

the feet and hands before prayers has had much to do with the establishment of the numerous fountains one sees not only in the city but with the mosques but about the city generally.

Our party has taken many trips up the Bosphorus, and in this way we were able to see something of the fortifications for the strait and the Dardanelles. We are impressed with the fact that a more easily defended city, both by sea and land, than Constantinople could not very well exist. Nobody, however, can be said to entertain any respect for the Turkish fleet. The several vessels comprise it have slumbered so quietly for so many years at their various anchorages that they have grown rusty and gray. We found a great section of one of the pontoon bridges of the Golden Horn near the Navy Yard torn away from its moorings and only held in place by immense chains. The guide explained that one of the alleged cruisers, in endeavoring to pass through the opening, had become unmanageable and crashed into the bank. Probably if the Turko-Grecian war had been fought at such a night it might have been different.

We visited the Ottoman Bank and were shown the marks and scars made by shots fired at the thirty or forty Armenian quarters seized the building prior to the massacre of last year. It is interesting to keep with the odd things that one studies in vain history that the only casualty or untoward result of that mad episode was the killing of four of their number through the accidental explosion of one of the bombs which they had smuggled into the bank. Upon their surrender the government paid the revolutionists' passage but permitted the killing of six thousand of their human beings in the Armenian quarters of Stamboul and Pera. It is spoken to many eyewitnesses of the massacre and are forced to believe that the Armenians deliberately played into the hands of their enemies who are certainly too much for them both physically and intellectually.

The military hospitals in and about Athens and Constantinople as well as the evidence of officers on both sides, prove that a much larger number of Turks than Greeks were killed in the late war. The wounds inflicted by the larger, heavier Greek chassepot were much more serious than those of the longer and lighter projectiles of the Turkish rifle. On the other hand the latter is less unwieldy, has a greater and more accurate range, a flatter trajectory and superior killing power than the old-fashioned Greek rifle.

Our new ambassador, Dr. Angell, has not yet arrived.