

enterprise is rewarded with an Iron Cross and a Turkish decoration. The afforestation near Constantinople ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture is put into German hands, and in the vilayet of Aidin (April, 1916) ninety concessions were granted to German capitalists to undertake the exploitation of metallic ores. Occasionally the German octopus finds it has gone too far for the moment and releases some struggling limb of its victim, as, for instance, when we see that in September, 1916, the German Director's stamp for the "Imperial German Great Radio Station" at Damascus has been discarded temporarily, as that station "should be treated for the present as a Turkish concern."

A "Trading and Weaving Company" was established at Angora in 1916, an "Import and Export Company" at Smyrna, a "Trading and Industrial Society" at Beirut, a "Tobacco Trading Company" at Latakieh, an "Agricultural Company" at Tripelisi, a "Corn Exporting Company" in Lebanon, a "Rebuilding Commission" (perhaps for sacked Armenian houses) at Konia. More curious yet will be a Tourist's Guide Book—a Baedeker, in fact—for travellers in Konia and the erection of a monument in honour of Turkish *women* who have replaced men called up for military duty. Truly these last two items—a guide book for Anatolia and a monument to women—are strange enterprises for Turks. A new Prussian day is dawning, it seems, for Turkish women as well, for the *Tanin* (April, 1917) tells us that diplomas are to be conferred on ladies who have completed their studies in the Technical School at Constantinople.