

How the Civilised Nations are Bearing "The White Man's Burden."

John Bull's island home being rigidly limited, his expansive nature was forced to expand over sea, in far off lands, wherever his bold adventurers could gain a foothold. And so, bit by bit, his huge Indian and Colonial Empire was built up, until it now covers nearly a fourth of the earth's surface, and includes, probably, a fourth of its entire population. The actual figures are:—Area, 12,000,000 square miles; population, 400,000,000. These figures are absolutely without parallel in the history of the world.

John Bull's commands, then, are, more or less, willingly obeyed by a vast host of no fewer than 350,000,000 subject people, and this host includes nations and tribes of almost every known race on the globe.

Let us take India as the most conspicuous and, numerically, the most important example. A small but fit British army of 75,000 men, aided by a native force under British officers of about twice that number, keeps in admirable order a teeming population of 300,000,000, a population equal to that of all Europe, exclusive of our own 40,000,000. India is, in fact, a continent in itself. It contains many distinct nations and races. The census returns divide the people on the basis of language into no less than 118 groups, and even then there were some hundreds of people speaking an "unrecognisable" language. Out of the 300,000,000 English is the customary language of barely 250,000, and the British-born population of India is less than half that number. There are about 95,000,

and Kowloon over 250,000 Chinese are British subjects. The "spicy breezes" of Ceylon are inhaled in settled peace and comfort by Mr Thomas Atkins—the 2,000,000 Cingalese, 1,000,000 Tamils, 250,000 Moors, and some 10,000 Malays never disturb his serenity. In Borneo the Dyaks and other warlike Malays have been and may be troublesome, but the unrivalled tact and calm courage of British Colonial administration may be trusted to smooth down any and every disturbance of the peace.

The famous bay of the south side of the Gulf of Pechili, responsible for the feeblest and most widely spread diplomacy of modern times—Wei-hai-wei—is to be garrisoned by a British officered Chinese regiment, who can, at any rate, be trusted to keep their fellow pigtails in order.

The African command of John Bull is a particularly heavy burden, and has cost him millions in money and thousands in men. Besides 1,500,000 blacks in Cape Colony and its dependencies, there are nearly 750,000 Zulu Kaffirs in Natal, 250,000 Basutos, about 500,000 Matabels and Masonas,

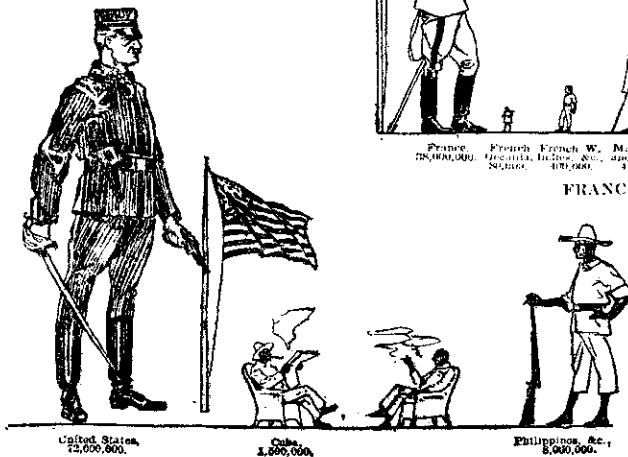
comparison with the number of blacks. Further north, on the east coast, in British East Africa and Uganda, John has to keep the peace among 2,500,000 truculent tribes; and on the other side of the continent his Niger Coast Protectorate and Territories on either side of the great river put upon his broad shoulders the immensely heavier burden of controlling some 30,000,000 negroes, mostly warlike Mohammedans, trained fighters, with a military organisation of high efficiency.

British governors—not long lived in those "white men's graves"—have also the cure of 1,500,000 negroes on the Gold Coast, 3,000,000 in Lagos, some 50,000 on the Gambia, and 75,000 in Sierra Leone.

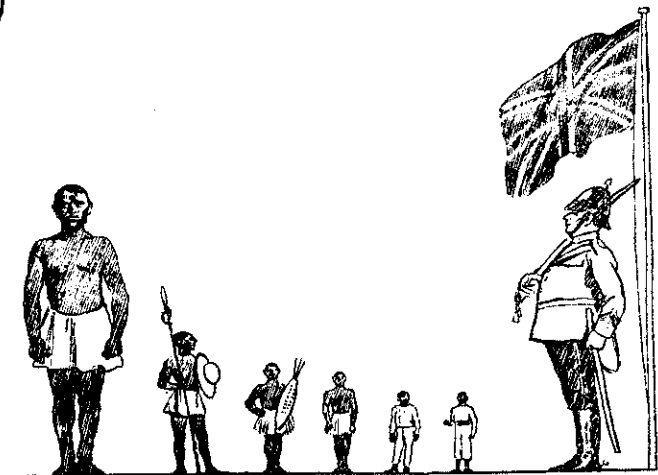
What a task the destruction of the daring dervishes of the Soudan was! With less skill or valour Omdurman might have been another Adowa. In Egypt itself Englishmen have done wonders, and, above all, have made

of the inhabitants in the Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad. The Bahama people are nearly all whites, but in British Guiana there are 100,000 negroes, 105,000 East Indian, and 4,000 Chinese. In British Honduras 500 white people live among 35,000 blacks.

In Fiji there are 3,500 whites to 100,000 Fijians, and in our other Polynesian islands the white population is very small indeed. In British New Guinea a handful (250) of Europeans form the "law and the hobby" to over 350,000 frowny headed Papuans. The native inhabitants of Tasmania are as extinct as the dodo, but New South Wales contains some 5,000 full blacks, Queensland probably 12,000, South Australia 3,000, West Australia 2,000, and Victoria only about 500. In the Northern Territory of South Australia are 5,000 Chinese coolies, and Queensland has imported some 10,000 Polynesian labourers. New Zealand has



UNCLE SAM'S "BURDEN."



GREAT BRITAIN'S "BURDEN."

900 speaking Hindi; 50,000,000, Bengali; 25,000,000, Telugu; 20,000,000, Marathi; 18,000,000, Punjabi; and 16,000,000, Tamil. On the basis of religion considerably over 200,000,000 are Hindus; 60,000,000, Mohammedans; 7,000,000, or 8,000,000, Buddhists, and only 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 Christians, and as such more favourably disposed toward their Christian rulers than the rest.

In the Straits Settlements a few Britons keep their eye on 250,000 Malays, the same number of Chinese, and some 55,000 East Indians. In Hong Kong

with perhaps 200,000 Bechuanas, in Southern Rhodesia; 650,000 Barotses and other Bantus in Northern Rhodesia, besides the 850,000 negroes of the Nyassaland or British Central Africa Protectorate. Between the Zambesi and Tanganyika less than 300 British, about the same number of Sikh soldiers and a small native force under British officers "administer" the homeland of 1,500,000 blacks. South of the Zambesi, and including the Boers of the Transvaal and Free State, the entire white population is very small in

men of timorous serfs. Besides the Sandaunes, our officers have also to keep well in hand the Somali coast and the Aden district Arabs, as well as the Bahrein islanders in the Persian Gulf.

According to a recent official report there are over one hundred thousand Indians in Canada, but they have been and are so well treated by the Dominion government that they are particularly friendly, and cause little or no trouble, even in the wilds of the Northwest. In Jamaica a third of the population are negroes, as also are the bulk

now only about 40,000 Savaris, little more than a twentieth of the population of that prosperous colony.

Frenchmen are proverbially a stay at home people, and only about 500,000 French folk live out of France. But France has, nevertheless, a splendid colonial empire of some 3,250,000 square miles, with a population, almost entirely coloured, of over 53,000,000; 22,000,000 of these are in Asia, 30,000,000 in Africa and some 80,000 in Oceania.

In Farther India the French are regarded as masters by 6,000,000 Annamese, 1,500,000 Cambodians, 2,000,000 Cochin Chinese and 12,000,000 Tonkinese, and it would not be at all an easy matter to control these obstinate and defiant peoples but that the French officials govern them mainly through their own native rulers and officers.

In addition to 6,000,000 Arabs and Kabyles in Algeria and Tunis, the French have to keep an ever watchful eye on some 2,500,000 marauders in the Saharan wilds, while their west coast authorities must exercise a strong control over the 7,000,000 Fulahs and other negroes in the Senegal colony and the Western Soudan, 2,000,000 on the Ivory Coast and in Dahomey, 9,000,000 in the Gabun and French Congo, and a few thousand on the other side of the continent, besides 3,500,000 Malagasy.

Germany's burden in the way of dependent coloured races is a light one compared to John Bull's, her entire colonial population being considerably under 14,000,000. On the West African coast German mariners maintain a severe authority over 2,500,000 negroes in Togoland, and 3,500,000 in the Cameroons. German East Africa has a native population of some 4,000,000. Swahili Arabs along the coast and negroes in the interior, the Damaras and Namaquas of German Southwest Africa do not exceed 250,000 in number.

In China, from her foothold of Kiaochau, the Kaiser's "mailed fist" may menace whom he wills.

In the Pacific German New Guinea includes some 110,000 unkept Papuans, the Bismarck Archipelago contains 188,000, and the Solomon Islands 90,000 specimens of the same treacherous and intractable race; 13,000 Polynesians in the Marshall Islands complete the subject race burden of Germany.

Holland is a very small country, but still it is the "heart" of a big dominion over sea. The Dutch colonial empire in the Indies, East and West, has an area of 783,000 square miles, and a total population of 35,000,000, of whom