

# WAR MAP

## AUSTRALIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC



BRITISH. GERMAN. FRENCH. AMERICAN.

ISLAND GROUPS.

WILKE, MITCHELL & CO

CYRIL DILLON

### German Possessions and Dependencies in the Pacific.

**SAMOA or NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS (partly German).**—These consist of nine islands, besides numerous islets. Four islands alone are of any size—Savai, Upolu, Tutuila and Manua. Savai, the largest, is about 40 miles in length by 20 miles in breadth—an area of about 700 sq. miles. Upolu has an area of between 550 and 600 sq. miles, on its northern side is Apia, one of the finest harbors in the world and the commercial and political centre of the Samoan group. It was on this island that Robert Louis Stevenson made his home. After 1899 Great Britain, Germany and the United States (1899-1900), Upolu and Savai were assigned absolutely to Germany, and the other islands to the United States. Copra is the chief export, coconuts, coffee, tobacco and cane sugar being also grown. Bananas and citrus are exported to Australia and New Zealand. The population of the German Islands is about 35,000.

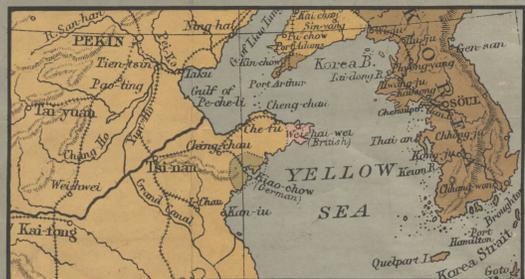
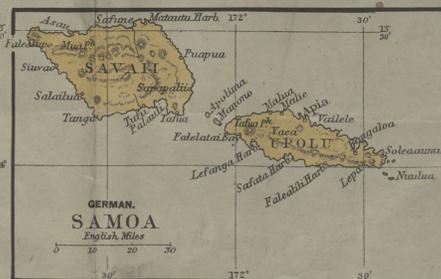
**GERMAN NEW GUINEA.**—The north-east portion of New Guinea—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land—was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Rabaul, formerly Sacoahaven, is the principal centre and the seat of government. A naval depot has been established there, and a coaling station for the German navy in the Pacific. The estimated area of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, including Long Island, Dampier Harbour, area 4,000 sq. miles and the population 5,000 natives and 770 whites, of whom 578 are Germans. Exports include 2,500,000 and exports 2,500,000.

**BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO (German).**—A line group of islands to the north-east of German New Guinea, declared a German dependency in 1884. These islands are administered from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The population consists of 188,000 natives, 206 Chinese and 474 whites, of whom 264 are Germans. The principal products are copra, cotton, coconuts and rubber.

**CAROLINE ARCHIPELAGO (German).**—The Carols and Palau Islands have a combined area of 830 sq. miles and a population of 35,000 natives being Christianized shortly afterwards the New Philippines. In 1899 the Germans hoisted their flag on Yap, which gave rise to a dispute with Spain, arbitration deciding in the favor of the latter. In 1899 Germany purchased the islands, Spain retaining a coaling station. Copra is exported in large quantities.

**MARSHALL ISLANDS (German).**—These islands lie to the north-west of the Caroline group and consist of two chains of 63 islands, known as Ratak and Ralik. Their area is 155 sq. miles and the population 179 whites, 10,000 natives. The chief island and the seat of the German Imperial Commissioner is Jaluit. Phosphates are the principal exports.

**SOLOMON ISLANDS (partly German).**—The largest of the Solomon Islands is Guadalcanal, which is a German possession. Several of the other islands, such as Honiara, are not, but have a total area of nearly 7,000 sq. miles. The population of the whole of the islands is 176,000.



### The "Leased" Chinese Ports.

**KIAO-CHAO (German).**—A city inland from the bay of the same name in the Chinese promontory of Shan-tung. In 1898 the town, with an area of 130 sq. miles (population, 173,000), was leased to Germany for ninety-nine years, forming a German Protectorate. The foreign settlement and port are at Ting-tai, on the same bay, where fine streets have been built, and waterworks, telephones, electric light, etc., established.

**WEL-HAI-WEI.**—A harbour in the Chinese peninsula of Shantung, secured by Britain on a lease of twenty-five years. Population of ceded strip round the bay, 150,000.

**PORT ARTHUR.**—A naval station at the extremity of the rocky Manchurian peninsula of Liao-tung. The port, which had been fortified by German engineers, was taken by the Japanese from China in 1894, but in 1898 it, with Tientsin (Tientsin), was leased to Russia, enormously strengthened and made the main terminus of the Siberian railway system. In 1905 it was again taken by the Japanese, after eight months' siege.