

THE SOUTHERN SLAV LIBRARY—II

THE
SOUTHERN SLAVS:
LAND AND PEOPLE

WITH A MAP

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1916

SERBO-CROAT ORTHOGRAPHY.

š = sh in "ship."

c = ts in "cats."

č = ch in "church."

ž = j in French "jour."

ć = ditto (softer).

j = y in "your."

THE SOUTHERN SLAVS: LAND AND PEOPLE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE Jugoslavs form part of the great Slav race, which is itself a branch of the Indo-Aryan race. They are divided into three main groups, the Western, Eastern, and Southern Slavs. The Western Slavs include the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and the Slavs in Germany (i.e. the Serbs of Upper and Lower Lusatia and the Cassoubs and Slovinci in West Prussia and Pomerania). The Eastern Slavs are the Russians, whose Southern branch goes by the name of Ruthenes in Galicia, Bukovina, and Hungary. The Southern Slavs or *Jugoslavs* (Jug=South in the Slav tongues) include the Bulgars, Serbo-Croats, and Slovenes.

Setting aside the Bulgars, who, by their characteristics and political aims, form an entity apart, the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are one single nation known by three different names. In this and several other pamphlets we propose to deal only with these people, whom we will call "Jugoslavs."

The Jugoslavs (i.e. the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes) form the compact bulk of the present population of the Balkan Peninsula. Part of the land inhabited by them constitutes the independent Jugoslav kingdoms

of Serbia and Montenegro, and the large remaining portion belongs to Austria-Hungary.

The national territory of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes therefore comprises :

1. The kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro.
2. Bosnia-Hercegovina.
3. Dalmatia and the Dalmatian archipelago.
4. Croatia and Slavonia, including Rieka (Fiume) and the Medjumurje.
5. The country of the Drave in Southern Hungary (Baranja), the Bačka, and the Banat.
6. Istria, the Quarnero Isles, and Trieste.
7. The Slovene lands, i.e. Carniola and Gorica ; Southern Carinthia, Southern Styria, and the adjoining districts in South-western Hungary.

The Jugoslavs are a homogeneous nation, both as regards their language and their ethnographical characteristics.

The Serbs and Croats form an absolute linguistic unit. Their literary language is identical; their spoken language varies locally according to the dialect, which is differentiated according to pronunciation of the word *što* (what; Lat. *quid*); in one part of the country it is pronounced *ča*, in another *kaj*, in the third *što*. The first or *ča* dialect is spoken in the north of Dalmatia, in the Isles, on the Croatian coast, and in Istria. The second or *kaj* dialect predominates in North-western Croatia from the neighbourhood of Karlovac (Karlstadt) to the river Mur, in the counties of Zagreb, Križevci (the present Belovar),

and above all in the Medjumurje. The third or *što* dialect is the one most widely spoken; it is the speech of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Dalmatia, South-western Croatia, Slavonia, and Southern Hungary. It is also the most beautiful of the three dialects, the most melodious, and the richest in vowel sounds; it has taken precedence of the other two, and reigns to-day as the accepted literary tongue. The Slovene speech is merely a variety of the *kaj* dialect; it is still the local literary tongue of the Slovenes, but it has been greatly approximated in its vocabulary, syntax, and morphology to the *što* dialect, which is the standard literary language of the Serbo-Croats. The Slovene dialect is undoubtedly poor in comparison, and would be in danger of dying out were it not for the support it derives from the Serbo-Croatians.

As regards ethnographical characteristics, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes form but one single nation. Popular tradition has kept the memory of the national hero, Marko Kraljević, alive among all Yugoslavs. His exploits are sung everywhere, and without exception, in all Yugoslav provinces. The fact that the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes have a national hero in common is in itself a great proof of the racial unity of the Yugoslavs.

In religious matters, our nation is divided between the Orthodox Church, which predominates in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and parts of Dalmatia and Croatia-Slavonia, the Catholic Church (in Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina,

Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, and Istria), and the Mahommedan faith in Bosnia-Hercegovina. There are, moreover, Nazarenes in South Hungary, and a sprinkling of Jews scattered everywhere. Among a large part of the Catholics, divine service is celebrated in the Old-Slav tongue in the same way as in all Orthodox Churches.

In the schools and in their literature the Jugoslavs employ two forms of script—the Cyrilline and the Latin. Glagolitic characters are now no longer used, except in the Catholic churches of the littoral.

I. The Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro.

This pamphlet does not propose to describe the independent kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, on the assumption that they are already sufficiently well known. Its main object is to spread a knowledge of such countries inhabited by our people as are still under foreign domination. An English reader, however, might find both pleasure and profit in perusing some of the books dealing with these two kingdoms—the older books, as well as those that have appeared quite recently.

The best way of conveying an idea of the relations subsisting between Serbia and the other Jugoslavs is to state that we look upon Serbia as the Piedmont of our nation, as the centre of attraction for all our provinces—as the State which is destined to realize our national unity, and to gather the different units of our people about herself, just as a crystal plunged into

a saturated solution attracts all particles of the same nature contained in that solution and groups them about itself.

For some time past this is the rôle that has been allotted to her ; Serbia has long been independent, and the recent wars have only increased our faith in her ability to carry out her mission of liberation.

II. Bosnia-Hercegovina.

FRONTIERS ; TOWNS ; POPULATION.

The province of Bosnia-Hercegovina is bounded in the east by the kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, in the north and north-west by Croatia and Slavonia, and by Dalmatia in the south and south-east. At two points, Bosnia-Hercegovina extends through Dalmatia to the sea ; once at Klek at the mouth of the river Neretva, and once near Herceg-Novi in the bay of Kotor (Cattaro). The eastern frontier is partly defined by the river Drina, the northern by the Save, and the south-eastern by the Dinar mountains. The superficial area of the province is 51,199 square kilometres. The chain of mountains that crosses the country from the north-east to the south-west forms the watershed. North of this range Bosnia is watered by the Vrbas, the Una, and the Drina, all tributaries of the Save, and flowing in almost parallel courses. South of the watershed the river Neretva flows through Hercegovina. Of all these only the Save and the lower course of the Drina are navigable. In the northern part of the province a fertile plain of

considerable size extends to right and left of the Save during the whole of its course. The south is mountainous, and only here and there the ground is sufficiently level for agricultural purposes.

The province is divided into six departments, which are again subdivided into fifty districts (kotars). The principal towns, which are also the capitals of the departments, are Sarajevo, the seat of the Bosnian Government (60,000 inhabitants), Mostar (20,000 inhabitants), Banjaluka, Tuzla, Travnik, Bihać. The department of Mostar corresponds to the former Hercegovina, but is slightly smaller.

According to the census of 1910, the inhabitants number 1,931,802; consequently the population is very sparse. On the other hand, the annual increase amounts to 1·39 per cent. As regards race and language the population is almost exclusively Serbo-Croat, of whom 825,418 (or 43 per cent.) belong to the Orthodox Church, 612,137 (or 32 per cent.) to the Mahommedan faith, and 434,061 (or 12 per cent.) are Catholics.

AGRICULTURE.

The population is mainly agricultural. According to the statistics of 1910, the annual harvest amounts to 1,000,000 quintals of wheat, 9,000,000 quintals of hay, 1·37 million quintals of potatoes, 0·3 million quintals of prunes, and 0·036 million quintals of raisins. The fertility of Bosnia-Hercegovina as compared to other Yugoslav lands clearly appears from these figures. During the last period of six years the proportion of the total harvest per head of the

population amounted to 414 kilogrammes in Croatia-Slavonia, 378 kilogrammes in Serbia, 245 kilogrammes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 228 kilogrammes in Styria, 151 kilogrammes in Carniola, and 97 kilogrammes in Dalmatia.

The Bosnian harvest is not nearly so plentiful as it ought to be under more favourable administrative conditions. It is an agrarian question which has hitherto not been solved.

At present there are in Bosnia-Hercegovina some 112,000 families (650,000 persons) belonging to the *kmeti*, i.e. peasants who do not farm their own land, but ground belonging to the *agas*, or landowners (10,000 families and 40,000 people). These *agas* are mostly Moslems, whose vast estates were acquired under the Turkish domination, when their religion placed them in a highly privileged position. The *kmeti* have a right to the land so long as they cultivate it and pay a settled proportion of the harvest to the *aga*. In the hope of some day being able to buy back the land, the *kmeti* never cultivate the soil as intensively as they might, for if they did, the land would soon be assessed at a higher rate, and consequently the price of its redemption would be considerably raised. For this same reason, and although it seems paradoxical, all improvement of the soil is really disadvantageous to the *kmeti*, because the greater the value of the land, the more difficult it becomes to buy it back.

It is to the interest of the Austrian Government to tolerate this antagonism between the mass of the

dispossessed people and the great landlords. Acting on this principle, Austria refused to solve the agrarian problem—which Serbia solved forty years ago—although at the Congress of Berlin she posed as if the solution of it were one of the first duties devolving upon her by the occupation. Moreover, in the agrarian struggle, she took the part of the Moslem *agas*, who were conservative and indifferent to the Nationalist awakening.

Thus supported by Austria, the *agas* refused to compromise, and the struggle was revived more fiercely than before. When finally the Diet demanded the redemption of the land for the *kmeti* from the Government, the latter refused to sanction compulsory redemption, and the law of July 11, 1911, presupposes the goodwill of both *agas* and *kmeti* for the redemption of the land. And, quite apart from the speculations of foreign banks, who have almost monopolized the loans on the repurchase at an interest of 10 per cent., the scheme of land redemption proceeded so slowly that Grunberg, Professor at the University of Vienna, calculated that the last Bosnian *kmet* would regain his land in the year 2025.

Much money has been spent on the establishment of model farms, which might serve to instruct the peasantry in the improved cultivation of their fields and vineyards. The non-success of this enterprise, with its annual deficit, is best proved by the fact that for several years past the Government has been desirous of liquidating these farms, and is offering them for sale at ridiculously low prices.

MINES AND FORESTS; INDUSTRY.

Besides its agricultural wealth, Bosnia is rich in mines and forests. According to the statistics of 1910, the annual value of the mineral export amounts to 13½ million crowns, and that of the timber export to 34 millions per annum. The timber trade is the most important industry of the country. It is altogether in the hands of foreigners, to whom the Government has granted timber concessions which are prejudicial to the country and which encourage an unscrupulous exploitation. The scandalous destruction of the Bosnian forests has been criticized even by the Viennese press and Hungarian delegates. Worst of all, the condition of the 24,000 labourers employed in the timber industry is a crying evil.

Several other industrial enterprises should also be mentioned, such as the working of the salt beds at Tuzla, the sugar refinery at Doboï, the carpet manufacture at Sarajevo, and the tobacco industry, all of which are under the control of the State. Local crafts and minor industries also are fairly well developed, but seriously endangered by having to compete with the great foreign industries.

COMMERCE, CUSTOMS; MEANS OF COMMUNICATION;
BANKS.

Bosnian exports chiefly consist of cattle, coal, prunes, tobacco, etc., the total annual value being 121 million crowns. The imports chiefly consist of flour, hardware, textiles, chemicals, and alcoholic drinks, to the total annual value of 154 million

crowns. In its commercial policy, as in other matters, the Government has acted in the interests of Austro-Hungarian trade and to the prejudice of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Nearly all her trade is directed towards the North, across Hungary, and with the exception of the timber trade, the total export in other directions does not exceed 30,000 crowns (2 to 3 per cent.). On the principal railway line across Hungary, the freightage is so arranged that the price of transport from Budapest to any part whatsoever in Bosnia-Hercegovina is scarcely higher than the price of transport charged between one town in the interior of Bosnia-Hercegovina and another. In other words, native products are sacrificed to an overwhelming foreign competition.

The Customs policy is also contrary to the interests of the country. As Bosnia-Hercegovina does not properly belong either to Austria or Hungary, the Customs dues are previously deducted in the interests of the Imperial General Revenue on the Austro-Hungarian frontiers, and an annual sum of 600,000 crowns has been fixed as Bosnia's share of the revenue, under the title of Customs *aversum* (reversion or compensation). This amount was fixed in 1879, in accordance with the trade returns of that date, and has never been raised since, although Bosnia's foreign trade has subsequently increased considerably.

The means of communication in Bosnia-Hercegovina have been established mainly in the interests of strategy, not of commercial economy. For this reason several lines of railway are in a chronic

state of deficit, and the total income from 999 km. of narrow-gauge and 111 km. of normal-gauge line only amounts to 700,000 crowns annually. Quite recently much capital was spent on the construction of new lines. All these new lines, however, although laid down at the expense of the country, were not intended to serve the interests of Bosnia, but those of the Austrian and Hungarian trade, which they were supplying with an additional route to the sea. These lines, 2,000 km. in all, were constructed on the mediæval system of forced labour (or *corvée*), amounting to six million days of human labour and two million days of draught labour. The 121 post offices and 94 telegraph stations in the country are under the control of the military authorities.

The influx of foreign capital has become steadily more oppressive. According to recent statistics the *Privilegovana Zemaljska Banka* (Privileged Country Bank), which is an institution of mortgage credit founded by foreign capital, has a much larger number of debtors than all the other mortgage banks in Bosnia-Hercegovina put together, and private initiative has been compelled to take action against this influx of foreign capital which is so dangerous to the peasant. The native banks, which according to the same statistics number 120, are affiliated to three central banks: the Serbian, the Croatian, and the Moslem. The *Zemljoradnička Zadruga* (Agricultural Co-operative Associations) are of the greatest importance to the country. They accept the peasants' savings on deposit and are organized on the unlimited

liability system. Their development has been consistently hindered by the hostile policy of the Government. At present there are 86 of these associations; they are mostly controlled by Orthodox Serbs and, like the other banks, affiliated to one central one. As they do not aim at realizing large profits, they can offer their members credit on very advantageous terms, and the part they play in the economic emancipation of the peasants is very important.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Institutions for public instruction are also the result of private initiative; here again the Government has not only withheld its help but has actually pursued a hostile policy, preferring to keep the population in a state of ignorance, the education of the masses being precisely opposed to the interests of the Austrian Government. The minister Kalay, the chief organizer of the present régime in Bosnia-Hercegovina, tried even to form a special nationality for these countries under the name of the "Bosnian nationality," merely to alienate them from their brothers in race and language on the other side of the frontiers, specially from those in the two independent Serbian kingdoms. From the start the Government has always spent more on the upkeep of the gendarmerie than on Public Instruction. The percentage of illiterates in Bosnia-Hercegovina is one of the highest in Europe; it amounts to 90 per cent. in all—87 per cent. of the men and 93 per cent. of the women. The public classes for the

illiterates founded by private initiative were prohibited by the Government.

There is only one school to every 111 square kilometres, or, in other words, to every 4,052 inhabitants. There are 458 primary schools, and by far the greater number of these are denominational.

The foundation of the great educational society *Prosvjeta* in 1902 is due to Serb Orthodox initiative. The object of this society is to spread education and learning among all classes of the people, to grant subventions to all Serb schools, and to provide assistance for such Serb schoolboys and students as are without private means to defray their own instruction, etc. On the model of this society the Catholics founded a similar association, called the *Napredak*, while the Moslems founded the *Gajret*.

Besides these, there is a Women's Benevolent Society, there are libraries, tradesmen's and working men's societies, choral unions, gymnastic clubs, temperance leagues, etc. According to recent statistics, the Orthodox part of the population possessed no fewer than 271 different associations, apart from the Co-operative Agricultural Associations already mentioned, with a total membership of 20,000 and a capital of 1,170,000 crowns. At the outbreak of the war all Orthodox organizations were dissolved and their property and capital confiscated.

The most important periodicals are the *Pregled* (Revue), for general criticism and social science, the literary journal *Bosanska Vila*, and the political paper *Narod*.

POLITICAL LIFE.

Political life consists mainly in the struggle against the prevailing régime, but the division originated in religious questions. Political life was born of the struggles for religious autonomy carried on by the Orthodox party from 1896 to 1906, and by the Moslems from 1898 to 1908. At the opening of the twentieth century these movements were led by the younger men, who had enjoyed University training, and who introduced stronger nationalist and democratic principles into the struggle. In 1908, when this struggle for the emancipation of the country from a foreign government reached its height, Austria-Hungary forestalled all these tendencies by annexing Bosnia and forcing a Constitution on the country.

For this "Constitution" of Bosnia-Hercegovina in no sense deserves its name. The electoral system is based on a division of the electors according to religions and into wards. For the "third ward"—that of the peasants—the ballot is public, and can therefore be controlled by the Government, which can also influence the vote of the first ward, which consists mainly of officials and the great landowners. The Diet (*Sabor*) has a purely local authority, and is not permitted to deal with any matters at all bearing upon Imperial affairs, such as the military contingent, Customs regulations, foreign policies, changes in the Constitution, etc. No Bill can be discussed in the Diet, and no Act passed by the provincial Diet can be introduced for promulgation without special authority from the Austro-Hungarian

Government. The Imperial Government, on the other hand, is not responsible to the provincial Diet. It is also assured of an overwhelming voice in the provincial Diet, and its Bills take precedence of all others in the order of the day. The President of the Diet, who is appointed by the Emperor upon the recommendation of the Government, exercises practically absolute power over the sittings. As intermediary between the Government and the Diet there is the "Country Council" (*Zemaljsko Vieće*), the members of which are chosen from the Diet. This Council has the duty of acting as Advisory Board to the Imperial Government, and the right of furnishing it with information concerning the country.

In the Councils of the Empire and the Imperial Parliament, Bosnia-Hercegovina is represented by the Imperial Minister of Finance, who is also Minister of Affairs for Bosnia, and in this latter capacity is responsible to the sovereign alone.

In short, in spite of the official introduction of a Constitution, the government of Bosnia-Hercegovina has remained purely absolute in character, and in certain respects it is even less representative than it used to be. Before the annexation, the head of the Government in Sarajevo was always a soldier, the inspector of the army in Bosnia-Hercegovina. But his power was practically nominal, and it was really the "civil adlatus" (Deputy Commissioner) who governed fairly independently in his name. After the annexation the office of "civil adlatus" ("Deputy Commissioner") was abolished, and the

Governor-General became the direct head of the Government in fact as well as in name.

III. Dalmatia and the Dalmatian Archipelago.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

Dalmatia extends along a coast-line of 500 km. on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. Her inland territory is in shape like a triangle, the widest part, in the north-west, being 16 km. wide, and the narrowest, in the south-east, only 2 to 6 km. wide. The total superficial area amounts to 12,835 square km. The numerous isles known as the Dalmatian Archipelago lie all along the coast. The straits and channels between the coast and the islands, the numerous bays, anchorages, and beaches, form both the beauty and the wealth of this country so richly endowed by nature. The interior is traversed by two mountain ranges running parallel to the coast. The four principal rivers by which Dalmatia is watered are remarkable for the size and beauty of the waterfalls which mark their course to the sea. The largest and finest of these waterfalls are the Kravlji Brod falls on the Zrmanja; the Topolje falls, Roški slap (fall), Manojlovac fall, and Skradinski slap on the Krka, the falls of the Cetina in Gubavica, and the falls of the Neretva, near Gabela.

The Dalmatian Archipelago consists of 600 islands, but only 60 of these are of importance, and only seven possess a superficial area exceeding 100 sq. km. These islands fall into three important groups.

The five principal islands of the first group are Krk (Veglia), Cres (Cherso), Lošinj (Lussin), Rab (Arbe) and Pag (Pago). Only the two last named belong to Dalmatia. The other three were placed under the administration of Istria in 1811, after having formed part of Dalmatia until then; but during recent years the Dalmatian Diet has begun to agitate for their restoration. The second group is ranged in two lines opposite Zadar (Zara), and consists of a great number of small islets, the largest of which has a superficial area of 50 square km. The third and most southerly group is the most important. It extends from the peninsula of Tartar near Šibenik (Sebenico) down to Dubrovnik (Ragusa). The largest and most fertile islands of this group are Brač (Brazza), Hvar (Lesina), Šolta (Solta), Vis (Lissa), Korčula (Curzola), Lastovo (Lagosta), and Mljet (Meleda). The most important towns of Dalmatia are Zadar or Zara, the capital of the province (pop. 14,000), Šibenik or Sebenico (pop. 12,000), Split or Spalato (pop. 24,000), Dubrovnik or Ragusa (pop. 12,000), Blato (pop. 9,000), and Kotor or Cattaro (pop. 5,000). According to the latest statistics, published in 1910, the population of Dalmatia numbered 645,666, the average density being 50 inhabitants to 1 square km. The present population may be estimated at 700,000.

From an ethnographical point of view, Dalmatia is purely Serbo-Croat—that is to say, a Slav country. Here, as elsewhere, Serbs and Croats speak and write the same language; there is no difference

between them except that of religion, the Croats being Catholics and the Serbs Orthodox. The Croats form 83 per cent. of the population and the Serbs 16 per cent., and there is not a soul in the country who does not speak the Serbo-Croat tongue, although part of the urban population is equally conversant with Italian, which is taught in the schools. The Austrian census is not compiled according to nationality, but according to the language most usually spoken by the individual. This standard has been imposed by the Germans, who favour the more widely known languages, especially in multilingual districts, where it often happens that people habitually speak the language which is most widely known, although it may not be their national tongue. According to the census of 1910, there were 510,669 persons in Dalmatia speaking the Serbo-Croat tongue, 3,065 persons speaking other Slav tongues, and an Italian-speaking population of 18,028 persons. Serbo-Croatian is the official language, but the official use of Italian is also permitted.

RELATION TO THE MONARCHY.

In theory, Dalmatia forms part of the kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia; this is in accordance with the charter granted by the Emperor Francis Joseph I on February 26, 1861, No. 20, which applies to the whole of the Monarchy, and also with the Act of January 1, 1868, referring to the Croatian Compromise with Hungary. The sovereign of Austria-Hungary likewise bears the title of King of Croatia,

Slavonia, and Dalmatia. The text of the Coronation-roll is published in Serbo-Croatian also, and communicated to the Diets of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. The head of the Government in Zagreb (Agram) bears the title of Ban of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia.

But although Dalmatia has been in the possession of Austria since 1815, she has never been allowed to take her proper place as part of the United Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia; she is, *in fact*, included among the "kingdoms and provinces represented in the Imperial Council in Vienna."

By the Constitution of 1867, which is still in force, the Imperial Council (Reichsrat, Carevinsko Vieće) is the Imperial Parliament, in which all Austrian kingdoms and provinces are represented, unless their administrative affairs are already dealt with under the provisions of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867. Such administrative affairs as are not explicitly included in the province of the Imperial Council are settled by the provincial legislative bodies which exist in every Austrian province.

In accordance with this system, Dalmatia is represented in the Viennese Parliament, to which under the provision of the Act of 1906 she sends 11 delegates, elected by universal suffrage. All these Deputies are of Serbo-Croatian nationality (9 Croats and 2 Serbs).

ADMINISTRATION.

The seat of the administration is in Zadar (Zara), the capital of the province and headquarters of the

Imperial Authorities as well as of the local government bodies. The chief authority in the province is vested in the person of the R. I. Governor (Namjesnik), who is appointed by the Emperor. He is the chief of the provincial administration of the State, of the Board of Education, the Public Finances, and the Postal and Telegraph Service. From the administrative point of view the province is divided into fourteen sections, and financially into three district services.

All towns, boroughs, and the more important villages possess post and telegraph offices. There is a fairly extensive urban and inter-urban telephone service, especially in the larger towns like Zadar, Split, Dubrovnik, Kotor, and Šibenik, which are, moreover, connected with the telephonic system of the Monarchy.

The direction of maritime affairs is divided into five maritime prefectures, which are subject to the Royal and Imperial Maritime Authorities resident in Trieste.

The principal instrument of the public local government is the Diet (*Sabor*). Its powers, organization, and functions are defined by the Constitution of the country, i.e. the Constitution, the Electoral Law, and the Statute of Local Diets, dating from 1861. The Diet consists of 41 elected Deputies, and of the Catholic Archbishop and Orthodox Bishop of Zadar, who are both members of the Diet in virtue of their office.

The electoral system is based on the principle of class representation according to property, combined with the system of electoral wards.

In accordance with the reactionary principle of class representation, such officials as are eligible for election are the privileged members of the first class; the second class consists of all taxpayers contributing at least 200 crowns annually to the State taxes. All taxpayers contributing less than 200 crowns to the State taxes possess only an indirect vote; i.e. they cannot vote individually for a Deputy, but 500 of these voters elect a delegate, and these delegates in turn elect the Deputy. The ballot is public and its value quite nominal. Under the ward system the Deputies are elected by wards, of which there are four. The first ward is that of the great landowners, the second is the urban ward, the third that of the Chambers of Commerce, and the fourth that of the Village Communes. Each ward has the right to elect a certain number of Deputies. During the last ten years the Diet has several times on its own initiative endeavoured to introduce a different electoral system, founded on democratic principles, by which class privileges would be abolished and the people reinstated in their most sacred rights. But all these attempts were fruitless, owing to the opposition of the Imperial Government, which will not permit any interference with the old electoral system. After each new election the Emperor appoints the President of the Diet, who is chosen from among the members. But, in spite of the methods by which it is elected, the Diet has always jealously guarded its parliamentary and political independence. Thus, in 1902 the members of the Diet unanimously voted for

exclusion from the Imperial Diet because of the pro-German attitude of the Government, which offended the national feelings.

The Diet is a constitutional body with legislative and administrative powers. The Acts passed by it require the sanction of the Emperor before they can be put into force, but its decisions touching local provincial administration become law automatically. The principal departments with which the Diet is empowered to deal are the provincial budget, communal questions, waterworks and forestry, primary schools, district hospitals, agriculture, high-roads and traffic regulation, etc. The necessary resources for the needs of the province are supplied by the budget of the province. This budget consists of the revenue of the provincial domain, the odd *centimes* added to the principal of the State taxes, and the product of the *octroi*. About twenty years ago the Diet founded a bank, the funds of which are employed in granting loans on security, and the results have proved most satisfactory. The executive power of the Diet is vested in a Local Council (*Zemaljski odbor*) consisting of six members. It is presided over by the President of the Diet; the other five members are elected by the Diet from among its own members. The term of office of the Council coincides with that of the Diet. The Local Council regulates the public service according to the budget annually voted by the Diet, and also superintends the administration of communal property. The communes are both political and administrative bodies, governed under the provision

of the Communes Act. The government of the communes devolves upon the Municipal Council, elected by the members of the commune, and the Syndics, elected by the Municipal Council from among its own members. The election of the Municipal Council, as well as that of the Chief Syndic, is valid without further ratification.

LEGAL ADMINISTRATION.

In Austria legal administration is kept separate from the civil administration. The judges cannot be removed and are responsible to no one for their decisions. The judges in Dalmatia are politically well informed and are much respected by the population.

In Dalmatia there are two courts, a higher and a lower, but there is only one Court of Appeal in Vienna for the whole Empire.

The Supreme Court of the province is at Zadar; the departmental courts of justice at Zadar, Šibenik, Split, Dubrovnik, and Kotor also act as courts of assize for offences of the Press, and crimes and offences against common law the penalty for which exceeds five years' imprisonment. Besides these there are 35 district courts for civil and penal offences. The judges are eligible for election to any political or administrative appointment and have also the right to vote in connection with such appointments.

RELIGION.

The two principal religions of the country are Catholicism and Orthodoxy; the adherents of other

religions are in a very small minority. According to the latest statistics, published in 1910, there are 238,011 Catholics and 105,335 Orthodox. The Catholic Archbishop and Metropolitan of Dalmatia resides at Zadar, and there are Bishops at Šibenik, Split, Makarska, Hvar, Dubrovnik, and Kotor. There are also Orthodox Bishops of Zadar and Kotor. The Orthodox Church of Dalmatia is under the Metropolitan of Czernowitz, in Bukowina.

Of the Serbs inhabiting Dalmatia 20,000 live in the district of Bocche di Cattaro, and 90,000 in Northern Dalmatia, especially in the Dinaric Mountain, in Zadar, and in Šibenik.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

With the exception of the theological institutions, there are no higher grade schools in Dalmatia. There are two theological seminaries at Zadar, one Catholic, the other Orthodox, both supported by the Imperial State. The secondary schools, the naval and agricultural colleges, the commercial and professional schools, are also supported by the Imperial State, while the primary schools are supported by the province. At Zadar there are two secondary schools, and Split, Dubrovnik, and Kotor each possesses one secondary school. At Šibenik the secondary school provides a fairly modern education, but Zadar and Split each possesses a thoroughly up-to-date higher grade school. There are naval colleges at Dubrovnik and Kotor, where young men are trained as officers for the mercantile marine service. There is a training college at

Zadar for male teachers in primary schools, and one for female teachers at Dubrovnik. There is a commercial and professional school for boys and girls at Split. Every town, borough, and village has its primary school, and education is obligatory between the ages of six and twelve. There is an agricultural college at Split for practical and theoretical instruction, while its dependent colleges at Trogir (Traù) and Knin give only practical instruction. Nowhere is the Italian language the medium of instruction except in Zadar, where it is employed in one secondary school and in a few of the primary schools. In all the other schools in the country instruction is imparted in Serbo-Croatian.

Students who are natives of Dalmatia are obliged to attend the Universities of Prague, Vienna, Graz, or Innsbruck, and can only spend their first few terms at the Croatian University at Zagreb (Agram), although the Zagreb University is founded on the same system as all other Universities in Austria. The Austrian Government, in spite of the repeated demands of the Dalmatian representatives, has always refused to recognize the diplomas of the University of Zagreb. By this means the Government renders it impossible for the Austro-Hungarian Southern Slav undergraduates to concentrate in one educational centre, consequently the Dalmatian student can never complete his studies in his mother-tongue.

In order to disseminate knowledge two large public libraries have been founded at Zadar and at Split. Literary societies and popular libraries have been started all over the country, also societies for spreading

education, which are seconded in their enterprise by the influence of literature and by the Press. In this connection special mention should be made of the "Sokol," or athletic societies, which also pursue educational aims.

A higher Board of Education, composed of delegates to the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, the representatives of the Churches, presided over by the Imperial Governor of the province and members of the Local Government Board, controls the education of the country.

AGRICULTURE, REARING ; INDUSTRY.

A higher Board of Agriculture, an autonomous body, controls the intensive culture of the country. The President of this Board is nominated by the Emperor, and the Board is composed of delegates to the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, and of members of the local Board of Agriculture. The necessary funds are provided by the State and by the province.

The local Boards of Agriculture, of which there are many in the country, owe their existence to the private initiative of the landed proprietors. The want of railway lines connecting the country with Bosnia-Hercegovina—its natural "Hinterland"—and with the Dual Monarchy is a great hindrance to the country. Numerous shipping companies, which are partially supported by the State, in return for undertaking the transport of the mails, are bidding fair to develop trade and passenger traffic by sea.

The principal produce of the country is wine,

containing a percentage of 12 to 17 degrees of alcohol. Culture of the vine is more developed in Dalmatia than in any other part of Austrian territory, and two-thirds of the entire vine plantations of Austria are in Dalmatia.

The annual output of wine amounts to about 1,500,000 hectolitres, and the average price of wine is 50 crowns per hectolitre. The production of brandy is also considerable.

Another industry of the country is the production of olive oil, amounting to an annual output of 200,000 hectolitres. The greater part of the oil can be used for food consumption, and the rest is turned into machine oil.

Sheep and cattle farming are engaged in all over the country; according to official returns there are 1,500,000 sheep, 900,000 goats, 250,000 cattle, 60,000 horses and mules, and 50,000 pigs kept in Dalmatia. The pasture-land is common ground, including the pasture-land belonging to Bosnia-Hercegovina, upon which since time immemorial the cattle-raisers of Dalmatia have had the right of pasturage. A sufficient number of sheep and cattle are bred annually to satisfy the requirements of the country and to leave a certain surplus for export.

The annual crop of wheat does not suffice for the needs of the province, and the deficit is regularly imported from Croatia, Hungary, and Russia, but only in exceptional cases duty-free. Cherry-growing is an important industry, as the cherries or *marasks* are used for the manufacture of the liqueur known all over the world as *maraschino*.

During recent years several local industries have been developed on a large scale. At one time the distillation of maraschino was the peculiar industry of Zadar (Zara), but lately the number of well-known distilleries has been considerably increased. The powerful waterfalls on the Krka and Cetina have been utilized to provide electric motor-power for the large modern factories in Šibenik and Omiš (Almissa), where carbides and artificial manure are produced in great quantity. This enterprise was begun with a capital account of 12 million crowns. The extensive Post-tertiary limestone deposits near Split furnish first-class material for the manufacture of the very best kind of cement. Up to the present four large cement factories have been established in Split with a capital of 15 million crowns and a daily output of about one hundred truck-loads of cement, the greater part of which is shipped abroad. Several Italian cement-works also rely on the Split quarries for their best material. Two brickfields and several marble quarries must also be included among the great industrial enterprises of the country. The marble is used for building and decorative purposes, and this industry ought to have a great future before it because of the great variety and excellent quality of the stone.

NAVIGATION AND FISHING.

The Dalmatians are above all things a seafaring population, intrepid sailors and fishermen. Dalmatia has given the steamers and sailing-vessels of

the Austro-Hungarian mercantile marine many excellent crews and captains. In the days of sailing-vessels, shipbuilding was a flourishing industry in Dalmatia, and there were several old-established dockyards in the country for the construction of ships both for the coastwise and oversea trades. The best known dockyards were those in Korčula (Curzola) and in Trogir (Traù), and the great Overseas Sailing Ship Navigation Company in Pelješac (Sabioncello) occupied an important position in the world of trade. The company's fleet of large sailing-vessels was of native construction; both crews and captains were natives of the country, so that it was in every way the best representative of the Dalmatian mercantile marine in those days. The company disappeared some fifty years ago, owing to the increased competition of steamships. At present the best-known shipping concerns in Dalmatia are the various steamship companies in Dubrovnik both for coastwise and oversea trade.

Dalmatian waters teem with many varieties of excellent fish, and fishing is one of the greatest resources of the inhabitants of the coast. In summer several kinds of fish living in shoals, chiefly sardines and tunny-fish, are caught on a large scale. The sardines are salted down in barrels and then canned. There are also ten factories for canning sardines in the modern way. The greater part of the annual catch is exported abroad.

COALFIELDS.

Three large coalfields, near Siverić and Velušić, are at present exploited by the "Promina" Company, and the coal is used by the railway, for steamships, and generally for industrial purposes. The asphalt mine in Vrgorac is owned by a private company. There are several still unexploited coal-deposits in Dalmatia.

IV. Croatia and Slavonia, with Rieka and the Medjumurje.

(A) Croatia-Slavonia.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMICAL.

Croatia-Slavonia is divided in the north and east from Hungary by the Drave and the Danube, in the south from Serbia and Bosnia by the Una and the Save. In the south-east no special geographical feature marks the frontier with Carinthia and Styria. Croatia-Slavonia has a superficial area of 42,534 square km., and according to the census of 1910, the population amounts to 2,621,954 inhabitants.

The geographical importance of her position lies in her possession of a coast-line extending for 150 km. along the Adriatic. Hungary, in her efforts to reach the sea *across* Croatia, has succeeded in economically exploiting this outlet. Croatia-Slavonia is mainly an agricultural country; quite 82 per cent. of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The landscape is extremely varied and intersected by great tracts of forest-land, amounting in all to

1,530,442 hectares. Fir and beech abound in the Alpine and Karst districts, and the oak forests of Slavonia are justly famous. The picturesque district of Zagorje, called the Switzerland of Croatia, with its rich pastures and excellent vineyards, and the fertile lowlands of Slavonia, Syrmia, and the Fruška Gora, have their complement in the mountainous Karst country, where figs and almonds are cultivated right down to the coast.

The surface of the Karst is mainly limestone rock, which is the cause of frequent more or less extensive open glades in the dense forest. The Croatian mountains are rich in coal, marble, and mineral wells containing a certain amount of sulphur, copper, and iron.

One-half of the superficial area of Croatia-Slavonia is arable land, 16 per cent. is prairie land, 2 per cent. pasture, and 22 per cent. forest. The country produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, hay, and excellent wine, also large quantities of apples, prunes, nuts, chestnuts, and—on the coast—tropical fruits. Sheep-farming, agriculture, and cattle-raising are all very profitable, especially horse-breeding and pig-rearing in the county of Belovar (Križevci), in Slavonia, and in Syrmia.

Great progress has been made in farming and the raising of farm-produce, but both would doubtless develop still further under more favourable conditions. At present commerce and industry stand in no relation to the needs of the country. They are only resultants of the possibilities of the country on the one hand

and permission from the Central Government in Budapest on the other. All industrial and commercial relations are conducted and controlled from Budapest wholly and solely in the Magyar interest. Silkworm culture, and the glass, sugar, leather, flour, and brandy industries are all of them so far in an embryonic condition, and on the coast shipbuilding is in the same plight. Commerce is no further advanced than industry.

Fishing is abundant in the Gulfs of Quarnero and of Senj (Zengg); the largest fish in these waters is cod, which is caught in thousands. Crabs are also exceedingly numerous, and only those caught off the coast of Norway are equal to them in quality.

As regards her financial resources, Croatia-Slavonia possesses 42 banks, 125 savings banks, 744 co-operative societies, one mutual assurance society, and more than 20 industrial joint-stock companies.

The climate is mild, with the result that within recent years several beautiful spots on the coast, notably Kraljevica, Crkvenica, and Novi, have developed into delightful and much-frequented seaside resorts.

Traffic is served by the State highways and the provincial and municipal roads, amounting to more than 20,000 km. of roadway in all. There are 2,000 km. of railroad, more than 3,000 km. of telegraphic line, 400 post offices and 300 telegraph offices. There is a flourishing steamer traffic on the Danube and the Save. Foreign commerce passes through Rieka (Fiume), which is also a most important commercial outlet for Dalmatia, Istria, and Carniola.

CULTURE, EDUCATION, CHURCH.

The language spoken in Croatia-Slavonia is the Serbo-Croat tongue, which is spoken from Celovac (Klagenfurt) to Salonika, and from Temišvar (Temesvar) to Bar (Antivari). The centre of culture is Zagreb (Agram), the capital of the country, a town of 85,000 inhabitants, and the seat of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Art (founded in 1867), the Archæological Museum, the Academy Library and the Picture Gallery, all created by Bishop Strossmayer. It is also the seat of the Croatian University (instituted in 1874), the Chemical Laboratory, the University Library—which is well arranged and very extensive—and of the National Theatre.

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and twelve, and there are primary schools in all towns and villages throughout the country. There are 21 high-schools and secondary schools, including modern and classical schools and colleges, with an aggregate staff of 320 professors and a total of 6,500 pupils. Mention should also be made of the School of Arts and Crafts, four commercial academies, the Academy of Forestry, the Normal School of Rural Economy, several music schools, girls' high-schools, the Normal Teacher's Institute, and the Nautical School.

The Catholic Church is represented by the Archbishopric of Zagreb and the Bishoprics of Djakovo, Senj, and Križevci. The Orthodox Church is represented by the Patriarchate of Karlovci and the two Orthodox Bishoprics of Plaski and Pakrac.

ADMINISTRATION.

The legal administration is in the hands of 70 district tribunals and 9 Courts of Justice; superior to these is the Banal Court, and the highest legal authority in the country is vested in the Court of Seven, which holds its sessions in Zagreb.

The political administration of the country is controlled by 8 county councils and 70 district councils. The supreme authority is vested in the autonomous Government in Zagreb, whose chief is the *Ban*. The whole constitutional life of the nation is regulated by the Royal Constitution formulated in the Croato-Hungarian Agreement of 1868, by which the political relation between Croatia-Slavonia and Hungary was determined. Croatia-Slavonia enjoys complete autonomy as regards the regulation of the internal affairs of the country, the administration of justice, public instruction, and the Church. The autonomous Government has power to deal with all these matters, and its chief is the Ban, who is appointed by the King. The Ban enjoys the prerogative of an independent Minister of State, and is responsible only to the *Sabor* (Diet) of Croatia. In this respect, the Ban occupies the unique position of Prime Minister of an autonomous Cabinet; the parliamentary responsibilities of the Ban and the heads of the districts are defined in a special law. All matters outside those mentioned come under the jurisdiction of the joint Cabinet in Budapest.

Croatia thus possesses a Croatian Diet in Zagreb and is also represented in the Croato-Hungarian Parliament in Budapest.

The financial relations between Croatia and Hungary were regulated by a special agreement. Croatia receives 44 per cent. of her income for the defraying of her autonomous expenses ; 56 per cent. goes to the joint treasury to meet all joint expenses. Legally this contribution ought to be proportionate to the declared revenues of the two countries ; but the State accounts are not kept in Croatia. The financial administration of both Hungary and Croatia is centred entirely in Budapest, and the Croats have no control over it whatever.

Since the Middle Ages Croatia has been the centre of Croatian political life, and since the beginning of the nineteenth century it has been the centre of all Croatian literature, science, and art as well. In spite of all unfavourable political conditions, Croatia has become a country after the modern European type. She would make even better progress in this direction if she were united with the other Yugoslav countries and given the chance of a free development. Her natural wealth, her great and manifold resources, and the strong national consciousness of her people would then come to their full fruition for her own benefit, whereas now the fruits of her labours are garnered by strangers.

(B) Rieka (Fiume).

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

The town of Rieka (Fiume) is situated on the Gulf of Quarnero, between Istria and the little river Rečina (Fiumara), which rises in the Karst.

Up to the middle of the nineteenth century it was only a small harbour town, and less important than either Bakar or Senj. Rieka is inhabited almost exclusively by the native Croatian element; it never was under Venetian rule. Originally it belonged to the Croatian rulers, then to the princes of Duino, and finally to the House of Austria; Empress Maria Theresa re-united it with Croatia.

Rieka began to increase in importance from the moment when Hungary, in the nineteenth century, began to covet a port on the Adriatic.

After a long struggle for its possession between Croats and Magyars in 1868, Rieka was eventually, sorely against the will of the Croats, proclaimed a *corpus separatum adnexæ Hungariæ*, and so passed under Hungarian administration.

Rieka is not a natural port, the coast being steep and exposed to gales, and an artificial harbour has been constructed at enormous expense. It is connected by rail, *viâ* Kras, with the Zagreb-Budapest line and with the Zagreb-Belgrade line. It is the only port of export for the entire Pannonian plain, and also the natural outlet for Northern Serbia. Another line connects Rieka with Trieste and Ljubljana.

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION; POPULATION.

At the present time Rieka is a flourishing commercial centre and the headquarters of many large steamship companies. The "Adria," which is subsidized by the Hungarian Government, possesses

33 vessels with a total tonnage of 41,649 tons. They serve the trade between Rieka, the ports of the Western Mediterranean, and South America. The "Ungaro-Croata" has a fleet of 45 packet-boats (14,833 tons) plying between the local ports on the Croatian and Dalmatian coast. There are several other companies for long-distance trade. With the exception of the "Adria," most of the shipping enterprise in Rieka is in Yugoslav hands, and almost all the sailors and ships' officers are Croats from Rieka and the neighbourhood.

Adjoining Rieka, separated from it only by the rivulet Rečina, lies the Croatian town of Sušak, possessing neither a separate harbour, station, nor railway, and forming in every sense one town with Rieka, although it is under a different political administration. Rieka has 46,806 inhabitants, 20,000 of them are Yugoslavs, and Sušak has an exclusively Yugoslav population of 13,200 souls. Rieka possesses an autonomous Municipal Government, which is controlled by the Italian party and will not allow the Yugoslavs even a single primary school. But the more important administrative matters, especially those connected with the harbour, are dealt with in Budapest, in Hungary.

While Rieka belonged to Croatia it was the capital of the county of Modruš-Rieka, of which merely the name survives to-day. In compliance with the letter of the Constitution, Rieka ought to send two Deputies to the Croatian Sabor (Diet) in Zagreb. But with the connivance of Hungary this law is evaded, and she sends only one Deputy to the Parliament in Budapest.

A very small proportion of the population of Rieka is of Italian extraction. Most of those claimed as Italians by the statistics are very newly made Italians, and merely Italianised Jugoslavs. Formerly the Hungarian Government favoured the Italians at the expense of the Jugoslavs, but of late it has extended its special protection merely to the Magyar settlers.

(C) The Medjumurje.

The Medjumurje is the name of the district between Styria, the Drave, and the Mur. It has a superficial area of 735 square km., and at present belongs to Hungary, forming part of the county of Zala. Until the middle of the nineteenth century it formed part of Croatia, and according to historical and national law and justice it ought to belong to her still. The princely family of the Zrinjski had their seat in this part of the country, and it was the centre of the Croatian literary and religious awakening at the time of the Reformation. Croatia has never ceased to insist upon her claim to a reunion with the Medjumurje. As regards ecclesiastical administration, the district is to this day under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Zagreb.

According to the statistics of 1910, the Medjumurje has a population of 90,357, of whom 82,829 (or 91 per cent.) are Croats. Moreover, the Magyar population is of recent origin. In spite of the administration and the schools, which are exclusively Magyar, barely one in four of the natives understands Hungarian.

V. The Country of the Drave in Southern Hungary (Baranja), the Bačka, and the Banat.

(A) Baranja.

Baranja is the district lying on the angle formed by the Drave and the Danube. It corresponds to the Hungarian county of the same name (spelt Baranya in Hungarian), and has a superficial area of 5,105 square km. This strip of territory, lying between the Drave and the Danube and extending northwards as far as the railway from Tolna to Barč *viâ* Pečuh (Pecs) and Siget (Sziget), is inhabited almost entirely by the descendants of Yugoslav settlers, both Catholic and Orthodox. The Yugoslav settlements extend chiefly over some fifty parishes in the country surrounding Mohacs, and in 28 of these parishes the Jugoslavs outnumber the other nationalities.

According to the statistics of 1910, there are close on 36,000 Serbo-Croats living in Baranja. It is only consistent with Magyar chauvinism that the collective term Serbo-Croat should have been intentionally avoided in these statistics, and that the sons of one people should have been classified as Serbs, Croats, Illyrians, Šokci, Bunjevci, Dalmatians, and what not, which is hopelessly confusing to the foreigner who knows nothing of these practices. At least one-third of the Serbo-Croats in Baranja are registered as Magyars, which is quite a usual proceeding in the countries under the Crown of St. Stephen, where the

official statistics aim at representing the kingdom of Hungary as an eminently and exclusively Magyar State. Mr. V. Klaić, Rector of the University of Zagreb, computed in 1880 that among the Serbo-Croats of Baranja the Roman Catholics alone numbered 40,000 souls. Even the official statistics admit that there are 15,000 members of the Orthodox Church, which would bring the total up to 55,000. It is exceedingly difficult to fix the exact number, owing to the unreliability of the official statistics in this respect; but we may safely assume that roughly speaking there are about 70,000 Jugoslavs living in Baranja. In conjunction with the German settlers (numbering 103,000), the Catholic Jugoslavs completely outnumber the Magyars in the county.

The soil of Baranja is very marshy, which renders it exceptionally suitable for wine-growing, and the *Villany-vine* from the Baranja fully justifies its reputation.

The ancestors of the Jugoslavs in Baranja were immigrants from the interior of the Balkan Peninsula and from the Croatian littoral. The principal immigration took place in the early part of the sixteenth century, when the nobles of north-western Bosnia emigrated *en masse*, taking their peasants with them to till the soil and defend them against the Turks. Since those days the nobles have become Magyarised—*vide* the Counts of Keglević, the Festetić and Somšić families, and others—but the people have remained faithful to their native language in spite of all attempts on the part of the Government to denationalize them.

(B) Bačka.

The Bačka district lies between the Tisa (Theiss) and the Danube, and extends north as far as Baja and Jankovac. It corresponds to the Hungarian country of Bacs-Bodrog, has a superficial area of 8,800 square km. and 605,391 inhabitants (according to the census of 1900). The principal towns are: Subotica or Maria Theresiopol (pop. 70,000), Baja, Novi Sad (Neusatz or Ujvidek) (pop. 30,000).

In virtue of its history, Bačka is essentially a Yugoslav country. Ethnographically speaking, it was an entirely Yugoslav country until a hundred years ago, when the Viennese Government began to establish German settlements in the fertile districts of Bačka and the Banat. In 1900 these German colonies had increased in size and number until the total German population numbered 180,000. According to the same official statistics the Magyar population then amounted to 245,000. Of course it would be safe to deduct at least one-third from this figure, as the dominant race would undoubtedly claim quite that number of non-Magyars for itself.

In spite of all attempts at Germanisation and Magyarisation, Bačka has preserved its Yugoslav character as regards the majority of the population, public instruction, and the ownership of the soil. The Magyar statistics of 1900 give us 185,000 Yugoslavs, of whom 115,000 are Orthodox and 70,000 Catholics (Bunjevci and Šokci). If to these we add the 28,000 Slovaks and 10,000 Ruthenes living in Bačka, the total number of Slavs in the province rises to 223,000, which proves

conclusively that Bačka is *not*, ethnically speaking, a Magyar country. If we take into consideration that in these statistics the number of Yugoslavs is certainly understated by at least twenty to thirty thousand, it follows that there are some 243,000 Yugoslavs and other Slavs in Bačka, and only 195,000 Magyars. In any case the Yugoslavs, together with the other Slavs, are by far the strongest national element in the province both as regards numbers and property. Moreover, our people live in ethnically compact groups, whereby the Yugoslav character of the country is still further emphasized.

Bačka is an extremely rich country, level, and very fertile.

(C) The Banat.

This is the name usually given to that particular district in Southern Hungary which extends from the Tisa (Theiss) in the west to the Banatska Gora (which it includes) in the east, and from the Danube in the south as far as Moriš in the north. The principal towns are Temišvar (Temesvar), Vršac (Versecz), Bela Crkva (Fehertemplom), Oršava (Orsova), and Resica, and it includes three counties. Torontal, the eastern county, has an area of 9,933 square km. and 590,815 inhabitants. Temes, in the centre, has an area of 7,196 square km. and 398,018 inhabitants. Finally, Krašovo-Severin has an area of 11,032 square km. and 443,000 inhabitants. Part of the last-named county is level country, but the rest lies among the Banatska Gora. The statistics of the population are quoted

from the census of 1900. The Banat represents the principal part of the former Serbian Vojvodina, whose capital was Temišvar. The western Banat is a continuous fertile plain, which extends over the counties of Torontal and Temes. The eastern district, otherwise the county of Krašovo-Severin, is mountainous.

In the western districts the Yugoslav population of 250,000 souls greatly outnumbers both the Magyars and the Roumanians. In the eastern districts it has been sadly reduced owing to the countless wars in which Austria has employed the soldiers of our race (especially in the Hungarian revolt under Rakoczy), and Roumanian immigrants from the Transylvanian mountains have largely taken the place of the Yugoslavs. Many an ancient monastery founded by the Serbian lords and despots of a bygone age has passed under the control of the Roumanian metropolitan see, which in 1865 detached itself finally from the Serbian Patriarchate of Karlovci. In spite of adverse circumstances, however, the Yugoslavs have remained in the country, and they still occupy the tract along the Danube from Bela Crkva (Weisskirchen, Fehertemplom) to Oršava, and westward to the Banatska Gora. The mining district of Resica is inhabited by a Yugoslav nationality locally called Krašovani.

VI. Istria, the Quarnero Isles, and Trieste.

(A) Istria and the Quarnero Isles.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The provinces of Istria and the Quarnero Isles, Trieste, and Gorica-Gradiška constitute the Austrian littoral. Each of these provinces has its own Diet, by which the provincial autonomy is represented.

The province of Istria forms part of the Balkan Peninsula. Including the Isles of Krk (Veglia), Cres (Cherso), and Lošinj (Lussin), it has a superficial area of 4,956 square km. Formerly these islands, which form part of the Quarnero Archipelago, belonged to Dalmatia and Croatia, but in 1808 they were incorporated with Istria. By its geographical configuration it belongs to the Dinaric Alps, and, geologically speaking, to the Kras (Karst) district, which causes the comparative poverty of the vegetation. The highest point is Mount Učka (Monte Maggiore), which is 1,386 metres high. The two most important rivers are the Raša (Arsa), which flows eastwards out of the Čepić Lake, and the Mima in Western Istria. The coast of Istria is precipitous and almost destitute of ports; but the seaside towns of Voloska, Opatija (Abbazia), Ika, and Lovrana enjoy a world-wide reputation as health-resorts. The south coast is dominated by the excellent naval base at Pola, well sheltered behind the islands of Brioni. The west coast is flat and fertile and boasts several towns of comparative importance, such as Rovinj (Rovigno), Poreč (Parenzo), Piran (Pirano), and the seaside resort Porto-Rose.

NAVIGATION ; AGRICULTURE ; ADMINISTRATION.

The only railway in the province extends as far as Pola. At one time shipbuilding flourished principally on the east coast, but now Istrians have to seek employment with the big companies in Trieste and Fiume. There are a few local steamship companies, and Lošinj possesses a dockyard of considerable importance.

Viticulture is the principal resource of the province, and 9·4 per cent. of the entire area is covered with vineyards; 11·3 per cent. is arable land, 7·2 per cent. meadow-land, 3·8 per cent. orchards, 22 per cent. pasture-land, and 33·2 per cent. is forest.

Istria is divided into 7 administrative districts and 16 local wards; the 600 odd towns, boroughs, and villages are controlled by 54 communes.

ETHNOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

According to the statistics of 1910, Istria has 403,565 inhabitants; Austrian statistics ignore classification by nationality, and according to the language standard 220,382 of the inhabitants are Slavs and 145,525 Italians. Catholicism is the prevailing religion, and there is only a small Montenegrin Orthodox colony at Peroj, near Pola. The Italians are to be found only in the towns, while the Jugoslavs inhabit the rest of the country in complete ethnic continuity. In mixed districts—i.e. in districts where the Slav population amounts to 40 or 50 per cent.—only 902·12 square km. (or 18·22 per cent.) of the land is owned by Italians, whereas 4,053·68 square km. are owned

by Yugoslavs. Ethnically the Yugoslavs outnumber the other nationalities in 37 Istrian communes. The Italians are in the majority in 17.

By right of number, the Yugoslavs are the native population of the country. After the decline of the Roman Empire, Istria fell first to Odoacer, and then to the Goths. From the year 539 A.D. onwards for two centuries, Istria formed part of the Byzantine Empire, and its bishops recognized the authority of the Patriarchate of Ogleja (Aquileja). According to the evidence of Pope Gregory the Great, the Slavs penetrated into Istria during the sixth century. In the beginning of the seventh century the Slavs, jointly with the Lombards, drove out the Byzantines and made themselves masters of the country. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the population was greatly reduced by pestilence and the ravages of the Turkish incursions, a fresh tide of Yugoslav immigration from Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia overflowed Istria. This second Slav influx was assisted by Venice.

So long as the independent national Croatian State existed, Eastern Istria as far as the river Raša was part of it. In recent times, down to our own day, the Croatian Sabors (Diets) have constantly demanded the restitution of these parts of Istria and of the Quarnero Isles. Neither central nor eastern Istria has ever been a Venetian possession; they were subject to the princes of Gorica and Carinthia, who were vassals of the German Empire. From the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries onward Venice was only

mistress of a few towns on the west coast, and these often freed themselves from her authority for economic reasons. Thus Trieste in 1382 placed herself under the protection of the House of Austria, so that she might draw greater profit from her commercial relations with the mainland.

Jugoslav civilization and national tradition are deeply rooted in the country. The oldest inscription in the Old-Croatian tongue—dating from 1100 A.D.—was found in the island of Krk; already in 1180 the decrees concerning the boundaries of property were written in Old-Croatian. The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have bequeathed us an especially large number of communal statutes, chronicles, and ecclesiastic books composed in the national tongue. Istrian Jugoslav writers bore their share in transcribing Protestant books into the vernacular, divine service was celebrated in the Old-Slav tongue in all the Catholic churches throughout Istria, and this proof of Slav influence in the Church persists in many places to this day.

The nationalist struggles in Istria date from the dawn of the constitutional era in Austria in 1860. Dobrila, Bishop of Trieste, was the first organizer of the national movement in Istria. The struggle was maintained with great energy by both parties, and resulted in the national and economic emancipation of the rural Slav population, which had before been dependent upon the Italian or Italianised towns.

The electoral system in Istria favours the urban population, and this is the reason why the Jugoslavs

cannot obtain a majority in the Diet, which refuses to sanction the use of the national language in the administration, or to give the Slavs a sufficient number of schools. At present there are 19 Jugoslav Deputies in the Diet and 25 Italian; Istria sends 6 Deputies to Vienna, but the geometry of the electoral system only allows 3 representatives to 260,000 Jugoslavs, whereas it equally allows 3 to 130,000 Italians.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There are only 23,000 illiterates among the Italians, but 130,000 among the Slavs, and the Croats and Slovenes have been obliged to rely on private enterprise to save their children from being denationalized in the schools.

At present there are only two Jugoslav high-schools for boys in Istria. One is in Pasin, and is State-supported; the other is the Communal High School at Voloska. There are in all 299 primary schools in Istria. Of these 100 are Italian, 191 Jugoslav, and 8 German. Thus the Jugoslav schools outnumber the Italian by two to one. The Italians maintain another 33 Italian schools at their own cost in purely Slav villages, and the Jugoslavs have 55 private schools. There are 44,575 Jugoslav children of school age in Istria. But the national schools only accommodate 28,578 children, with the result that 4,000 attend Italian schools and 12,000 are left without any instruction whatsoever.

This urgent need for national schools has prompted every Croat and every Slovene to subscribe to the

founding of Yugoslav schools in Istria. Probably every Croat and Slovene, no matter where his home, has contributed his mite, which is in itself a strong proof of the national and moral ties that bind Istria to her Yugoslav neighbours.

(B) Trieste.

AUTONOMOUS TOWN AND TERRITORY.

Trieste is both a town and a county. It is officially designated as "the Autonomous Town and Territory of Trieste," and has its own separate Constitution, which is the only one of its kind in the Austrian Empire. It is represented by a Municipal Council composed of 80 members, which is at the same time the Diet of the province, just as the Mayor is also the Governor of the province. The Town Council exercises the functions of an ordinary Municipal Council and has also the privileges of a Diet; in other words, it has the power to pass laws and to deal with such matters pertaining to the provincial administration as come under the jurisdiction of a Diet, provided it has been specially convoked for this purpose by an Imperial rescript.

The city of Trieste is the headquarters of the government of the entire Austrian Littoral (Gorica-Gradiška, Trieste and its territory, and Istria) and of part of Dalmatia and Carniola.

JUGOSLAVS AND ITALIANS.

Of these 80 Councillors, 56 are Italians and 12 are Yugoslavs; 16 are Socialists, elected by both

nationalities. If the two nationalities enjoyed proportionate representation, then, according to the statistics of the population given in the census, the Jugoslavs ought to have at least 22 Nationalist Deputies and the Italians 42. But if the representation were in accordance with the *actual* facts of the proportion between the two nationalities, the Jugoslavs would have 27 Deputies and the Italians only 37.

According to the official statistics of 1910, which were compiled by the Italian Municipality and do not do justice to the Yugoslav element, Trieste and the vicinity are inhabited by 118,959 Italians and 60,074 Jugoslavs. At the time of the elections of 1911, which were based on universal suffrage, the Jugoslavs of Trieste and the vicinity had 10,557 votes and the Italians 14,337, and at least 1,000 German votes must be included among the Italians. In spite of these figures, only one of the five members sent by Trieste to the Viennese Parliament was a Yugoslav. Of the other four, two were Italians and two Socialist. This extraordinary disproportion is due to the way in which electoral districts are apportioned in Austria.

In the city of Trieste the Italians greatly outnumber the Jugoslavs; in the suburbs the Jugoslavs outnumber the Italians. The surrounding country is inhabited almost exclusively by Jugoslavs. Beyond the limits of the town dwells an unmixed and compact Yugoslav population numbering about 1,500,000 souls. In other words, the town of Trieste is situated in Yugoslav territory.

EDUCATION.

There are numerous schools in Trieste and its vicinity; only the proportion is not just from a nationalist point of view. The Italians have all the schools they require in the city, in the suburbs, and in the surroundings, whereas the Yugoslavs are only provided with schools in the suburbs and surroundings, and have not been granted a single school in the town proper of Trieste. More than 3,000 Yugoslav children are legally obliged to attend school and have no Yugoslav State school to go to. One-half of them are registered for attendance at Italian and German State schools—for there are German State schools, although the German population is exceedingly small—and the other half attends private Yugoslav schools, which are founded and maintained by private Yugoslav enterprise.

Secondary education is represented in Trieste by four high-schools. Two of them are German, and German is the language of instruction; these two are maintained at the cost of the Government. The other two are Italian, and maintained by the Municipal Government. The Yugoslavs are not provided with a high-school either by the Government or by the Municipality.

At the Nautical School in Trieste, which is a Government institution, instruction is imparted exclusively in Italian, although the decree of the Empress Maria Theresa (eighteenth century) expressly provides for the use of Yugoslav also. The same statement applies to the Commercial School and the

Polytechnic. Thus the Jugoslavs have been compelled to maintain their own private commercial school and to replace the Polytechnic by courses of private instruction.

Two high-schools are provided for the secondary education of girls. One is a German Government school and the other an Italian Municipal school.

BANKS ; NAVIGATION.

The Jugoslavs in Trieste own 9 savings banks, and the total deposit surpasses the total deposit in the Italian savings banks. The "Adriatic Bank" is a Yugoslav bank with Yugoslav capital, and it enjoys a well-deserved world-wide reputation for reliability. Properly speaking, it is the only bank in Trieste, as the Italian bank (*Banca commerciale Triestina*) is merely a branch of the *Bankverein* in Vienna. Besides the Adriatic Bank, there are two other Slav banking establishments in Trieste, which are really branches of Slav banks in Ljubljana (Laibach) and Prague. The non-Slav banks in Trieste are all merely branch establishments of Viennese houses. The "Grignano Miramare" Hotel Company, which also owns the largest bathing establishment in Trieste, is founded entirely upon Slav capital.

Triestine shipping is represented by the following shipping companies: the "Austrian Lloyd," which is subsidized by the Government; the "Austro-Americana," which was founded with native capital but is now in German hands; the "Navigazione Libera," founded a few years ago with international capital, but under Yugoslav management; finally, the

“Dalmazia,” founded with Yugoslav capital under Yugoslav management. Besides these great companies there are several private Yugoslav business houses of a similar nature, such as Tripkovic’s and the two smaller houses owned by Kosović and Račić. From this list it is clear that the Yugoslav shipping trade is more important than the Italian. As regards the personnel of the ships, at least three out of four of the captains are of Yugoslav nationality, and the crews are entirely Yugoslav.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Jugoslav social organization is greatly superior to that of the Italians. Their literary, economic, and other societies number 140 in all, and include co-operative societies, working men’s mutual aid societies—of which there are three, with a membership of 5,000, 3,000, and 1,500 members respectively—ten lecture institutes in buildings owned by the various societies, music conservatoires, twelve choral societies, a dramatic and operatic society, seven athletic associations (“Sokol”), and so forth.

The focus of Slav political organization in Trieste is the political society “Edinost” (Union), publishers (since 1876) of the daily paper (morning and evening editions) of the same name. Besides the *Edinost* there are other Slav daily papers.

Thus even this short summary contains enough evidence to show that Trieste is by no means an exclusively Italian town. It is better described as the social and commercial centre of a great Yugoslav mainland.

VII. The Slovene Lands.

(Carniola, Gorica-Gradiška, Southern Carinthia, Southern Styria, and the adjacent districts.)

PRECISE FRONTIERS OF THE SLOVENE LANDS.

The Slovene lands, i.e. the countries inhabited by the Slovene branch of the Yugoslav family, include Carniola, Gorica-Gradiška, Southern Carinthia, Styria, as well as Western Istria and Trieste, which have already been dealt with in the preceding chapter.

Their neighbours in the south are the Italians, in the north the Germans, and in the east the Magyars, and the boundary might be defined in the following manner:—

1. The western frontier begins at Trieste, follows the Adriatic coast-line as far as Devin and Tržič (Monfalcone), and then passes between Gradiška and Gorica. Near the town of Kormin (Cormona) the linguistic boundary crosses the Austro-Italian frontier and includes the Slovenes in the province of Udine in Italy.

2. The northern frontier extends from Pontabel (Pontafel) northwards as far as Šmohor (St. Hermagos); from here it passes to Radgona (Radkersburg) in Styria, after including the Slovene sphere of Beljak (Villach), Celovec (Klagenfurth), and the Vrbsko Jezero (Lake of Woerth). In Styria the frontier passes from the village of Gložuta to Spielfeld, and then between Maribor (Marburg) and Graz to the Hungarian frontier.

3. The eastern frontier, which touches Magyar ethnical territory, extends from Radgona to the river Mur, and then northwards as far as St. Gotthard on the Raba (Raab).

In a geographical sense the land of the Slovenes is the "Hinterland" of the Gulf of Trieste, and Trieste itself, as we have already seen, is enclosed by Jugoslav territory.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SLOVENE LANDS.

The two easiest and most direct routes from Central Europe to the Mediterranean pass through the Slovene lands. One is the route from Munich to Trieste, *viâ* Salzburg—Beljak (Villach)—Bled (Veldes)—Gorica, and the other the route from Vienna to Trieste *viâ* Graz—Celje (Cilli)—Ljubljana (Laibach). This is one of the reasons why the Germans have striven to crush the Slovenes at all costs. The mouthpieces of the pan-German policy have openly declared that Germany could not be satisfied before she had annexed Trieste. Bismarck called Trieste "the point of the German sword."

THE SLOVENE ALPS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE.

Both by their configuration and their geological structure, the Slovene lands form part of the Eastern Alpine and the Kras (Karst) districts. The Idria, which flows into the Sava north of Ljubljana, and the Sava itself are the two rivers which divide the Dinaric Alps from the Southern Alps and form the boundary between the mountain system of Central Europe and

the Balkan Peninsula. Ljubljana, the centre of Slovene political life, is situated in the Dinaric Alpine territory. The Slovene Alps include the Carnic Alps (1,183 metres), the Caravangian range (2,239 metres), the Kamnik mountains, whose highest point is the Grintovec (2,559 metres), and the Savinian Alps (2,599 metres) in Southern Styria. The Julian Alps are by far the most imposing mass of mountains in Slovene territory. Their highest summit is the Triglav (2,864 metres).

Napoleon fully recognized the strategic importance of the Slovene Alps. By the treaty of Schönbrunn (in 1809) he detached Western Carinthia and the town of Linz in the Eastern Tyrol from Austria and united these districts with Illyria. The possession of this strip of territory is necessary to the Jugoslavs to protect them against possible Italian aggression from the south-west, no less than against German aggression from the north.

POPULATION.

The majority of the Slovenes live under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Austrian statistics give the following figures with regard to the population of the Slovene provinces. Carniola has an area of 10,000 square km. and 525,000 inhabitants, Styria has an area of 22,425 square km. and 1,444,155 inhabitants, Carinthia has an area of 10,326 square km. and 396,200 inhabitants, and Gorica-Gradiška has an area of 2,918 square km. and 260,721 inhabitants.

Carniola is the only one of these provinces which has a homogeneous population as regards nationality.

In Gorica-Gradiška the plain of Friuli is Italian, and the eastern district and the hill-country are entirely Yugoslav. In Istria the Yugoslavs outnumber the Italians completely. In the other provinces they are in a minority. According to the official statistics, there are 491,000 Slovenes in Carniola, 410,000 in Styria, 155,000 in Gorica-Gradiška, 120,000 in Carinthia, and 102,000 in Western Hungary, in the district between the Mur and St. Gotthard on the Raab.

From the linguistic point of view the Slovenes form a complete and distinct unit. They do not constitute ethnic islands among a German or an Italian population. On the contrary, the Germans and Italians have come to the Slovene countries in search of work and gain.

NATURAL PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRY.

The Slovene lands are rich in minerals, and it is the fault of the centralizing policy of the Austrian Government that the mining industry is not more prosperous. There are many large iron-foundries in the countries, and the manufacture of cutlery and hardware is among the foremost industries of the countries. The chief centres of the metal-trade are Tržič (Neumarkt), in Carniola, Lipnica, Bistrica, Huettenberg, Lindenberg, Berovlje, Vajdiše, Podljubelj, Crna, and Možica, in Carinthia. The metal trade of Carinthia and Carniola is in the hands of the "Alpine Montane" and Carniolian industrial companies. Iron from Noricum was well known to the Romans, and Candalicæ (the Huettenburg of to-day) was the centre of the Noric mining industry in

classical times. Lead also is plentiful in Carinthia. There are lead mines at Plajberk, Rovsa, Keleberg, Peč, Možica, and Rabelj, and the annual output of lead amounts to 100,000 kilogrammes. The iron and coal mines in Trbovlje (Trifail), Zagorje (Sagor), and Hrastnik are of considerable importance.

Styria is not an industrial country, and the Styrian Slovenes are mainly farmers and cattle-breeders. Moreover, the great forests of Carniola, Styria, and Carinthia furnish the raw material for a flourishing timber trade, especially with Trieste.

Co-operative organization has been highly developed among the Slovenes. There are no less than 952 Slovene co-operative societies, and the savings deposited amount to 200,000,000 crowns in all. This co-operative organization of the Slovenes has proved a powerful weapon against the menace of German and Italian capital.

RELIGION; CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

As a rule the Slovene Yugoslavs are Catholics, but there are 171,000 Calvinist Slovenes in Western Hungary. As regards the ecclesiastical organization of the Slovene lands, they are divided into five dioceses. Marburg and Krka are under the Bishopric of Salzburg, and Ljubljana, Gorik, and Trieste are under the Bishopric of Gorica.

The Slovene Yugoslavs are intelligent, industrious, and have a considerable aptitude for business. They are hospitable, sociable, musical as a nation, and have produced some of the finest Slav lyrical poetry.

POSITION TO THE MONARCHY.

In the Viennese Parliament the Slovenes were represented by 24 Deputies, i.e. 1 from Trieste, 1 from Istria, 3 from Gorica-Gradiška, 1 from Carinthia, 7 from Styria, and 11 from Carniola.

In all matters of importance the administration of the country is controlled by the Cabinet in Vienna; and the Slovene countries have suffered greatly under this policy of centralization. Side by side with it exists the policy of systematic decentralization into numerous administrative units, which has proved equally baneful to the Yugoslavs.

The Slovene lands are not united under one administration. Styria and Trieste are an Imperial Lieutenancy; Carniola and Carinthia are under separate governments. Instead of having *one* autonomous administrative body, the Slovene lands are divided into six countries with six separate Diets. These Diets control the provincial administration of Public Primary Instruction, Public Hygiene, Public Works, the provincial funds, etc. The various provinces enjoy financial autonomy.

This administrative and political division has greatly hindered the national development of the Yugoslavs in the Slovene lands, because wherever they are in a minority they are oppressed by the German and Italian majorities. Carniola is the only country where the Slovenes can count on a majority in the Diet and where the administration of the country is entirely in their hands.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ; ARTS.

In the matter of public instruction this political division has proved disastrous for the Slovene Jugoslavs. Although they constitute one-third of the population of Carinthia, the provincial administration only maintains *three* Slovene schools, whereas the Germans are provided with *six hundred and twelve* ! Public instruction has no aim but to denationalize the Slovenes and manufacture renegades. The Municipal Government of Trieste is no fairer in its dealings with the Slovenes than the German Government of Carinthia. There is not a single Slovene primary school in the city of Trieste. The same conditions prevail in Gorica, where quite one-half of the population are Jugoslavs. As regards secondary education the Slovenes receive no better treatment. In Carniola, where 95 per cent. of the population are Slovenes and only 5 per cent. Germans, the State maintains two German secondary schools and five where both languages are employed, but not a single purely Slovene secondary school. In Carinthia there are five German secondary schools, but not one for the Slovenes. In the Littoral there are six secondary schools provided for the Germans, four for the Italians, and only one (the one in Gorica) for the Slovenes. In Styria the Slovenes have no secondary school, although there are eight German high-schools and five German technical schools. In two of the high-schools some of the lessons are given in Slovene.

Finally, the "Družba Sv. Ćirila in Metoda" (Society of St. Cyril and St. Method) was founded in 1884 with

the double object of resisting the German and Italian efforts at denationalization and of defending the Yugoslav linguistic frontiers.

Although both Germans and Italians are doing their best to prevent the nation from receiving instruction in the national tongue, the percentage of illiterates among the Yugoslavs in the Slovene lands only amounts to 24. Along the coast there are scarcely any Yugoslav illiterates at all, and the mass of the Yugoslav population is more highly educated than the Italian. The Slovene society "Družba Sv. Mohorja," which for a subscription of two crowns annually provides each of its members with six new Slovene books, has 100,000 members, which means that one person in fourteen of the entire population belongs to this society.

To this day the Yugoslavs in the Slovene lands have no national University. It was one of the principal requests preferred by the Slovene Deputies in the Viennese Parliament that a University might be granted to the Slovenes and Croats in Austria—that is to say, to a population of 2,000,000. This request, which dates from the year 1848, has not been altogether unsuccessful. In 1849 a legal faculty was established at Ljubljana (but soon afterwards suppressed), and Professor Kranje, the celebrated jurist, delivered his lectures on civil law in Slovene at the University of Graz. In the years between 1899 and 1903 the question of a Slovene University became acute. The Minister of Public Instruction questioned the Slovene Deputies as to the existence

of Slovene scholars who could lecture at the future Yugoslav University. Finally the Minister promised to accede to their request. Upon this decision, the autonomous Provincial Government of Carniola created a University fund for the assistance of needy students, and the municipality of Ljubljana raised a considerable sum towards the expenses of creating the new University. But in the end the proposed Bill was rejected by the Viennese Parliament.

The "Matica Slovenska," founded half a century ago, is the most important of the Yugoslav literary and scientific associations in the Slovene lands, and its publications are intended specially for the cultured classes. The Yugoslav Academy in Zagreb was founded for the benefit of both Slovenes and Croats. There are two Art Societies, the "Sava" and the "Lada," which usually exhibit twice a year. Ljubljana possesses a theatre for Drama and Grand Opera, a first-rate music-school, and the "Glasbena Matica," which has given concerts in many of the principal towns of Central Europe.

The Slovene co-operative societies have established "Narodni domi" (national houses) in almost all Slovene centres. These "Narodni domi" are meeting places for all national organizations, and the economic progress of the Yugoslavs in the Slovene lands is due to their influence.

As a nation the Yugoslavs of the Slovene lands will make even better progress when their best efforts are no longer spent in the defence of the national tongue and the land bequeathed to them by their fathers.

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