely the areas from the sea, a larger and larger country was formed. These low-lying districts, called polders, have, on account of their lowness, no natural drainage, and are liable to be flooded from the higher land, and even from the sea. To prevent this, great care is given to the protecting dikes, and the water which accumulates is pumped out by wind power, for which the country is particularly adapted.

The local rivers are small and unimportant. There is the great network of canals for drainage and also for barge traffic, besides a number of ship canals for vessels drawing from ten to twenty-five feet of water. On the sandy soils, the chief crops are rye, buckwheat, and potatoes; and on the clay soils, hops, sugar beet, tobacco, and wheat. The best grazing land is in the polders. Textiles, metal goods, agricultural implements, paper, leather, chemicals, sugar, spices, and margarine (人造乳酪) are manufactured.

*The Hague* (hāg 海牙) is the seat of the government. The international court of arbitration (the Hague Tribunal) (萬國公斷處) was organized there by the Hague Convention of 1899. It is a city of international importance. *Amsterdam* (ām'stēr-dām 亞摩斯德登) is the largest town and the commercial center of the country with an

exchange and money market, and a large amount of shipping and manufactures. It is the chief diamond-cutting center of the world. More than half the carrying trade of the state centers at *Rotterdam* (röt'ēr-dām 鹿特丹). By the improvement of the river estuaries and canals this city has become one of the best ports of Europe, and the tonnage of goods handled at the docks is enormously increasing. *Vlissingen* (vlis'ing-ën 維里心根) (Flushing) and the *Hook* (hōök 河克) are railway terminals that handle much of the local freights consigned to London. *Delft* (dēlft 德佛特) is famous the world over for the beautiful porcelain made at its potteries.

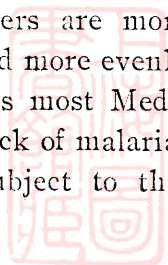


## XXI. THE MEDITERRANEAN STATES AND SWITZERLAND

**ITALY.** Italy is a spur of the Alps extending into the Mediterranean Sea. Its position has made it a place of great importance in ancient as well as in modern times. It consists of a long and narrow boot-shaped strip of land, divided into the continental and peninsular portions, and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia (sār-dīn'ī-ā 撒丁島). The total area is 118,000 square miles and the population is 36,000,000.

It is mountainous; the Alps inclose the northern region and the Apennines (āp'ē-nīnz 亞平寧山脈) run right through the peninsula to Sicily. Much of the coast is high and rocky, with many good harbors. The Po (pō 波河), the largest river of the country, rises from the French frontier, enters into the Adriatic Sea, and has numerous tributaries and lakes to make it navigable.

Its climate in the south is typically Mediterranean; warm, with winter rains and summer drought. In the north, the winters are more severe, and the rainfall greater and more evenly distributed throughout the year. As most Mediterranean countries have the drawback of malaria, many parts of the country are subject to this



disease which renders the regions uninhabitable despite their fertile soils.

Owing to the lack of useful minerals, especially coal, agriculture is the chief occupation. In this connection we should mention the fact that nonresident owners hold much of the farm lands, and many of the peasantry seek to better their condition by emigration. Before the war, three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand a year passed through Genoa (jèn'ò-ì 熱那亞) or other ports on their way to South America or the United States; many thousands, also, eke out their income by working as farm hands or laborers in neighboring countries for several months every year. Wheat, specially suited for the making of macaroni; maize, the principal food of a large part of the population, are the chief grains raised. The vine is grown throughout the country, but the wine derived is not generally so well made as that of France. Mulberry trees are cultivated for the purpose of raising silkworms, Italy being the largest producer of raw silk in Europe. Rice is largely grown in the northern plain, and the orange and lemon are especially raised in Sicily. The most important mineral obtained is sulphur. No coal is found, but some lignite or brown coal and

petroleum are mined. Statuary marble is quarried. Sardinia is rich in minerals, but little worked.

The most important industry is the preparation of silk yarn, which forms by far the most valuable export, especially to France. The manufactures of cotton, wool, hemp, and linen are of increasing importance, on account of the utilization of the water power of the streams to generate electricity. Straw hats and other straw goods, sculptures in marble and alabaster (白玉), are other important exports. Glass, lace, leather goods, earthenware, and many other artistic manufactures are scattered throughout the country.

*Rome* (rōm 羅馬), the capital, is a political rather than an industrial center. *Milan* (mīl'ān 米蘭), a great railway center, is the chief market for the crops of the northern part of the country. *Genoa*, the principal port, is the one at which most of the trade of the United States is landed. *Naples* (nā'p'iz 那不勒斯) monopolizes most of the marine traffic between the country and Great Britain. *Leghorn* (lēg'hōrn 里窩那) is famous for the manufacture of straw goods. A considerable part of the grain harvested in the Po Valley is stored for shipment at *Venice* (vēn'is 威尼斯). *Palermo* (pā-lār'mō 巴勒摩) is the trading center of

Sicily. Most of the sulphur is shipped from *Catania* (kă-tă'nyä 喀大尼亞). *Brindisi* (brën'dê-zē 布林西) and *Ancona* (än-kō'nä 安科納) are shipping points for the Suez Canal route.

SPAIN. Spain is a country which has fallen from a very high position. In the sixteenth century it was commercially and politically a great power in Europe, and possessed vast colonies all over the world; now it is of small consequence in Europe, and has lost most of its colonies. With Portugal, it forms the Iberian (i-bē'rī-än) Peninsula (伊比利半島), which is the western extremity of the European mainland. Its area is 194,797 square miles and its population is 21,114,512.

It occupies an elevated tract of land with the Cantabrian (kän-tă'brī-än) Mountains (坎大布連山脈) on the northern boundary. A number of parallel mountain systems run across the country from east to west. And along the eastern edge of the plateau rise four rivers; but in regard to navigation, only the Guadalquivir (gô-däl-kwiv'er 瓜達基維爾河) on the south is of importance. The coast line is very short and regular; good natural harbors are found in Galicia (gá-lish'i-á 加里西亞) on the northwest, and at Barcelona (bär-sē-ló'nä 巴塞羅內), Cartagena (kär-tä-jē'nä 喀大吉納), and Málaga (mä'lä-gä 馬拉亞) on the Mediterranean.

Most ports of the country have a continental climate; irrigation is chiefly depended upon for agriculture. Farming is the main occupation, but it does not reach a high standard. The special disadvantages of the farmer are that most of the land is in large holdings owned by the nobility, farm methods and implements are primitive, taxes high, and communication poor. Wheat, barley, oats, and rye are the chief crops. Excellent oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, olives, and other fruits are grown. Maize, tobacco, chick-peas (鷄豆), garlic onions, esparto grass (蒲草), flax, and hemp are valuable products.

Almost one quarter of the land is used only for pasturage. The merino sheep (綿羊) is the chief animal, and the country once had a reputation for her excellent wool. Cattle, goats, pigs, horses, mules, and asses are bred. Fishing is carried on round the coasts, the most important catches being those of sardines (沙定魚), anchovies (馬鯊), and tunnies (金槍魚).

The country is rich in minerals. Iron, coal, zinc, cobalt (鈷), lead, silver, quicksilver, copper, sulphur, and bay and rock salts are produced. The manufactures have been little developed. The chief imports are essentially those of a practically non-manufacturing country, and consist

mainly of machinery and other manufactured goods, chemicals, textile fabrics, coal, sugar, and raw cotton. The exports are an index of the natural resources, being wine, fruits, grains, metals, minerals, and esparto grass.

*Madrid* (mä-drīd' 馬德里地) is the capital of the country. *Barcelona* is the chief commercial center. *Valencia* (vā-lēn'shī-à 瓦稜薩), *Alicante* (ā-lē-kān'tā 亞利干的), *Cartagena*, and *Málaga* are all ports of fruit and wine trade.

PORTUGAL. The Republic of Portugal fills a narrow strip in the west of the Iberian Peninsula, and its outlook is toward the broad Atlantic and America. Its area is 35,490 square miles and its population 6,000,000. The coast line is fairly regular and low-lying; the estuary of the Tagus (tā'gūs 德入河) contains the fine harbor of Lisbon (līz'būn 里斯奔).

This country consists of the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, and the build is, therefore, the same as that of Spain. But it has a moister and more equable climate than that of the greater part of Spain. Agriculture gives employment to a large percentage of the population, and the crops are somewhat similar to that of Spain. Over one quarter of the country is given to pasture and fallow for feeding cattle, sheep, goats,



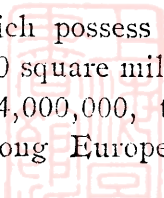
and swine. The cork oak (軟木; 做瓶塞者) of the south is of great importance, the products from it figuring prominently in the exports.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but the scarcity of coal and the want of cheap transport have caused valuable mines to remain unworked. Only lead and copper are mined. Gypsum, lime, and marble are quarried. The bay salt produced is of fine quality. Manufactures are not of great importance, and wine, textile, paper, glass, and china are those worth mentioning.

Portugal exports wine, cork, cattle, fish (fresh and tinned), fruits, copper ore, and olive oil. The imports include chiefly cereals, textiles, coal, machinery, iron goods, sugar, and colonial produce.

*Lisbon* is the capital of the country. *Oporto* (ô-pôr'toô 俄伯爾多) has been made famous for the wine that bears its name.

**SWITZERLAND.** The Republic of Switzerland, situated in the middle of Europe, is one of the very few European countries which possess no seaboard. The area, nearly 16,000 square miles, supports a population of about 4,000,000, the density of which ranks high among European countries.



The country is essentially a land of mountains. The Jura and the Alps occupy five sevenths of the country, while the Swiss plateau in the north makes up the remainder. Protected on all sides by immense mountain barriers, the Swiss have worked out their own destiny, and are a thrifty, industrious, brave, and patriotic nation.

Speaking generally, its climate is healthy and genial; severe winters and hot but very short summers are its characteristics. It is largely an agricultural country; wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops. The manufacture of cheese and condensed milk is by far the most important industry. Silkworms are reared; vine and other fruit trees are cultivated.

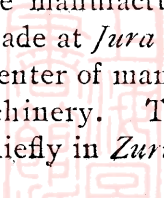
On account of its moist climate and mountainous character, the country is much more suited to the pastoral industry. Cattle are the most numerous animals reared; horses, sheep, pigs, and goats are also fed. Over twenty per cent of the country is forested. Beeches (栎), conifers (松類), oaks, and chestnuts are the chief woods grown. The timber is used for building, for fuel, and for making fancy articles to be sold to tourists.

Switzerland has little mineral wealth, but manufactures are well developed. It relies chiefly upon a few branches of manufactures that depend

upon workmanship in order to gain repute for the excellence and fineness of the goods. As a remedy for the lack of coal, water power is used for manufacturing, electric lighting, and transport purposes. Cotton, silk lace, and machine embroidery are important industries. The watches, jewelry, and musical boxes of Switzerland are famous throughout all the world. A peculiarity of Swiss industry is that most manufactures are carried on at home.

This country has earned the name of the "playground of Europe"; hotel keeping is a very profitable occupation; and to the peasants, the entertaining of visitors is their chief "industry." Roads and railways are excellently made and kept; steamboats ply on the lakes for the tourist traffic. The chief exports are clocks and watches, cotton and silk goods, cheese and condensed milk, elaborated food products and fancy goods. Its imports consist largely of food products and raw materials for manufactures.

*Bern* (bârn 伯爾尼), the capital, is an industrial center; *Geneva* (jê-nê'vâ 日內瓦) is the chief trade depot noted especially for the manufacture of watches. Timepieces are also made at *Jura* (汝拉). *Zurich* (zôô'rîk 蘇黎克) is the center of manufactures of textiles and fine machinery. The silk-brocade industry is centered chiefly in *Zurich* and *Basel* (bâ'zêl 巴西爾).

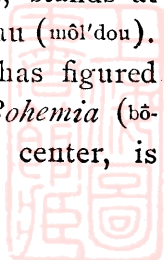


## XXII. THE DANUBE AND BALKAN STATES

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. The Republic of Czechoslovakia was cut out of a portion of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire after the conclusion of the Great War. The whole territory has an area of 56,316 square miles, and a population of 13,914,336.

It is a land of well-wooded mountain ranges and fertile valleys, but without direct access to the sea. It is surrounded by Germany on the west and north, Poland on the north, Roumania on the east, Hungary and Austria on the south. Agriculture is the principal occupation, and the chief crops are wheat, potatoes, sugar beet, and hops. Forests are a valuable source of wealth. As for minerals, coal, iron, copper, quicksilver, nickel, and petroleum are worked. Among its industries may be noted dyeing and calico printing, woolens, chemicals, and porcelain manufactures.

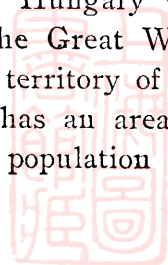
*Prague* (prāg 巴拉加), the capital, stands at the head of the navigation of the Moldau (môl'dou). It is an old university town, and has figured prominently in European history. *Bohemia* (bô-hě'mĭ-à 波希米亞), the manufacturing center, is noted for its glass and beer.



AUSTRIA. The Republic of Austria was a new state created after the Great War just the same as Czecho-Slovakia. It has an area of 30,000 square miles and a population of 6,355,000. It is a very mountainous land with some fertile valleys, and bounded by Germany, Czecho-Slovakia on the north, Hungary on the east, Jugo-Slavia and Italy on the south, and Switzerland on the west. It has no access to the sea except by the Danube River. There are mineral wealth as well as splendid forests; but industry and commerce are not so highly advanced even as that of Italy. Its agricultural resources and industrial products are not sufficient to support its population.

*Vienna* (vê-èn'á 維也納), the capital, is an important railway and trading center, and a very beautiful city with many public buildings. This city was of great political importance before the Great War; but so far as the present conditions are concerned, it is rather insignificant.

HUNGARY. The Republic of Hungary was organized at the conclusion of the Great War, and it occupies nearly the whole territory of the former Hungary Monarchy. It has an area of 88,000 square miles and a population of 15,000,000.



The country is a fertile plain, well watered by the Danube and its tributaries. It is bounded by Czecho-Slovakia on the north, Roumania on the east, Jugo-Slavia on the south, and Austria on the west. It, too, possesses no access to the sea. Agriculture is the principal occupation; great quantities of wheat and other grains, and some flax, hemp, potatoes, sugar beet, and tobacco are raised. Cattle and sheep are reared to some extent. But there are few mining and manufacturing activities.

*Budapest* (böö'dá-pěst 布達佩斯), the capital, is a railway and trading center; *Buda* and *Pest* are twin cities astride the Danube.

**JUGO-SLAVIA.** *Jugo-Slavia* is another new state, which was carved out of a portion of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, and has united with the ancient kingdom of Serbia and Montenegro (mōn-tā-nā'grō 門的內哥羅). It is bounded by Austria and Hungary on the north, Albania (āl-bā'nī-ā 亞爾巴尼亞) and Greece on the south, Roumania and Bulgaria (bööl-gā'rī-ā 保加利亞) on the east, and the new portion of Italy on the west.

This state is a monarchy, the present ruler being the former king of Serbia. It is a mountainous country with great forest wealth and rich mineral deposits. Mining and manufacturing

are, however, not developed yet, and agriculture is practically the sole occupation and source of wealth.

*Belgrade* (bĕl'grād 伯爾格來得), the capital, is essentially a modern city; and was, and no doubt will continue to be, an important railway center.

ALBANIA. Albania was formerly a province of Turkey in Europe, and was created an autonomous kingdom in 1913 at the close of the first Balkan War. Being a mountainous country, it lies on the west side of the Balkan (bāl-kān') Peninsula (巴爾幹半島), and has its short seaboard in the Gulf of Otranto (ō'trān-tō 俄特蘭陀海峽). On the north it is bounded by Jugo-Slavia, and on the south by Greece. Its area is 11,317 square miles and its population 1,000,000, most of whom are Albanians in blood and Mohammedan in religion. There are neither railroads nor manufacturing and mining activities. *Durazzo* (dōō-rāt'sō 都拉索) is the capital, and *Scutari* (skōō'tā-rē 斯庫台里) the chief town.

GREECE. Greece forms the southern portion of the mountainous Balkan Peninsula. Its area is 41,993 square miles and its population 4,821,300. The boundaries of the country in the north are Albania, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, and the Black Sea; on the south and west the Ionian (ī-ō'nī-ān)

Sea (伊奧尼亞海); and on the east the Ægean (ē-jē'ān) Sea (愛琴海) and the Sea of Marmora (mār'mō-rā 馬爾馬拉海). Its territory was augmented after the Great War at the expense of the former Ottoman (ōt'ō-mān) Empire (土耳其帝國).

It is a land with imposing cliffs and splendid harbors. Communication by land has always been difficult, and the sea has consequently been employed as the highroad for commerce since ancient days.

Much of the land is given over to pasturage for goats and sheep. Wheat, barley, corn, cotton, tobacco, olives, grapes for wine and for raisins, currants (being a small dried grape grown almost exclusively in Greece and neighboring islands), and figs are the chief crops. Silk culture is carried on, and some cotton and woolen goods are made. In general there is, however, little manufacturing. Considerable mineral wealth exists, and only ores lying near the coast are worked to some extent for export, iron, silver-lead ores being the chief kinds. Bath sponges are collected in the surrounding seas.

The central position between the Mediterranean and Black seas, and the nearness of the overland routes to the east through Asia Minor and Egypt, were responsible for the commercial



importance of the country centuries ago. But so far as the international trade is concerned, it is not so important now as it was in former days.

After a long period of obscurity, *Athens* (ăth'ŏnz 雅典), the capital, has again become important as an administrative, intellectual, and commercial center. It is the largest city in the country.

**ROUMANIA.** Roumania is an independent kingdom to which new territory of considerable size was added at the conclusion of the Great War. Its area is 122,282 square miles, and its population 17,393,149.

The country consists mainly of a series of terraces. It is bounded on the west by Hungary; on the north by Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and the Ukraine (ŭ'krān 烏克蘭); on the east by the Black Sea; and on the south by Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia. The soil is, perhaps, the richest in Europe, but the extremes of heat and cold do not allow it to be as productive as it would be under more advantageous climatic conditions. Nevertheless, it is one of the most important grain-producing countries, and there are extensive crops raised of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. It is also rich in cattle and sheep. The vine flourishes, fruits are raised in

abundance, and the forests are a source of wealth. Minerals are said to be very plentiful, but there is little working of them except coal and petroleum. Salt is a state monopoly. *Bucharest* (bōō-kā-rĕst' 蒲加勒斯) is the capital.

**BULGARIA.** Bulgaria was a kingdom created in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin. In the Great War it sided with the Central Powers. After its defeat it became a republic in 1918. By the terms of the Peace Treaty it surrendered some lands to neighboring countries and in the next thirty-seven years it has to pay gold \$450,000,000. Its area is 43,310 square miles, and its population 4,752,997.

The chief industry of the country is stock raising. More corn is grown than is required for home consumption. Large forests of valuable timber exist. Hemp and flax are largely grown, and form a valuable source of export. The manufactures are not extensive, but include woolen goods, morocco leather, and rifle barrels. Cigarettes are also largely manufactured for export, being made from home-grown tobacco. The imports are of manufactured goods, chiefly textiles, machinery, metal goods, building materials, petroleum, coal, and paper. Railway construction was rapidly increasing prior to the

outbreak of the war in 1914, all lines being under the control of the state. *Sofia* (sō-tē'ā), the capital, is an important railway center.

**TURKEY.** After her defeat in the Great War, Turkey in Europe was allowed to hold a strip of land of 8,700 square miles in area, which lies between the Black and the Ægean Sea, and between the Sea of Marmora and Bulgaria, with Greece as its western neighbor. Its population is 5,000,000, most of whom are in Constantinople (kōn-stān-tī-nō'p'l 君士坦丁).

The navigation of the Straits and the Sea of Marmora is now free. The Turks can never more create trouble in Europe, and the gates from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea hereafter will always be open to the world.

*Constantinople* is a city of importance. Its splendid position between two continents and two seas gives it great strategic and commercial value. Its harbor is known as the Golden Horn.



### XXIII. SOVIET RUSSIA AND OTHER NEW STATES

EUROPEAN RUSSIA. Since the Russian Revolution of 1917, the status of Russia has not been determined. The Soviet government, a council of soldiers, workmen, and peasants, has ruled the land; but no power has yet established formal diplomatic relations with it. The formation of new states along the west and south boundaries of the former Russian Empire will, no doubt, have much economical significance in the days to come, especially those new countries which try to shut this huge plain from the sea.

European Russia is, in the main, a vast undulating plain, with the Urals in the east and the Caucasus in the southeast. It is well provided with rivers which are slow and navigable, and their headwaters can often be connected by canals. The Dvina (dvě-ná' 土味拿河) and the Dnieper (nē'pēr 地尼伯河) are connected by a canal, thus uniting the Baltic and the Black Sea. The Caspian Sea is the largest salt-water lake in the world; it was formerly of much greater extent. North of the latitude of Petrograd, the climate is too cold to grow breadstuffs; a large part of the country, therefore, is unproductive. The central

belt is forest-covered; the southern part, or "black-earth" belt, comprises most of the productive lands, and this region is said to be the chief granary of Europe. Farther south, the climate is semitropical.

European Russia is essentially an agricultural country, but farming is in a backward state owing to the communal system of landholding, the antiquated methods employed, and the poverty and ignorance of the peasants. Most of the people are farmers. Oats, wheat, rye, barley, hay, millet, hemp, flax, potatoes, sugar beets, and tobacco are the chief crops. It is important to note that Russia has occupied in certain years the first place in the world's supply of wheat; and, as regards flax, hemp, rye, and barley, it occupies the highest position in normal times.

Next in importance to agriculture come the immense timber reserves. It is a land of forests. Pine, spruce, larch (落葉松), ash (槐), beech and lime (香櫟), are produced. Timber is used for building material, as the country is very deficient in stone, and for yielding charcoal fuel. It is also much exported. The fur-bearing animals in the forests supply very valuable furs and skins.

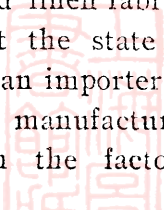
The pastoral industry is extensively carried

on in the country. A special significance of horse and cattle raising is that these animals, besides being important as a source of power, produce large quantities of cheap fertilizers. Sheep, goats, and pigs are reared. The reindeer is kept in the north, while the camels in the southeastern steppes. Before the Great War, it possessed a very large number of domestic animals, 177,000,000 heads, taking second place in the world with regard to the number of stock, being exceeded only in this respect by the United States.

The mineral wealth is enormous; every known metal is said to be found in the Urals. Before the Revolution much foreign capital and high-skilled labor were employed. It has once stood first in the world production of platinum; second in petroleum, asbestos, and manganese ores; fifth in gold; seventh in copper and asphalt; and eighth in iron. Coal is also found in many places. It is particularly well provided with iron; the rich deposits in the south, in the Urals and Caucasus, and in central Russia, render the future of the iron and steel industry very promising. The world's supply of platinum is practically all from this country.

Before the Great War the manufacturing industries were developing fairly rapidly under

the encouragement of the government; and capital had been attracted from France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, and the United States. Cheap labor, abundant mineral wealth, and large supplies of raw materials, backed by a future well organized railway system, should give the country a foremost place in manufactures. The most important industries before the Great War were the distilling, textile and metallurgical, which together made up 84 per cent of all the manufacturing industries of the country. Sugar, tobacco, and leather industries employed many hands. Practically all the industrial activities were disorganized during the time of the Revolution and the early days of Bolshevik rule; the restoration or recovery after such a terrible disorder must wait for many years. Conditions are reported to be much improved nowadays; it is, no doubt, still far below its former significance. It is worth noting that the iron and steel industries have been important in southern Russia; the manufacture of cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics has developed to the extent that the state is becoming an exporter rather than an importer of such goods, and that domestic manufactures are as yet more important than the factory manufactures.



In normal times Russia's inland trade is far more important than her foreign trade. Much trade is done at the great fairs held at different centers.

*Moscow*, the home of the Soviet government, is the center of railways, and from it lines radiate in all directions, giving connections with Vienna, Berlin, Petrograd, Archangel (ärk-än'jäl 亞爾干日爾), Port Authur, Vladivostok, and the ports of the Caspian, Black, and Baltic seas. *Petrograd*, the capital of the former Russian Empire, was the center of finance and trade, but is now a ruined city. *Archangel*, standing on the White Sea, is Russia's oldest seaport. *Astrakhan* (äs-trä-kän' 阿斯達拉干), commanding the Volga (völ'gä 窩耳葛河) and the Caspian, is the chief Caspian seaport and a great fishing center.

Both the ports on the Baltic, which are most available ports opening into the Atlantic, and the ports on the Black Sea, which are the best ports of the land, have been occupied by newly organized countries.

**POLAND.** The Republic of Poland (the plain) was proclaimed at Warsaw (wôr'sô 瓦薩) in the winter of 1918 and was recognized by the Powers on June 28, 1919. It is composed of many



provinces of the former Russian Empire, a considerable portion of the former German territories, and several provinces of the former Austrian Empire. It gains an outlook on the Baltic at the expense of Germany: Danzig (dän'tsik 但澤), a naval base, arsenal, and fortress of the former German Empire, was internationalized by the Peace Treaty of 1919, and is employed as a Polish port. In 1919, its area was estimated at 100,000 square miles, and its population, 25,000,000; but by the Treaty with the Soviet Russia in 1920, it extended its eastern boundary several hundred miles farther east. Its neighbors are Germany in the west; German East Prussia, and Lithuania on the north; Soviet Russia and the Ukraine on the east; and Czecho-Slovakia, and Roumania on the south. During the Great War this country suffered terribly; three hundred towns and twenty thousand villages were swept away, and tens of thousands died of starvation and pestilence.

The climate is continental, with moderate rainfall in warm summers and terrific storms in cold winters. The northern soils are very fertile, being composed of silt deposited in the old lakes. Scientific agriculture is practiced, excellent crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, sugar beet, potatoes,

flax, and hemp being raised. Stock breeding, aided by the growth of root crops for winter feed, is important. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, zinc, lead, and potassium salt are mined. Manufactures are well advanced, the chief being textiles, while machinery, metal works, chemicals, and leather are of lesser importance. The chief exports are agricultural produce and textiles; while the imports are raw wool, cotton, jute, woolen and cotton goods, and machinery.

*Warsaw*, the capital, is a business and railway center situated in the heart of the country; *Łódź* (lōj 洛德士) is the cotton-manufacturing center southwest of the capital.

ESTHONIA (ēs-thō'nī-ā 愛斯多尼亞), LATVIA (lāt'vī-ā 拉脫維亞), LITHUANIA (līth-ū-ā'nī-ā 立都安尼亞). These three states were formerly, just as Finland was a part of the Russian Empire, and newly organized as republics at the conclusion of the Great War. South of the Finland Gulf stands Esthonia, with an area of 23,160 square miles and a population of 1,750,000. The land is low-lying: lakes, marshes, and forestries are its general features. Farming, dairying, and fishing are the chief occupations. *Reval* (Revel) (rēv'el 勒佛爾), commanding the Gulf of Finland, is the chief city and port.

South of Esthonia is Latvia, with an area of 23,160 and a population of 2,500,000. It has many lakes and marshes, and a large area of forestry. Wheat and other grains, flax, and potatoes are the chief crops. Lumbering, paper making, flour milling, and woollen and linen weaving are the principal industries. The people are also engaged as sailors and fishers. *Riga* (rē'gá 利牙), on the Duna (dū'ná) River (都納河), is the trade center.

South of Latvia is Lithuania, with an area of 36,532 square miles and a population of 4,651,000. The land built is the same as the other two countries. Farming is the principal occupation, grains, flax, and potatoes being raised. Stock farming is important and dairy products are exported. Fishing is carried on along the coast.

These small Baltic nations may succeed in preserving their political independence, but commercially they will always be more or less dependent on Russia. Besides, it is evident that a great country such as Russia cannot be cut off from access to the sea; so the future of Reval and Riga, until 1917 two of Russia's most important Baltic ports, will be interesting to follow.

UKRAINE. The Republic of Ukraine was organized in the southwestern portion of the

former Russian Empire in the winter of 1917 and was recognized by the Powers in the spring of 1919. Its area is 174,000 square miles and its population 30,000,000. Its northern and eastern neighbor is European Russia; its western, Poland and Roumania; and in the south it is bounded by the Black Sea.

It is a region of boundless plain and covered with fertile black earth. In the north there are forests and marshes. Agriculture is the leading industry, the "black-earth" region being one of the world's chief granaries. Wheat is the chief crop, but rye, oats, barley, and maize are important. Flax, hemp, tobacco, beet, wine, fruit (cherry, plum, apple, pear), and honey are the agricultural products. Pastoral industry is also important; hides, skins, hair, bristles, and wool form chief exports. Coal and iron are quite rich in the eastern part. Industries are well developed. *Kiev* (kē'yēf 基輔), the capital, is a commercial and manufacturing as well as an educational and religious center of the east of Europe. *Odessa* (ō-dēs'ā 敖得薩), standing on the Black Sea, is the chief port with a safe harbor.

FINLAND (芬蘭). Finland is one of the new independent republic states of Europe, situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia (bōth'nī-ā 波的

尼亞灣)。At one time it formed a part of the Kingdom of Sweden, but it was annexed by Russia in 1809. It became a new state in 1918 as the outcome of the Great War. The area is 144,253 square miles, and the population 3,300,000, of whom the vast majority are Fins of Mongol origin. Owing to its northerly latitude, the main crops grown are rye, barley, oats, and potatoes. Its immense forests provide any amount of timber, and consequently a large export trade has been developed. The timber has also been utilized for paper making. *Helsingfors* (hèl-sǐng-rōrs' 赫爾森法斯), the capital, is quite an up-to-date city, with a flourishing university, and a population of 150,000.



## QUESTIONS

## XVI. EUROPE

1. In comparison with other continents, is Europe rich in a natural sense? How about its industrial activity?

## XVII. THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. What are the characteristics and the effect of England's climate?

2. Name the advantages and disadvantages of England's early utilization of her coal and other mineral wealth.

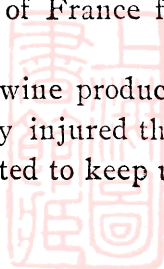
3. Can you tell something about the British cotton and woolen industries?

4. Why is the coast line of the British Isles a great aid to commerce? In spite of her high latitude, why are her harbors never obstructed by ice?

## XVIII. FRANCE

1. Describe the fine position of France for trade.

2. France has been the best wine producer of the world, but what has recently injured that reputation and how has she attempted to keep up her fame?



3. Why are French textiles standards of good taste? Tell something about the French silk industry.

### XIX. GERMANY

1. What is the special topographical advantage of Germany in the construction of canals? How is the German waterway system? Can you tell the importance of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal?

2. What are the results of the Great War in German trade and industry?

### XX. THE BALTIC AND NORTH SEA STATES

1. What is the drawback to the Norwegian industrial development? Why are manufactures in Sweden fast developing?

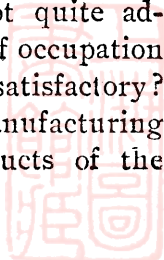
2. Tell something about Danish dairy farming.

3. Describe the Belgian and Dutch positions for trade.

### XXI. THE MEDITERRANEAN STATES AND SWITZERLAND

1. Why is Italy's industry not quite advanced? Since agriculture is the chief occupation of her people, is the farming condition satisfactory?

2. Are Spain and Portugal manufacturing countries? Name the special products of the Iberian peninsula.



3. Describe the characteristics of Swiss industry. How is the fine scenery of Switzerland a benefit to her population?

## XXII. THE DANUBE AND BALKAN STATES

1. Compare the agricultural resources of Austria and Hungary.

2. Describe Greece's position for trade?

3. Tell something about Vienna, Athens, and Constantinople.

## XXIII. SOVIET RUSSIA AND OTHER NEW STATES

1. Tell something about Russia's farming conditions.

2. Why did Russia's manufacturing industries develop rapidly before the Great War?

3. Reval, Riga, and Odessa were the important outlets of the former Russian Empire, but now they are the ports of Esthonia, Latvia, and Ukraine, respectively. What is the economical significance of this change to Russia?

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1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the Chinese language and literature from the earliest times to the present day.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the classical Chinese literature, including the poetry, prose, and drama of the various dynasties.

3. The third part is devoted to a study of the modern Chinese literature, including the poetry, prose, and drama of the late imperial and republican periods.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a study of the Chinese language, including the phonology, grammar, and semantics of the various dialects and the standard language.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a study of the Chinese literature in translation, including the poetry, prose, and drama of the various dynasties.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a study of the Chinese literature in translation, including the poetry, prose, and drama of the various dynasties.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a study of the Chinese literature in translation, including the poetry, prose, and drama of the various dynasties.

