

LATEST MAP OF EUROPEAN WAR ZONE



Places That Figure in Daily War News

The Hague, practically, although not formally, the capital of the Netherlands, is in the province of South Holland, thirty-three miles from Amsterdam,

southwest, and three miles from the sea. It is the residence of the queen and of the foreign ambassadors and the seat of the States General of the Netherlands. It is pleasantly situated and is distinguished for width and straightness of streets and general elegance of public buildings. Among the most noted structures are the

Royal Palace, the Palace of the Prince of Orange, the Binnenhof, a large irregular building, founded in 1249, and containing the hall of assembly of the States General, and various government offices; also the provincial government house, a large, roomy edifice, the royal library (200,000 volumes), the town hall, the Groot Kerk, or Church of St. James, with hexagonal tower and finely vaulted interior;

the Mauritshuis, built by Prince John Maurice of Nassau, now converted into a museum containing some of the finest works of the Dutch masters. To these has recently been added the so-called "Palace of Peace," built by Andrew Carnegie for the meetings of the International Peace Conference. There are some manufactures—iron, ordnance, gold and silver wares, hats, furniture, etc.—but the town depends

mostly on the presence of the court and the numbers of strangers that come for sea bathing at Scheveningen, about three miles distant. The Hague rose as the hunting seat of the counts of Holland in 1250 and became the political capital of the states in the sixteenth century. It has been selected as the seat of the International Court of Arbitration. The Hague has a population

Heligoland (Holy Land) is an island belonging to Germany, in the North Sea, about forty miles from the mouth of the Elbe river on the north coast of Germany. It is 1 1/2 miles long and a half mile broad. Its highest point is 200 feet. Its rocks of reddish sandstone present a perpendicular face to the sea, but are being rapidly corroded by the waves. The island produces potatoes, barley and oats, but oysters

and lobsters are the chief products. The town consists of about 400 houses and is much resorted to for sea bathing. The inhabitants, of Frisian descent, are mainly fishers, pilots and lodginghouse keepers. Heligoland was captured by Great Britain from Denmark in 1807 and conceded to Germany in 1890. It has a population of 2,807. Within recent years Heligoland has been made a German naval base.