from Gallipoli, where the casualties already exceed 40,000. Every effort, however, is being made to prevent any communication between the inmates of the military hospitals and the general public. As the existing accommodations for the wounded were insufficient, an open space between Iskenderun and Haidar Pasha Hospital and the sea is covered with tents in which patients are attending. Meanwhile, the rudest bulletins issued at the situation, but they no longer deserve any credence. The arsenal and repairing yards at Haydarpasha, the Besikpor, are now being run by the Krupps, German engineers are building a light railway from Silifke to Sunguldak for coal transport, as the activity of the Russian fleet hindered the bringing of supplies by sea. The coal problem for the navy is very serious, as only 2,000 tons of Welsh coal are left.

The Germans are still making efforts to smuggle ammunition through to Turkey. Red Cross material passing through, for example, was found to contain sections of submarine and air aeroplane. An X-ray examination of the baggage of a German diplomatic courier at Predeal, on the Austro-Romanian frontier, revealed the fact that its contents consisted of mine cases and a gas-producing bomb, while the day before six boxes of cartridge cases were seized at Gurguz among the belongings of an Austrian courier on his way to Turkey.

I have seen a reliable eyewitness of the Armenian massacres. He says the situation in Armenia is perfect hell, and that the inhabitants are massed by the Greeks and Turks. On May 12 several bands of Kurdish horsemen made a concerted rush into the Armenian quarters at Moush, first attacking the shopkeepers in the bazaar, burning, looting and murdering as they went. The massacre went on till far in the night, even the regular police joined in. Only 50 men were killed. The women, if old and ugly, were murdered or beaten; if young and pretty, were taken away. The children generally were spared, but a few were put to death for sheer amusement. The political effect of these horrors is very deep in Constantinople, as many of the best officials of the Turkish Government are Armenians.

The belz apparatus now speaks openly of the necessity of a separate peace. I traveled with a German officer from Constantinople, who had just been appointed to the command of the prison camp at Filis. He said he hoped he would have the English prisoners under him, as he wanted to visit the site of the battle on them, and calmly and rather profoundly confessed that when he was at the front in France, near Lille, he had on two occasions done away with British prisoners.