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# Levant Trade Review

PUBLISHED BY THE

American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.

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## American Foreign Trade Organization.

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FOR many years, the foreign trade of the United States lacked organization. It was said, even in the halls of Congress, that it was a negligible quantity, only half a dozen per cent, more or less, of the whole volume of trade of the country; and that the home market was the principal, if not the exclusive consideration.

Gradually, as American manufacturing interests developed, the situation changed and, in consequence, both Government and people began to take thought of outlets abroad for the surplus products of American industries and of perfecting existing agencies for the promotion of foreign trade, such as the consular service. Beginning with the close of the Spanish-American war, there was considerable space given in American newspapers to the so-called "American Invasion" of foreign markets. In this exuberant talk, there was much nonsense. But it indicated a gratifying change of spirit in American public opinion relative to American activities in commercial fields abroad.

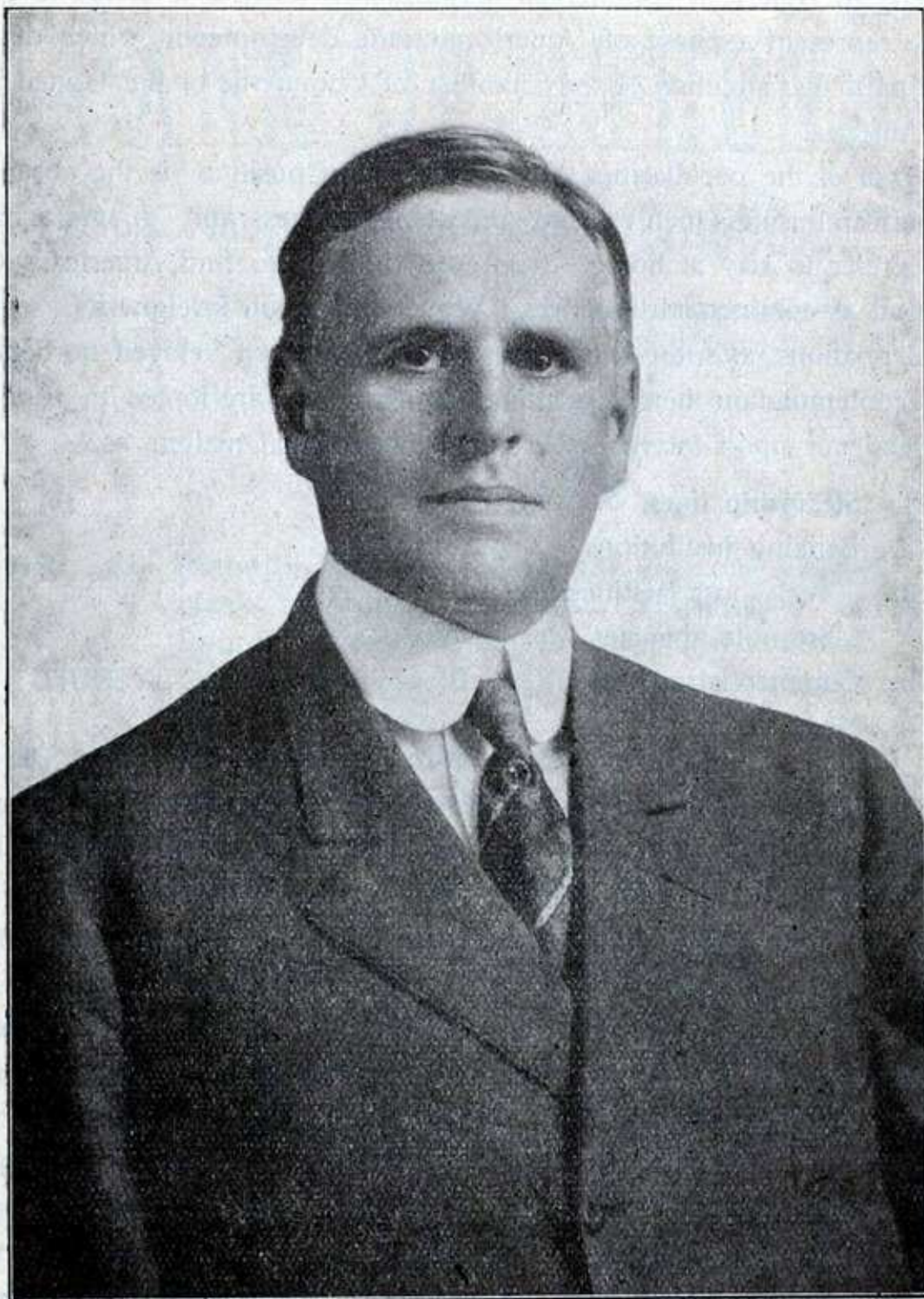
The foreign trade of the United States increased, and its importance in the national housekeeping, both actual and potential, became ever more manifest. Conventions, both national and sectional, were held in the interest of American foreign trade, and newspapers as well as trade journals occupied themselves, in a steadily growing measure, with questions affecting trade extension abroad. Several chambers of commerce instituted foreign trade bureaus in the interest of their members. The Commercial Museums at Philadelphia carried on a rational and helpful campaign along this line, as did also The National Business League of America (Chicago), The American Exporter (New York), The National Association of Manufacturers (New York), R. G. Dun & Co. (New York), and other leading institutions of a similar character.

Ultimately, the American Manufacturers Export Association was formed and, not long after, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and the National Foreign Trade Council. By the organization of these latter associations, a highly important and far reaching step had been taken towards bringing order and co-operation out of a confusion of fumbling efforts.

It is our privilege, in the present issue of LEVANT TRADE REVIEW, to present the likeness of Elliot H. Goodwin, General Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, which owes much of its success to his intelligence, energy and tact. Associated with him is D. A. Skinner, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce, Washington, an expert in trade matters, both foreign and domestic. Members of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant will remember Mr. John H. Fahey, with whom it was our pleasure to correspond in 1911 in reference to extending the American Commercial Excursion to Europe, which he supervised, to the Levant. Mr. Fahey, then prominent in the affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, expressed himself in favor of the scheme of a visit to the Levant on the part of an organized body of American business men, and undoubtedly may be counted on to help carrying it out when the war is over. Mr. Fahey is President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. Its Vice Presidents are A. B. Farquhar of York, Pennsylvania, and Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago. The former visited in the Levant a year ago and addressed a meeting of the Board of Directors of our Chamber, of which he has since become a Life Member.

The American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant was the first organization outside of the United States to join the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. We recognized then, as we do now, its tremendous value in directing trade in harmonious co-operation with the Government. Backed by hundreds of chambers of commerce, boards of trade and commercial clubs all over the country it voices, as no other agency can, the needs and aspirations of American business. Congress listens to and acts on its advice. This is its chief function, and it is a vitally important one in a democratic country like America.

It does not seem to us, however, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America can afford to rest even with such achievements to its credit. Many possibilities of American commercial life still



**ELLIOT H. GOODWIN, General Secretary**

**Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America**

lie unexplored and unexploited. In the present relation, we would speak briefly of American commercial organizations abroad. It seems to us that they represent a phase of American trade development which deserves the particular attention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

One of the peculiarities of the American position is the absence of American business men residing and doing business abroad. As a nation, we prefer to stay at home. It is even difficult to find Americans to go abroad as commercial travellers. We depend upon foreigners in so many vital relations, as soon as we pass beyond our own beloved borders, that the contemplation thereof is almost painful. We are forced to admit our dependence upon foreigners in such fundamental matters as :

1. Steamship lines.
2. Banking institutions.
3. Parcels post facilities.
4. Mercantile agencies.
5. Commercial agencies.
6. News service.

So, it became all the more necessary that there should be organized abroad, in various countries, American chambers of commerce. Those in Paris and Berlin were the first ones to be started—some 10-15 years ago. In 1911 was formed the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant which distinguished itself from its predecessors by placing itself more directly under consular auspices and also by printing a somewhat elaborate trade review. It promptly associated itself with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, sent 12 delegates to the International Convention in Boston of chambers of commerce (from all over the world), and ultimately despatched its Executive Secretary to America for the purpose of establishing further connections between America and the Levant and the Balkans. More or less under impulses emanating from the Levant movement, which enjoyed the powerful support of Consular Inspector Gottschalk, American chambers of commerce were soon after established in Moscow, Amsterdam, Milan and Barcelona.

These chambers of commerce gather within their folds all reputable business men, within their respective districts, having leanings toward America, and organize them into compact bodies which, through the in-

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fluence and united action thus obtained and mobilized, apply themselves to paving the way for American commerce by removing the obstacles impeding and hampering it.

Founded in consequence of consular initiative and maintained through altruistic, sympathetic interest in America, they are to be considered as missionary organizations pursuing no sordid ends of their own. In the Levant, for instance, the officers of the Chamber are Americans not themselves engaged in commerce and gentlemen of other nationalities who, largely on sentimental grounds, desire to serve American interests and identify themselves with the extension of American trade and influence and the propagation of American ideals in the Near East. The expenses are largely defrayed by such friends of America abroad, and it is on this point that a timely word or two may be properly said to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

There can be no question of the value to America of these American organizations in foreign fields. The Department of State and the Department of Commerce have officially commended their aims and efforts. Is it not, then, the duty of chambers of commerce in America to support them financially and to help in rendering their work more comprehensive and effective?

It is entirely laudable that chambers of commerce in America organize foreign trade bureaus as integral parts of their organization. But such measures are not sufficient nor adequate. What is needed is further concentration, perhaps best attained and accomplished by subdivisions of each prominent chamber of commerce in America being formed to act as organic branches of the American chambers of commerce abroad. What is wanted, to give an example or illustration, in connection with the Detroit Board of Commerce, for instance, are subdivisions of members some of whom, according to their business relations, will form a branch of the American chamber of commerce for Holland, while others will constitute a branch of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant—others again organizing themselves into a branch of the American chamber of commerce in Berlin. These subdivisions might exist under the general care of the chief of the foreign trade bureau of the Detroit Board of Commerce but otherwise have their independent existence.

In connection with the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, there is a Levant Section, a branch of the American Chamber of Commerce for the



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**SMYRNA**

Levant. Some 50-60 members of the Museums are sufficiently interested in the Levant and the Balkans to hold membership in the Levant Section, for which they pay some \$5 each annually. A portion of this fee is remitted to Constantinople by Mr. Dudley Bartlett, Chief of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, who in 1912 caused the Levant Section to be formed.

Levant Sections, formed in various American cities as subdivisions of existing commercial organizations, might form a national organization under the presidency of Major Lydecker of New York, National Councillor of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, working in brotherly harmony with the Branches in the East and the central organization in Constantinople.

In that way, there would grow up in America various commercial organizations connected with special geographical divisions abroad, such as the Levant, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, China, etc. A cardinal point to hold on to would be that the headquarters of each society should remain in the foreign field.

It seems to us feasible and of cardinal importance that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America should earnestly commend to its constituent bodies such a system of specialization as herein suggested, and we would particularly ask Mr. Goodwin, the General Secretary, to give it his careful consideration at the earliest date possible because of the exceptional opportunity awaiting our country's foreign trade on the termination of the war. To begin with, each chamber of commerce, board of trade and commercial club of any consequence in America should become a paying member of each American chamber of commerce abroad and thus get into intimate and fruitful touch with the foreign fields.

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**WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.**

## The American Merchant Marine.

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**S**INCE the earliest days of human history, says THE NATION'S BUSINESS (published monthly by the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Washington), the forerunners of commerce and the pioneers of trade have been those who go down to the sea in ships.

**Power Follows Seaborne Commerce** The nations that have sailed the seas have almost always dominated the land also. The white argosies of commerce have been, in the main, not only the advance guards of material prosperity and wealth but the signs of national power and preeminence as well. Greek, Phoenician, Norseman, Elizabethan Englishman, Dutchman, modern Briton, German and Japanese, have won national power primarily through the "keels of trade that plow the yeasty deep."

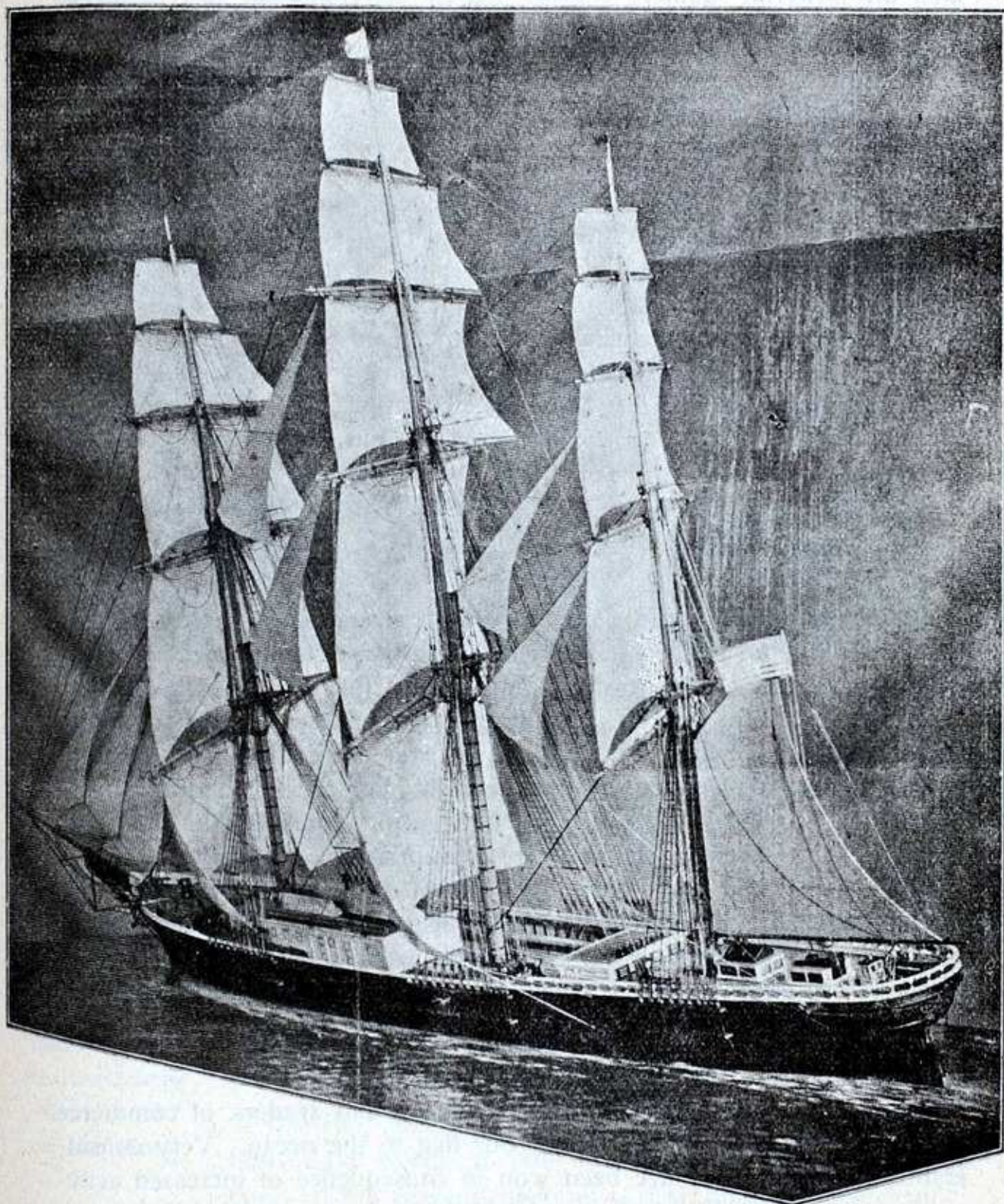
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Of all the powers of the modern world, our own country is, by favor of fate and geography, one of the best equipped to obtain real maritime world greatness. The United States is the great modern power of two oceans. Europe faces the Atlantic, but America faces the world, — the old lands on the other side of the Atlantic and the still older ones across the Pacific. More than one power of the old world has fought a dozen wars for one open port. If, as has been said, that nation has the greatest outlook for peace and happiness which enjoys the largest unhampered access to the waters of the open sea, how fortunate are we Americans!

\* \* \* \* \*

Very early in our national history our overseas commerce began. Long before we had any history as a nation, indeed, the chroniclers tell us that, in June, 1608, Captain Wilson of the good ship *Phoenix* took a cargo of cedar from Virginia to England — the first export shipment of the new country. By the middle of the past century American shipping had grown to such proportions that it even threatened the supremacy of the British merchant marine. Our famous clippers were the most beautiful, the most speedy and the best wealth producers of the world. The days of our preeminence in the sea trade of the world are among the most romantic in our history. But few of the sailing ships of commerce remain in these days of steam. Several have recently come under American registry. During the civil war, we lost this position,

**Our Merchant Marine in Its Heyday**



**Model of the American clipper ship "Flying Cloud," typical of American maritime power 60 years ago.**

after the powerful southern corsairs, led by the *Alabama*, had destroyed the national shipping or driven it to seek shelter under the flags of other nations.

\* \* \* \* \*

When the civil war ended, the wooden sailing ship had passed. Steam and iron had revolutionized the art of ship building. Europe, particularly England, at that time possessed cheap skilled labor and plenty of iron. Moreover, she subsidized her ocean carriers.

**Its Passing  
and the Rea-  
sons Therefor**

The United States had little of these advantages and could obtain them only at a relatively high cost. It was then that the American merchant marine ceased to progress. Since that time, although our lake commerce is of large proportions, our flag has almost disappeared from the oceans of the world. During this period, referred to, our great trans-continental railroads were building and industry was developing. Those offered greater and safer returns on capital, and Americans let their carrying trade go to foreign bottoms.

\* \* \* \* \*

At the beginning of the present European war, we were a nation practically without an over-sea merchant marine. On the great lakes we have a trade that challenges the admiration of the world. On the high seas we are insignificant. It has been estimated that in

**A Nation With-  
out An Ocean  
Merchant  
Marine**

the first few weeks of the war more than 4,000,000 tons of German and Austrian shipping were withdrawn from the world's carrying trade, while some 2,000 British and French steamers were appropriated for transporting troops and munitions. This meant that at least 6,000,000 tons of shipping had been removed from the usual transportation business by sea. The rates of carriage for our goods went up enormously and we began to see clearly how, as a neutral nation, we had become absolutely dependent upon the resources and aid of foreign countries.

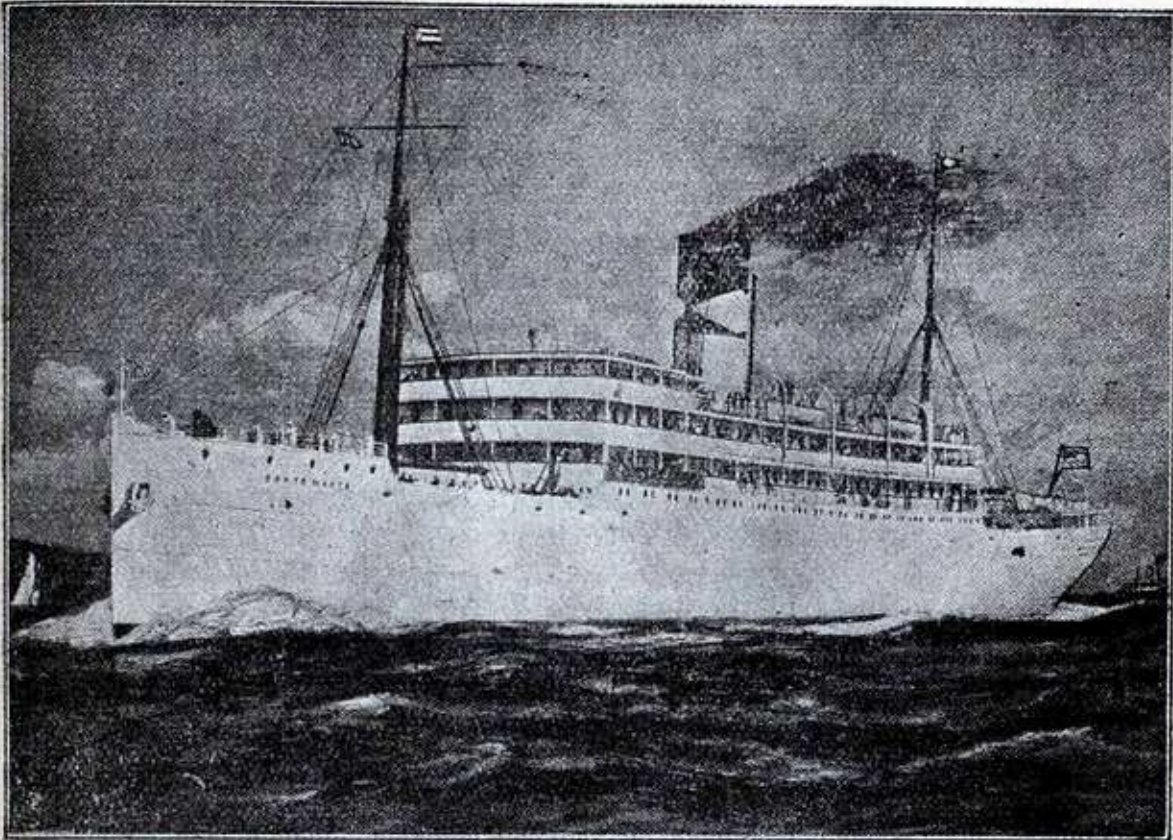
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Then came the efforts of our Government and leaders of commerce to remedy this lack and to restore our flag to the ocean. Very considerable gains already have been won in consequence of increased activity in American shipyards and as a result of the law

**Revival  
in Light**

admitting foreign built vessels to American registry. The present war is forcing Americans to further measures whether by subsidy or otherwise looking towards maritime independence. It may be safely assumed that the American nation, once thoroughly aroused as it is, will know how to reach that position.

\* \* \* \* \*



A modern seagoing passenger ship which recently came under the American flag—the “SANTA MARIA” of the United Fruit Company.

Will America ever regain its dominant position among the maritime nations? A keen French economist, M. Pierre Leroy Beaulieu, in a recent work on “The United States in the Twentieth Century,” predicts that, in view of our preeminence in the triumphs of mechanics, we will regain it. This regaining of our premier place, he is certain, will “mark the extension of American economic influence over a very large portion of the world, if not over the entire world.” Certainly at the present juncture, a real American merchant marine, not a “whitewashed” one by the process of registry, would be a blessing for the entire world, to those peoples whom its safe, neutral transportation would serve with food, and to that people whose goods it would deliver and whose flag it would fly.

Can the  
United States  
“Come Back”  
on the Sea?

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## America-Levant Service.

IN the June issue, 1915, of LEVANT TRADE REVIEW, reference was made to the favorable disposition of the AMERICA LEVANT LINE and of Messrs. Barber & Co., shipping agents, in the matter of furnishing adequate shipping facilities between America and the Levant as soon as the war permits and business is resumed.

In this connection it has been our pleasure to see a letter addressed to the American Consulate General in Constantinople by the International Mercantile Marine Company of 9 Broadway, New York City, and containing the following encouraging information:

" . . . . This matter (the needs of direct steamship connections between the United States and the Levant ports) has recently been receiving some consideration at our hands but you will realize that under the present conditions existing on your side it is quite impossible for us to make any plans or arrive at any conclusion as to what our future operations might be. We may say that we quite believe that future developments are likely to make the prospects of a service of steamers to the Levant ports quite attractive . . . "

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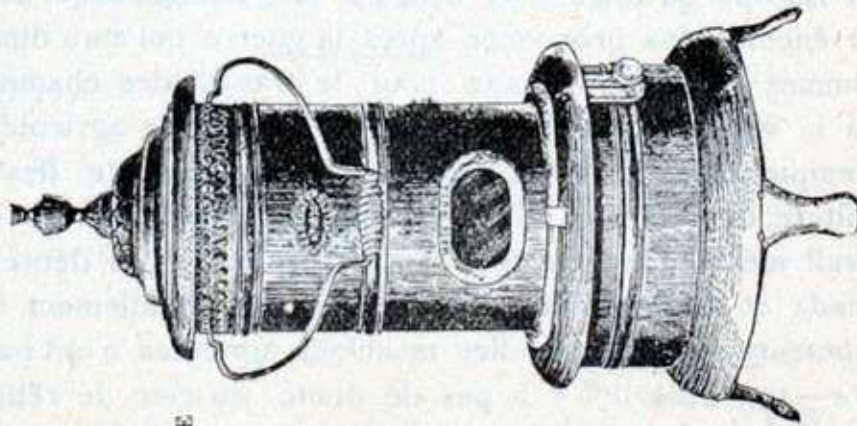


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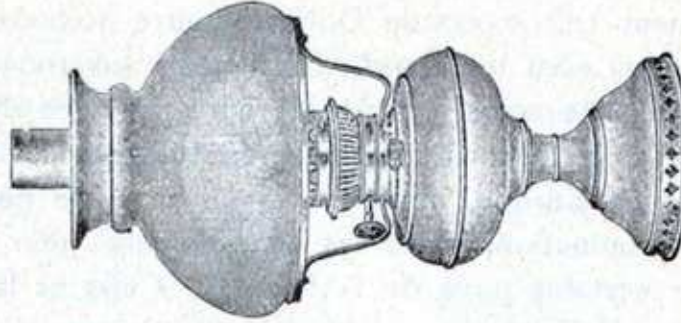


“Perfection”

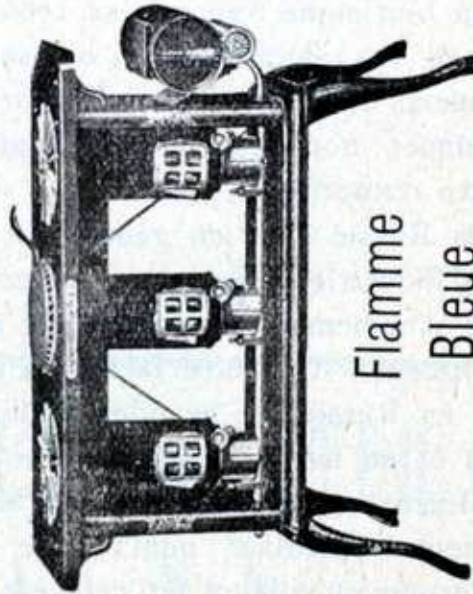
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Bleue

## Exportation Américaine d'Instruments et d'Outils Agricoles.

L'EXPORTATION des outils et des instruments agricoles américains pour l'année fiscale 1915 (12 mois se terminant au 30 Juin) a atteint approximativement 10,000,000 de Dollars contre 40,000,000 de Dollars pour l'année 1913 qui a eu le record, 21,000,000 en 1903, et une moyenne annuelle de plus de 29,000,000 de Dollars pour les dix dernières années. Ce déficit dans le commerce retombe lourdement sur les ventes qui n'ont pas été faites en Europe, mais il y a eu aussi de petites et cependant significatives diminutions dans les chargements pour l'Argentine, le Canada et pour certains pays de l'Afrique. Cuba et la Sibérie ont donné des bénéfices. L'Australie a simplement soutenu son commerce, mais cela est un bon signe vu que sa récolte est descendue de 100,000,000 boisseaux en 1913 à 25,000,000 boisseaux l'année dernière.

Sans aucun doute la guerre Européenne a été le facteur principal qui a fait diminuer notre commerce d'outils et d'instruments d'agriculture. Ainsi notre exportation d'industrie agricole en Russie a pratiquement cessé, et la Russie était en général le plus grand marché Européen pour ce genre d'industrie américaine. Il en a été de même avec l'Allemagne, tandis que d'immenses pertes ont été subies avec la France et les autres pays Européens. Un autre facteur a été aussi la récente installation en France et en Russie de grandes industries agricoles avec des capitaux américains et en même temps sous un contrôle américain.

Les informations qui arrivent au Ministère du Commerce à Washington indiquent cependant que l'usage des machines agricoles augmente tant en Europe qu'ailleurs, et cela est une tendance qui sans aucun doute va être encore plus prononcée après la guerre qui aura diminué le nombre des hommes et des animaux pour le travail des champs et à cause de cela la nécessité d'employer plus de machines agricoles. La Russie par exemple possède le un septième de la superficie des terres vouées à la culture des céréals, et les céréals pour leur culture réclament plus de travail mécanique que tout autre produit. La dépression générale au Canada et en Argentine et un peu partout a tellement réduit la faculté des acheteurs que de nouvelles machines agricoles n'ont pas été achetées en 1914-15, mais il n'y a pas de doute qu'avec le rétablissement des conditions normales l'industrie des machines agricoles américaines trouvera de plus grands marchés qu'auparavant.

Un résumé décennal sur notre exportation d'outils et d'instruments agricoles pour les 50 années de 1863 à 1913, année qui a atteint le record, est indiqué par le tableau suivant. Ce tableau a été fait par le Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Année Fiscale	Valeur
1863 . . . . .	\$ 500,000
1873 . . . . .	2,600,000
1883 . . . . .	3,900,000
1893 . . . . .	4,700,000
1903 . . . . .	21,000,000
1913 . . . . .	40,600,000
1915 . . . . .	10,500,000

La table suivante nous donne une comparaison sur l'exportation des outils et des instruments américains sur les principaux marchés pour les 11 mois se terminant le 31 Mai 1914 et 1915.

Exportation en	11 mois se terminant le 31 Mai.	
	1914	1915
Russie d'Europe . . . . .	\$6,438,000	\$ 83,000
France . . . . .	3,884,000	1,153,000
Allemagne . . . . .	3,132,000	20,000
Angleterre . . . . .	1,062,000	704,000
Autres pays Européens . . . . .	4,147,000	1,481,000
Canada . . . . .	2,842,000	1,643,000
Argentine . . . . .	4,216,000	1,455,000
Afrique . . . . .	1,445,000	542,000
Autres Pays . . . . .	3,136,000	2,369,000
Total . . . . .	<u>\$30,302,000</u>	<u>\$9,450,000</u>

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## Honorable William Harris Douglas.

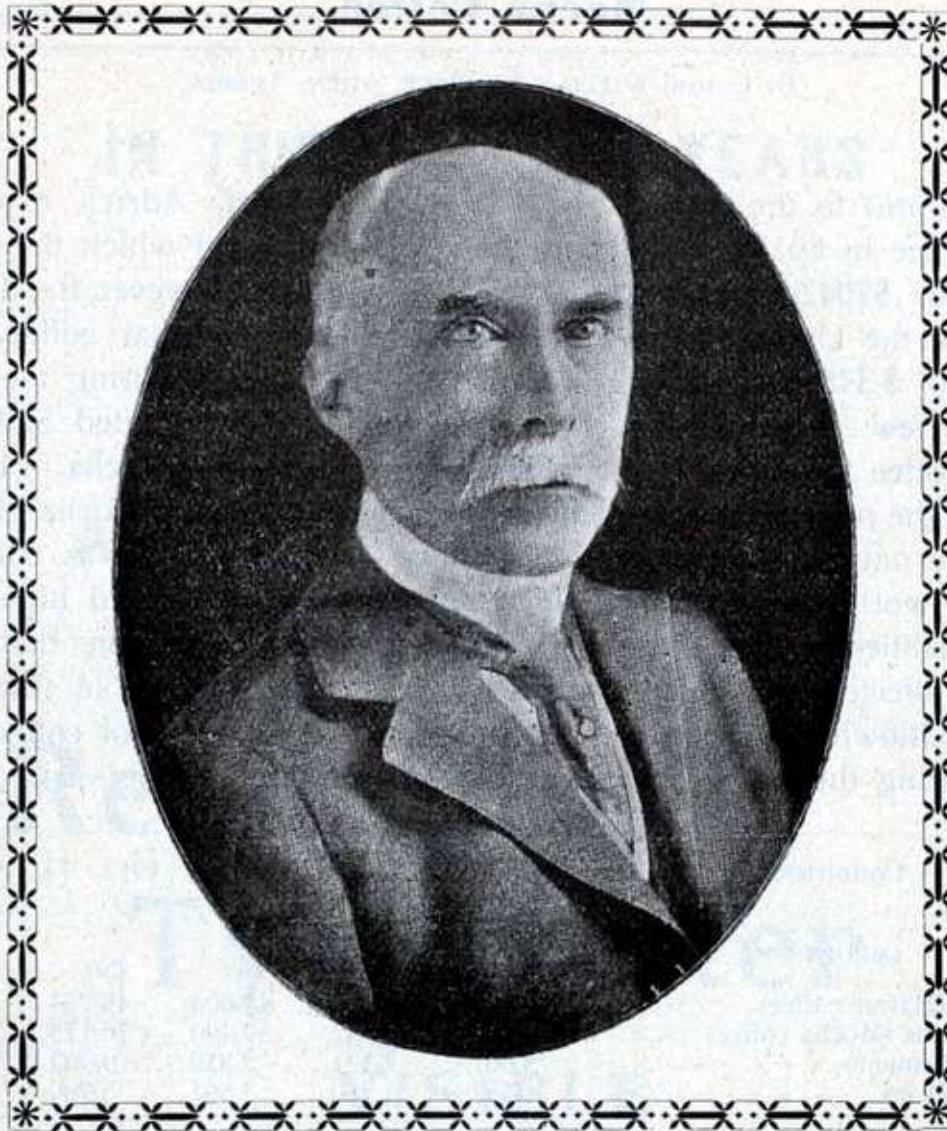
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**W**E recently referred in these pages to the career of James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation. It is our pleasure in the present issue to pay our respects to another prominent American, a prince among merchants rather than a leader among captains of industry. We present to the readers of *LEVANT TRADE REVIEW* the Honorable William Harris Douglas.

Few business men have devoted so much of their time to the study of economic problems in their relation to the public weal as Mr. Douglas who, notwithstanding the pressing calls of commercial affairs, has found time to take an active part in public life, having served two terms in the House of Representatives, representing one of the western districts of New York City. It is one of the unfortunate aspects of American politics that so few of our leading men-of-affairs care to assume the burden of active participation in the deliberations of legislative bodies and it is, therefore, all the more fitting that full recognition be accorded the men who have placed civic duty above the natural preference for the quiet enjoyment of private life.

Hon. Wm. Harris Douglas is a descendant of the prominent Douglas family of Connecticut. His ancestors settled in New London over two hundred years ago, and were influential in building up that city, and held many offices under the State Government. His grandfather, Richard Douglas, was captain in the 5th Connecticut Regiment, fought at Bunker Hill and throughout the Revolutionary War, becoming an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Douglas is the son of Alfred Douglas and Rebecca Harris, of Richmond, Virginia, and was born in New York City. He received his education at private schools, studied one year at Public School 35 and then entered the College of the City of New York. At the age of 20 he began his business career as a clerk in the export house of Arkell, Tufts & Co., of New York and London. The firm became Arkell & Douglas in 1883, Mr. Arkell retiring three years later. The business was incorporated under the same name in 1909, Mr. Douglas becoming President. The business of the house now extends to most of the leading countries of the world, and the firm has branches or agencies in South America, Australasia, South Africa, the East Indies, Philippine Islands, China, Japan, West Indies, etc., and handles on commission all classes of American manufactured goods.

Mr. Douglas has traveled extensively in Europe and visited, on business and pleasure, many foreign countries. He is well known as a care-



**HON. WM. HARRIS DOUGLAS,**  
 Senior of Messrs. Arkell & Douglas, New York.

ful student of the export possibilities of our country, and a strong advocate of the upbuilding of our mercantile and marine interests; he has written extensively on these and other subjects. Mr. Douglas is the New York Director of the *Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America*, a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Maritime Exchange, Consolidated Exchange, and Ex-President of the New York Produce Exchange, a member of the Union League Club, Republican Club, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution and many other organizations.

Advertising rates in LEVANT TRADE REVIEW, until further notice, are as follows :

1/4 page . . . . .	\$ 3.50 per issue
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## Mocha Coffee.

By Consul WILLIAM J. GRACE, ADEN, ARABIA.

ACCORDING to the report of the Aden Port Trust, Aden's exports of coffee in 1913-14 amounted to \$2,367,079, of which the United States took \$704,525 worth and France \$503,229. However, the declared exports at the United States Consulate at Aden show that coffee to the amount of \$378,944 was shipped to the United States during the period under review. Mocha coffee goes principally to the United States and Harrar coffee to France, Harrar coffee being preferred to Mocha in Europe. At times the price of Harrar coffee is higher than that of Mocha. Though the entire output of Harrar and Mocha is insignificant as compared with the world's total production of coffee, the peculiar and highly aromatic qualities of these beans give them a unique position that is not sensibly affected by movements in the great coffee markets of the world.

The following tables show the imports and exports of coffee from Aden during the last five years (1 hundredweight=112 pounds):

Countries.	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Abyssinia (Harrar coffee) . . . . .	45,513	57,435	44,608	49,234	54,612
Arabian ports (Mocha coffee) . . . . .	70,050	57,732	59,490	76,175	65,269
Straits Settlements . . . . .	3,601	7,121	2,310	9,062	3,302
Other countries . . . . .	1,557	1,280	3,561	5,709	4,360
Total . . . . .	120,721	123,568	109,969	140,178	127,543
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
United States . . . . .	24,287	19,848	33,511	36,402	38,394
France . . . . .	43,493	44,534	24,581	30,909	26,571
African ports . . . . .	15,437	17,460	22,412	32,643	21,345
United Kingdom . . . . .	13,415	12,903	5,783	8,725	6,224
Other countries . . . . .	39,760	37,919	41,519	44,195	46,489
Total . . . . .	136,392	132,664	127,806	152,874	139,023

In addition to the quantities given in the import table is the coffee imported on camels from the interior, the value of which in the fiscal year 1914 is estimated in the official statistics at \$192,135.

It is interesting to note that the United States is the principal buyer of Mocha coffee. It is also interesting to know that much of the so-called Mocha coffee sold in America is of Brazilian origin and under the ban of the American pure food law. The culture of coffee in Arabia, especially in the Yemen, the "Switzerland of Arabia" is capable of much development.

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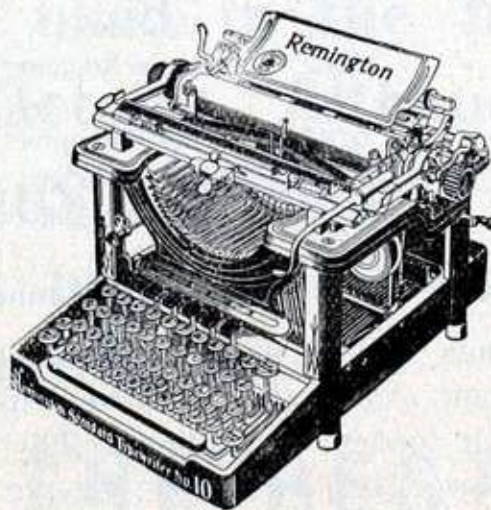
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## Charbon Américain.

L'ARTICLE suivant paru à Liverpool dans le "*Journal of Commerce*" nous fait voir comment les autorités anglaises envisagent le commerce et l'exportation du charbon américain :

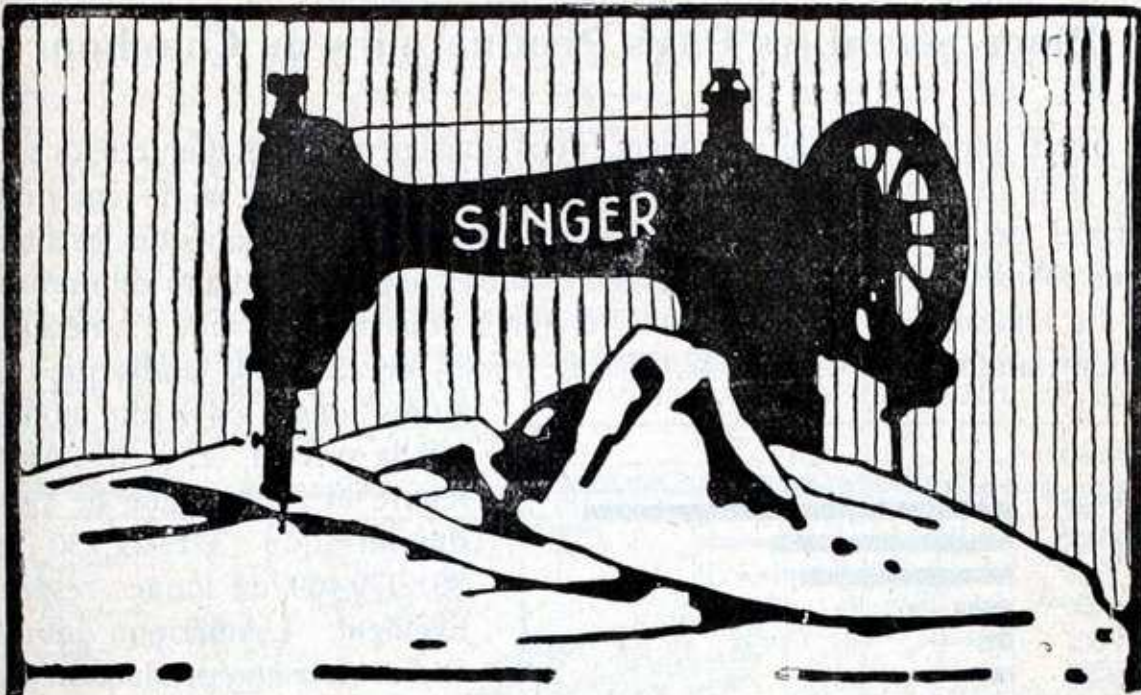
"Durant des années les exportateurs en charbon ont fait des tentatives pour créer un commerce d'outre mer. Aujourd'hui, parceque nous sommes engagés dans la guerre Européenne, l'Amérique trouve l'occasion d'élargir son plan pour son commerce en charbon avec l'étranger. Dans le temps l'Amérique envoyait du charbon dans la Méditerranée, au Brésil et en Argentine mais les résultats financiers de ces transactions n'avaient rien d'attrayant. Dernièrement l'exportation du charbon américain à l'étranger a pris de l'extension. Nous sommes en état de donner le chiffre des chargements de charbon Américain pour certains pays étrangers et cela pour la période de huit mois qui s'est terminée en Février passé. Ces détails intéresseront vivement les centres houillers et les exportateurs de charbon.

	Tonnes		Tonnes
France . . . . .	5,788	Honduras . . . . .	12,920
Gibraltar . . . . .	32,578	Nicaragua . . . . .	1,011
Grèce . . . . .	72,863	Iles Salvator . . . . .	2
Italie . . . . .	634,589	Newfoundland . . . . .	3,540
Norvège . . . . .	32,407	Bolivie . . . . .	1,007
Portugal . . . . .	12,091	Chili . . . . .	49,813
Russie . . . . .	1,200	Colombie . . . . .	1,321
Iles Canaries . . . . .	13,106	Guinée anglaise . . . . .	18,874
Espagne . . . . .	21,619	Guinée hollandaise . . . . .	1,753
Egypte . . . . .	63,066	Pérou . . . . .	1,677
Suède . . . . .	20,242	Venezuela . . . . .	6,961
Afrique française . . . . .	23,062	Indes Anglaises . . . . .	3,013
Angleterre . . . . .	11	Japon . . . . .	5,559
Liberia . . . . .	6,045	Iles Philippines . . . . .	36,837
Honduras anglais . . . . .	534	Congo Belge . . . . .	2,742
Costa Rica . . . . .	22,438	Afrique Anglaise . . . . .	3,742
Guatemala . . . . .	9,362		
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,127,883 Tonnes.</b>	

"Les items de grands intérêts pour les exportateurs anglais sont les chargements du charbon Américain ainsi répartis: Italie 634,000 de tonnes: Brésil 23,000 de tonnes: Argentine 27,700 de tonnes: Uruguay 30,000 de tonnes: Grèce 72,000 de tonnes: Egypte 68,000 de tonnes.

"Cette période de huit mois comprend sept mois de guerre, mais il est reconnu qu'en Mars et Avril les chargements de charbon américain pour la Méditerranée, le Brésil, et l'Argentine ont été très importants."





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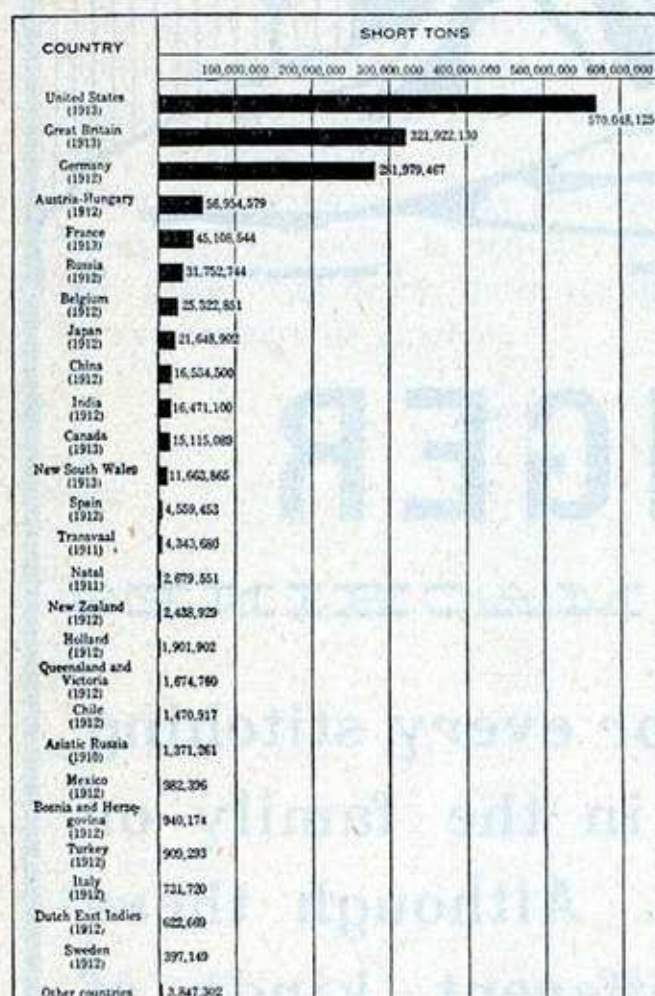
COMME suite à l'article précédent, nous nous permettons d'entretenir une fois de plus nos lecteurs sur le Charbon Américain et de leur donner des détails plus précis sur la supériorité de production que les Etats Unis d'Amérique possèdent sur tous les autres pays producteurs du monde.

Le tableau que nous publions ci-après nous montre que l'Amérique produit annuellement 570,048,125 de tonnes de charbon, tandis que les

autres deux pays du monde qui la suivent, c. à. d. l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne ne produisent que 321,922,130 et 281,979,467 de tonnes respectivement. L'Amérique donc à elle seule a une production qui est presque égale à celle de l'Angleterre et de l'Allemagne ensemble.

Il est reconnu que les Etats Unis consomment annuellement plus de charbon que tout autre pays industriel du monde, mais en dépit de ce fait, le surplus de charbon qui reste disponible pour l'exportation peut faire face à toutes les exigences de l'étranger.

De tout temps les Etats Unis d'Amérique envoyaient du charbon au Canada, à Cuba et aux Indes Occidentales. Ce n'est que ces dernières années qu'une partie de sa production est exportée en Europe et précisément dans la Méditerranée,



Coal Output of World.

This graphic chart prepared by the United States Geological Survey tells at a glance the position of America as a world coal power.

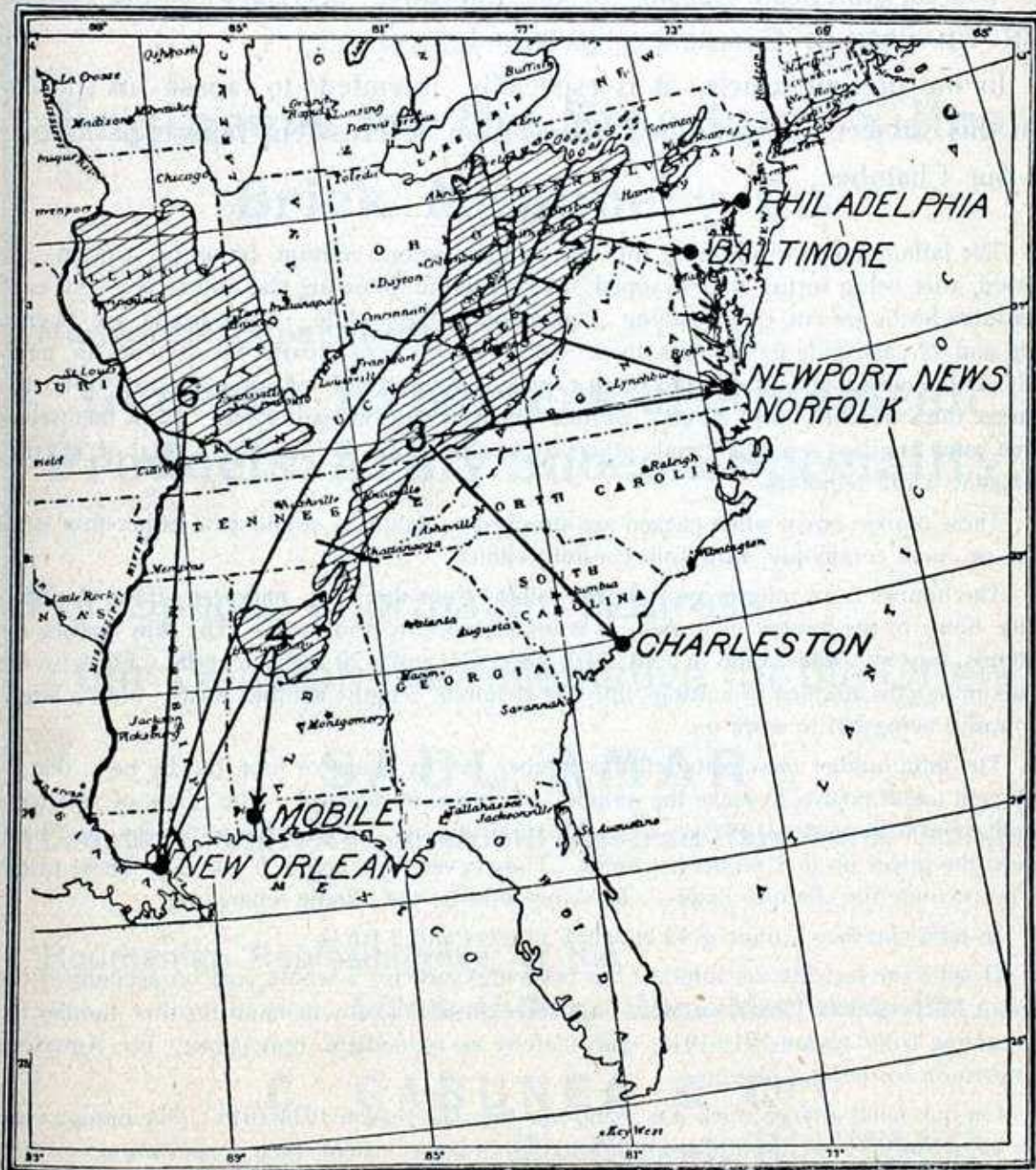
l'Adriatique et aussi dans différentes sections de la Mer Baltique. Dernièrement encore le Gouvernement Hellénique a passé un contrat en Amérique pour la livraison de 100,000 tonnes de charbon.

La supériorité de la qualité des charbons Américains est aussi un fait qui tend à faire la demande de jour en jour plus forte, et il n'y a nul doute qu'aussitôt que la guerre actuelle prendra fin et que les voies ma-

ritimes seront plus libres, le commerce du charbon des Etats Unis sur les marchés étrangers prendra une des premières places.

Nous avons aussi à maintes reprises fait allusion à l'établissement de lignes directes de navigation entre les principaux ports des Etats Unis et ceux du Levant aussitôt la paix conclue. Il est facile de comprendre le rôle que ces services directs joueront dans le commerce d'exportation des Etats Unis, et le charbon sera un des premiers produits qui bénéficiera des avantages de ces lignes directes de transport, par suite du taux convenable que les compagnies de navigation pratiqueront pour le transport de ce produit de première nécessité.

La carte ci-dessous montre à nos lecteurs les régions productrices de charbon en Amérique, ainsi que les principaux ports qui servent de lieux d'embarquement pour l'exportation.



Map of America's Eastern Coal Field From Which Export Coal Will Move.

## Box Shooks in the East.

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As explained in the June issue of LEVANT TRADE REVIEW, there is a fine opening in the Near East for American lumber.

Apparently, the Levant field is especially receptive in the matter of American pine and (for furniture and interior finish) red gum, also called satin walnut. Importers out here wishing to enter into relations with American lumber dealers should address the nearest American Consul or the Executive Secretary of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT.

In Turkey  
In the present article, it is especially intended to speak of shooks. On this subject, Consul Otis J. Glazebrook at Jerusalem reports as follows to our Chamber:

The Jaffa oranges which bring into the country several million francs per annum, are packed, after being sorted and wrapped, in cases of the following size and style: For each box three heads are cut, one forming a partition in the middle. These heads are 34 cms. long and 27 cms. wide by 17 mms. thick. Sides are made of boards the same width, naturally, as the ends 8 mms. thick and 68 cms. long. Tops and bottoms are composed of boards 7 mms. thick from 10 up to 22 cms. widths, which, it will be readily seen, adapt themselves when some are used separately and others in combination, to produce a total of 34 cms., being the width required.

These orange boxes when packed are strapped or wrapped round with either thin strap iron, or, more commonly, with split chestnut bands.

The lumber is an inferior pine in the rough from the saw, imported from Austrian mills. Some of the lumber is grown, it is understood, in Roumania. The thin boards for bottoms, tops and sides come in 1.40, 2.10, 2.80, 3.50 and 4.20 meter lengths. Likewise the heads in lengths adapted to cutting into the required lengths without waste, only a slight allowance being left to work on.

The Jaffa lumber merchants sell this lumber, not by board or foot, but by box; that is sufficient uncut boards to make the number of boxes in demand. The prices of late have stood about 6.20 piasters per case. Combinations among the merchants in the past have forced the prices up to 8 piasters at times. They never drop below 6 piasters. These prices do not include the chestnut bands. These are sold by the bundle separately.

In Jaffa currency a franc gold equals 6 piasters and 8 paras.

Despite the fact that no lumber has been imported for a whole year on account of the present European war, there seems to be no likelihood of any demand for this lumber for the coming fruit season 1915-1916, and thereby no immediate opportunity for American competition for several reasons.

On one hand a large stock was ready for the last season 1914-1915. The orange crop was large but the war conditions prohibited, to a large extent, their exportation, so that, while in the season 1913-1914, 1,800,000 cases were packed, last year but 600,000 were used, leaving a large stock on the merchants' hands and of an assortment unfit for other uses.

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Combined then with this large stock of box material on hand for the coming season, but a small crop of oranges is anticipated. Besides its being naturally a short year, the locusts have injured about one third of the gardens that consequently will not yield the coming year. Before the war the Jewish colonists, who produce no small quantity of the oranges, to secure themselves from the continually rising prices of foreign lumber, had decided upon trying to produce the lumber necessary from their now large eucalyptus trees, quantities of which they had planted mainly to produce more healthy local conditions. It is reported that while preparations to this end had been set on foot, the sawing mills were not completed before the war began, which prevented the importation of all the necessary machinery.

While these Jewish colonists very possibly might have succeeded in this enterprise had conditions remained normal, a new element has been introduced, namely: it is stated that these large eucalyptus groves are being depleted to make ties for the extension of the Hedjaz Rail Road. These eucalyptus trees heretofore have not been used for lumber, but only as fuel, also for beams in building, piles, etc. They sold at from 10 to 20 francs a tree according to size.

In short the prospects are that for the coming season or two there will be sufficient lumber to box the small crops expected should a way open making possible their exportation.

The stock of other styles of lumber, on the other hand, notably the heavier beams and boards, have been severely drawn upon for military purposes, and once normal conditions obtain again, there will be comparatively large demands.

Local dealers anticipate great rises in prices of lumber in the European markets once the war is over. If this proves to be correct, and if American dealers should try for these markets, they could possibly achieve considerable success, but not apart from first the establishment of a direct steamer line from America to these coasts.

Apparently, there is quite a demand in the Levant for box shooks or for lumber for their construction. Thus  
**In Egypt** the American Vice Consul in Alexandria, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, is reported as saying:

There are no box shooks imported into Egypt. The wood for their construction, however, is imported chiefly from Austria and Roumania to the extent of supplying 100,000 boxes annually and boxes are constructed by the various exporting firms in Egypt for direct use. The wood used in the construction of boxes is white pine. The specifications for principal boxes made almost entirely for the packing of petroleum tins and dates are as follows: The number of pieces used in the making of one box is 8. The longitudinal sides of each box (two pieces in each side) measure  $52\frac{1}{2}$  centimeters (20.66925') in length, 36 centimeters (14.1732') in height and 11 millimeters (.43307') in thickness. The two other sides are 36 centimeters (14.1732') in height and 20 millimeters (.78740') in thickness. The top and bottom of each box are 24 centimeters in breadth (9.448'),  $52\frac{1}{2}$  centimeters in length (20.66925') and 11 millimeters in thickness (.43307').

Purchases of wood are not made at any stated time of the year, but only when required. The current price paid for boxes varies as to the price of wood and when bought on the spot amounts to P. T. 4 (20 cents) a box. The boxes are made so as to be nailed up. The duty on all imports into Egypt is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ad valorem. Direct shipping facilities are not available from the United States; Liverpool, Marseilles and Naples are the chief ports of transshipment.

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### AMERICAN ARTICLES

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**Same Banks As Above**

The failure of Patras lumber importers to secure their expected supplies from Austria against the present currant season threatens to precipitate, says Consul A. B. Cooke at Patras, a crisis on the market for box shooks. Mr. Cooke, on this subject, writes as follows in "*Commerce Reports*", Washington:

Importers began some months ago to investigate the American lumber market in view of such a contingency, but they do not appear to have placed many orders on that market up to the end of May. They are trying at the eleventh hour to secure supplies from the United States.

The wood used in making box shooks is white spruce, which is fairly tough, does not tend to split when made into light shooks, and is of light specific gravity. Wood for this purpose should not have a specific gravity of more than about 1,000 pounds per cubic meter (35.31 cubic feet).

Imports heretofore have been largely in beams, owing to a more favorable import duty on this form of lumber. The popular dimensions on this market are: Length, 9 to 18 feet, squared from 12 by 12 inches up to 24 by 24 inches. Other imports have been in boards. Popular dimensions for boards are: Length, 12 to 18 feet; width, 8 to 12 inches; thickness, one-half to five-eighths inches net when dressed.

No box shooks have in the past been imported to this market, owing to unfavorable import duty on this form of lumber. According to the Greek tariff of July, 1914, imports of wood are subject to duty as follows: Spruce boards up to 20 millimeters in thickness, \$4.48 per cubic meter (about 1,000 pounds); boards over 20 millimeters, \$3.78 per cubic meter; spruce beams, \$2.80 per cubic meter; box shooks, \$6.10 per 1,000 pounds.

It appears, therefore, that the duty on shooks is about twice that on beams. In spite of this handicap, it is possible that American shooks might under the circumstances find a market here.

The cases used in the exportation of currants are of three sizes, measurements being outside and in inches, a uniform variation of one-half inch in any dimension being allowed. The figures are:

Sizes.	Length.	Width.	Depth.	Contents
				<i>Pounds.</i>
Cases . . . . .	31½	12½	12	150
½ cases . . . . .	22½	11½	11	75
¼ cases . . . . .	19½	11	9	50

The shooks as prepared here are dressed both faces. The ends of the cases are always set in. Annual consumption is approximately: Cases, 100,000; half cases, 300,000; quarter cases, 2,200,000.

American firms might telegraph their terms direct to this consulate, quoting beams per cubic meter (35.31 cubic feet), half-inch boards per cubic meter, and shooks per thousand cases, indicating size of case. Quotations should state whether terms are f. o. b. New York or c. i. f. Patras. Terms of payment may be arranged to suit sellers. Importers here prefer to have terms quoted c. i. f. Patras, as it is difficult for them to secure freight arrangements from New York.



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## Rice in the Levant.

IN the June issue of LEVANT TRADE REVIEW, we published an article entitled "La Culture du Riz dans les Etats Unis d'Amérique", showing that the American exports of rice are fast assuming substantial dimensions.

We now propose to submit some remarks upon the opportunities awaiting the American exporter of rice in the markets of the Near East.

In the Levant, rice constitutes the main article of food of the entire population. Rice is to the people out here what potatoes are to the Irish. "Pilav" is served in the hut of the poor peasant as well as in the palace of the Pasha, and Europeans residing in the Orient very quickly learn to appreciate the advantages of a rice diet as most suitable under existing climatic conditions.

The best quality of rice sold in Constantinople comes from Italy and is known as "Rizone" and "Camolino", the latter being somewhat inferior. The yearly importation amounts to about 25,000 bags of 100 kilos each. Quantitatively, Rangoon rice dominates the market. It is imported from India by way of Alexandria, and being of poor quality, owing to deficient refining, it occupies the bottom place in the scale of prices. Wherever quick consumption is assured, Rangoon rice will remain a serious competitor of better qualities, but it cannot stand long transportation and soon deteriorates and becomes wormy. In 1913-14, Constantinople consumed some 125,000 bags of 102 kilos each of Rangoon rice. In normal times, the price of Indian rice ranges between 17 and 28 shillings per bag as against 40-46 francs per Italian rice and 25-35 francs for Dutch rice which is East-Indian rice refined in Holland.

Emmanuel R. Lambichi of the American Consulate General in Smyrna informs our Chamber as follows regarding the rice trade in the Smyrna district: The imports of rice to this port in a year may be estimated at about 100,000 bags from the following sources of supply:

Hamburg, Germany	}	from 25 to 40 francs per 100 kilograms. These countries furnish 40 per cent of the total annual supply.
Trieste, Austria		
Bremen, Germany		
Antwerp, Belgium		
Island of Java	}	from 35 to 60 francs per 100 kilograms, occupying 15 per cent of total supply.
Venice, Italy		
Genoa, Italy		
Rangoon, Lower Burma	}	from 15 to 25 shillings per 103 kilograms, furnishing 40 per cent of the total amount.
India, Siam, Indo-China		
Alexandria, Egypt	}	from 33 to 45 francs per 100 kilograms, having only 5 per cent in the supply.

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The rice exported from Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Trieste originates from Indo-China and the southeastern provinces of India. It undergoes certain processes whereby it is cleaned, burnished and smoothed and then re-exported to the different consuming centers. The best qualities furnished to the Smyrna market are those from Italy, Java and Siam. Prices are quoted c.i.f. Smyrna and payment made against receipt of the shipping documents, generally through a bank. Rice is sold at retail with an advance of from two to five percent profit to the importer on the wholesale prices, varying according to the quality and origin of the product.

From Salonika, Greece, we have received the following facts prepared by Alfred R. Thomson, American Vice Consul: Rice culture has not made great advance in Greek Macedonia. Domestic production is not equal to the demand although the possibilities for the development of the local industry are considerable, owing to the abundance of marshy land in certain parts of this district. During the year 1914, 5,408 long tons of rice were imported through the port of Salonika while 1,125 tons were exported. The lack of development of the industry and the present large importation of rice is due to the shortage of agricultural labor in this district. This condition is attributed to the migration, as a result of the Balkan wars, of Bulgarians

and Musulmans who predominated in this kind of work. Vodena, near Salonika, is the chief center of rice production in Greek Macedonia, the annual production in this region being estimated at from 30 to 40 long tons. The soil in this region is ordinary earth through which water runs continually. The sowing season is in April. The crop is reaped in October. The yield per dounoum (1 dounoum = 856.48 square yards) in these regions is from 300 to 800 okes (846.50 to 2,257.50 pounds) of unshelled rice. 100 okes (282.19 pounds) of unshelled rice will supply about 50 okes (141.09 pounds) of shelled rice. About 10 okes (28.20 pounds) of seed are required for sowing a dounoum.

The firm of Chachaty Frères at Mersina supplies the following data regarding the importation of rice at that point: The annual importation

of rice at Mersina amounts to about 500,000 francs,

**Rice at Mersina** Rangoon furnishing 8,000 bags of 102 kilos each at 27 francs per bag, making a total of Frs. 216,000.

Next comes Dutch rice to the extent of 3,500 bags of 100 kilos each at 32 francs per bag, a total of Frs. 112,000; Italian rice, 2,000 bags of 100 kilos each at 38 francs per bag, total Frs. 76,000; Camolino (Egypt), 1,500 bags of 100 kilos each, at 36 francs per bag, total Frs. 54,000; Rosette, 600 bags of 100 kilos each, at 34 francs per bag, total Frs. 20,400.

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Consul Jackson at Aleppo kindly informs us as follows about the rice trade at that center: The Turkish national dish "Pilaff" is the favorite of all classes and is composed almost entirely of rice.

**Rice at Aleppo** The only substitute for rice in this connection is crushed wheat, which is prepared especially by the very poor, and also relished more or less by others. For this purpose there are from 82 to 98 tons of rice consumed per annum in Aleppo consular district in normal times. 30 or 31 tons thereof are raised in Aleppo province or imported from the province of Diarbekir, while the balance is imported from Egypt and Rangoon. The amount of rice imported depends largely upon the local price of wheat. When wheat sells at moderate prices, from 35 to 37 tons of Egyptian and 17 to 30 tons of Rangoon rice is imported. When wheat is dear, there is brought in from Egypt 40 to 43 tons and from Rangoon 30 to 35 tons annually. The following are the qualities and wholesale Aleppo prices in normal times: Egyptian, "japapo", "special", and "fayoum", selling at 3.7 to 4.3 cents, 4.2 to 4.7 cents, and 4.46 to 4.94 cents, respectively, per pound, and Rangoon at 2.6 to 2.7 cents the pound. That produced locally and imported from Diarbekir sells at 3.21 to 3.95 cents a pound. The present price of the Aleppo product is 6.9 cents and of that from Diarbekir 7.3 cents a pound. There are no other qualities on the market. The wheat crop of this vicinity has been good for the last several years, and the population finds it convenient to use it as a substitute for rice.

An interesting account has been received about the rice market in Palestine. It emanates from the American Consulate at Jerusalem, now presided over, with eminent ability and dignity, by Mr. Otis J. Glazebrook, and runs as follows: Rice is a staple food among the city people of this Consular District, eaten daily in much the same way as potatoes are consumed in European countries and America.

Among the peasants and Bedouins, rice is used mostly on special occasions, feasts for guests, etc., while during years of drought, when the grain crops are poor, rice is much more in demand, since the commoner grades of rice are normally as cheap or cheaper than wheat.

The following is a list, with the usual prices, of the grades of rice best liked by the city natives, notably the Mohammedans, all of which are raised in Egypt, and come in flexible baskets of straw of 100 kilogs. each. These Egyptian varieties are packed in fine dust, often red, to prevent insects from getting at them:

Name of Rice	Meaning of Name	Ordinary Price per 100 kgs.
Ain el Bint	(eye of the maiden)	frs. 30-40
Rasheedy		40-50
Fiyumi	(from Fayoum)	40-50
Tugari	(commercial)	30-40

The following are the cheaper grades, or rice which comes packed in double sacks of 100 kilogs. each:

Name of Rice	Meaning of Name	Ordinary price per 100 kgs.
Englisi	(English)	frs. 22-28
Japoni	(Japanese)	35-40
Genowi	(from Genoa)	35-40
Adani	(from Aden)	50

The English, or Englisi, comes from Rangoon, imported into this Consular District from Alexandria. It is the cheapest grade and eaten extensively by the Jews, peasants and Bedouins. It is estimated that twice as much of this brand is consumed as of all the other sorts combined.

No rice now comes from the Japanese plantations as heretofore, but it is said the present quality going by that name is something like the original. It is used extensively by Europeans and foreigners who do not care for the taste of the Egyptian rice and desire something better than the "Englisi."

The "Genowi" is simply the name of another quality of rice, and of the "Adani" very little indeed is used.

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These three last mentioned are imported from European ports where factories for shelling and polishing the rice are located and where shipping facilities are to be found, especially from ports of Holland and from Trieste and Hamburg.

It is estimated that in Jerusalem alone, in ordinary times, 1000 sacks of rice are sold on an average per month, and that a grand total of three times that amount is imported into this Consular District per month. It will be remembered that Nablous, belonging to the Beirut Vilayet, and the trans-Jordanic lands of Moab which come under the jurisdiction of Damascus, get much of their supplies of rice through the Jerusalem District.

Rice is not raised in Palestine or Syria at all. It has been tried on a small scale at the hot springs of El Malih located near the Jordan gorge, east of Nablous, and while it grew well, there is little prospect of its ever being raised on a paying commercial basis.

In the Euphrates valley it is said rice is raised very cheaply, which fields are probably the nearest to this Consular District, although commercially far removed.

According to Turkish Customs returns, the imports into Turkey of rice amount to over \$5,000,000 in a year. Efforts have been suggested both privately and in official circles, to introduce **General Remarks** rice growing on a larger scale in the Ottoman dominions. It is claimed that Turkey lends herself to rice culture as well as Italy and Spain, from the standpoint of both soil and climate. Special mention is made of Tchoukour-Ova, the queen of plains, Adana, the moist plain of El-Amik near Aleppo, Beled-el-Rouz or country of rice at Bagdad, Tossia of Castamouni, Nallouhan of Angora, the valleys of Tirebolou and of Lazistan. Whatever the future may carry in its bosom it is fairly certain that for some years to come Turkey will be a buyer of foreign grown rice to the amount of \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 annually, and the time may be near at hand when some of this food will be supplied by America. The AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT will be glad to assist in establishing connections. It will be easy for brokers to obtain samples and quotations through the nearest American Consulate or through the Executive Secretary of our Chamber. After the war, when direct steamship connections with America will have been re-established, this trade is quite likely to become practicable in view of the export movement in American rice which is one of the most significant features of American agricultural and commercial life. Some day, American rice and American white corn flour will sell on a large scale in the Levant.

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## L'Enregistrement Américain pour des Bateaux Allemands.

LE Secrétaire d'Etat Lansing et le Secrétaire adjoint Sweet du Ministère du Commerce dans une conférence le 28 Juillet déclarent que l'enregistrement américain ne pouvait pas être refusé à onze bateaux construits à l'étranger et achetés par la "American Transatlantic Company," une société dirigée par Monsieur Richard G. Wagner de New York. D'après les informations du Ministère du Commerce les bateaux ont été achetés dans différents ports Anglais, Suédois et Méditerranéens par un agent danois, Monsieur Jensen, et un marchand hollandais Monsieur Theodore Lahr, avec des capitaux fournis par Monsieur Hugo Stinnes, un capitaliste de Essen, Allemagne. Excité par la découverte que des capitaux allemands étaient derrière cette entreprise et que Jensen avait été condamné au Danemark pour avoir violé la neutralité du pays par son commerce avec

l'Allemagne, la demande d'enregistrement avait été tenue en suspend par le Bureau de Navigation à Washington pendant l'enquête. Le Ministère a été convaincu que les bateaux estimés à plus de 2,000,000 de Dollars représentaient des capitaux allemands, mais la compagnie qui propose l'enregistrement est une compagnie Américaine avec un capital de 250,000 Dollars et son directeur Monsieur Wagner est un citoyen américain. Des membres de sa famille dirigent les autres bureaux de la Société et au moment où l'on demandait l'enregistrement 1,000 Dollars seulement avaient été payés. Des fonctionnaires officiels du Ministère du Commerce ont soutenu le fait qu'une Société Américaine, avec des fonctionnaires américains, possédant des bateaux, a le droit de demander l'enregistrement de ces bateaux sans que l'on tienne compte de la provenance des bateaux et des capitaux. Toutefois le Bureau de Navigation a averti Mr. Wagner que si ses bateaux cherchaient à s'engager dans le commerce Européen ils courraient le risque d'être saisis par la Cour des Prises maritimes. Wagner dit que quelques uns de ces bateaux devaient

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servir pour le commerce dans l'Amérique du Sud et insista pour qu'ils soient enregistrés. Le Secrétaire d'Etat Lansing décida que l'admission des bateaux à l'enregistrement américain n'affectait en aucune façon les relations américaines avec les nations belligérantes, et sur cette base le Secrétaire adjoint Sweet recommandera au Secrétaire Redfield que l'enregistrement de ces bateaux soit accordé.

### Standard Oil Shipping.

THE Standard Oil Co. of New York has completed plans for the taking care of its floating property by a new subsidiary to be known as the Standard Transportation Co. This concern was incorporated in Delaware recently with a capital of \$15,000,000, and its officers, including Otto Halenback, President, and Alfred Renshaw, Vice-President, have been connected with the export trade of the Standard of New York for many years. Other officials of the new company are L. Ruprecht, Treasurer, and H. H. Stein,

Secretary. Among the directors is N. Plüymert, Consulting Engineer to the Standard Oil Co. of New York. The Standard of New York is a marketing company solely, and in export lines distributes refined oil products in the Far East and the Levant. The Standard Oil Co. of New York has transferred to the Transportation Co. its fleet of twenty-five vessels, including six ocean tankers and a half-dozen ocean-going tugs. Four large tank steamers will be added, two to be delivered next summer and two the summer following. The lighterage business of the company has also been taken over by the Transportation Company. While the fundamental purpose of the new company is to assist the transportation of Standard Oil products from refinery to the retail markets, its charter makes provision for other important departments of the shipping industry. Under the Delaware charter the company may erect and operate warehouses and wharves for the storage of petroleum products and ships' stores. It is understood that the stock of the Transportation Company will be held by the Standard Oil Co.

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## His Excellency Minister Droppers and the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.

IT is our privilege to print below a letter addressed by the American Minister in Athens, H. E. Minister Droppers, to the American Consul General in the Capital of Greece, Honorable Alexander W. Weddell, in connection with the organization of the Athens Branch of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT :

Dear Mr. Consul-General :

It is a matter of real regret, that I cannot be present at the meeting this afternoon of the American Chamber of Commerce now organizing in Athens. May I take this occasion to repeat what I said at your first meeting some days ago, that it is my hope to see the commercial relations between the United States and Greece extended and improved in every way. An honorable reciprocity of exchange is in my opinion beneficial to both countries. This doctrine, apparently in abeyance at the present moment, when nations are at war, is the bed rock of faith to enlightened business men and workers in all fields of industry, and I trust business men will insist upon its value and importance, despite the unfortunate conditions of the time. Every nation, regardless of its size, has some features of importance to contribute to a better state of wellbeing. That the blessings of commercial interchange may be furthered by your excellent organization is my hope and prayer.

With the renewed expression of my good wishes for the welfare of the Chamber,  
I am, Mr. Consul-General,

Yours very sincerely,

ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL, *Esquire*,  
American Consul-General,  
Athens, Greece.

GARRETT DROPPERS, *American Minister*.

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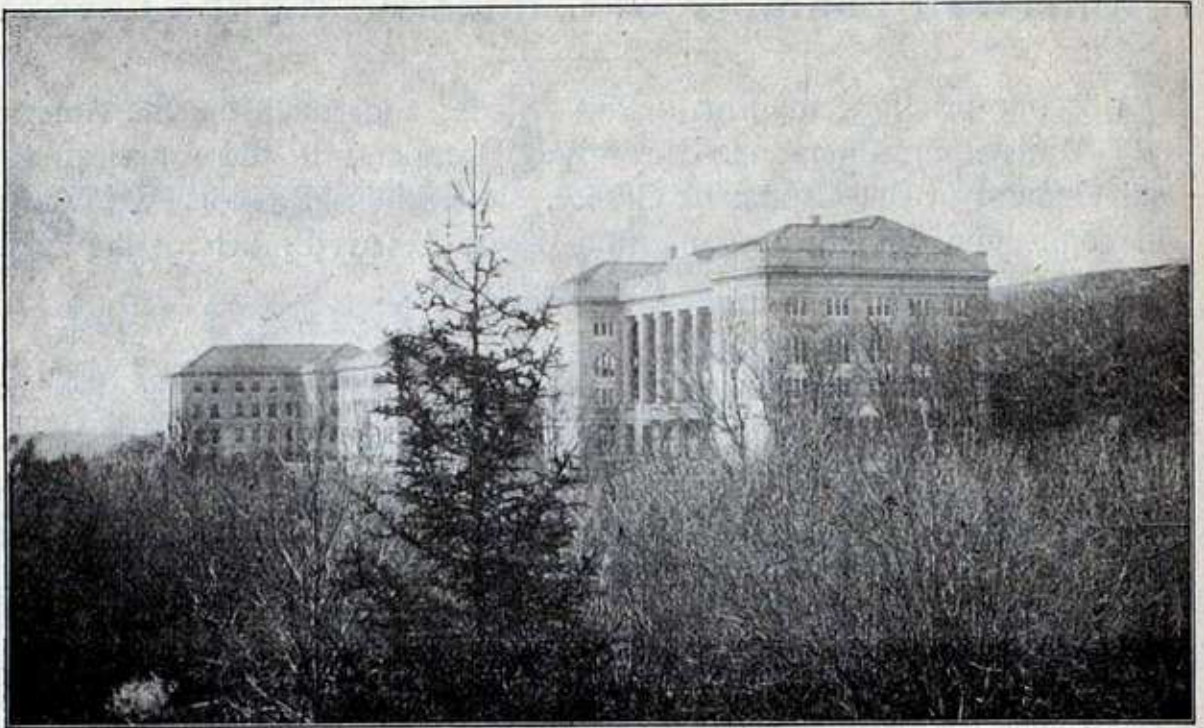
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## Collège de Constantinople.

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Le Collège de Constantinople (Collège Américain de Jeunes Filles) à Constantinople fondé par l'Etat de Massachusetts, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, offre aux jeunes filles qui désirent recevoir une haute éducation, un programme d'études supérieures.

Le collège occupe quatre bâtiments offrant le plus grand confort : Un bâtiment central "Administration" contenant bibliothèque, salle de lecture, musée, salle de fêtes ; un réfectoire ; un bâtiment pour les sciences ; un bâtiment pour les dortoirs et chambres particulières.

Ces quatre bâtiments ont : chauffage central, électricité, eau chaude et froide sur les lavabos.

Le programme des études permet l'obtention du degré de "Bachelière-es-Arts," diplôme reconnu officiellement par les collèges Américains, les Universités Européennes et le gouvernement Bulgare.

La langue du Collège est l'Américain mais le Français et l'Allemand y sont spécialement parlés et enseignés ainsi que les langues maternelles. Les étudiantes suivent des cours réguliers en Turc, Français, Allemand, Latin, Grec Ancien et Moderne, l'Arménien Ancien et Moderne, le Bulgare et le Slave, et les éléments de Persan et d'Arabe.

Une direction spéciale pour la musique permet aux étudiantes l'étude du piano, violon, de chant en cœur ; on y enseigne aussi le solfège.

## Des Puits qui ont plus d'un Mille de Profondeur.

C'EST dans la haute Silésie, en Allemagne que se trouve le puits le plus profond du monde. Il a 7,350 pieds de profondeur. D'après le "United States Geological Survey" il y a aux Etats Unis un puits qui deviendra encore plus profond, c'est celui qui se trouve en Pennsylvanie à quatre milles au Nord de McDonald et à 15 milles à l'Ouest de Pittsburgh. Ce puits que l'on perce dans les sables de Medina — un lit de pétrole et d'huile — a déjà 7,174 pieds de profondeur. De l'huile et du pétrole ont jailli dans la partie supérieure du puits. Entre la profondeur de 6,830 à 7,100 pieds on a rencontré des gisements de roches salées et de l'eau salée. Ceux ci sont considérés comme étant de l'âge Salin, il en est de même pour les gisements des roches salées dans l'Ouest de la province de New York. On a prouvé avec beaucoup d'exactitude que la température de ce puits à 6,775 pieds de profondeur était de 145.8° F.

A Derrick City, McKean County, Pennsylvanie, près de Bradford il y a un puits qui a 5,820 pieds de profondeur, comme profondeur il est peut être le second puits des Etats Unis. Il y a un autre puits assez profond à Slaughter Creek, Kanawha County, Pennsylvanie, il a 5,595 pieds de profondeur. A la profondeur de 5,030 à 5,050 pieds il traverse des couches de sable, et de là jusqu'au fond c'est-à-dire une question de 545 pieds il rencontre des terrains calcaires. On est en train de creuser un autre puits qui sera assez profond à Gaines, Pennsylvanie. On a déjà

atteint 5,500 pieds. Naturellement pour forer des puits si profonds on emploie les systèmes les plus perfectionnés, mais un des puits le plus curieux est un puits de pétrole qui a 3,600 pieds de profondeur et qui a été creusé en Chine au moyen très primitif d'une corde tressée de tiges de rotang.

## Cotton Crop and Industries of Adana, Turkey.

(Consul Edward I. Nathan, Mersina, Turkey.)

THE cotton crop of 1915 in the Turkish Province of Adana will probably not exceed 50,000 bales. Last year's crop totaled 120,000 bales, of which 60,000 bales have been exported. About 10,000 bales have also been required by the four spinning and weaving mills in Tarsus and Adana. During May of this year they used 1,600 bales, while in May, 1914, only 1,100 bales were needed.

Thus about 50,000 bales of cotton remain in the country, most of which, however, is still unginning. The stock in May, 1914, did not exceed 15,000 bales. Italy's entry into the war has practically stopped all exports, as most of the local cotton was shipped to Austria and Germany via Italy on Italian steamers which have ceased calling here.

The mills of Tarsus and Adana have a total of 42,000 spindles, of which only 19,000 were employed during May, 1914, an activity of 45 1/4 per cent; in May, 1915, 33,000 spindles were operated, an activity of 78 1/2 per cent. The value of unbleached cotton goods of local manufacture on hand in May, 1914, was \$ 120,000, and in May, 1915, was \$ 160,000.

The two cottonseed-oil mills near Mersina are in operation and produce about 150 tons of oil per month.

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## L'Extension du Commerce du Bois de Construction.

DANS une communication publiée par la direction générale à Chicago, Monsieur R. S. Kellogg, secrétaire de la NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION fait le rapport suivant sur l'extension du commerce du bois de construction, et nous croyons que ce rapport sera lu avec un grand intérêt par tout le monde commercial en général.

*"Chicago, Illinois, le 20 Juillet.*— Les 50,000 de Dollars ont été trouvés, et les recommandations faites par la Forest Products Federation au meeting de Chicago en Février 1915 ont été mises en exécution par l'organisation du nouveau département de la "Trade Extension". Ceci est le mouvement le plus important entrepris par les marchands de bois de construction au profit de leur propre intérêt. Cela a été une longue campagne qui de temps en temps a manqué d'intérêt, mais l'enthousiasme d'aujourd'hui, et les résultats obtenus justifient tous les délais, les anxiétés et les efforts qui ont été faits.

The Advisory Committee (le conseil) nommé il y a quelque temps pour représenter toutes les branches de l'industrie du bois de construction s'est réuni à Chicago le 14 Juillet. Ce conseil était formé par :

Messieurs	R. H. Downman, New Orleans, Louisiana.
"	E. G. Griggs, Tacoma, Washington.
"	Edward Hines, Chicago, Illinois.
"	F. E. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minnesota.
"	John Barry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
"	F. S. Underhill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
"	R. B. Goodman, Goodman, Wisconsin.
"	A. L. Flewelling, Spokane, Washington.
"	W. A. Gilchrist, Chicago, Illinois.
"	R. A. Long, Kansas City, Missouri.
"	E. B. Hazen, Portland, Oregon.
"	G. X. Wendling, San Francisco, California.
"	A. T. Gerrans, New Berne, North Carolina.
"	W. H. Sullivan, Bogalusa, Louisiana.
"	C. H. Worcester, Chicago, Illinois.
"	F. A. Hofheims, North Tonawanda, New York.

A cette réunion il a été décidé que le travail actuel du nouveau département serait inauguré sans aucun délai. Tout de suite des démarches ont été faites pour compléter la garantie annuelle de 50,000 de Dollars pour cinq années, et le 15 Juillet au soir les garanties reçues avaient dépassé le minimum demandé. L'importance du travail entrepris démontre qu'une somme beaucoup plus grande devra être dépensée chaque année si l'on veut faire face aux exigences de la situation. C'est pour cela que les 50,000 de Dollars ne sont considérés que comme un commencement et l'on attend les résultats d'une campagne systématique qui pourvoira 200,000 de Dollars par an pour une période de cinq ans.

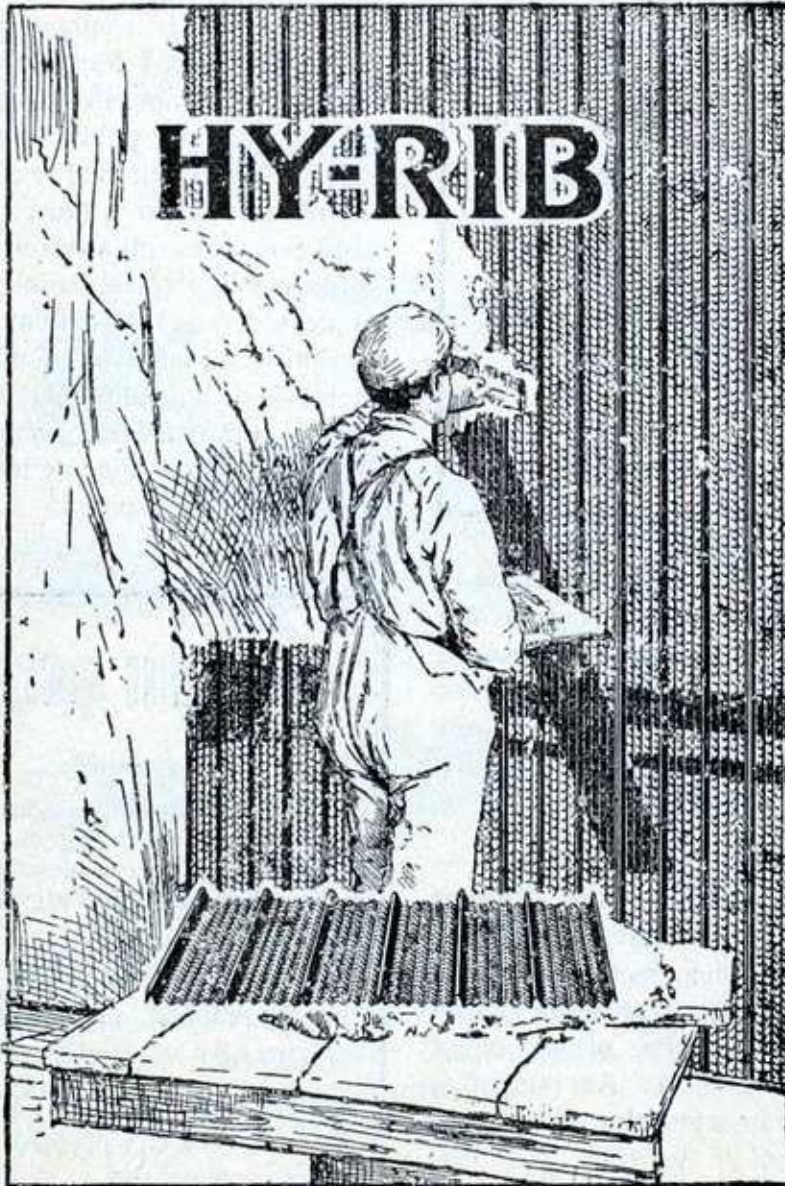
Pour faciliter l'organisation du nouveau département de la "Trade Extension" et pour en diriger la politique, un conseil exécutif a été nommé, qui à lui seul donne une garantie suffisante de la stabilité de l'organisation et de la manière raisonnable d'employer les fonds. Les membres de ce conseil sont :

Messieurs : Edward Hines, W. A. Gilchrist, R. B. Goodman, E. B. Hazen, Wm. H. Sullivan, R. H. Downman, ex officio.

Le comité s'est déjà réuni plusieurs fois et a fixé une base d'action. Nous dirons brièvement que le "Trade Extension Department" entreprendra d'encourager l'emploi du bois et mènera une campagne d'éducation qui maintiendra au moins les conditions présentes sous la pression des nouvelles méthodes de vente et de concurrence. Chaque Dollar employé est un placement en faveur de toute l'industrie du bois de construction en Amérique."

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For Walls, Floors, Ceilings, etc.



Hy-Rib Outlasts any Material.

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# S. AMAR & Co.

*Importers, Representatives,  
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**First Class References given  
in America and Europe.**

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5th Edition and Lieber's.

### Recognition of Consular Services.—

At its annual meeting in Moscow on May 2nd, 1915, the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce elected Consul General John H. Snodgrass, of that city, its first honorary member, "in view of special services rendered by him to the association."

**The Forty-Eighth Annual Report of the Syrian Protestant College** has recently appeared from the College Press. It is a pamphlet of forty four pages and records the work and progress of the College during the year 1913-1914. An interesting statement appears in connection with the account of the School of Medicine. It is this: The Faculty feels that the time has come when a formal announcement should be made that just as soon as the Imperial Ottoman Government is favorable to the legalization of the status of women doctors the College is prepared to make such arrangements in its Medical Department as to admit properly qualified women to the classes in Medicine and Dentistry.

**Un Souvenir Attrayant.** — La *Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Mississippi*, envoie à l'étranger un petit livret illustré décrivant son attrayant film cinématographique tel qu'il a été représenté à l'Exposition Internationale de "Panama-Pacific" à San Francisco. Le livret est soigneusement préparé et raconte l'histoire très intéressante des deux principales industries du Mississippi, l'agriculture et le commerce du bois de construction. L'idée convient tout à fait aux systèmes employés de nos jours, car à côté de toutes les représentations cinématographiques nous avons actuellement un grand nombre de publications périodiques qui nous permettent de lire à l'avance l'histoire représentée sur la toile. Le livret a été publié pour ceux qui n'auront pas l'occasion d'assister à la représentation cinématographique, et à ceux qui désirent lire une bonne description sur le travail d'une manufacture renommée de bois durs nous conseillons d'écrire à la *Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Charleston, Mississippi*, de leur envoyer une copie de cette publication.

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OPIUM of the highest test for manufacturing and for druggists.

WOOLS of every description, greasy and washed, for combing and for filling purposes.

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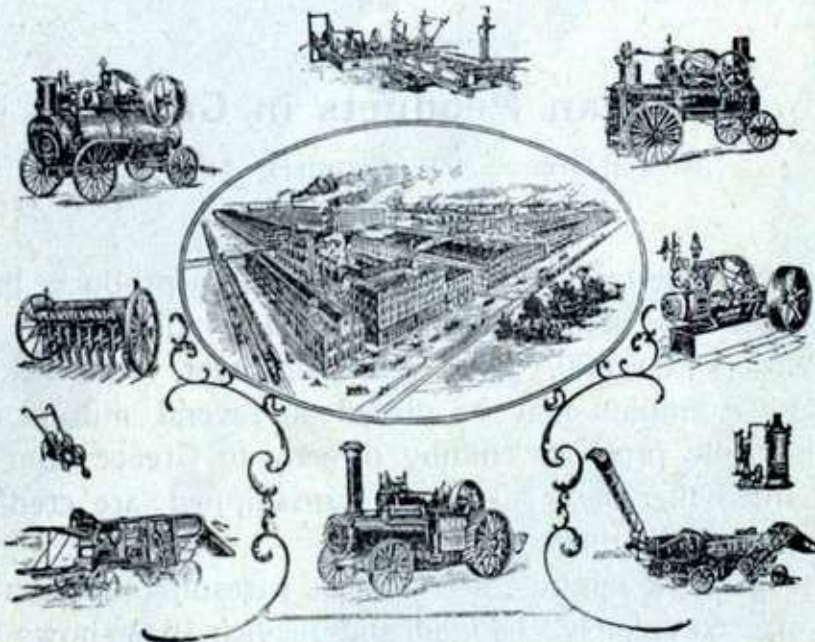
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION LEVANT TRADE REVIEW

## Athens Branch

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### American Products in Greece.

(Consul General A. W. WEDDELL, Athens).

IT is difficult to determine the value of American products brought into Greece. The few statistics available would indicate that in normal years it is below \$1,000,000. This figure, however, is far below the actual sum, and the amount may be placed at several million dollars, for the reason that only products coming directly to Greece from the United States are credited thereto. All goods transshipped are credited to the last country of transshipment.

Within the past six months, however, as a result of the European war, the situation has completely changed, and the year 1914 shows the United States as one of the chief sources of supply, in certain lines, of the Hellenic Kingdom. The closing of the Dardanelles in the last half of 1914, the embargoes declared by various European countries on many articles and the quickened demand within its own borders obliged the Greek merchant to look in new directions for his sources of supply.

If there is included the sum of approximately \$13,000,000 paid by Greece to the United States for two battleships, the figures of exports from the United States to this Kingdom will reach for 1914 approximately \$30,000,000. The great majority of the goods represented by this sum were received through the port of Piraeus for distribution as required. The principal products brought in were wheat, coal, war material, and manufactured goods of various kinds.

The position gained in the district as a result of this quickened trade is one that American merchants should not lose, but it will be lost if measures



HON. A. W. WEDDELL,  
Consul General of the United States of America, at Athens, Greece.

are not now taken to hold the market thus opened. American products are beginning to be better known here, and there is a sentiment in their favor which has been fostered by the return of many Greeks from the United States, who are missionaries for the products of their adopted country.

The following are some of the articles needed by the general market: Butter, fats, cereals, flour, coal, dried fish, rice, confectioneries, sheet iron, paper, pharmaceutical preparations, dry goods and suitings, electrical appliances and supplies, hardware, manila rope, binder twine, tin plate, metals, enameled wares, cotton goods, lumber, soda, etc.

Advertising matter in English is of little value here. Correspondence, except with agents and larger houses, should be in French, if not in Greek. Largely because of this language difficulty there is but little hope of securing a foothold in the market except through well-placed agents. For these in general cash transactions are recommended — that is, cash against documents at a Greek port, or else 25 per cent with order and the remainder against documents. To better-known agents more liberal terms should be accorded. In times past this country has been thoroughly covered by traveling representatives of foreign firms. Many of these were employed by German and Austrian commission houses, who represent a large and varied line of goods and whose efforts with any particular commodity or article were of necessity re-

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ATHENS, GREECE.

**Importers — Exporters.**

Banking and Commission Business.

**IMPORTERS OF :**

Automobiles and Trucks.  
Motor Spirits.  
Lubricating Oils etc.  
Machinery-Chemicals.  
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Colophane.  
Tobacco-Wool.  
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**Fairbank Co. — New York.**

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Correspondence invited.

stricted. Through these sources are supplied many of the shops in this territory which handle various American goods.

It is felt strongly that American firms should endeavor to reach the market in a more direct way.

Contracts for supplies for the Army and Navy are usually given out by the Ministry at Athens. It is necessary that firms wishing to share in supplying this growing demand should secure agents having strong connections in Government circles. These should be furnished with powers of attorney authenticated by a Greek consular or diplomatic officer in the United States.

Terms allowed to agents are matters for negotiation in each particular case. It has been stated that a commission of 1 to 1½ per cent is allowed on sales of cotton goods, and from 5 to 15 per cent on machinery.

Documents should be sent directly to local banks for collection from agents and merchants; they should not be sent through banks in London or Paris or other continental centers. A failure to observe the above suggestion may result in delay and embarrassment in the delivery of goods, and claims on the part of customers sometimes leading to a refusal to accept shipments.

In the matter of credits, Germany, in this district as elsewhere, has led all countries in the liberality of its terms. These may be stated as

being as a general rule for most countries from four to six months, with a discount of 3 to 5 per cent for cash. Just how much these conditions will be changed by the results of the war can not now be stated. Naturally during the continuance of hostilities terms have not been as liberal, and this is especially true of American exporters, who have almost without exception demanded cash against documents at an American port. It is thought that this is too harsh, as the buyer is under the necessity of advancing the money some three to five months before delivery of the goods. It is believed, as suggested in the case of agents, that a requirement of a small advance with orders, the remainder to be against documents at a port in the territory, through authorized local bankers, would meet the situation, where special circumstances did not warrant better terms.

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### American Telephone Construction in Greece.

(Consul General ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL, Athens).

**A**NNOUNCEMENT has just been made that the Government Commission charged with the study of the question has recommended the award to the *Western Electric Co., of Chicago* of the contract for furnishing and installing a central station and switchboard at Saloniki, and furnishing a central station at Athens, with all equipment, including several thousand telephone instruments. Positive decision will be taken in a few weeks.

The price to be paid by the Greek Government is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$200,000, and payments will be extended over a period of several years.

### Other Construction Work.

In the quarter ending June 30, 1915, no projects for new construction work of interest to American manufacturers and exporters were undertaken. At present the principal schemes of construction before the Government are:

(1) Completion of the Junction Railway, which is to connect lower Greece with Saloniki and with the rest of Europe. In this construction much American material is being used, and the 18 locomotives which have been contracted for in the United States are expected within the next few weeks.

(2) The question of the construction of a waterworks system and a system of sewers for the cities of Athens and Piraeus. For this work three American engineering firms have submitted offers either positive or tentative; it will probably be several months before contracts are awarded.

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**Standard Oil Company**  
**Of New York**

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WITH OFFICES AT

**CONSTANTINOPLE,**  
**SMYRNA, SALONIKA, PIRAEUS, BOURGAS,**  
AND ALL PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE LEVANT

**PETROLEUM PRODUCTS:**

INDIAN HEAD, PEERLESS AMERICAN BRAND

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CAMEL BRAND 125° TEST,

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AEROSPIRIT, BENZINE, HIGHEST QUALITY,

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# IHMSEN & Co.

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STAMBOUL - CONSTANTINOPLE.

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**Exporters of Otto of Roses,  
Opium, Gum Tragacanth,  
Carpets and Rugs, Wool,  
Mohair, Furs, Skins.**

## Credit Terms for Greece.

The following letter has been received by the Consulate General at Athens from an Athens commission firm:

"We would like to make known to you the following fact, which we would ask you to be so kind as to bring to the knowledge of American manufacturers.

Some days ago we submitted an offer of round bars for concrete work. We submitted this offer as representatives of an American firm. Our price was very good, and the probabilities were we would secure this order. Our terms were payment against shipping documents in a New York bank. While discussing this transaction with our buyers a representative of another American firm came up and accepted payment one-third with the order, balance to be paid against shipping documents in an Athenian bank (port of import).

Naturally we lost our buyer, for the American firm we represented sold only against

shipping documents at a New York bank, and the buyer preferred the man allowing him easier mode of payment.

Some American firms will not understand that they have to give payment facilities in order to transact business in Greece. We are afraid that American manufacturers as a rule are not very well versed in export business. We can repeat hundreds of the above cited examples. We have lost orders again and again on account of these hard terms.

If the American manufacturers want to do business with Greece, they must make payment facilities, or else when the European war ends the Europeans will reconquer in the Hellenic market their commercial superiority rightly deserved."

## Arabian and African Skins.

According to Consul William J. Grace, 4,268,167 goatskins were exported from Aden in 1913--14, of which the United States took 3,161,002. Of the 1,853,523 sheepskins similarly exported, America took 302,846.

# EMIL HECHT

**Export:** Sheepskins, Chevrettes, Lambskins, Hides and all kinds of Turkish Wools.

**Import:** Hides and General Merchandise.

Government Contractor & Importer

**Branches & Agencies** at Smyrna, Salonika, Trebizond, Samsoun, Tiflis, Beirut, Aleppo, Bulgaria, Servia and Hungary.

*Sirkedji, Angora Han, Constantinople.*



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Oldest Wholesale House

dealing in

Oriental Rugs, Opium,  
Wool, Mohair,  
Gum Tragacanth, Nut Gall,  
Skins and other Oriental Produce.

Agencies in

TURKEY, RUSSIA & PERSIA

## Greek Ores.

ACCORDING to Consul General Weddell, the yield of magnesite from Greek ore is unusually high. The following shows the percentages of magnesite (Mg Co 3) obtained from the Grecian ore and from the product of other countries; Grecian, 97,8; Transvaal, 96,5; Austrian, 95,36; Californian, 93,66.

The abnormal increase in exports of this ore from Greece to the United States in 1914 may be ascribed to the closing to American buyers of the markets in Hungary from which supplies are usually drawn. In ordinary times it is difficult for the Greek magnesite miner to compete with the Hungarian producers because of superior freight facilities offered through the port of Trieste. The war has radically changed the situation, and despite the sharp advance in freight rates Greece is now the principal source of supply for the American market.

Shipments are usually made from Buboea, either in the form of raw magnesite for firms who desire to do their own calcining or else

as dead-burnt or calcined magnesite. Much of this product is used in the making of "seamless" floors or in the form of bricks for lining furnaces in smelting industries.

The exports of chrome ore from Greece to the United States in 1914 amounted to \$73,061, a gain of \$19,126 over the previous year. The quantity exported in 1913 was 4,600 long tons, as compared with 8,155 tons in 1914. This ore is produced in Pharsala, in Thessaly, and the entire product is exported. The United States is one of the principal consumers. From this ore is produced potassium chromate, lead chromate, etc., which are brilliantly colored and are used in dyeing, calico printing, etc.

### Trade-Extension Work in Greece.

(Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, Athens.)

The American consulate general at Athens, Greece, has had a large number of inquiries from Greek merchants desirous of establishing trade relations in the United States. These have been fruitful of results, notably in the sale to Greece of coffee, wheat, asphalt, electrical goods, metals, and machinery.

## HAMMER & HIRZEL

ESTABLISHED 1868.

Cable Address:

"HIRZEL", CONSTANTINOPLE.

### EXPORT:

Turkish Otto of Roses,  
Opium, Gum tragacanth, Seeds,  
Kernels, Hemp, etc.

### IMPORT:

American Oleo Oil, Cotton seed  
oil, Leather, etc.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

## Increased Commercial Relations between the United States and Greece.

(An Interview with the American Consul-General at Athens.)

MR. Alexander W. Weddell, American Consul-General at Athens, has, since his arrival in Greece, shown true American enthusiasm in endeavoring to increase the commercial ties between his country and the Hellenic Kingdom. Mr. Weddell has represented his Government in Denmark, Zanzibar and Italy. He owes his promotion to Athens to valuable work done while a consul in Sicily.

One of the first results of Mr. Weddell's activities in Greece was the formation at Athens of a branch of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT. When interviewed by our correspondent concerning its objects and aims, he said:

"I have communicated to my Government the fact of the formation of the new Chamber, stating that this organization, composed of American and Greek business men residing here, who are engaged in trade with the United States, would examine industrial, commercial and financial questions with relation to the future of trade between the two countries. Our Minister, the Honorable Garrett Droppers, is fully in accord with the objects of the new Chamber; he attended the opening meeting and delivered a significant and interesting address on the part that business men should play in the establishment of world peace. He was unable to attend the second meeting, but sent a letter indicating his friendly attitude toward the new association.

"The instrument by which commercial intercourse between the United States and Greece is to be further augmented having been thus established, it now remains for the new organization to make its activities felt."

Mr. Weddell believes that the present commercial situation in Europe, resulting from the war is such that Greece can make new commercial allies and strengthen her ties with others without in the least affecting her standing with many of the old ones who may not be at this time in a position to fill her orders in many lines of goods.

"The terrible war", he continued "has greatly crippled trade so far as the belligerent nations are concerned. Not only do these nations themselves suffer, but the neutral nations as well are affected. Countries which formerly accommodated Greece's commercial demands now find it, as suggested, not alone difficult to fill her orders, but to take her exports, as in the past. Therefore, to my mind, the present is the time for Greece to strengthen her commercial ties with the United States, where already a goodly number of Greek firms are playing an active part in our import and export and internal trade.

**American Cotton**



**Oil Company,**

**27, BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY,**

Producers of the most famous Braods of

**COTTON SEED OIL,**

**Selling Representatives for  
the Levant:**

**FULIAS & COMPANY**

**Abid Han, Galata,**

**Constantinople.**

"Greece produces many things that we in the United States would like to have. Its wines and brandies should find a bigger market; shipments now made are largely to supply Greek colonies in the new world. Caviar, fruits, especially olives and almonds, olive oil, tobacco, etc., can be sold in increasing quantities in my country. In her new territories, Greece now has one of the great tobacco centers of the world. The American market is capable of consuming Greek tobacco greatly in excess of the imports of recent years. In raisins or currants, Greece has a natural monopoly of great value; they form the principal article exported to the United States at present. Steps should be taken to broaden this market.

"On the other hand, the United States today is producing many manufactured articles and raw material of which Greece has growing need. Our agricultural machinery and implements should be better known to the Greek farmer, especially those who conduct agricultural operations on a large scale. Gas and oil engines, automobiles, railway and electrical equipment, paper, typewriters, oil (petrol), chemicals of various kinds, are a few of the many articles of which Greece has need, and which can be produced and delivered at American ports for export at prices which will compare favorably with those named by any nation in the world.

"There have been two great difficulties in the way of the establishment of close commercial relations between the two countries. The first is the commanding position occupied by various European countries in the trade of the Levant, much of this being a heritage not alone of years but of centuries. The second is the thorny question of ocean freights and the better terms quoted from Hamburg or Liverpool. This is largely due to the fact that steamers bringing cargoes from Germany or England usually found a return cargo. This advantage, which is the real crux of the question, will be mitigated or disappear, in favor of the United States as our markets take more and more of Grecian produce. With a well-balanced steamship traffic assuring equality of rates, American products will find their way into Greece in increasing quantities, and we will be somewhat nearer to that ideal of commercial exchange toward which we are straining our efforts."

## The Sechler & Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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Manufacturers of CARRIAGES and CARTS of all Descriptions for Export.

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Military Equipment

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**ROSENWASSER BROTHERS**

*Manufacturers and Exporters,*

*472 Broadway,*

**NEW YORK CITY.**

*Represented in the Levant by*

**AMERICAN LEVANT AGENCY**

Manoukian Han, 1 to 5, Galata,

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**

### Water Works at Athens.

IN a recently published official report, Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, American Consul General at Athens, writes as follows on the subject of the water supply and sewerage system for Athens and Piraeus:

"An adequate water supply for the cities of Athens and Piraeus is a question that has been agitated for a long time. In recent years the augmentation of the population has made the need an even more pressing one. At present, water is brought in from springs on Mount Parnes, an ancient Roman aqueduct and reservoir being partly utilized. An additional supply is also received from Kephessia, some 10 miles above the city, where artisan wells have been driven.

"Almost every year there are epidemics of typhoid fever, the cause of which can be traced in some measure to an impure and imperfect water supply. Almost every house in Athens has its own small reservoir, into which water is received at certain hours of the day from the city pipes. For this purpose the city is divided into districts, whose

mains are in turn filled from the central reservoir.

Not less important and pressing is the need for an adequate sewerage system. Many houses now have their cesspools, which are pumped out as occasion requires, but a large number have their pipes connected with the city drains, which were originally constructed to carry off surface water.

To meet this situation a bill was laid before the Greek Parliament at the close of 1913 looking to the construction of an elaborate water and sewerage system. The total cost of the work is estimated at \$14,000,000."

**The Port of Piraeus.**—The harbor board of the port of Piraeus is understood to be considering projects for the enlargement of the harbor space and for the further improvement of the harbor. At present, there is a great deal of congestion, and the difficulty of manoeuvring large steamers amidst the mass of shipping accumulated in the port is an increasing one. At present all cargo and passengers arriving at Piraeus must reach the shore in lighters and small boats.

## SADULLAH, ROBERT LEVY & MANDIL, CONSTANTINOPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers  
IN  
ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS,  
EMBROIDERIES,  
ANTIQUITIES, JEWELRY.

Buying Agency  
on commission basis for Continental  
and American firms.

# **Kevork Mouradian**

**Importers of Manufactures**

**Established in 1840**

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**General Import Commission House**

**dealing in**

## **Cotton Cloth & Cotton Yarn**

**and other leading articles**

**imported from abroad**

**into the Levant regions**

---

**HEADQUARTERS: CONSTANTINOPLE.**

**Market in Greece for Coffee,  
Rice, and Lumber.**

(Consul A. B. Cooke, Patras)

**T**HERE is a brisk demand in this district for coffee, rice, and lumber, all of which articles must be had in large quantities to meet the actual current needs of this market.

*Rice.*—A good quality is desired; something that will take the place of the fine grade known on this market as "Camolino," which latter is a long, slender grain, distinctly translucent, and having a polished appearance.

*Coffee.*—A medium good quality is needed. Imports are made of the green coffee in sacks.

*Lumber.*—Two kinds of lumber are in brisk demand—a light lumber (white spruce) for making cases for currants, and staves of tough flexible wood for making currant barrels.

*Quotations* should, if possible, be c. i. f. Patras rather than f. o. b. New York.

*Samples.*—Interested firms would do well to send to this consulate small samples clearly labeled with prices, etc. It must be remembered that this market is not as yet acquainted with American coffees, rices, or woods. Local merchants are accustomed to buy as per sample, and they are continually asking this consulate if samples are obtainable. Samples can be sent by parcel post.

**Additions importantes et récentes  
dans la Marine  
Marchande Américaine.**

**P**OUR l'année fiscale se terminant le 30 Juin 1915, le nombre des bateaux marchands construits aux Etats Unis et officiellement numérotés par le Bureau de Navigation, Ministère du Commerce, s'élevait à 1,226 bateaux jaugeant 216,711 de tonnes. Ces chiffres peuvent être comparés avec ceux de 1914 qui étaient de 1,291 bateaux jaugeant 311,578 de tonnes.

Cependant, durant les 10 derniers mois sous le "Ship Registry Act", (Acte d'enregistrement des bateaux) pour la marine marchande américaine, promulgué le 18 Août 1914, 147 bateaux construits à l'étranger et jaugeant 528,907 de tonnes sont venus s'ajouter aux bateaux américains et faire un total de 1,373 bateaux jaugeant 744,618 de tonnes.

Dans toute l'histoire des Etats Unis, ce tonnage est le plus grand montant annuel que la marine marchande américaine ait jamais atteint.

En 1908 il y avait eu une augmentation de 718,683 de tonnes, en 1907 cette augmentation était de 596,708 de tonnes et en 1855 elle avait été de 586,102 de tonnes.

On n'a pas encore rapporté toutes les pertes de l'année dernière pour la marine marchande, mais on compte déjà pour les neuf premiers mois 1,062 bateaux jaugeant 195,052 de tonnes.

## LAMB-FISH LUMBER COMPANY

Band Saw Mill and General Offices: Charleston, Miss., U. S. A.

THE LARGEST HARDWOOD SAW MILL IN THE WORLD.  
ANNUAL CAPACITY, 40,000,000

PRODUCE:

Satin Walnut, Hazel Pine, Oak, Thicknesses: 3/8" to 2 1/4" inclusive.

Cable Address—"LAMB"

Codes Used - Universal, Hardwood, Western Union, A.B.C., 5th Edition, Okay.



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FORMERLY

## STRONG & TROWBRIDGE Co.

Kutchuk Millet Han, Galata,

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

*Import & Export Merchant,  
Manufacturers' Agent.*

The Oldest and Only American House Established in Constantinople and Importing Every Kind of American Goods.

We are Pioneers in Introducing American Goods in the Levant.

**Articles imported:** Agricultural Implements and Machinery; Bags and Bagging; Chemicals and Drugs; Clocks; Corn Starch; Cotton Goods; Dental Goods; Dry Goods; Engines (marine and stationary); Fencing (wire); Flour; Furniture; Greases; Groceries; Hardware; House Furnishing Articles; Lamps; Leather (sole and fine); Machinery (Pumps et cetera); Motors and Motor Boats; Oil Stoves; Oils (vegetable and mineral); Paints and Varnishes; Paper (blotting, printing, stationery and wall paper); Tools; Tubes (iron pipe).

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION LEVANT TRADE REVIEW



A Brusa Silk Reeling Factory.

## Brusa Silk and America.

ERWIN F. LANGE, Constantinople.

**W**HY insist upon buying Turkish silk in Lyons, Milano, and Zurich? Why not deal directly and save the large transportation expenses in Western Europe and the commission of the middlemen? The present situation appears to lend itself favorably to a fresh exposition of the salient facts regarding Turkish silk production.

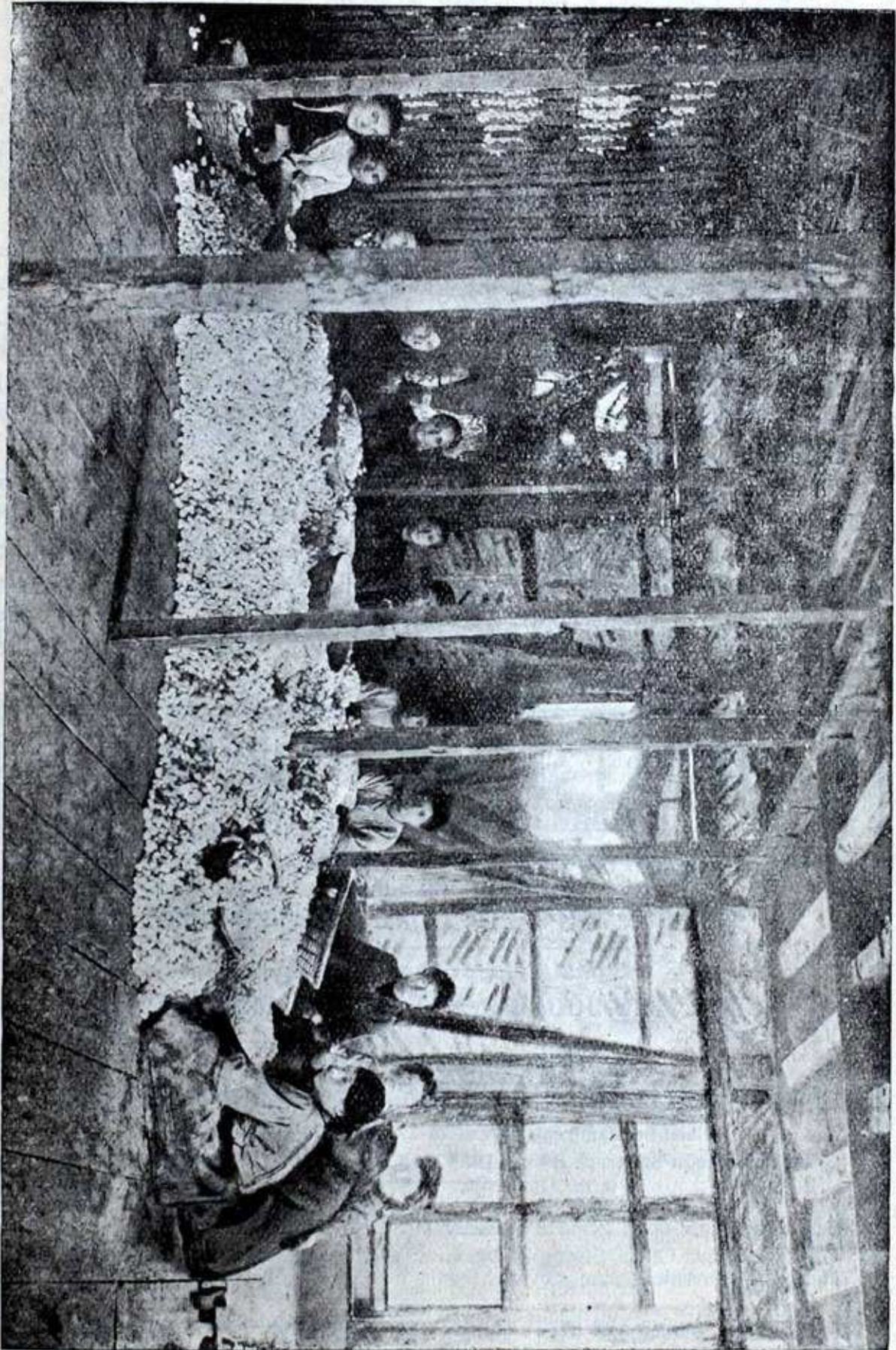
Lyons is crippled, Italy is in no condition to make up the deficit — will necessity compel American silk manufacturers to come to Turkey?

Brusa silk is white in color and is produced in all thicknesses from 9/11 to 58/60. The principal grades distinguished are:

I. The finest quality, produced in a few spinneries run by Europeans, used for the finest weaving purposes, like first grade French and Italian silk.

II. A middle quality, weaved for less delicate fabrics.

III. Cheap quality, bought for threads etc., unsuitable for weaving purposes.



Assorting the Cocoons at Brusa.

It is generally admitted that Brusa silks are exceedingly strong (a factor which for the American manufacturer is of prime importance as the big machines used in American silk plants require very strong threads), have much nerve, are very elastic, covering finely in the weaving and, if turned out by local spinneries under European management, just as evenly spun as French or Italian silks. It is due to these exceptional qualities that Brusa silks are becoming from year to year more in vogue on European looms.

The elasticity of good Brusa silk fluctuates between 210 and 230 m/m per meter and is consequently greater than that of any other white silk; in this regard they are superior to the best Japanese and equal to Italian silks.

The tenacity amounts to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  - 4 and more per dernier. No other silk in the world can show such strength. The ungumming (décreusage) of the raw silk is about 2% less than with Italian silk, which is greatly to the advantage of the manufacturer.

The silk thread is sold c.i.f. silk-drying establishment according to a conditioned weight which is determined on the basis of official tests. If the trials are not satisfactory the seller has the right to make good the shortage within 30 days from the place of shipment. The principal buyers are France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and England. Where do the United States come in? Our silk industry uses more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the

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Head Office: **BERLIN,**

*Branches and Correspondents in all the principal cities of Germany & Abroad*

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**LONDON, BRUSSELS AND CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Capital Fully Paid and Reserves

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Constantinople Branch:

**DEUTSCHE BANK Filiale Konstantinopel.**

Chief Constantinople Office: 25-37, RUE VOIVODA, GALATA.

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The DEUTSCHE BANK Filiale Konstantinopel transacts Banking Business of every description, upon terms to be ascertained at its offices.

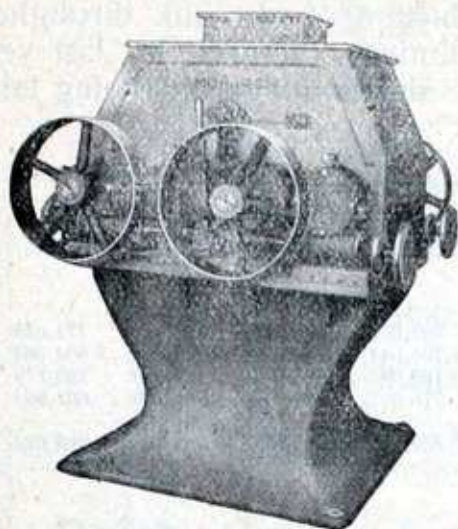
At the Galata Office, Strong Rooms fitted with the latest improvements as regards safety, and convenience, are provided for the deposit of valuables and securities.

**SPECIAL ROOMS AND EVERY FACILITY FOR FOREIGNERS VISITING TURKEY.**

Cable Address: "Deutbank". Constantinople.

# MONARCH MILLING MACHINERY.

HIGH GRADE — MODERN — EFFICIENT.



A strictly up-to-date, guaranteed machine for each operation in Flour, Feed and Meal Milling or the complete plant designed, built and started, giving the benefit of fifty years experience in this work.

Catalogues, plans, estimates and full particulars will be furnished without cost or obligation.

Correspondence in any language.

The Monarch Ball Bearing Double Roller Mill.

## SPROUT, WALDRON & Co.,

Lock Box A. Muncy, Pa., U S. A.

world's crop in its looms, but as yet completely ignores Turkish silk and is satisfied to buy it in a round about way.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW has clearly shown that this prejudice is fallacious and should be discarded. There are serious European firms in the Levant who know perfectly the kind of weaving silks Americans demand and are able to furnish it. Mr. Ravndal, while American Consul General at Beirut, nearly succeeded in bringing about important transactions between America and Syrian silk firms. Unfortunately, the whole project fell through in the 11th hour on account of the silk exporter's flat refusal to trust his silk to the decisions of the Arbitration Board in New York. We now find that Constantinople exporters are fully prepared to accept the decisions of the American Board. THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT will gladly help to establish connections.

### L'Importation de la Soie Brute en Amérique.

Le tableau suivant d'après des statistiques officielles nous permet de juger l'augmentation de l'importation de la soie brute aux Etats Unis d'Amérique.

	1912	1913	1914
France . . . . .	\$ 369,349	\$ 207,334	\$ 253,291
Italie . . . . .	" 9,371,264	" 9,535,326	" 8,307,970
Chine . . . . .	" 12,698,656	" 15,523,856	" 11,911,569
Japon . . . . .	" 54,415,258	" 63,316,257	" 68,546,647
Autres Pays . . . . .	" 547,404	" 1,187,297	" 764,744
Total . . . . .	\$ 77,401,931	\$ 89,770,070	\$ 89,784,221

## World's Production of Raw Silk.

(Vice Consul Marin Vashon, Lyon, France.)

THE Union of the Raw Silk Merchants of Lyon has just made public provisional statistics for the production of raw silk throughout the world during 1914. The union's preliminary figures for last year and the corrected figures for 1908-1913 are shown in the following table:

Countries.	Production, in pounds.						
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914 <i>a</i>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE.</b>							
France . . . . .	1,416,232	1,485,916	701,070	886,258	1,113,334	771,618	892,872
Italy . . . . .	9,889,936	9,371,849	8,701,644	7,694,132	9,049,975	7,804,363	8,994,859
Spain . . . . .	165,347	180,779	182,984	194,007	171,960	180,779	154,324
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	736,344	833,347	776,027	771,618	648,159	601,862	672,410
Total . . . . .	12,237,859	11,871,891	10,361,725	9,546,015	10,983,428	9,358,622	10,714,465
<b>LEVANT AND CENTRAL ASIA.</b>							
<b>Asiatic Turkey :</b>							
Anatolia . . . . .	1,355,843	1,466,074	1,058,219	1,289,704	844,370	1,025,149	793,664
Syria and Cyprus . . . . .	1,080,265	981,057	1,190,496	1,157,427	881,849	1,080,265	925,941
Other provinces . . . . .	319,670	275,578	286,601	352,740	253,532	297,624	242,509
European Turkey : Adrianople . . . . .	628,317	837,756	793,664	826,733	573,202	187,393	132,277
<b>Balkans : Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania . . . . .</b>							
Bulgaria . . . . .	456,357	491,631	385,809	374,786	319,670	297,624	231,485
Roumania . . . . .	143,300	132,277	125,663	136,686	110,231	407,855	330,693
Greece, Saloniki, and Crete . . . . .	793,664	1,190,496	1,146,404	1,058,219	870,826	848,780	771,618
Caucasus . . . . .							
Turkestan and Central Asia (exports) . . . . .	703,275	749,572	645,954	668,000	568,793	496,040	
Persia (exports) . . . . .	456,357	573,202	540,133	661,387	500,449	462,971	
Total . . . . .	5,937,048	6,697,643	6,172,943	6,525,682	4,922,922	5,103,701	3,428,187
<b>EXTREME ORIENT.</b>							
<b>China :</b>							
Exports from Shanghai <i>b</i> . . . . .	12,429,661	11,430,967	11,448,603	13,095,457	14,197,768	12,709,648	8,201,195
Exports from Canton <i>c</i> . . . . .	5,242,592	5,059,608	5,813,589	3,813,997	4,982,446	6,062,711	4,287,990
Japan : Exports from Yokohama . . . . .	16,688,991	18,457,098	19,698,301	20,657,311	23,957,631	26,720,022	21,495,068
East Indies : Exports from Bengal and Cashmere . . . . .	551,155	518,086	507,062	493,835	370,377	249,122	66,139
Indo-China (exports) . . . . .				35,274	33,069	26,456	22,046
Total . . . . .	34,912,399	35,465,759	37,467,556	38,095,874	43,541,291	45,767,959	34,072,438
Grand total . . . . .	53,087,306	54,035,293	54,002,224	54,167,571	59,447,641	60,230,282	48,215,090

*a* Preliminary.

*b* Including tussahs, yarns, etc.

*c* Including exports to Bombay and India.

## PHOSTIROPOULO FRERES, TREBIZOND (TURKEY).

### BANKERS.

Shipping and Insurance Agents, Export and Import.  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

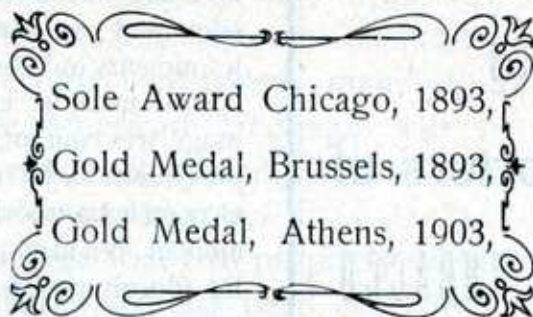
Branch-House: BATUM (Russia).

CABLE ADDRESS: PHOSTIROPOULO.

# PROTOPAZZI BROS. S.A. STASSINOPULO

## S M Y R N A .

Telegraphic Address: STASSINOPULO, Smyrna.



### Dried Fruits & General Merchants

### Patentees of the Celebrated "Protoben" Figs

The apparent falling off in 1914 as contrasted with 1913 is not caused by a diminution in the production; it is due to the state of war, which has almost completely suppressed the arrivals of raw silk from Turkestan, Persia, and the extreme Orient, and therefore rendered it impossible to estimate with certainty the production of raw silk in those countries.

#### Average Annual Production.

Reviewing the world's production of raw silk since 1876 by periods of five years, as shown by the following statistics, it will be seen that there has been a continuous increase in production during that time.

Period.	Average annual production, in pounds.			
	Europe.	Levant and Central Asia.	Extreme Orient.	Total.
1876 - 1880	5,456,440	1,408,754	12,654,532	19,519,726
1881 - 1885	8,002,779	1,543,236	11,261,211	20,807,226
1886 - 1890	9,568,061	1,627,011	14,378,547	25,573,619
1891 - 1895	12,165,106	2,440,516	19,114,076	33,719,698
1896 - 1900	11,508,129	3,421,574	22,665,722	37,595,425
1901 - 1905	11,710,954	5,079,449	25,300,245	42,090,648
1906 - 1910	12,035,034	6,252,309	32,886,351	51,173,694
1908 - 1912	1,001,065	6,051,689	37,895,253	54,948,007

**PIROCACO BROTHERS**

**SMYRNA, TURKEY.**

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Planters and

Exporters of

**TURKISH LEAF TOBACCO**

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**"PIROCACO", SMYRNA.**

## L'Industrie de la Soie aux Etats Unis.

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**L**ES machines employées dans les différentes phases de la fabrication de la soie peuvent se classer en trois divisions : 1. Les machines préparatoires, c'est-à-dire les machines à filer, à mouliner, à diriger le fil, à ourdir, à dévider; 2. Les machines à tisser ou métiers pour soies larges, rubans, dentelles de soie, broderies de soie et articles tricotés en soie; 3. Les machines de finissage, comprenant toutes les machines employées pour la teinture des échevaux et des pièces entières et pour le finissage général des fils de soie et des tissus. On ne connaît pas de chiffres authentiques indiquant la somme totale consacrée à l'achat de machines dans les différentes branches de l'industrie de la soie américaine, mais A. W. Buhlman, ingénieur textile, dans un discours prononcé récemment à l'Association Américaine de la Soie, estima qu'une somme d'environ \$ 40,000,000 est

engagée annuellement dans l'achat de machines de ces trois catégories. Ce chiffre ne comprend pas les autres accessoires des usines, tels que : arbres de transmission, chaises, lices, peignes, broches, bobines, navettes et des centaines d'autres articles et accessoires. Il ne comprend pas les dépenses faites pour les pièces de rechange ou pour les changements apportés aux machines. Il ne comprend pas l'outillage électrique, tel que les moteurs qui commandent distinctivement chaque machine et qui sont devenus d'un usage très courant, ni les autres machines produisant la force motrice pour la filature et pour le transport des marchandises. Si l'on ajoutait ces machines accessoires et toutes les fournitures, le chiffre approximatif se trouverait très rapproché de cinquante millions de dollars.

La grande majorité des machines employées actuellement aux Etats-Unis sont de fabrication américaine. Il n'existe pas de concurrence européenne pour les machines à mouliner, à diriger le fil, à ourdir et à dévider, ni dans les métiers pour les soies larges et les rubans, et quelques fabricants américains exportent même leurs machines dans les pays européens.

Au cours de l'année passée le prix des machines à travailler la soie importées de l'étranger ne s'est même pas chiffré à \$1,000,000; ces machines comprenaient surtout celles dont la fabrication exige beaucoup de temps ou de main-d'œuvre. Parmi les machines importées il faut citer aussi quelques spécialités dont la vente est limitée et certains articles brevetés.

Les machines ont contribué dans une mesure considérable au développement et au succès de l'industrie de la soie américaine. L'Amérique est aujourd'hui le plus grand pays producteur de soie. Depuis la filature du cocon jusqu'au finissage de la soie tissée, les machines employées pour les différentes opérations constituent des facteurs essentiels. Les tissus de soie sont aujourd'hui à la portée de tout le monde au lieu d'être seulement à l'usage des personnes riches; cela est dû en grande partie au perfectionnement des machines qui a permis de réduire le coût de la fabrication.



## The American Language.

**U**SUALLY, as well at home as abroad, the language of the United States of America has hitherto been styled the English language. In various essential particulars, most recently in the matter of spelling, it has developed along independent lines and acquired peculiarities of its own which differentiate it, in a marked way, from that of the English. As time rolls by, the distinct and separate character of the American language is bound to become increasingly manifest, and it is only a question of time when the American language will be known as such the world over just as the Norwegian language is no more called the Danish language by anybody or anywhere.

It is interesting to note that the propriety of designating the language of the Americans as American has been officially recognized by the Ottoman Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. In this venture, His Excellency Ambassador Morgenthau and the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT played a part, respectively, as we shall now proceed to explain:

On the outbreak of war in November last, the said high Ministry, following the practice pursued in Europe, issued orders prohibiting correspondence, through the mails, in any language but Turkish, Arabic,

# COMMERCIAL OTTOMAN BANK

ESTABLISHED 1910 BY IMPERIAL FIRMAN.

**HEAD OFFICE: Constantinople (Stamboul) Dilsiz Zadé Han.**

The COMMERCIAL OTTOMAN BANK undertakes every kind of banking transaction such as:

Discount and collection of bills. — Opening of current accounts. — Advances upon shares, securities, bonds and merchandise. — Deposits at sight and for fixed periods. — Purchase and sale of checks and bills payable in Turkey and in foreign countries. — Issuance of Letters of Credit and telegraphic transfers on Turkey and the principal cities of the world. — Purchase and sale of shares in the local and foreign Bourses.

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The COMMERCIAL OTTOMAN BANK purchases and sells all kinds of goods either for its own account or on commission and accepts the representation of native and foreign firms.

Persian, Bulgarian, French, and German. This regulation was subsequently modified so as to include Italian, Greek, Armenian, and Hebrew-Spanish-English was still excluded, and Americans in Constantinople felt the hardship keenly. Before long, the matter came up for discussion in the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT, and a committee was named by President Bowen to wait upon His Excellency the American Ambassador and solicit his benevolent intervention. Ambassador Morgenthau agreed with the committee that the Americans are a free and independent as well as neutral nation and should not suffer penalties imposed upon British subjects, simply because they had their languages in common, and it soon became evident that the Ottoman postal authorities heartily shared this view.

Instructions were published including, in the officially recognized languages, the American language, and as these instructions possess interest, both from historical and several other points of view, some of them are herein reproduced for the edification of our members.

## دول مخصوصه ایله پوسته و تلغراف مراسلاتی مجلس وکلاجه اتخاذ اولنان مقررات

دول مخصوصه ایله پوسته و تلغراف مراسلاتک انقطاعنه و بوکا متفرع خصوصات حقننده مجلس وکلاجه مقررات آتیته تک اتخاذ ایدلدیکی مستحبردر.

- ۱
- ۲
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- ۷ — بالعموم مخابرات ترکیه عربیه ارمنیجه رومیجه موسویجه آلمانیجه فرانسوزجه آمریقانیجه وایتالیانیجه ایتالیانیجه ایله جریان ایدیهک و بغداد بصره سامرا کاطلمیه خانقین حله هندیه ودرسعادت مرکزلهنده لسان فارسی اوزرینه یازیلان تلغراف و مکتوبلر قبول ایدیله جکدر مخرجلهنده معاینه ایدیله میان اوراق مخابره پوسته و تلغراف نظارتجه اراانه وجهت عسکرینه تنسیب اولنه حق مبادله مرکزلهنده معاینه ایدیله جکدر بوکا کوره معاینه اصولک تأسیسی باش قوماندانلق وکالتنه یازیله جکدر
- ۸

### E. D. CHAMARAKIS, RETHYMNO, CRETE.

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**ΠΕΡΙ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΛΕΓΡΑΦΙΚΩΝ**  
**ΑΝΤΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΕΩΝ**

Κατά τήν «Τασφήρη Έφκιάρ» τὸ ὑπουργικὸν συμβούλιον ἔλαβε τὰς ἑξῆς ἀποφάσεις.

- 1 .....
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7ον. Ἡ ἀλληλογραφία θὰ γίνεταί εἰς τουρκικὴν, ἀραβικὴν, ἀρμενικὴν, ἑλληνικὴν, ἔβ-  
ραϊκὴν, γερμανικὴν, γαλλικὴν, ἀμερικανικὴν καὶ ἰταλικὴν γλῶσσαν. Θὰ γένωνται δὲ  
δεχταὶ καὶ ἐπιστολαὶ εἰς περσικὴν γλῶσσαν, διὰ τὰς χώρας Βαγδάτην, Βασσόραν,  
Σαμάραν, Κιαζιμιέ, Χάιγκιν, Χίλε, Ἰνδίας καὶ Κωνσταντινούπολιν. Αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ καὶ  
λοιπὰ ἔγγραφα, τὰ ὅποια δὲν ἐξελέγχθησαν εἰς τὰ μέρη, εἴθεν ἀποστέλλονται θὰ ἐξε-  
λέγχωνται εἰς τὰ μέρη τὰ ὅποια θὰ ἐγκρίνη ἡ Στρατιωτικὴ Ἀρχή. Τὸν δὲ τρόπον τῆς  
ἐξέλεγχσεως θὰ καθορίσῃ τὸ Στραταρχεῖον.

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**ԹՂԹԱՏԱՐԱԿԱՆ ԵՒ ՇԵՌԱԳՐԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՂՈՐԴԱԿՑՈՒԹԻՒՆՆԵՐԸ**  
**Թ Շ Ն Ա Մ Ի Տ Է Ր Ո Ւ Թ Ե Ա Ն Յ Հ Ե Տ**

«Թաւմիւրի Էճէտար» կը գրէ թէ Նախարարաց Խորհուրդը հետեւեալ որոշումները տուած է  
բովանդակելով իւր թիւերէնքն հետ բարձրագոյն եւ հեռագրական հաղորդակցութեան դադարման եւ  
անոնց վերաբերեալ խնդիրներու մասին.

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Ե. — Բոլոր բարձրագոյն թիւերնքն, արարեւելն, հայերէն, յունարէն, հրէերէն, գեր-  
մաներէն, ժրաներէն, ամերիկեան եւ իսրայիլեան լեզուներով պիտի ըլլան եւ Պաղատաշի,  
Պատարաշի, Սամարաշի, Քեազիմիտի, Խանիմիտի, Հիլիտի, Հիմիտի եւ Կոստանդնուպոլսոյ  
կեդրոններուն մէջ պարսկերէն լեզուով գրուած նամակներն ու հեռագրութիւններ պիտի  
ընդունուին: Այն նամակներ որ իրենց վայրերուն մէջ չեն կենդանոյ, բարձրագոյն ու  
հեռագրական նախարարութեան կողմէ ցոյց տուած եւ զինուորական իշխանութեան  
կողմէ յարմար դատուած փոխանակութեան կեդրոններու մէջ պիտի կենդանուին: Ըստ այսմ  
պիտի գրուի վերին հրամանատարութեան փոխանորդութեան որ կենդանութեան եղանակը  
որոշուի եւ հաստատուի:

- Ը .....

### Les Communications Postales et Télégraphiques avec les Etats ennemis.

(Du Journal Quotidien «La Turquie», le 27 Novembre 1914.)

Le «*Tasfiri-Efkiar*» apprend que le conseil des ministres a pris les décisions suivantes au sujet des communications postales et télégraphiques avec les Etats ennemis :

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. — Toutes les correspondances doivent être libellées en turc, en arabe, en arménien, en grec, en hébreu, en allemand, en français, en américain ou en italien.  
Les lettres et télégrammes rédigés en persan seront également acceptés à Bagdad, Bassorah, Samara, Kiazimié, Hankine, Hilié, Hindié et Constantinople. Les lettres qui n'ont pu être examinées à leur point de départ, seront examinées dans les centres d'échange qui en seront chargés par le ministère des postes et télégraphes, d'accord avec les autorités militaires. Le vice-généralissime sera invité à fixer en conséquence le système à appliquer pour l'examen des lettres.
8. ....

### TRANSLATION.

The «*Tasfiri-Efkiar*» states that the Cabinet of Ministers has taken the following decisions regarding postal and telegraphic communications with the belligerent States :

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. — All correspondence must be written in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Greek, Jewish, German, French, American, or Italian.  
Letters and telegrams written in Persian will also be accepted at Bagdad, Bassora, Samara, Kiazimié, Hankine, Hillé, Hindié, and Constantinople. Letters which could not be examined before their departure will be examined in the centers of exchange, where orders will have been given by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs to the military authorities. The vice-generalissimus will decide in consequence the system for examining letters.
8. ....

### Prix pour les annonces dans la LEVANT TRADE REVIEW

1/4 de page . . . . .	Frcs. 18.— par édition
1/2     "     . . . . .	" 30.— " "
1       "     . . . . .	" 50.— " "

Nous invitons Messieurs les membres de la AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT à nous honorer de leur commandes.

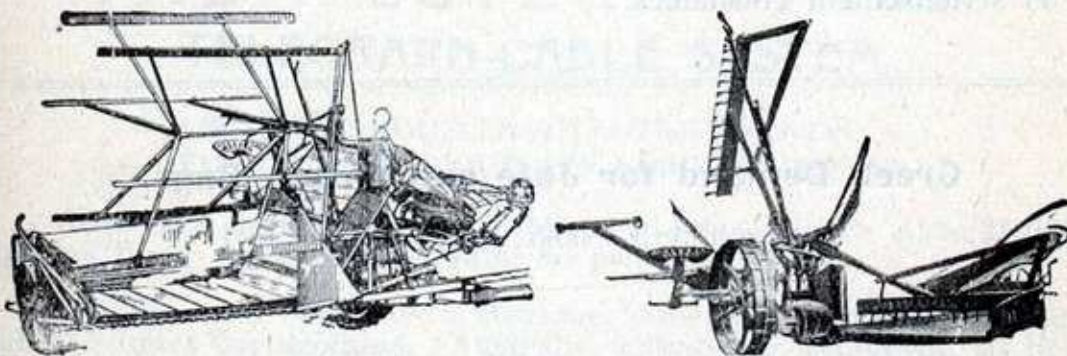
# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CORPORATION, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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of the following World famous line of harvesting machines:

**Champion  
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**Milwaukee  
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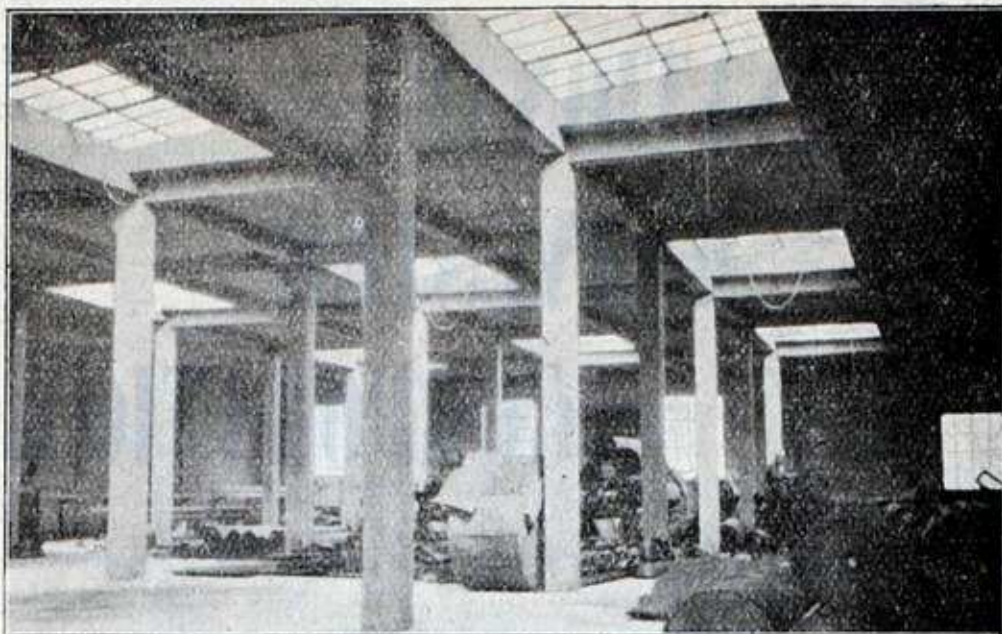


**Central European Office:**

**J. H. COONEY,**

Ferdinandstr. No. 5

**HAMBURG, Germany.**



Quoique dans les précédentes Revues nous avons longuement entretenu nos lecteurs sur le ciment armé et sur son emploi dans les constructions modernes, nous saisissons une nouvelle occasion de leur montrer la photographie d'une autre usine en construction à Balat. Cette photographie nous a été fournie par Monsieur Janik Diratz, notre précieux collaborateur et l'auteur d'importants articles sur le ciment armé. Il n'y a pas de doute que le développement de l'emploi du ciment armé continuera à faire des progrès rapides, grâce aux qualités qui lui ont été longuement et sérieusement constatées.

### Greek Demand for Jute and Cotton Bags.

(Consul A. B. COOKE, Patras, Greece.)

THE market of Patras annually consumes 400,000 to 500,000 jute bags in the exportation of currants. The supply has come heretofore from India, but some efforts are reported to have been made to introduce the American-made jute bag, although without success, owing to the unsatisfactory quality of the latter. The bags used in the current trade are known as the half bag and the quarter bag. Dimensions and weight of the former are: Width  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  inches; weight 19 ounces. Of the latter: Width,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length, 27 inches; weight, 8 ounces. Slight variations from these are accepted. It is the practice to have the half bag to contain 112 pounds of fruit, and the quarter bag contain 56 pounds.

The prices asked to-day by British manufacturers are \$ 16.20 per hundred for half bags and \$ 9.11 for quarter bags, prices being c.i.f. Patras. Prices of bags have recently advanced some 30 per cent.

This market is controlled by one or two importers here. They claim to have in sight a sufficient supply to meet the demands of the market for the near future. It is probable, however, that there will be a shortage of bags before the year is out, as it becomes more and more difficult to secure stocks from former markets, and a corner of the local market might result.

The currant season opens on August 23, and from that date to the close of the calendar year there is usually a sharp demand for bags, two-thirds of the annual exports of currants being effected within that period. The bags are received in bond, and are reexported (if within two years) free of import duty.

There is also a good demand here for cotton bags such as are used for cement. One firm has recently estimated its needs as perhaps 500,000 bags per annum. Bags should be shipped in bales, about the size of ordinary cotton bales, and similarly strapped.

It is preferable that quotations be made c. i. f. Patras rather than f. o. b. New York, since local importers state that it is difficult for them to secure exact quotations from New York to Patras. Interested American firms might secure such quotations promptly by addressing The National Steam Navigation Co. (Ltd.) of Greece, 45 Pearl Street, New York, the only line running from New York direct to Greece. It is probable that if prices and goods are satisfactory, payments could be arranged to suit sellers.

If interested American firms will send to this consulate samples of their several baggings, jute, and cotton, tagging each sample clearly with prices for the different sizes, and indicating if prices are c. i. f. Patras, the consulate will take pleasure in having the samples displayed for the benefit of local dealers. It would be well to have all possible necessary data on file with the consulate, in the event that firms should wish to communicate by telegraph.

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH-CABLE SYSTEM

8 CABLES - DUPLEX ATLANTIQUES ENTRE  
L'EUROPE, L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD & CANADA.

Réseau Américain plus de 1,500,000 milles anglais avec 25,000 stations, lignes directes dans toutes les principales villes.

Correspondance directe avec le **Mexique**, l'**Amérique Centrale** et du **Sud**, **Cuba**, les **Indes Occidentales**, l'**Australie**, la **Nouvelle Zélande** et les Iles **Fanning**, **Fiji** et **Norfolk**.

Marquez toutes vos dépêches « **Via Western Union** », « **Via Anglo** » ou « **Via Direct** », mention qui est transmise **GRATUITEMENT**, par tous les Bureaux télégraphiques.

Pour tout renseignement s'adresser à nos représentants :

ADEN (Arabie) . . . . .	Paul E Slipp	JAFFA . . . . .	J. P. Albina.
ALEP . . . . .	Lorenzo Y. Manachy.	JERUSALEM . . . . .	J. P. Albina.
ALEXANDRIE (Egypte) . . . . .	Hewat, Romeo & Co.,	LE CAIRE (Egypte) . . . . .	Sender & Co.,
ATHÈNES (Grèce) . . . . .	H. I. Woodley.	LIMA-SOL (Chypre) . . . . .	N. G. Malikides.
BEI GRADE (Servia) . . . . .	Samuel Weiss, Postfach 217	MALTA . . . . .	Edgar Moore
BEYROUTH . . . . .	S. Audi & Frères	MAMOURET-UL-AZIZ . . . . .	George Ghevond.
CONSTANTINOPLE . . . . .	Leon Matteossian, 9 Ro-	MERSINE . . . . .	Chachaty Frères.
	man Han, Galata.	PORT SAID . . . . .	Charles Evans & Co.,
GALATZ (Roumanie) . . . . .	M. Falkenstein.	SMYRNA . . . . .	Ernest A. Magnifico

## A Bag Advertisement

(Written for "LEVANT TRADE REVIEW" by  
Edgar J. Fisher, Ph.D., Constantinople.)

**P**ROGRESSIVE industrial establishments of the present day vie with one another in evolving clever and interesting means of advertising their wares. One of the most novel attempts is the publication of a little sixteen-page booklet by the RIEGEL SACK COMPANY of New York City. This firm, which has one of the newest and most up-to-date, as well as largest establishments of its kind in the United States, maintains its headquarters in the Woolworth Building, New York City. Its main factory is across the river in Jersey City, New Jersey, while branch factories are located in Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; and St. Louis, Missouri.

The attractive booklet above referred to is entitled "Bags — The Antiquity of their Use", and was written by WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Superintendent of the Jersey City plant. Mr. Riegel may justly have pride in sending out this pamphlet to the business world, for it was produced in its entirety by his own helpers. The story is printed upon white cotton cloth, such as is used in the manufacture of flour and sugar bags of a high grade. For the cover, brown material of a heavier quality is used. A stencil design in red and green colors serves to decorate the edges of the pages. In materials, workmanship, and composition, it represents the possibilities and versatility of the united efforts of a bag concern.

This little story, telling about the use of

bags in ancient times, is so interesting and instructive, as told by Mr. Richardson, that it is sincerely to be hoped that this is only the first chapter of what will prove to be a valuable book on bags and their manufacture. As this account is read, one is astonished at the amount of information about bags contained in the Old Testament. The Bible is a fruitful source for the history of bags. Two interesting reproductions are given of reliefs found upon ancient monuments. One, from the palace of Senacherib, shows the inhabitants bringing tribute in ancient Nineveh. Another, from the Temple of Hatasu, gives a picture of some bags in ancient Egypt. In concluding his story, Mr. Richardson reminds us of the great importance of bags. He writes: "From the great jute mills of Calcutta and Dundee, and the cotton mills of our own country, the lines of commerce by sea and land converge to the focus of the bag factory; there the cloth receives its new ordination to the world's service: it is cut into sheets and served into bags appropriately sized for the fertilizers that will broaden Nature's bounty; for the cement that will bind our metropolitan buildings; for the flour that keeps the people in health and happiness; and for countless other enterprises, that lie along the highways leading away from the bag factory doors."

**Pommes de Terre en Turquie.** C'est en 1827 qu'Isaac Bird, un missionnaire Américain en Syrie de 1823 en 1836, introduisit la pomme de terre, un produit Américain, au Liban. Elle devint bientôt un comestible général dans toute la région.

### S. TCHILINGUIRIAN

42/3 Germania Han, Stamboul  
CONSTANTINOPLE

IMPORTER OF :

**Cotton goods, Fancies, Clothings, Drills,  
Ducks, Vichies and all sort of manufactured goods.  
Cotton Oil, Oleo Oils.  
Second Hand Clothings.**

FIRST CLASS REFERENCES.



## Economic Reforms in Turkey.

(From the "HILAL", leading Turkish daily newspaper, Constantinople, September 27th, 1915.)

“THE victorious end of the war will make us free and independent in the universal sense of these words. But does this mean that this fact alone will really and indefinitely assure to us our liberty and independence? Those of our fellow citizens that think so are profoundly mistaken. The best army, the ablest generals, the most striking victories in the world are not enough to guaranty the liberty and independence of a country. They can only prepare the framework for this independence, can only create the possibility of a free national life. It is the place of the nation itself, its leaders, its statesmen, its thinkers, writers, teachers, farmers, workingmen, to think thereafter of founding and establishing the superstructure of independence and liberty on this framework.

“One need only look a little deeper into the question from this point of view to see that the hardest work, the most difficult part of the consolidation of the position that our brave soldiers and our valiant leaders have given us, we have to accomplish as soon as the war is over. The task that devolves upon us in this regard is indeed colossal. We must recognize this right off and prepare for it from this day.

“We have to constitute everything, to remake our life from its foundations. Without going into questions that are purely social—as for instance of the family, the community, the social classifications—simply from the standpoint of the organization and constitution of the state, we have a multitude of questions to study, and problems to solve. Glancing at any and every branch of our present state organization, I cannot see a single one that does not need radical reform and betterment. Our system of justice, for example, surely needs reform, not only in its power but even as concerns its basal principles. Is not the same true with reference to our educational and administrative systems, to our means of communication, to our system for exploiting our national wealth, etc? All this has to be turned and overturned. And we must recognize such faults and be convinced of the absolute necessity of reforming them. If this profound conviction is lacking, and especially if we have not a firm resolve to start immediately on the necessary reform, we shall be bitterly disillusioned in the future. For this fundamental truth must not be forgotten, that nations do struggle on the field of battle, but more frequently by the superiority and perfection of their organizations; and those that are furnished with the best governmental, social and economic machinery, defeat the others.

“If after this war we do not complete the victories of our valiant

Cable Address: SCONTBANK.

# COENCA FRÈRES

38, Avenue de la Sublime Porte, 38.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

**Importers of:—**

MACHINERY & TOOLS, AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, HARDWARE,  
LEATHER, SHOES, ETC.

**Exporters of:—**

DRIED FRUITS, TOBACCO, HIDES & SKINS, CIGARETTE PAPER, ETC.

**REFERENCES:—**

**Wiener Bank Verein, Constantinople.**

**Banque de Salonique, Constantinople.**

armies by a better organization of every branch of our life, and especially those that pertain to the State, we shall surely have neglected the most effective means of consolidating our independence. Then are we prepared and are we in condition to accomplish this immense task?

“For any reform, small or great, partial or general, first of all funds are necessary, and then technical knowledge. Good intentions, mere intelligence and even individual efforts are not enough. Now to be frank, we must acknowledge that we have neither the funds nor the knowledge. Our country is vast and rich, but its wealth is so to speak latent, hidden, immobilized. We are no less intelligent than any other nation, but here too, our intellectual wealth is not put in operation, is not mobilized. For instance, the country needs roads and means of communication; our railroads, carriage roads, harbors, etc., need not merely to be doubled or increased ten fold, but a hundred-fold. For all this, we need capital and specialists. Have we the one or the other in sufficient quality or abundance? So also the country needs higher schools, normal schools, and other educational institutions. For these too we need funds and specialists. Unfortunately we do not yet dispose of enough of either the one or the other. Turn your gaze at any one of the branches of national life, and you will meet the same situation.

“I know very well that such talk will not please many patriots, who

will perhaps accuse us of painting the situation too black. Yet the first quality of a good patriot is to see what his country lacks, and to have the courage to tell it, even at the risk of causing discontent. We already have, we think, enough experience so as not to feed ourselves on dangerous deceptions, and to see things more profoundly. We have no time to lose in costly and harmful experiments; we must frankly and resolutely set ourselves to the remedy, and not stop with palliatives. Let us remember that if we have consented to such sacrifices, if we have unhesitatingly entered this colossal war, it is simply with the thought and the hope that we may win once more our independence in order to employ it in the reorganization and general reform of the country. Without this last, the sacrifices to which we are consenting would be vain and useless. Besides, the nation itself, that goes to the war with such enthusiasm, sparing nothing in the hope of success, expects us to accomplish this task. It has a hope that hereafter a new era, an era of prosperity, will open before it, bringing moral and material welfare.

"To ensure the dawn of this new era, to rescue a people that shows proof of such qualities of heart and soul from the lamentable intellectual and material state into which ages of apathy and neglect have plunged it, we must first of all acknowledge to ourselves what we lack, hard as that may be for our patriotic self-respect. Only then shall we be able to act rationally and find the true remedy for the evil.

"What we lack most, then, as we have just said, and as all the world knows, is capital and technical knowledge. Where shall we get these? In answering this question, we touch on the other, namely, what can we expect from our allies? We have the Germans especially in view. They have capital and technical knowledge in abundance. It is therefore most natural that our eyes, in searching for the necessary means for reforms on such a large scale, should turn toward them."

Commenting on the above, *THE ORIENT* (American), writes editorially as follows:

It is gratifying to find in the Ottoman press such a frank article as that quoted in this issue, regarding the reforms to be introduced in the country. As the author well says, it is a prime quality of a good patriot to see what his country lacks and to have the courage to say so. Reforms have saved many a country from ruin, and the reformer has often had a hard time, but has in the end received the undying gratitude of his fatherland. All who have the true welfare of this part of the world at heart will join in the hope that such reforms may be carried into effect as soon as the war is over. The latter portion of the article referred to seems also quite logical. It is very natural for this country to turn to its allies, not only during the war, but even more so after its conclusion, for aid in carrying on the enterprises that will build up and rehabilitate the land. If the participation of the Ottoman Empire in this world-struggle has benefited the German cause, as the Germans themselves have gladly acknowledged, certainly the latter may well grant of their capital and their technical skill toward the reconstitution of the moral and material welfare of this country when peace shall again bless the land.

## Arthur Bledsoe Cooke.

**R**EPEATEDLY in these pages appreciative reference has been made to the interest and activity in the extension of American commerce manifested by the Honorable A. B. Cooke, American Consul at Patras, Greece. We are much pleased to-day to be able to present to our readers a fair likeness of this consular officer, who, by the way, was recently promoted by his Government into a higher class of consulates. Mr. Cooke is a Virginian by birth and a graduate of the University of Virginia which in 1901 granted him the degree of Ph. D. Before entering the foreign service of the United States, Dr. Cooke was engaged in educational and literary work in South Carolina and California. As consul in Patras he has contributed materially to the increase of traffic between that port and America. Patras is now the liveliest port in all Eastern Mediterranean as far as shipping relations with America are concerned. Dr. Cooke deserves generous credit for his persistent and successful efforts in organizing the Patras Branch of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT. We desire to formally record once more our gratitude to him and our admiration of him for this achievement. We also desire to felicitate him upon his recent promotion in the Consular Service and to extend to him our best and most sincere wishes for continued success in his career.

### American Coal for Western Greece.

(Consul A. B. Cooke, Patras)

**T**HE first cargo of American coal ever to reach this port, so far as the records show, arrived a few days since. The cargo was shipped from Norfolk, Va., consisting of 6,000 tons of Pocahontas coal. The collier proceeded direct to Patras, where 3,400 tons were discharged for the PAP Railway, after which the vessel proceeded to Piraeus, where the remaining 2,600 tons were to be discharged to the same railway.

The price of the coal is stated to have been 62 shillings (\$15.07) per ton c. i. f. Patras, of which 47 shillings (\$11.42) was for ocean freight and 15 shillings (\$3.65) for the coal itself. In other words, the ocean freight on American coal to this district is now more than three times the value of the coal f. o. b. ship at American ports.

Prospects indicate that this district will be forced to secure its supplies of coal from American markets for some time at least, in spite of ocean freights, since other coal markets are now cut off. The annual consump-

tion of coal for the entire district is 60,000 to 80,000 tons, practically all bituminous. The coal is used for locomotives, for vessel bunkers, for making gas, and to a slight degree for manufacturing. Prices are quoted to this market usually "c. i. f. Patras" per long ton in cargo lots.

### American Chamber of Commerce in Brazil.

**W**E have just learned that on July 22nd, 1915, a meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the American Consul General in that city, the honorable A. L. M. Gottschalk, at which it was decided to form an American Chamber of Commerce in Brazil. THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT sends its sister in South America its best wishes for lasting success and felicitates its esteemed Honorary Member, Consul General Gottschalk, upon his achievement.

**American Coal for Egypt.** — The Egyptian Railways have contracted with the Consolidation Coal Company for the delivery of a further 60,000 tons of coal.



**Hon. A. B. COOKE, American Consul, Patras, Greece.**

## Patras Branch

### American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.

#### Officers :

ARTHUR B. COOKE . . . . .	Honorary President
GEORGE SPIROPULO . . . . .	President
ARISTOMENES MESSINESI . . . . .	Vice-President
JOHN CHAIDOPULO . . . . .	Secretary
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ANDREW D. MARCU . . . . .	Legal Adviser
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### Dollar Exchange in Western Greece.

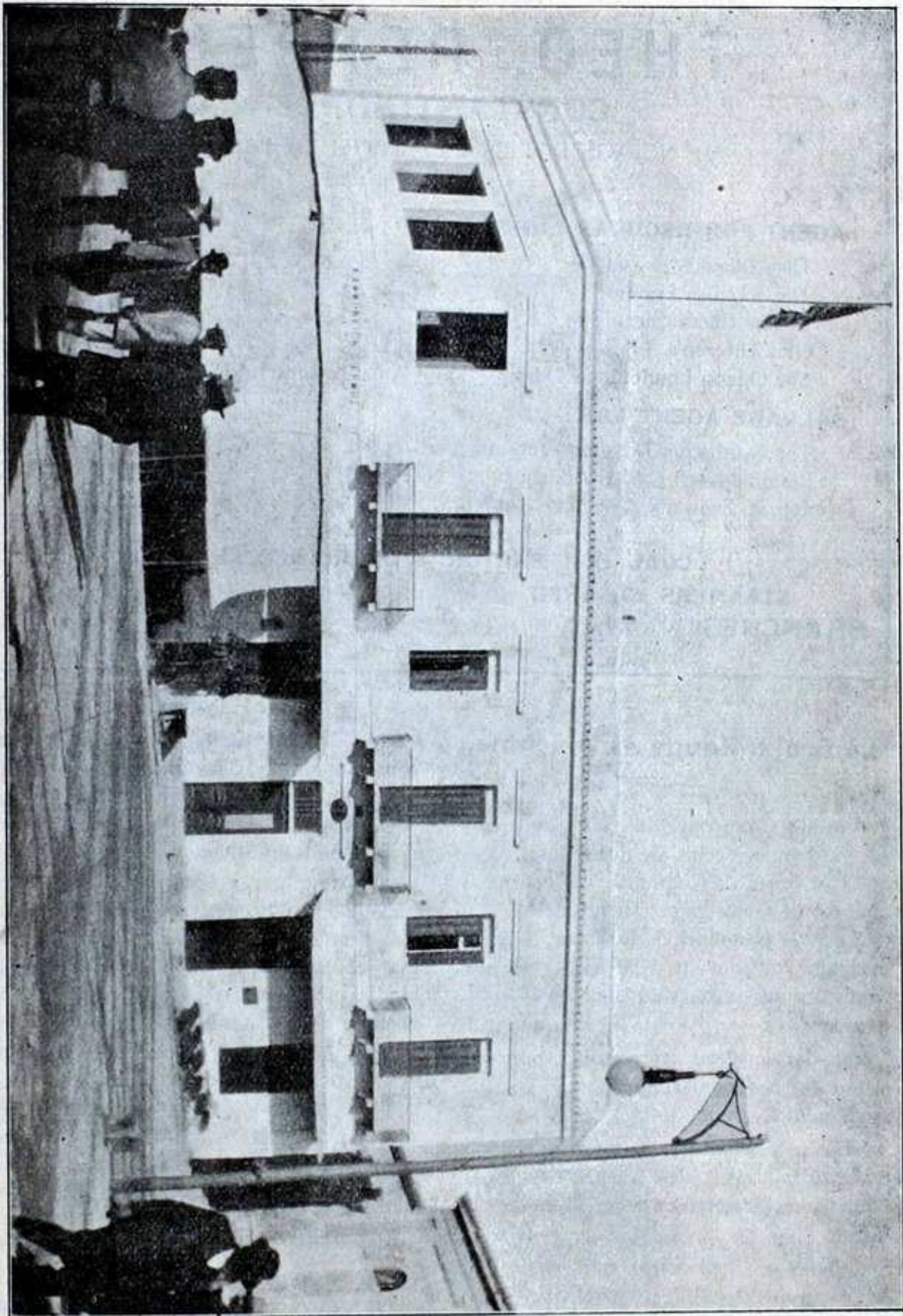
(Consul A. B. Cooke, Patras, Greece.)

THE following table, based on to-day's quotations of three leading local banks, shows the ascendancy of the dollar on the exchange market of Patras. The quotations show the relative current exchange values in drachmas (drachma=\$0.193) of the monetary units of the six countries that lead in the foreign trade of Greece: The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Austria.

Monetary units.	Value, par, gold.	Buying rate.	Selling rate.	Gain or loss by exchange.	
				Buying rate.	Selling rate.
	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Drachmas.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Dollars. . . . .	5.181	5.25	5.30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	+ 1.33	+ 2.39
Pound sterling . . . . .	25.215	25.14	25.21	- 0.30	- 0.02
Mark . . . . .	1.233	1.06	1.08	- 14.03	- 12.44
Franc . . . . .	1.000	.94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.95 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	- 5.50	- 4.25
Lire . . . . .	1.000	.87	.88 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- 13.00	- 11.50
Crown . . . . .	1.052	.78	.80	- 25.85	- 23.95

The American dollar is the one foreign currency that is at a premium on this market. Quotations of the dollar have been well above par for six months past, with every indication that it will continue indefinitely to hold its ranking position.

Direct banking facilities have been established by leading banks with correspondents in New York, so that there is no longer need for the old indirect communication via London. According to information given to this consulate, American buyers of products of the Patras consular district may in future do their banking direct to Patras and in dollars instead of in pounds sterling, as formerly. Local exporters indicate their willingness to quote in terms of dollars whenever American clients desire it. The establishment of direct banking facilities will no doubt play an important part in the development of trade between this district and the United States.



American Consulate at Patras, Greece.

# THEO. REPPEN, CONSTANTINOPLE

NORWEGIAN FIRM, ESTABLISHED 1855.

## AGENT FOR REGULAR LINES:

The United Steamship Co., Ltd. . . . .	COPENHAGEN.
The Swedish Levant-Line. . . . .	GOTHENBURG.
The Northern Steamship Co., Ltd., . . . . .	ST. PETERSBURG.
Otto Thorsen's Line . . . . .	CHRISTIANIA.
The Odessa-London and Odessa-South America Line . . . . .	ODESSA.

## SALVAGE AGENT FOR:

The Nordischer Bergungs-Verein . . . . .	HAMBURG.
Bergnings och Dykeri Atkiebolaget "NEPTUN" . . . . .	STOCKHOLM.
Em. Z. Zwitzer's Bjergnings Entreprise. . . . .	COPENHAGEN.

## COAL CONTRACTOR. — INSURANCE AGENT.

STEAMERS CLEARED for upwards of 100 Companies Owners.

**BRANCHES:** BOURGAS, DEDEAGADJ, CAVALLA, MITYLENE, RODOSTO.

## La Croix Rouge Américaine.

LE 26 juin, un groupe de volontaires composé de médecins, de nurses et d'élèves de l'Université de Columbia se sont embarqués sur le navire grec "Themistocles" pour renforcer le personnel de la Croix Rouge Américaine se trouvant déjà en Serbie pour combattre les ravages causés par le typhus dans ce pays.

Plus d'un médecin américain est mort à cette tâche qui peut être d'une importance vitale pour le monde tout entier.

Si la peste s'étendait à l'Europe centrale, cela pourrait avoir des résultats désastreux pour de vastes étendues de territoires.

Le fait que ce groupe de jeunes étudiants ont abandonné leurs vacances d'été et choisi une tâche aussi pénible et dangereuse, mérite une mention toute spéciale.

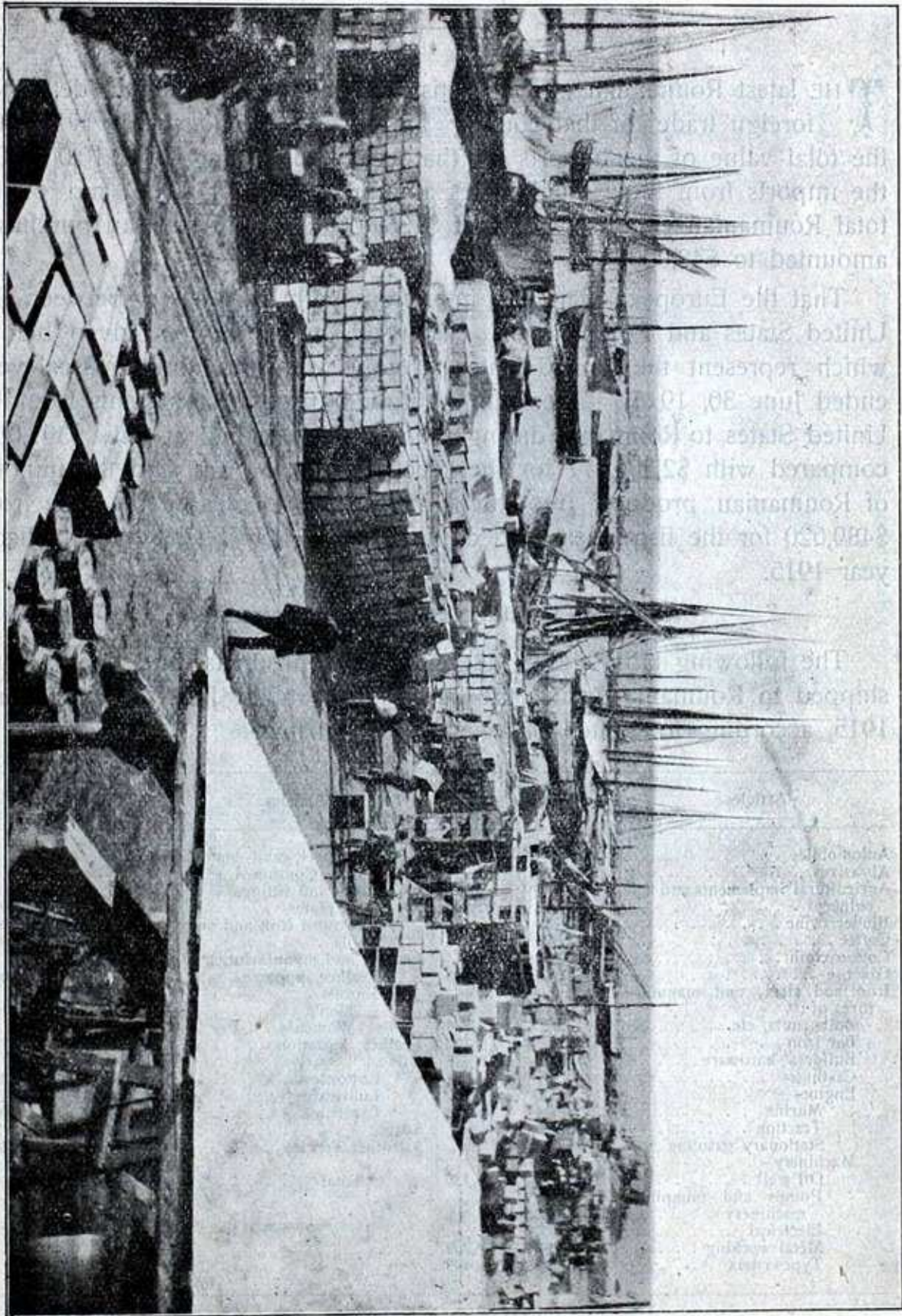
Entre les gouvernements Allemand et Austro-Hongrois d'une part, et la Russie de l'autre, une convention a été conclue par l'en-

tremise de l'ambassadeur américain à Berlin. Aux termes de cet accord un corps de secours médical américain sera envoyé dans les lazarets des camps de concentration de prisonniers, établis en Sibérie, pour y lutter contre les épidémies qui sévissent parmi ces derniers. C'est le personnel sanitaire de la Croix Rouge Américaine, opérant actuellement en Serbie et dont le nombre sera porté à 25 médecins et à 50 infirmières, qui ira se mettre à la disposition des prisonniers allemands et austro-hongrois se trouvant en Russie. L'Allemagne et l'Autriche-Hongrie payeront les frais de ce corps sanitaire. La Croix Rouge Américaine se chargera de la fourniture des médicaments et des bandages.

## Embargo on Magnesite in Greece.

According to information received from the American consul at Athens, dated July 10, 1915, magnesite ore, crude and calcined, has been added to the embargo list of Greece.





Quay of Patras, Greece.

The total under agricultural implements and machinery for the fiscal year 1914 included mowers and reapers valued at \$400,138, plows and cultivators \$27,820, hayrakes and tedders \$5,152, and threshers \$2,100.

## Roumania.

THE latest Roumanian official statistics available showing in detail the foreign trade of that country are for the calendar year 1911. Of the total value of the imports for that year, amounting to \$110,000,000, the imports from the United States amounted to \$2,470,000 and of the total Roumanian exports, valued at \$133,500,000, the American purchases amounted to \$48,000.

That the European war has interfered with commerce between the United States and Roumania is evidenced by the figures given below, which represent the United States customs statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. According to these figures, the shipments from the United States to Roumania during the year were valued at only \$391,001, compared with \$2,306,377 for the preceding fiscal year, and the imports of Roumanian products into the United States decreased in value from \$489,620 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, to \$97,881 for the fiscal year 1915.

### American Products Shipped to Roumania.

The following table shows the American products and their value shipped to Roumania during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, according to United States customs statistics :

Articles.	1914	1915	Articles.	1914	1915
Automobiles . . . . .	\$17,018		Iron and steel, and manufac-		
Abrasives . . . . .	8,423	\$2,171	tures of—Continued.		
Agricultural implements and ma-			Pipes and fittings . . . . .	\$847,454	
chinery . . . . .	482,558	2,048	Steel plates . . . . .		\$17,935
Binder twine . . . . .	270,737		Structural iron and steel . . . . .		8,008
Coffee . . . . .	24,575		Tools . . . . .	15,471	1,093
Cotton cloth . . . . .	11,050		Leather and manufactures:		
Glucose . . . . .	8,140	6,785	Leather, upper . . . . .		666
Iron and steel, and manufac-			Shoes—		
tures of :			Men's . . . . .	17,330	240,150
Bolts, nuts, etc. . . . .	970	1,835	Women's . . . . .	8,744	
Bar iron . . . . .		132	Leather, imitation . . . . .	372	3,741
Builders' hardware . . . . .	10,021	378	Oils :		
Castings . . . . .	2,588		Cottonseed . . . . .	160,073	14,389
Engines—			Lubricating . . . . .	14,107	3,372
Marine . . . . .	3,324	284	Paraffin . . . . .	1,023	1,085
Traction . . . . .	55,320		Soap . . . . .	4,866	
Stationary gasoline . . . . .	8,638		All other articles . . . . .	147,475	35,800
Machinery—			Total . . . . .	2,306,377	391,001
Oil well . . . . .	145,338	49,436			
Pumps and pumping					
machinery . . . . .	14,673				
Electrical . . . . .	11,908				
Metal working . . . . .	3,239	1,200			
Typewriters . . . . .	10,942	493			

The total under agricultural implements and machinery for the fiscal year 1914 included mowers and reapers valued at \$400,138; plows and cultivators, \$37,326; hayrakes and tedders, \$5,152; and thrashers, \$5,100.

Cable Address :  
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(Proprietor LEON P. ABRAMOVITZ)

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P. O. Box 27.

**General Commercial Representatives for  
American Trade.**

**Established for an adequate Representation of American Interests  
in Roumania and Balkan States**

Invite Correspondence from Manufacturers and Exporters  
desirous of entering these prosperous markets  
and of acquiring Government Business.

**First class American Trade and Banking references.**

## American Purchases from Roumania.

Copper, in pigs, bars, etc., is the principal item exported from Roumania to the United States. The following is a list of American purchases during the fiscal years June 30, 1914, and 1915, according to United States customs statistics :

Articles.	1914	1915	Articles.	1914	1915
Beans . . . . .	\$7,613		Wood pulp :		
Cheese and substitutes . . . . .	8,028		Chemically bleached . . . . .	\$19,096	\$15,472
Copper, in pigs, bars, etc. . . . .	431,527	\$76,124	Unbleached . . . . .	1,780	2,990
Eggs . . . . .	13,536		All other articles . . . . .	2,975	681
Glue . . . . .	2,645	2,614	Total . . . . .	489,620	97,881
India rubber, scrap . . . . .	2,420				

## Différents Moyens d'Utiliser les Rebuts du Bois de Construction.

**E**N ce moment des millions de Dollars sont dépensés par les commerçants en bois de construction pour trouver le moyen d'utiliser les pièces et morceaux de bois que l'on mettait autrefois de côté. La diminution du

bois de construction et la cherté des matériaux de construction ont été la cause de cette campagne. De grands progrès ont déjà été réalisés dans cette voie.

La térébenthine et la résine ont été pendant longtemps d'importants produits dérivés des forêts du Sud des Etats Unis, mais d'après les anciennes méthodes ces produits étaient obtenus en entaillant les arbres comme on en-

taille l'érable à sucre pour faire du sucre d'é-rable. De récents progrès ont permis d'obtenir de la térébenthine et de la résine avec des tronçons de bois et les rebuts des usines. Jusqu'à présent on estime que le revenu de cette ressource s'élèvera à plusieurs millions de Dollars par an.

Le charbon de bois et le goudron sont aussi d'importants produits dérivés que l'on obtient maintenant en grande quantité avec des débris et des fragments de bois que l'on brûlait autrefois. L'huile de pin, obtenue par la distillation, employée dans la fabrication des vernis et des peintures est comparative-ment un nouveau produit de l'usage des débris de bois. Les copeaux de bois de pin jaune écrasés, broyés et soumis à un traitement chimique produisent une pâte avec laquelle on fabrique le plus fort papier d'emballage connu. On a même trouvé le moyen d'employer les aiguilles de pin, les "feuilles" distillées produisent une huile d'une odeur balsamique, et bouillies dans un solution alcaline elles produisent "la laine de pin", une substance fibreuse qui est cardée et tis-

sée ou employée pour des travaux de tapisserie.

Probablement la plus importante épargne dans l'industrie des pins jaunes dans le Sud des Etats Unis, c'est l'usage de la partie supérieure des arbres qui était autrefois considérée comme inutile, mais dont on se sert maintenant pour faire des pieux et des poteaux goudronnés. Le progrès dans l'emploi de l'huile de créosote a grandement servi à soigner la partie supérieure des pins et par conséquent à faciliter sur une grande échelle la fabrication des poteaux et des pieux.

En Angleterre le bois de pin jaune créosoté du Sud des Etats Unis n'est pas seulement employé pour le pavage et les grandes constructions, mais avant la guerre Européenne il était en train de remplacer rapidement tous les autres matériaux dans la construction des fermes. Il y a une si grande demande de bois créosoté que les manufacteurs prédisent qu'il faudra que le bois de construction et les poteaux créosotés fassent partie du stock de tous les marchands en détail de bois de construction.

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---

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Particular attention paid to Export Packing.

## Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station.

HERE is near Haifa, Palestine, an institution, under the direction of Mr. Aaron Aaronsohn, which is called "The Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station". It has the following management:

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Assistants . . . . .	{ L. Hermann, Agronomist.
	{ B. Bassine "
Botanical Department Chief . . . . .	A. Aaronsohn.
Assistants . . . . .	Rifka Aaronsohn, Custodian of the Herbarium.
Chemical Department Chief . . . . .	O. Treidel, Ph. D.
Experiment Farm: in Charge . . . . .	Sam. Aaronsohn.
Assistant . . . . .	I. Weizmann, Agronomist.
Substation Hedera . . . . .	I. Zeldin, Foreman.

The Society is engaged in various agricultural and horticultural experiments which may be said to be of interest and to concern not only the Holy Land but also the world at large.

In a recent Bulletin (No 1), the Director discusses The World's Production of Citrus Fruits from the Viewpoint of the Palestinian Orange Grower.

Director Aaronsohn points out that orange growing near Jaffa is of recent origin and that the output has grown from 300,000 boxes in 1908 to 1,600,000 boxes in 1913. He refers to the prodigious development

of the citrus production in the United States whose markets are being more and more closed to foreign oranges and lemons so that in 1912 only about 96,000 boxes of oranges were imported into the United States, mostly from Spain and Italy. It is, therefore, in the opinion of Director Aaronsohn, idle to dream of finding a market in America for Jaffa oranges. England and Germany will remain the best markets for this fruit.

Aaronsohn draws the following conclusions from his elaborate study.

1. There is no fear, as yet, of overproduction of Jaffa oranges in Palestine. However, new outlets should be sought, and the producers should organize themselves into a strong corporation modeled after the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

2. Jaffa orange growers should profit from the analogies in climate which exist between California and Palestine in order to adopt for Palestine the varieties which enable California to have an orange season of 9 to 10 months, while Palestine, with her single orange variety, has an orange season that lasts from November to March only.

3. Planting lemon trees now, with a view of exporting their fruit, is rather hazardous. One should always bear in mind that before long the United States' markets will be practically shut to Italian lemons, and that Italy will have to fall back upon the Old World, thus becoming a very dangerous competitor. However, Turkey and Egypt may still afford a ready market for the Palestinian lemon production.

4. The Tangerine may become a somewhat limited, but by no means an insignificant product, finding a market in Egypt, if only pains will be taken to present the fruit in such dainty packing as the one adopted by the Spanish producers.

5. Aaronsohn strongly believes in the ultimate success of the culture of grapefruit which he has been encouraging for the last 4-5 years.

It is his belief that the favorable climate of Palestine makes the country suitable, more than any other country of the Mediterranean basin, for the successful production of a fairly good grapefruit, and that the numerous tourists of the Anglo-Saxon race, the only race so far that seems to justly appreciate this fruit, will be the ready customers and supporters of this new industry.

The advantages of the grapefruit from the producers' point of view are:

- a) Abundant bearing.
- b) Good keeping and shipping qualities.
- c) Marked resistance to some of the numerous parasites of other citrus species.

## Undeveloped Resources of Northern Syria.

(Written for "*Levant Trade Review*" by F. D. SHEPARD, M.D.)

---

I do not know if there has ever been made a careful survey of the natural resources of Northern Syria. But in consequence of a conversation I have had with Consul General Ravndal, I will set forth very briefly some casual observations derived from long residence in that region.

### **Agricultural Resources**

The plain stretching from Antioch to Marash is a very fertile region, perhaps one-third of which might be irrigated by the mountain streams from the Amanus or the great springs upon the plain which uniting form the Kara Sou river. The irrigable portion produces a fine quality of rice; and the non-irrigable portion grows large crops of wheat, barley, lentils, millet, maize etc. The river known as the Ak Sou rising some 60 miles north east of Marash makes a long detour to the south and finally empties into the Gihon river about 10 miles south west of that city. This stream also flows through a fertile plain nearly as large as the one between Marash and Antioch and carries twice the water of the Kara Sou.

Thirty miles north of Antioch, beyond the low but rugged range of mountains called the "Kara Dagħ" is another plain of nearly the same size, known as the Araban, not so well irrigated, but even more fertile, which debouches upon the Euphrates river on the east. Much larger than all these put together is the fertile region of which Aleppo is the center. This covers, roughly estimated, about 2,500 to 3,000 square miles of which probably only about one tenth can be easily irrigated; but the nonirrigable portion of which yields fine crops of wheat, barley, millet, lentils, sesame, and olives. Northern Mesopotamia, through which the Bagdad R. R. now runs from Aleppo as far as Ras-el-Ain, presents another area nearly as large and fertile, and better watered than the one about Aleppo. The hill country lying between these plains, wherever there is a trickle of water, yields all kinds of fruits and vegetables, and where there is soil without water grow the best of grapes and olives. Where there is not soil enough for vineyards or olive orchards, the pistachio nut, and the pine tree for timber, can be grown at a good profit. The people now cultivating this rich area are Fellaheen Arabs, Kurds, and Turks, who know nothing of modern intensive methods, nor of modern machinery. As the population is scanty and much cultivable soil is unused, rotation of crops, deeper plowing, and the use of fertilizers would double

and in many places treble the yield. The introduction of alfalfa would, in the irrigable region, enable them to double or treble the number of horses and cattle now raised.

**Mineral Products** As to the mineral resources of the region I do not feel competent to speak; but there are known to be deposits of chromium, lead, asphalt and iron in this region.

**Electrical Resources** The Orontes, the Kara Sou, Ak Sou, Geuk Sou and some lesser streams, would all furnish considerable water power for manufacturing purposes. But there is one great river, the Gihon, which beginning about 10 miles from Marash breaks through the mountains down to the Adana plain and in doing so falls 1,200 feet or more. Its volume of water is larger and unfailing in the driest season. This power fully utilized would light the four cities of Marash, Aintab, Killis and Aleppo, furnish each of them with electric tramways, and an electric R. R. connecting them with each other and with the Bagdad R. R., besides leaving plenty of power for manufacturing cotton and woolen goods, the raw material for which is now produced in considerable quantity but is largely exported in the crude state, to be manufactured abroad and reimported in the form of cotton and woolen cloth.

I think I have said enough to show that the undeveloped natural resources of Northern Syria are such as to make that part of the Turkish Empire potentially one of the most prosperous areas in the world. If you ask what is needed to develop the potentiality into reality, into accomplished fact, I should reply, three things are needed:

1st. Stable and equitable conditions, so that foreign capital may be induced to come into this country for investment.

2nd. Freedom from war and epidemic diseases that people may multiply to till the soil and work the factories.

3rd. A system of common schools to raise the general intelligence of the peasantry to the degree that will enable them to use modern methods of agriculture and modern machinery.



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Nous invitons Messieurs les membres de la AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT à nous honorer de leur commandes.



## Industries of Bagdad and Mosul.

(Consul Charles F. Brissel, Bagdad, Turkey.)

THE occupations in which the people of Bagdad and vicinity are engaged may be divided into three classes—those incidental to life in the cities and towns; the agriculture and cattle breeding which engage the attention of the people and tribes living in the neighborhood of Divanieh, Samawa, Shamieh, Hindieh, Kerbala, Dlem, Hillah, and Azizieh; and the breeding of sheep and camels, combined with agriculture, among the Bedouins or nomad tribes, chief among whom are the Eneza and Shammer tribes. Some of the city dwellers are employed by the Government, while others are owners of lands or other properties from which they derive an income, and still others are merchants or farmers. The second class mentioned includes some who live in huts made of reeds or mud and others who frequently move from place to place and live in black tents made from the hair of animals.



# FURS

## IN GREAT VARIETY

LATEST  
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Prices defying competition

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Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Kurkdji Han,  
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Stamboul.

The city of Bagdad consists of more than 30,000 houses, 5,000 shops, 208 khans, 235 coffeehouses, 325 gardens, 145 mosques, 16 schools, 40 takyas (convents of dervishes), 50 shrines, 5 printing establishments, 6 churches, 6 synagogues, and 30 baths, together with other private and public buildings. The population of the Bagdad district, including the nomad and settled Arabian tribes and other unregistered tribes, is estimated at 850,000. The greater number of the inhabitants are Arabs (among whom may be included the native Christians), the remainder being Kurds and Turks. The majority of the inhabitants are Mohammedans, and the rest are Jews and Chaldean, Syrian, and Armenian Christians.

The general languages of the district are Arabic and Turkish. Persian and the Kurdish language are also to be heard there. The climate of Bagdad during the summer is very hot and dry, the summer heat varying from 104° to 118° F. in the shade. The winters are generally mild, but the thermometer has registered as low as 28° to 30° F.

The local manufactures of Bagdad are silk "izars" or women's wraps, which are universally worn; "abas" or native cloaks for men, and other cotton and silk embroideries, as well as copper, gold, and silver articles. At a place called Mandeli, 68 miles northeast of Bagdad, rich crude oil, bitumen, and salt mines are reported to exist. Great varieties of fruit and vegetables are very plentiful in the Bagdad district.

About 5 miles above Hillah, on the opposite or left bank of the Euphrates, is a series of artificial mounds of enormous size, and there is another lofty mound, thought to be the "Hanging Gardens" of Nebuchadnezzar. The bricks used were made from the soil of the country, in many parts an excellent clay. The ruins of the edifices that were constructed from these bricks are now the quarries from which the modern Arab obtains the material for his home. The most striking is the vast ruin which is regarded as the Tower of Babel, about 6 miles southwest of Hillah.

Mosul, which is about 400 miles north of Bagdad, on the western bank of the Tigris, is celebrated for the manufacture of various kinds of earthenware, such as water-basins, bowls, etc. It also specializes in the manufacture of silk and cotton goods. These goods are exported to places in the vicinity. There are many marble quarries around the city, the product being used on a large scale, while a considerable quantity is shipped to Bagdad. There are also six springs of sulphur and other mineral waters, quicksilver, two rich crude petroleum fields, and three coal mines in the vicinity of Mosul. There are other rich oil fields in Gayara and at another place near the town of Kerkook, both in the Mosul vilayet.

Mosul contains 34 quarters, comprising 9,106 houses, 2,852 shops, 17 baths, 34 khans, 110 commercial houses, 62 coffee houses, 266 flour mills, 56 mosques, 11 dervishes' convents, 31 gardens, 20 churches, 25 marble quarries, 8 monasteries, and various other buildings. The male population of the whole district, according to the official census of 1913, was 193,848, of which 182,900 were Moslems and 10,800 Christians and Jews. The majority of the people speak the Arabic language, the rest speaking Kurdish. The Turkish language also is understood.

## Date Crops of Bagdad and Bassorah.

(Consul Charles F. Brissel, Bagdad, Turkey).

**D**URING 1914, the date harvest in and around Bagdad was good, in fact better than the average, but in the absence of a foreign market — the exportation of foodstuffs from this district being prohibited — prices ruled low, and there were no general sales as in other years. The prospects for the 1915 crop in the vicinity of Bagdad are for a diminished yield, due to lack of labor and an apparent lack of a market. However, the crop could not be classed as "poor," and it is expected that local dealers will be well supplied with fruit.

Practically all of the dates shipped from Turkish Arabia are collected, prepared, and exported from Bassorah. It was reported that the Bassorah yield for 1914 was good, but no information has been received in Bagdad as to the crop for 1915. This consulate has received a letter from the New York office of an American date-exporting firm in Bassorah, stating that it sent two shiploads of dates from the latter city to the United States, but no mention is made of the quantity shipped nor is any information given as to prices.

## L'Exportation de l'Huile de Coton.

**L**E tableau suivant indique, d'après les notes officielles du gouvernement, quelle a été l'exportation de l'huile de coton aux Etats Unis pour les dernières récoltes:

	Brls.
Saison se terminant le 31 Août 1911 . . . . .	599,711
Saison se terminant le 31 Août 1912 . . . . .	991,668
Saison se terminant le 31 Août 1913 . . . . .	761,007
Saison se terminant le 31 Août 1914 . . . . .	476,964

Pour la première moitié de la saison actuelle du 1 Septembre 1914 au 28 Février 1915 les notes du gouvernement rapportent que l'exportation de l'huile de coton a été de 432,898 brls.

## The Bulgarian Government Invites Tenders for Railway Building.

---

**N**EWSPAPERS during August have published official notices by the Bulgarian Government inviting tenders for the construction of four railway lines: (1) From Radomir, via Dupnitza, to Zumaja, with (2) a branch line from Dupnitza to Bobordol, together 90.1 kilometers (kilometer=0.62 mile); (3) from Plevna to Lovetch, 52.5 kilometers; and (4) from Gabrovo to Sevljievo, 29.75 kilometers. Caution money for (1) and (2), 741,000 francs (franc=\$0.193); for (3), 320,000 francs; and for (4), 160,000 francs. Specifications, plans, etc., can be obtained at the Direction Générale des Constructions, 4 Rue Preslav, Sofia, for the sum of 80 francs. The date by which all bids should be in was August 30, 1915. Tenders were to be addressed, for each line separately, to the Direction Générale des Constructions. With the placing of contracts for building these lines there should be an opportunity for the sale of American railway supplies and equipment.

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## We Are Still Moving On.

---

**U**NDENIABLY, the war has hampered this Chamber in its development, in its enterprises, in the execution of its program.

The fact that the Chamber has successfully weathered three wars and a fraction, at least, of the present (fourth) war, is an eloquent witness, however, of the vitality of the principle underlying it.

We are advancing because America is advancing in general usefulness to the world, and because the interest throughout the 'Near East in American markets, both commercial and financial, is actively growing.

There is a feeling abroad out here that, immediately after the war, America will loom very large on the economic horizon of the Levant and the Balkans and play a highly important part in commercial transactions. That, in a substantial measure, America will supplant countries which hitherto have figured as conspicuous factors in the exports and imports of the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea as well as those of the Adriatic and the Aegean.

For this reason, our Chamber is more than holding its own, nay, becoming strengthened and consolidated, in spite of the war. AMERICA'S DAY, IN THESE PARTS, IS COMING, WITHOUT FAIL. To the American markets, importing merchants out here will turn, after the war, because only these markets will be prepared to fully meet their needs and orders. Similarly, Near Eastern exporters will seek in America an outlet for their products because, after the war, America will be their most promising market.

While thus we are moving on, we realize that the war has interfered with our still greater progress. But for the war, regular Branches of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT would have now been in active operation in Bucharest, Sofia, Alexandria and the Red Sea region.

There is a Branch formed in Bucharest (as stated in LEVANT TRADE REVIEW, Volume IV. No. 4). According to Mr. LEON P. ABRAMOVITZ, Secretary of the Bucharest Branch, a Board of Directors has been elected, but it has also been decided to postpone further action for the time being owing to the political situation. This delay probably will not last long as now, while the war is on, is the time unquestionably to make all necessary preparations for business to be undertaken when peace shall come.

In Sofia, preliminary work has been undertaken by Mr. A. C. Kermektchieff, Director at Large. The Chamber more recently has requested Mr. ARCHIBALD WALKER to form a Branch in Sofia in co-operation with

the American Consulate General in the Bulgarian Capital. This undertaking has been somewhat interfered with by the war but is progressing.

Consul ARTHUR GARRELS of Alexandria, Honorary Vice-President of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT, writes that he has by no means abandoned the idea of forming a representative Branch in Egypt.

And Consul William J. Grace writes us from Aden that he will use his best endeavors to organize a Branch for the Red Sea.

We are very hopeful, in fact, that our Chamber will gradually grow into a very powerful agent for good in promoting American commerce all through the Levant and the Balkans. This it wishes to do under the guidance of American consular officers in the Near East, in their various districts, and in cordial co-operation with Branches in America as well as with the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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## PERSONALIA.

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For numerous humanitarian services His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has decorated W. E. BEMIS, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, with the Order of Osmanieh, second class, and OSCAR GUNKEL, general manager as well as LUCIEN IRWING THOMAS, Assistant general manager of the Levant Branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York, with the Order of Osmanieh, third class. Mr. Bemis is a Life Member, and Messrs. Gunkel 2nd Vice President and Thomas Auditor, respectively, of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT.



Theodore K. Shipkoff, leader in the Bulgarian attar of rose industry and member of the Bulgarian Par-

liament, has been here for the purpose of placing his daughters in the American College for Girls.



Reverend H. S. Bliss, D.D., President of Beirut University, and Reverend F. E. Hoskins, D.D., Stated Clerk of the American Mission in Syria, during their recent visit in Constantinople, explained that the Beirut Chapter of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT maintains both its organization and its spirit and looks forward to largely increased activities on the termination of the war.



William P. Dortch, manager at Smyrna of the American Tobacco Company (at present, i. e. during the war, serving as Vice-Consul of the United States at Smyrna), has been visiting in the Capital.

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Western Electric Company, 463 West St., New York City.

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# CLASSIFIED LIST OF MEMBERS

## American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant

(PLEASE REPORT ANY INACCURACIES TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY)

### Advertising Agencies.

American Advertising Co., Rue Kabristan 45, Péra . . Constantinople, Turkey.

### Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

Acme Harvesting Machine Co., Exporters . . . . . Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.  
 Allen & Co., S. L., Exporters, Denckla Bldg. . . . . Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.  
 Artus, Jean, Importer . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.  
 Avedissian & Kechichian, Importers . . . . . Adana, Turkey.  
 Avery Co., Exporters . . . . . Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.  
 Balladur, Paul J., Importer . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Bozadjian, Mihran, Importer . . . . . Adana, Turkey.  
 Debbas, Jean, Importer . . . . . Tarsus, Turkey.  
 Dizengoff, M., Importer . . . . . Jaffa, Turkey.  
 Farquhar & Co., A. B., Exp., Cotton Exchange Bldg., . . New York, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 Frangakis, Ant. Ch., Importer . . . . . Aleppo, Turkey.  
 Haim, W., Importer . . . . . Jaffa, Turkey.  
 Hindié, Elias, Importer . . . . . Aleppo, Turkey.  
 Holt Caterpillar Company, Exprs., 50 Church St. . . New York, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 International Harvester Co., Exprs., Ferdinandst. 5 . . Hamburg, Germany.  
 Kaul, Wilhelm Franz, Importer . . . . . AfionKaraHissar, Turkey.  
 Louffalla, Georges, Importer . . . . . Adana, Turkey.  
 Lykiardopoulos Fils, A., Importers . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.  
 Montgomery, Ward & Co., Exporters . . . . . Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
 Nergararian, H. G., Importer . . . . . Varna, Bulgaria.  
 Nergararian, Harutune, Imp., Khorassandji Han 20, Stamb. Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Rindelaub, Robert C., Imp., Dilsiz Zadé Han, Stamboul . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Selian, R. B., Importer . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.  
 Slocum, Avram & Slocum, Exp., 30 Church Street . . New York, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 South Bend Chilled Plow Co., Exporters . . . . . South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.  
 Velissarides & Co., E., Importers . . . . . Trebizond, Turkey.  
 Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Co., Exp. . Hoosick Falls, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 Walter A. Wood Co., m. b. H. Elisabethufer 5/6 . . Berlin, Germany.  
 Whitman Agricultural Co., Exp., 6900 South Broadway . St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

### Alcohol.

Charilaou, Epam., Exporter, Pesmazoglou Building . Athens, Greece.  
 Hellenique Wine & Spirit Co., Exporters . . . . . Athens, Greece.  
 Mosseri, Albert, Importer . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Molho, Isac, Importer . . . . . Salonika, Greece.

### Almonds.

Mégarbané, G. H., Exporter . . . . . Aintab, Turkey.

### American Hardwood Lumber

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co., . . . . . Cincinnati, U.S.A.  
 The Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Exporter . . . . . Charleston, Miss., U.S.A.

**Antiquities.**

Haim, S., Musée Oriental, Kabristan 14, Péra . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
Panayotoglou, Avraam V., Exporter, Serai Emir . . . Teheran, Persia.

**Architects.**

Kendall, R.R. . . . Athens, Greece.  
Tompkins, V.D., Robert College, Roumeli Hissar . . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Army Materials.**

Schapira, J. M., Importer, 21 Colocotroni Str., . . . Athens, Greece.

**Asbestos Products.**

Johns-Manville, H. W., Co., Madison Ave. & 41st. St. New York, U.S.A.

**Asphalt Products.**

Johns-Manville, H. W., Co., Madison Ave. & 41st. St. New York, U.S.A.

**Attorneys-at-Law.**

Chadarevian, Gemil, T., . . . Aleppo, Turkey.  
Lydecker, C. E., 2 Rector Street . . . New York, U.S.A.  
National Credit Corporation, Title & Trust Bldg. . . Chicago, U.S.A.  
Wirth, Jr., Frederick . . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Automobiles.**

Avigdor, N. S., 67-68 Inayet Han, Galata . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
Belart-Lanz, J., Importer, Ihsan Bey Han, Stamboul . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
Canzuch, Ferdinand, Importer . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
Demaras Bros, Importer, 4 Philellinou Street . . . Athens, Greece.  
Keller, E. Theodor, Mgr. Fulas & Co. . . . Athens, Greece.  
Studebaker Corporation, The, Mfrs. & Exporters . . . South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.  
Vrioni, Pan. D., Importer, 4 Dephes Street. . . Athens, Greece.  
Wichita Falls Motor Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . Wichita Falls, Tex., U.S.A.

**Bacteriologists.**

Mulford Co., K. H., 428 South 13th St. . . . Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

**Bakers' & Confectioners' Supplies.**

Jaburg Bros., 1 & 3 Worth St. . . . New York, U.S.A.  
United Confectioners' Supply Co., 561 Greenwich St., . . . New York, U.S.A.

**Banks and Bankers.**

Asfar & Co., . . . Bagdad, Turkey.  
Banque d'Athènes . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
Banque d'Athènes, . . . Athens, Greece.  
Banque d'Athènes . . . Salonika, Greece.  
Banque d'Athènes . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
Banque Commerciale de Palestine . . . Jerusalem, Turkey.  
Banque d'Orient, Sophoclès Street . . . Athens, Greece.  
Banque d'Orient . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
Banque d'Orient . . . Salonika, Greece.  
Banque de Salonique . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
Banque Impériale Ottomane . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
Bilinsky De, S. S., c/o Ionian Bank, . . . Athens, Greece.  
Capayannides, G. . . . Trebizond, Turkey.  
Chamarakis, E. D. . . . Rethymno, Crete, Greece.  
Dagher, Butros & Co., . . . Beirut, Turkey.  
Demaras Brothers . . . Athens, Greece.

Deutsche Orientbank, A. G. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Eliasco, I. C., c/o Bank of Athens . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Levy, Juda Gabriel . . . . .	Yanina, Greece.
Nicolaides, Louis, c/o Banque d'Orient . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Phostiropoulo Frères . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Sabbag & Fils . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
The Commercial Bank of Greece . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
The National Bank of Greece . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Trad & Co., G. . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Wiener Bank Verein . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey

**Bath Heaters.**

Friedmann & Fils, J. R., Importers, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
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**Beds & Supplies.**

Lambichi, M. E., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Suffern & Co., Exporters, 90-96 Wall St. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.

**Beer.**

Audi & Frères S., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Hindié Frères, Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Sayegh Frères, Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.

**Bees Wax.**

Kabbaz & Co., P. A., Exporters . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
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**Belting.**

Seferiades, S. A., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
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**Bicycles & Sundries.**

Wilcox-McKim Company . . . . .	Saginaw, Michigan, U.S.A.
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**Blowing.**

Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., Washington Ave. & 5th St. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
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**Boots & Shoes.**

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. Mfrs. & Exp., 1018 Washington Av.	St. Louis, U.S.A.
Cohen, Salomon, Importer, Handan Han 22, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Daoud & Abdo, Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Elkiatib, Salim, Importer, Elkiatib Han, . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Fulias & Co., Importers, Omer Abid Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hananel, N. B., Importer, Ekberié Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hindié Frères, Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Molho, Isaac, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Magnifico, E. A., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Rosenwasser Bros., Mfrs. & Exp., 472 Broadway, . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Sciaky, Salomon J., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Tambakis, E. C., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Tchilinguirian, S., Importer, 42/3 Germania Han . . . . .	Stamboul, Constantinople
Turco-American Agency, Imp., Enomotarchi Han, 16, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Brandy.**

Hellenique Wine & Spirit Co., Exporters . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
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**Brick Machinery.**

Slocum, Avram & Slocum, Exp., 30 Church Street, . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
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**Builders' Hardware.**

Matteossian, Leon, Importer, Rue Misk, Péra, . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
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Miller Lock Co., Mfrs. & Exporters, Frankford, . . .	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., Exporters . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Turco-American Agency, Importers, Enomotarchi Han, 16, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Vafiades, V., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.

**Butter.**

Jourdan Georgiades & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
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**Canary Seed.**

Levant Products Trading Co., The, Imp., 38-40 W. 32nd St.	New York, U.S.A.
Sevastopoulo, A.D., Exp., Kutchuk Millet Han 14, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Candles.**

Errera, Isaac G., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
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**Carpenters.**

Psalty, Geo. J., Rue Kabristan, Péra . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
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**Carpets and Rugs.**

Castelli, N., Exp., Kutchuk Ismail Pacha Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Filipachi, Paul P., Exporter, Keuprulu Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exp., Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Haim, S., Musée Oriental, Kabristan 14, Péra . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Ihmsen & Co., Exporters, Rue Findjandjilar, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Karadagli, A. C., Exporter, Djéferié Han, Stamboul . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Karagheusian, A. & M., Exporters, Astardjian Han, St.	Constantinople, Turkey.
Kevork Skender, K. & D., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Maghak, Fathalla D., Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Mazlumian Frères, Exporters, Ralli Han, Stamboul . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Messayeh, Joseph J., Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Messulam, A., Exporter, Saidié Han, Stamboul . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, Exporters . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Panayotoglou, Avraam V., Exporter, Serai-Emir . . . .	Teheran, Persia.
Pappadopoulo, M. N., Exporter . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Roditi, A., Exporter, Ekbérié Han, Tarakdjilar, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Rostomian, R., Kutchuk Ihsan Bey Han, Stamboul . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Sadullah, R. Levy & Mandil, Exporters, Stamboul . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Telfeyan & Co. S., Exporters, Germania Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Timourian, S., Rue Tarakdjilar, 27, Stamboul . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Vayanos Frères, Manufacturers & Exporters . . . . .	Konia, Turkey.

**Carriages, (Vehicles, etc.).**

Birch, James A., Exporter . . . . .	Burlington, N. Y., U.S.A.
Devlin Mfg. Thos. & Co., (Carriage Hardware) . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Chicago, U.S.A.
Studebaker Corporation, The, Exporters . . . . .	South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.
The Sechler & Co., 537-550 Fifth Street, . . . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Casings (Sausage) See Guts.****Cheese.**

Jordan Georgiades & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
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**Cigarettes.**

The Levant Products Trading Co., 38-40 W. 32d. St., .	New York, U.S.A.
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**Cigarette Paper.**

The Mair de Botton Cigarette Paper Co., Mfrs. & Ex., . . . Salonika, Greece.

**Cinematographic Films.**

Coûteaux, Bernard, Aslan Han, Galata . . . Constantinople, Turkey

**Clocks and Watches.**

Enriquez, Clemente, Importer . . . Bagdad, Turkey.  
 Etablissements Orosdi-Back, Importers . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Keystone Watch Case Co., Exporters, Pickhuben . . . Hamburg, Germany.  
 Montgomery, Ward & Co., Exporters . . . Chicago, U.S.A.

**Clothing (Ready Made).**

Schoucair & Kassis, Importers . . . Beirut, Turkey.  
 Snellenburg Clothing Co., Exp., Broadway & Wallace St., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Coal.**

Canchi, Fratelli, Importers . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Molho, Isaac, Importer . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Pharaon & Fils, R., Importers . . . Beirut, Turkey.  
 Reppen, Theo., Importer, Arabian Han, Galata, . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Theodoridi & Co., A., Importers . . . Braila, Roumania.

**Collections.**

National Credit Corporation, Title & Trust Bldg., . . . Chicago, U.S.A.

**Commercial Reports.**

National Credit Corporation, Title & Trust Bldg., . . . Chicago, U.S.A.

**Concrete and Cement.**

Molho, Isaac, Importer . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Pecora Paint Co., Mfrs. & Exp., 4th & Venango Sts., Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 Vafiades, V., Importer . . . Trebizond, Turkey.

**Commission Agents. - See: General Importers and Exporters.**

**Constructions and Contractors.**

Aftimus & Hacho . . . Beirut, Turkey.  
 Aftalion, S. B., P. O. Box, No 57 . . . Roustchouk, Bulgaria.

**Copper.**

Juda & Salmona, Importers . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Navarro, Isaac J., Importer . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Obégi & Co., Charles, Importers . . . Aintab, Turkey.  
 Phelps, Dodge Co, Exporters, 99 John Str. . . . New York, U.S.A.  
 Picciotto & Co., Hillel, Importers . . . Aleppo, Turkey.  
 Roditi, A., Importer, Ekbérié Han, Tarakdjilar, Stamboul Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Shabender, Mahmoud, Importer . . . Bagdad, Turkey.  
 Warde, Naasan & Co., Importers . . . Beirut, Turkey.

**Corn Flour.**

Eckhart & Co., John W., Exporters . . . Chicago, U.S.A.

**Cotton.**

Aftalion, S. B., Importer, P. O. Box, No 57 . . . Roustchouk, Bulgaria.  
 Brazzafolli, Max, Exporter . . . Mersina, Turkey.  
 Debbas, Jean, Importer . . . Tarsus, Turkey.

Lykiardopoulos Fils, A., Exporter . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Obégi & Co., Charles, Exporters . . . . .	Aintab, Turkey.
Simeonoglou, Aristides, Exporter . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Warde, Naasan & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.

#### Cotton Goods.

Abdeni & Co., G. G., Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Aftalion, S. B., Importer, P. O. Box, No 57 . . . . .	Roustchouk, Bulgaria.
Altitzoglou Fils, I., Importers . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Audi & Co., B., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Avedikian Frères, Importers . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Baltazzi, Theo. S., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Bear Mill Mfg. Co., 120 Franklin St. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Berk, Püttmann & Co., Importers . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Bozadjian, Mihran, Importer . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Chachaty Frères, Importers . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Cohen, Salomon, Importer, Handân Han 22, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Coufopoulos, D. G., Alyanak Han 26, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Coûteaux, Bernard, Aslan Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Dobrowolsky & Co., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Elisha & Frères, Nessim, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Elkiatib, Salim, Importer, Elkiatib Han . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Enriquez, Clemente, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Etablissements Orosdi-Back, Importers . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Eustathopoulos & Co., Nap., Imp., Arnopoulos Han, St., . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Errera & Co., Ltd., Fils de G. A., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Féradian, K., Importer, Alyanak Han, St. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Fils d'Abram Nahman, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Gelat, Elias Thomas, Importer . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.
Haddad, Elias And., Importer . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Haldéopoulo, N. P., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Hammer & Hirzel, Importers, Buyuk Yeni Han, St., . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hassid & C., A. M., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Hassid, Joseph Albert, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Hindié, Elias, Importer . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Hochstrasser & Co., Importers . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Hochstrasser & Co., Importers . . . . .	Samsoun, Turkey.
Jeboury, Beytoun, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Juda & Salmona, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Kabbaz & Co., P. A., Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Klonski, A. H., Importer . . . . .	Hebron, Turkey.
Lebet Frères & Co, Importers, Germania Han, Stam. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Maghak, Fathalla D., Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Manachy, Lorenzo Y., Importer . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Marcantonakis & Manoussakis . . . . .	Candia, Crete, Greece.
Manuelian & Co., H., Importers . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Messayeh, Joseph J., Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Morpurgo, Moise, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Mouradian, Kevork, Importer, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Panayotoglou, Avraam V., Importer, Serai-Emir . . . . .	Teheran, Persia.
Peristiany & Co, J. Th., Importers . . . . .	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Philippou, A., Importer . . . . .	Yanina, Greece.
Picciotto & Co., Hillel, Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.



Salloum, Helou & Co., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Saporta & Beraha, Corentin, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Sasoon & Co., David, Importers . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Schuep & Co., Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Stevens & Co., J. P., Exp., 23 & 22 Thomas St., . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Suffern & Co., Exporters, 90-96 Wall St., . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Tchilinguirian, S., Importer, 42/3 Germania Han Stam.	Constantinople, Turkey.
Tiano, Henri, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Vafiadachi, M. & A., Importers . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Varbetian, L. & L., Importers . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Wellington, Sears & Co., 93 Franklin St., . . . . .	Boston, U.S.A.
Zarifi, L., Importer, Hagopian Han, Galata, . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Zelveian, M. & K. S., Importers . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.

#### Cotton Seed Oil.

Aftalion, S. B., Importer, P, O. Box, No 57 . . . . .	Roustchouk, Bulgaria.
Amar & Co., S., Importers, Validé Sultan Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
American Cotton Oil Co., Exp., 27, Beaver Street, . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Aspegren & C., Exporters, Produce Exchange . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Canzuch, Ferdinand F., Importer . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Imp., Ibrahim Rifaat Pasha Han, Gal.	Constantinople, Turkey.
Christofa, Apostole P. H., Importer . . . . .	Mitylene, Greece.
Coufopoulos, D. G., Alyanak Han, Stamboul, . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Elkiatib, Salim, Importer, Elkiatib Han . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Eustathopoulos & Co., Nap., Imp., Arnopoulo Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Féradian, K., Importer, Alyanak Han, St. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Fils d'Abram Nahman, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Fulias & Co., Importers, Omer Abid Han, Galata, . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hammer & Hirzel, Importers, Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Juda & Salmona, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Keller, E., Theodor, Mgr. Fulias & Co., Importer . . . . .	Athens, Greece
Lebet Frères & Co, Importers, Germania Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.
Manachy, Lorenzo Y., Importer . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Marcopoli & Co., V., Importers . . . . .	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Millioris, François, Importer, Nomico Han 23-24, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.
Modiano, F., Co., Importers, . . . . .	Salonika—Smyrna.
Molho, Isaac, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Navarro, Em. Is., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Pharaon, Issa, Schoucair & Co., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Procter & Gamble Co., Exporters . . . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
Sarantis Frères, Imp., 19, 20, Omar Abid Han, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.
Suffern & Co., Exporters, 90-96, Wall Street, . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Tasartez & Barzilai, Importers, Tohafdji Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Tchilinguirian, S., Importer, 42/3 Germania Han, Stam.	Constantinople, Turkey.
Tiano, Henri, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Xanthos, C., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.

#### Cotton Yarn.

Abdeni & Co., G. G., Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Audi & Co., B., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Baltazzi, Theo. S., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Errera & Co., Fils de G. A., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.

Hindié, Elias, Importer . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Mosseri, Albert, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Mouradian, Kevork, Importer, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Peristiany & Co, T. John, Importers . . . . .	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Simeonoglou, Aristides, Exporter . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Tchilinguirian, S., Importer, 42/3 Germania Han, Stam.	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Currants.**

Cremidi Bros., Exporters . . . . .	Patras, Greece.
Hancock & Wood, Exporters . . . . .	Patras, Greece.

**Custom House Brokers.**

Curmusi, Theo. N., Tchiliki Rihtim Han, Galata . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Khouri, G. & A. Farrah . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.

**Decoration (Interior).**

Psalty Geo. J., Rue Kabristan, Péra . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
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**Dental Supplies.**

Alexiou Thanos, Importer, 18 B Châteaubriand Str. . .	Athens, Greece.
Spyrides, Const., Importer . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
White Dental Mfg. Co., The S. S., Mfrs. & Exporters 12th & Chestnut Sts., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Department Stores.**

Etablissements Orosdi-Back . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Melki & Menassah . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., . . . . .	Chicago, U.S.A.

**Draperies.**

Audi & Co., B., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
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**Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products.**

Audi & Co., B., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Curtis & Brown Mfg. Co., Exp., 215-217 Fulton St., .	New York, U.S.A.
Fellows & Co., The, Mfrs. & Exp., 26 Christofer St., .	New York, U.S.A.
Hanania, Joseph, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Juda & Salmona, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Mourad Bey, Baroudi, Importer . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Mulford Co., H. K., Exporters, 428 S. 13th St., . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Orosdi-Back, Etablissements, Importers . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Philadelphia Quartz Co., Exporters 121 S. 3d St., . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Spyrides, Const., Importer . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Suffern & Co., Exporters, 90-96 Wall St., . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
West Electric Hair Curler Co., 45 S. Front St., . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Dry Goods.**

Melissinos, Bernard, Importer . . . . .	Pireaus, Greece.
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**Dyes.**

Muller, Ch. F., Importer, 29 Apolo Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Schuep & Co., Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.

**Earth Handling Machinery.**

Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Mfrs, & Exporters . .	Aurora, Ill., U.S.A.
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**Electrical Supplies.**

Aperguis & Co., N.A., Imp., Bahtiar Han, Galata . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
"Gradiwo," Société Commerciale par Actions, Importer	Varna, Bulgaria.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., Madison Ave. & 41st Street	New York, U.S.A.
Société Hellénique d'Electricité . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Western Electric Co., Exporters, 463, West Street, . .	New York, U.S.A.

**Elevators.**

Essayan & Frères, Hagop, Imp., Sirkedji, Rue Meiva- hoche, 46, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
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**Engines (Gasoline, Traction, Corliss etc).**

Avery Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.
Farquhar & Co., A.B., Mfrs. Exp., Cotton Exchange Bldg.	New York, U.S.A.
Holt Caterpillar Co., Mfrs. & Exp., 50 Church St., .	New York, U.S.A.
International Harvester Co., Mfrs. & Exp., Ferdinandstr. 5	Hamburg, Germany.
Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., Mfrs. & Exporters, Wash. Ave. & 5th Sts., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Standard Gas Engine Co., Mfrs. & Exprs., 1 California St.,	San Francisco, U.S.A.
Walter A. Wood Company, m. b. H., Elisabethufer 5/6,	Berlin, Germany.
Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co., Exprs., . . . . .	Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A.
Wichita Falls Motor Co., Mfrs. & Exprs., Tractors, . .	Wichita Falls, Tex., U.S.A.
Wilcox, McKim Company . . . . .	Saginaw, Michigan, U.S.A.

**Engineering.**

Aperguis & Co., N. A., Bahtiar Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Aftimus & Hacho . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Chirin, Leon, Kenadjian Han, 3, Stamboul, . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Sprout-Waldron Co., Milling Engineers . . . . .	Muncy, Pa., U.S.A.

**Feed Stuffs.**

Corn Products Refining Co, Exporters . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
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**Firearms and Ammunition.**

Coenca Frères, Impr., 38 Ave. de la Sublime Porte, St.,	Constantinople, Turkey.
Peters Arms Co., m.b.H., Exprs., Pickhuben, 4, Freihafen,	Hamburg, Germany.
Picciotto & Co., Hillel, Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.

**Fire Engine Trucks.**

Wichita Falls Motor Co., Mfrs. & Exprs., . . . . .	Wichita Falls, Tex., U.S.A.
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**Fire Extinguishers.**

Johns-Manville, H. W., Co., Madison Ave. & 41st Str. .	New York, U.S.A.
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**Fittings.**

Devlin Mfg. Co., Thos., Mfrs. & Exprs., Lehigh Ave & American St., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Flagg, Stanley G., Mfr. & Exporter, 1421 Chestnut St.,	Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Fish (Dried, Salt).**

Hancock & Wood, Importers . . . . .	Patras, Greece.
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**Flooring.**

Barrett Mfg., Co., Exporters, Morris Bldg., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
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**Flour.**

Barcoulis, S., Importer, Arnopoulo Han, 5, 6, St., . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
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Capayannides, G., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Imp., 12 Ibrahim Rifaat Pacha Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Coûteaux, Bernard, Aslan Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Eckhart & Co., John W., Exporters . . . . .	Chicago, U.S.A.
Fenerdjian, A. M., & Co., 8, 9 Sadikié Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Filippakis, Geo. Is., Manufacturer . . . . .	Adalia, Turkey.
Fils d'Abram Nahman, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Hadjopoulo & Sperco, Inc., 29 Broadway . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Hassid & Co., A. M., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Kouyoumdjian, Khosrov, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Modiano, F., & Co., . . . . .	Salonika—Smyrna.
Molho, Isaac, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Slocum, Avram & Slocum Exp., 30 Church St., . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Vrioni, D. Pan., Importer, 4 Dephes Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.

#### Fountain Pens.

Waterman Co., L. E., Exporters, 173, Broadway, . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
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#### Fruits (Dried, Almonds, Dates, Figs, Raisins, etc).

Asfar & Co., Date Packers & Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Austro-Oriental Trading Co., Ltd., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Barff & Co., P. G., Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna Turkey.
Cherry, Louis D., Importer, 52 S. 60th St., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Coenca Frères, Exprs., 38 Avenue de la Sublime Porte,	Constantinople, Turkey.
Eustratiades, Alex. N., Exporter . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Georgiades & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Habicht, Braun & Co., Imp., Hudson & Laight Sts. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Hadjopoulo & Sperco, Inc, Imp., 29 Broadway . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Hochstrasser & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Samsoun, Turkey.
Hochstrasser & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Jaburg Brothers, Importers, 1-3 Worth Street . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Klonski, A. H., Exporter . . . . .	Hebron, Turkey.
Maghak, Fathalla D., Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Mancantonakis & Manoussakis, Exporters . . . . .	Candia, Crete, Greece.
Mégarbané, G. H., Exporter . . . . .	Aintab, Turkey.
Mégarbané & Fils, Habib, Exporters . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Messayeh, Joseph J. Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Missir & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Pastene & Co., Inc., P., 148-150 Franklin Street . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Reggio & Co., Ant., Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Reggio, Abel, 105, Hudson Street, Agents . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Schamasch, Gourgi & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Schabender, Mahmoud, Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
The Levant Products Trading Co., Imp., 38-40 W. 32nd St.	New York, U.S.A.
Warde, Naasan & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Wönckhaus & Co., Robert, Exporters of Dates . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.

#### Furniture.

Karpen & Bros., S., Mfrs & Exprs., 37th St. & Broadway	New York, U.S.A.
Lambichi M. E., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Chicago, U.S.A.
Nahmias & Fils, S., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.

Psalty, Geo. J., Mfr. & Importer, Rue Kabristan . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Sioufi, Elie, Manufacturer . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Tagger, J. H., Importer . . . . .	Jaffa & Jerusalem Turkey.
Wilcox, McKim Company . . . . .	Saginaw, Michigan, U.S.A.

#### Galvanized Sheet Metals.

United States Steel Products Co., Exp., 30 Church St., New York, U.S.A.

#### Glass.

Friedmann & Fils J. R., Importers of Window, Mirror & Plate Glass, Rue du Tunnel 32, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Navarro, Isaac J., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Sayegh Frères, Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Vafiades, V., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.

#### General Exporters and Importers.

Abdeni & Co., G. G. . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Abramovitz, Léon P., Calea Calarasilior 41, . . . . .	Bucharest, Roumania.
Aftalion, S. B., P. O. Box, No 57 . . . . .	Roustchouk, Bulgaria.
Aliferis, G., 37 Praxiteleur Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Asfar & Co., . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Assa, Salomon H., Sarioglou Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Audi & Co., B. . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Austro-Oriental Trading Co., Ltd. . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Baldwin, Theo. A. . . . .	Brusa, Turkey.
Banning Hubert, 17 E 128th St. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Banque Commerciale de Palestine . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.
Barcoulis, S., Arnopoulo Han 5-6, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Benveniste, Haim & Albert . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Berk, Püttmann & Co. . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Capayannides, G. . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Canzuch, Ferdinand, Iki Kouyoulou 28, Pera . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Chamarakis, E. D. . . . .	Rethymno, Crete, Greece.
Cofinas, G. N., 37 Praxiteleur Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Cohen, Salomon, Importer, Handan Han 22, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Coufopoulos, D. G., Alyanak Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Demaras Brothers . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Dizengoff, M. . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Eustratiades, Alex. N. . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Fenerdjian, A. M., & Co., 8, 9, Sadikié Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Féradian, K., Alyanak Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Fils d'Abram Nahman . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Fitzio, Alex., General Importer, Hermes Str., . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Gelat, Elias Thomas . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.
"Gradiwo," Société Commerciale par Actions . . . . .	Varna, Bulgaria.
Haim, W. . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Haldéopoulo, N.P. . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Hancock & Wood . . . . .	Patras, Greece.
Hindié, Elias . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Hindié Frères . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Hochstrasser & Co. . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Hochstrasser & Co. . . . .	Samsoun, Turkey.
Iahiel, Isaac I., . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Keller, E., Theodor, Mgr. of Fulias & Co. . . . .	Athens, Greece.

Krönig, Hermann, Commission Agent	Roustchouk, Varna, Philippople, Sofia.
Manachy, Lorenzo Y.	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Marcantonakis & Manoussakis	Candia, Crete, Greece.
Marcopoli & Co., V.	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Melissinos, Bernard	Piraeus, Greece.
Muller, Ch., F., Importer, 29 Apolo Street	Athens, Greece.
Nemli Zadé Frères	Trebizond, Turkey.
Panayotoglou, Avraam V., Serai Emir	Teheran, Persia.
Philaretos, C. G., & Co., Importers, 1 A Sophocles Str.	Athens, Greece.
Peristiany & Co, J. Th.	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Politakis, E. P., Anaxagora Street	Athens, Greece.
Phostiropoulo Frères	Trebizond, Turkey.
Prodromides, K.,	Mersina, Turkey.
Reppen, Theo. Arabian Han, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.
Rindelaub, Robert C., Dilsiz Zadé Han, 20 Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Sasoon & Co., David	Bagdad, Turkey.
Schapira, J. M., 21 Rue Colocotroni	Athens, Greece.
Sciaky & Co., Victor	Salonika, Greece.
Shabender, Mahmoud	Bagdad, Turkey.
Spathopoulo Frères, P.,	Kerassund, Turkey
Spike, Clarence H., 143 Federal Street	Boston, U.S.A.
Stassinopoulo, S. A.	Smyrna, Turkey.
Suffern & Co., 90-96 Wall Street	New York, U.S.A.
Tatian, A., 23 Central St., Room 8	Boston, U.S.A.
Tchilinguirian, S., 42/3 Germania Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Tennant, Sons & Co., C, 100 William St.	New York, U.S.A.
Tiano, Henri	Salonika, Greece.
The American Advertising Co., Commercial Department, 45, Rue Kabristan, Pera	Constantinople, Turkey.
The Commercial Bank of Greece,	Athens, Greece.
Vimos Brothers, 29 Nikis Street	Athens, Greece.
Vrioni, Pan. D., 4, Dephes Street	Athens, Greece.
Vassiliou, Pittacos	Mitylene, Greece.
Wilcox McKim Company	Saginaw, Michigan, U.S.A.
Zeppos, P., Pesmazoglou Street	Athens, Greece.

**Glucose.**

Corn Products Refining Co., Exporters	New York, U.S.A.
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**Glue Stock.**

Spike, Clarence H., Importer, 143 Federal St.	Boston, U.S.A.
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**Government Contractors.**

Avigdor, N. S., Inayet Han 67, 68 Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.
Cofinas, G. N., 37 Praxiteleus Street	Athens, Greece.
Essayan & Frères, Hagop, Sirkedji Rue Meivahoche, 46, St.	Constantinople, Turkey.
Fresco, Fils d'Aslan, Manoukian Han, 1-5, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.
Friedmann & Fils, J. R., Rue du Tunnel, 32, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hecht, Emil, Khorassandji Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Langdon, J. D., Naval Contractor	Smyrna, Turkey.
Vrioni, Pan., D., Importer, 4 Dephes Street	Athens, Greece.
Zeppos, P., Pesmazoglou Street	Athens, Greece.

**Grain and Cereals.**

Sciaky, Salomon J., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Kouyoumdjian, Khosrov, Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Simeonoglou, Aristides, Exporter . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Stringos, I., Importer . . . . .	Piræus, Greece.
Wönckhaus & Co., Robert, Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Xanthos, C., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.

**Groceries.**

Cacoulides, Gr. N., Exporter . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Capayannides, G., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Errera, Isaac G., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Eustathopoulo & Co., N., Imp., Arnopoulo Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Goldberg, Tewel, Importer . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.
Habicht, Braun & Co., Hudson & Laight Sts., . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Hanania, Joseph, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Hindié Frères, Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Hochstrasser & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Iahiel, Isaac, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece
Jaburg Brothers, Importers, 1-3 Worth Street . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Juda & Salmona, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Koukaz & Zaloom, Exporters (Syrian Provisions) . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Leslie & Co., John E., Importers, 51-53 East, Lake St.	Chicago, U.S.A.
Mahokian, A., Exporter . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Millioris, François, Imp., Nomico Han 23, 24, Galata .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Navarro, Emmanuel Is., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Nemli Zadé Frères, Importers . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Pastene & Co., Inc., P., 148-150 Franklin Street, . .	New York, U.S.A.
Rindelaub, Robert C., Imp., Dilsiz Zadé Han, 20, Stam.	Constantinople, Turkey.
Sevastopoulo, A. D., Imp., Kutchuk Millet Han, 14, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.
Tagger, J. H., Importer . . . . .	Jaffa & Jerusalem, Turkey.
Xanthos, C., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.

**Gum (Red) (Satin Walnut) Lumber.**

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co. Exporter . . . . .	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
The Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Exporter . . . . .	Charlestou, Miss., U.S.A.

**Gum Tragacanth.**

Abdul Kader Pasha El-Khedery, Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Berk, Püttmann & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Beythoum, Jeboury, Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Bozadjian, Mihran, Exporter . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Brazzafolli, Max, Exporter . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Chachaty Frères, Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Essefian, Parsegh G., Exp., 29 Keuprulu Han, Stamboul .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Elisha & Frères, Nessim, Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exp., Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Holstein, Hermann A., Exp., Allalemdji Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Kevork Skender, K. & D., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Maghak, Fathalla D., Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Manachy, Lorenzo Y., Exporter . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Manuelian & Co., H., Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Naccache & Fils, Ibr., Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Zelvéian, M. & K. S., Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.

**Guts (Sausage Casings).**

Abdul Kader Pasha El-Khedery, Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Arsen & Co., A. G., Exp., Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Berk, Püttmann & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Essefian, Parsegh G., Exp., 29 Keuprulu Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hecht, Emil, Exporter, Khorassandji Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Kevörk Skender, K. & D. Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Nemli Zadé Frères, Exporters . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Schamasch, Gourgie & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Selian, R. B., Exporter . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Spike, Clarence H., Importer, 143 Federal Street . . .	Boston, U.S.A.
Tagger, J. H., Exporter . . . . .	Jaffa, & Jerusalem, Turkey.
Zarifi, L., Exporter, Hagopian Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Hair Curlers.**

West Electric Hair Curler Co., 45 S. Front St. . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
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**Hardware and Tools.**

Altizoglou Fils, I. Importers . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Aperguis & Co, N. A., Importers, Bahtiar Han, Galata, .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Bedrossian, Aram N., Imp., Kutchuk Millet Han, Galata, .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Berk, Püttmann & Co., Importers . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Imp., 12 Ibrahim Rifaat Pasha Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Cohen, Salomon, Importer, Handan Han 22, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Devlin Mfg. Co., Thos., (Carriage & Saddlery Hardware) .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Disston & Sons, Henry, P. O. B. 1537 . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Dizengoff, M., Importer . . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Enriquez, Clemente, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Enterprise Mfg. Co., The, Mfrs. & Exp., 3d & Dauphin St.	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Errera & Co., Fils de G. A., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Fenerdjian, A. M., & Co., 8, 9, Sadikié Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
"Gradiwo" Société Commerciale par Actions, Importer	Varna, Bulgaria.
Haim, W., Importer . . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Hammer & Hirzel, Importers, Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamb. .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hassid & Co., A. M., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Kaul, Wilhelm Franz, Importer . . . . .	Afion-Karahissar, Turkey.
Lambichi, M. E., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Manachy, Lorenzo Y., Importer . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Modiano, F., & Co., . . . . .	Salonika—Smyrna.
Mc Caffrey File Co., Mfrs. & Exp., 5th & Berk St. . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Miller Lock, Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Chicago, U.S.A.
National Specialty Mfg. Co., Manufacturers & Exporters, Lehigh Avenue & American Street . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
North Bros. Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers & Exp., Lehigh Avenue & American Street . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Orosdi-Back, Etablissements, Importers . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Peristiany & Co, J. Th., Importers . . . . .	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Philaretos, C. G., & Co., Importers, 1 A Sophocles Str.	Athens, Greece.
Plumb, Fayette R., Mfr. & Exp., Bridesburg, P. O. . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Roditi, A., Imp., Tarakdjilar, Ekberié Han, Stamboul .	Constantinople, Turkey
Sayegh Frères, Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.



Schamasch, Gourgie & Co., Importers . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Schapira, J. M., Importer, 21 Colocotroni Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Schuep & Co., Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Shabender, Mahmoud, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Tiano, Henri, Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Vafiades, V., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Werner, Albert, Importer, Arabian Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

#### Harness and Leather Goods.

Birch, James H., Mfr. & Exporter . . . . .	Burlington, N. Y., U.S.A.
Studebaker Corporation, The, Mfrs. Exp., . . . . .	South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.
Sechler & Co., The, Mfrs. & Exp., 538-550 Fifth St., . . . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

#### Hats (Felt).

Stetson Co., John B., Exp., 5th St. & Montgomery Ave., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Vimos Brothers, 29 Nikis Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.

#### Hooks and Eyes.

West Electric Hair Curler Co., 45 S. Front Str., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
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#### Hosiery.

Daoud & Abdo, Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
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#### House Furnishings.

Lazzaro Franco & Fils, Importers, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
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#### Household Utensils.

Hoosier Mfg. Co., The . . . . .	New Castle, Ind., U.S.A.
National Specialty Manufacturing Co., Lehigh Avenue & American Street . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
North Bros. Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers & Exp., Lehigh Avenue & American Street . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.

#### Hydraulic Lime.

Sayegh Frères, Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
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#### Importers (General).

Altendorf, Wright & Darr, Ralli Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Amar & Co., S., Validé Sultan Han . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Audi & Frères, S. . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Bensussan, Samuel I. . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Cariciopoulo, Marc C., 12 Ibrahim Rifaat Pacha Han, Gal. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Cherry, Louis D., Importer, 52 S. 60th St. . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Dobrowolsky & Co. . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Farwagi & Fils, E. . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Féradian, K., Alyanak Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Haddad, Elias And. . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Jaburg Brothers, Importers, 1-3 Worth Street . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Kermektchieff, A. C. . . . .	Sofia, Bulgaria.
Khouri Farra, G. & A. . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Koukaz & Zaloom . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Kuebler, Jona . . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Lebet Frères & Co, Germania Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

Leslie & Co., John E., 51-53 East, Lake St., Cor. Wabasch Ave. . . . .	Chicago, U.S.A.
Levy, Juda Gabriel . . . . .	Yanina, Greece.
Mosseri, Albert . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Pastene & Co., Inc., P., 148-150 Franklin Street, . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Picciotto & Co., Hillel, . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Rappaport, J. M., 101 Beckman St. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Sayegh Frères . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Schuep & Co. . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Sirgi & Co., M. . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Tennant Sons & Co., C., 100 William St., . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Turco-American Agency, Enomotarchi Han 16, Galata .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Trad, P. & M., . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.

#### Insurance Agents.

Algranti, Victor, Yeni Han, Sirkedji, Stamboul . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Chamarakis, E. D. . . . .	Rethymno, Crete, Greece.
Compte-Calix & J. G. Saverio, 7 Rue Tchinar, Galata .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Eustratiades, Alexandre N. . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Farwagi & Fils, E. . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Fenerdjian, A. M., & Co., 8, 9, Sadikié Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Filippakis, Geo. Is. . . . .	Adalia, Turkey.
Gelat, Elias Thomas, Fire, Life & Accident . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.
Ghiolman Bros. Constitution Square . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Hancock & Wood . . . . .	Patras, Greece
Keller, Theodor E., Mgr. Fulias & Co. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Kuebler, Jona . . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Levin, Alter . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.
Molho, Isaac . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Morpurgo, Moise . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Panayotoglou, Avraam V., Serai-Emir . . . . .	Teheran, Persia.
Philippou, A. . . . .	Janina, Greece.
Sciaky & Co., Victor . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Turco-American Agency, Enomotarchi Han 16, Galata .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Varbetian, L. & L. . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.

#### Iron & Steel.

Altizoglou & Fils, J., Importers . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Avedissian & Kechichian, Importers . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Bedrossian, Aram N., Imp., Kutchuk Millet Han, Galata	Constantinople, Turkey.
Brazzafolli, Max, Importer . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Capayannides, G., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Essayan & Frères, Hagop, Imp. Sirkedji, Rue Meiva- hoche, 46, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Haldéopoulo, N. P., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Hochstrasser & Co., Importers . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Hochstrasser & Co., Importers . . . . .	Samsoun, Turkey.
Navarro, Isaac J., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Nemli Zadé Frères, Importers . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Roditi, A., Imp., Ekberié Han, Tarakdjilar, Stamboul .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Exporters . . . . .	Detroit, U.S.A.
United States Steel Products Co. Exp., 30 Church St. .	New York, U.S.A.
Werner, Albert, Imp., Arabian Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Jewelry.**

Errera & Co., Fils de G. A., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Macdonald & Co., R. B. Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	Attleboro, Mass., U.S.A.

**Kitchen Cabinets.**

Hoosier Manufacturing Co., The . . . . .	New Castle, Ind., U.S.A.
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**Laces and Embroideries.**

Abdo Bros., George, Exporters . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Audi & Frères, S., Manufacturers & Exporters . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Elias Abu Samra & Fils, Exporters . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Farah, F. G. & S., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Gelat, Elias Thomas, Exporter . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.
Kabbaz & Co., P. A., Exporters . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Koukaz & Zaloom, Exporters . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Mégarbané, G. H. Exporter . . . . .	Aintab, Turkey.
Roditi, A., Exp., Ekberié Han, Tarakdjilar, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Sadullah, R. Levy & Mandil, Exporters, Mahmoud Pacha . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Land Brokers.**

American Advertising Co., 45, Rue Kabristan, Pera . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
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**Land Owners.**

Kouyoumdjian, Khosrov . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
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**Leather.**

Abdeni & Co., G. G., Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Angel & Co., David, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Berk, Püttmann & Co., Importers . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Beythoum, Jeboury, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Cofinas, G. N., Importer, 37 Praxiteles Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Cohen, Salomon, Importer, Handan Han, 22, Stam. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Coûteaux, Bernard, Aslan Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Elkiatib, Salim, Importer, Elkiatib Han . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Enriquez, Clemente, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Eustathopoulo & Co., N., Exp., Arnopoulo Han, Stam. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Fils d'Abram Nahman, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Foerderer, Inc., Robert H., Mfrs. & Exp. Frankford . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Fulias & Co., Importers, Omer Abid Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Haddad, Elias And., Importer . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Hananel, N. B., Imp. Ekberié Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Kabbaz & Co., P. A., Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Lebet Frères & Cie., Importers, Germania Han, Stamb. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Maulwurf, Ed., Importer & Exporter. . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Matthews & Co., C. J., Mfrs. & Exp., 417, Arch. St. . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
McNeely & Price, 170 N. 4th St., Mfrs. & Exp. . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Millioris, François, Imp., Nomico Han, 23-24, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Modiano, F., & C. . . . .	Smyrna—Salonika.
Muller, Ch. F., Importer, 29 Apolo Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Peristiany & Co, J. Th. Importers . . . . .	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Sarantis Frères, 19, 20, Omar Abid Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Serefas, D., Importer & Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Sevastopoulo, A.D, Imp., Kutchuk Millet Han 14, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Sourlangas Fils, E. N., Importers . . . . .	Mitylene, Greece.

Sourlangas, Stylianos E., Manufacturer . . . . .	Mitylene, Greece.
Stone, Timlow & Co., Manufacturers . . . . .	Boston, U.S.A.
Tagger, J. H. Importer . . . . .	Jaffa & Jerusalem, Turkey.
The Commercial Bank of Greece . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Vimos Brothers, Importers, 29 Nikis Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Xanthos, C., Importer & Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.

**Licorice Root.**

Abdul Kader Pasha El-Khedery, Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Keun, Lavino & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Mc Andrews & Forbes (Head Office for the Orient) Exp.	Smyrna, Turkey.
Mc Andrews & Forbes Co., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.

**Light (in Fire-Proof Buildings).**

David Lupton's Sons Co., Mfrs. & Exprs., Allegheny Ave & Tulip St. . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
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**Lighting Devices.**

Avigdor, N. S., Inayet Han, 67, 68 Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Seferiades, S. A., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Welsbach Co., Manufacturers & Exporters . . . . .	Gloucester, N. J., U.S.A.

**Liniments.**

Curtis & Brown Mfg. Co., Exporters, 215-217 Fulton St.	New York, U.S.A.
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**Linoleum and Oil Cloth.**

Errera & Co., Fils de G. A., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Lazzaro Franco & Fils, Importers, Stamboul, . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Picciotto & Co., Hillel, Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.

**Lithographers.**

Ketterlinus Lithographic Mfg. Co., 4th & Arch Sts., .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Mann Co., Wm., 529 Market St., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Locks.**

Miller Lock Company, Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Russel & Erwin Mfg. Co. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.

**Locomotives.**

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Mfrs. & Exporters . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
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**Lozenges.**

Curtis & Brown Mfg., Co., Exporters, 215-217, Fulton St.	New York, U.S.A.
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**Lumber.**

Eugenides & Co., Eug., Arabian Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Khouri Farrah, K. & B., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Serefas, D., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co., Exporter . . . . .	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
The Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Exporter . . . . .	Charleston, Miss., U.S.A.

**Machinery.**

Aperguis & Cie., N.A., Importers, Bahtiar Han, Galata .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Balladur, Chas. P., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Berk, Püttmann & Co., Importers . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Chirin, Leon, Importer, Kenadjian, Han, Stamboul, . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Coenca Frères, Importers, 38 Ave. de la Sublime Porte, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

Demaras Bros, Importers, 4 Philellinou Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Dizengoff, M., Importer . . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Farquhar & Co., A.B., Manufacturers. & Exporters, Cotton Exchange Building . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Franghakis, Ant. Ch., Exporter . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Fairbanks Co., The, Exporters . . . . .	Hamburg, 8, Germany.
Loutfalla, Georges, Importer . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Lykiardopoulos Fils, A., Importer . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Melissinos, Bernard, Importer . . . . .	Piraeus, Greece.
Messayeh, Joseph J., Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Slocum, Avram & Slocum Exp., 30 Church St. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Sprout-Waldron Co., Flour, Meal & Feed Machinery, . . . . .	Muncy, Pa., U.S.A.
Vrioni, Pan. D., Importer 4 Dephes Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Mfrs. & Exp. . . . .	Aurora, Ill, U.S.A.
Zarifi, L., Importer, Hagopian Han, Galata, . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Machine Tools.**

Fairbanks Co., The, Exporters . . . . .	Hamburg, 8, Germany.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Exporters, 111 Broadway, . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Philaretos, C. G., & Co., Importers, 1 A Sophocles Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Sellars & Co., Inc., William, Mfrs. & Exporters, 1600 Hamilton St. . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Werner, Albert, Importer, Arabian Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Maize Oil.**

Corn Products Refining Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
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**Marmelades.**

Hellenique Wine & Spirit Co., Exporters . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
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**Mercantile Agencies.**

Dun & Co., R. G., . . . . .	New York & Vienna.
National Credit Corporation, Title & Trust Bldg. . . . .	Chicago, U.S.A.
Turco-American Agency, Enomotarchi Han, 16, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Merchants (General).**

Compte-Calix, J., & J. G. Saverio, 7 Rue Tchinar, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Mouzas, Basil A. . . . .	Mitylene, Greece.
Sourlangas, Stylianos E. . . . .	Mitylene, Greece.
Vassiliou, Pittacos A. . . . .	Mitylene, Greece.
Wönckhaus & Co., Robert . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.

**Metals (Tin, Zinc, etc.).**

Bedrossian, Aram, N. Imp., Kutchuk Millet Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Capayannides, G., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Demaras Bros, Importers, 4 Philellinou Street. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Iahiel, Isaac, I. Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Juda & Salmona, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Haldéopoulo, N. P., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Hanania, Joseph, Importer . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Lebet Frères & Co. Importers, Germania Han, Stam. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Navarro, Is. J., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Philaretos, C. G. & Co., Importers, 1 A Sophocles Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
The Commercial Bank of Greece . . . . .	Athens, Greece.

**Metal Shapes (Pressed).**

American Pulley Co., Exporters, 29th & Bristol St. . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Mills and Milling Machinery.**

Filippakis, Geo. Is., . . . . . Adalia, Turkey.  
 Sprout-Waldron Co., Mfrs. & Engineers . . . . . Muncy, Pa., U.S.A.  
 The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co. . . . . Cincinnati, U.S.A.

**Minerals.**

Keun, Lavino & Co., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Magnifico, E. A., Exporter . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Iahiel, Isaac I., Exporter . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Vafiadachi, M. & A, Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.

**Mineral Oils.**

Coûteaux, Bernard, Aslan Han, Galata . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Mortar Stains.**

Pecora Paint Co., Mfrs. & Ex., 4th & Venango Sts. . Philadelphia, U. S. A.

**Mother of Pearl.**

Batarse, Issa, Exporter . . . . . Bethlehem, Turkey.  
 Pearl Waste Co., Importers, 347 West Broadway . . New York, U. S. A.

**Motor Boats and Motors.**

Aperguis & Co., N. A., Imp., Bahtiar Han, Galata, . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co., Manufacturers. . . Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A.  
 Wilcox-McKim Company . . . . . Saginaw, Michigan, U.S.A.

**Motor Trucks.**

Wichita Falls Motor Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . . Wichita Falls, Tex., U.S.A.

**Musical Instruments.**

Baldwin Co., The, Exporters . . . . . Cincinnati, U.S.A.

**Nails (Wire).**

Essayan & Frères, Hagop, Imp., Sirkedji, Rue Meivahoche  
 46, Stamboul . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 United States Steel Products Co., Exp., 30 Church St. . New York, U.S.A.

**Naval Stores.**

Demaras Brothers, Exporters . . . . . Athens, Greece.

**Nuts and Seeds.**

Alexandrides, P. & N., Exporters . . . . . Kerassund, Turkey.  
 Barff & Co., P. G., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Cacoulides, G. N., Exporter . . . . . Trebizond, Turkey.  
 Cherry, Louis D., Importer, 52 S. 60th St. . . . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 Elisha & Frères, Nessim, Exporter . . . . . Bagdad, Turkey.  
 Fidao & Co., F., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Scialom, Fils de Jacob, Exporters . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Habicht, Braun & Co., Hudson & Laight Strs. . . . . New York, U.S.A.  
 Hadjopoulo & Sperco, Inc., Importers, 29 Broadway . . New York, U.S.A.  
 Haldéopoulo, N. P., Exporter . . . . . Trebizond, Turkey.  
 The Hills Bros. Co., Imp., Beach & Washington Sts. . . New York, U.S.A.  
 Hochstrasser & Co., Exporters . . . . . Trebizond, Turkey.

Hochstrasser & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Samsoun, Turkey.
Holstein, Herm. A., Exporter, Allalemdji Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Jaburg Bros., 1 & 3 Worth Street, Importers . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Kabbaz & Co., P. A., Exporters . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Keun, Lavino & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Maghak, Fathalla D., Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Mahokian, A., Exporter . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Manachy, Lorenzo Y., Exporter . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Pastene & Co., Inc., P., 148-150 Franklin Street . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Reggio, Abel, Importer, 105, Hudson Street . . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Reggio & Co., Ant., Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Spathopoulo Frères, P., Exporters . . . . .	Kerassund, Turkey.
Scialom & Co., Albert, Exporters . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Spencer Importing and Trading Co., Importers, 163 Greenwich Str. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Tatian, A., Importer, 23 Central St., Room 8 . . . . .	Boston, U.S.A.
The Levant Products Trading Co., Imp., 38-40, W. 32d St. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
United Confectioners Supply Co., Imp., Greenwich St. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Warde, Naasan & Co., Exporters, (Apricot Stones) . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.

**Oak (Lumber).**

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co., Exporter . . . . .	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
The Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Exporter . . . . .	Charleston, Miss., U.S.A.

**Office Supplies.**

Papaspyro, Alexander, Importer, Stadium Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
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**Oils (Lubricating, etc.).**

Aliferis, G., Importer, 37 Praxiteleus Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Audi & Frères S., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Baldwin, Theo. A., Importer . . . . .	Brussa, Turkey.
Brazzafolli, Max, Importer . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Canzuch, Ferdinand, Importer . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Crew-Levick Company, Refiners & Exporters . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Demaras Bros, Importers, 4 Philellinou Str. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Franghakis, Ant. Ch., Importer . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Juda & Salmona, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Loutfalla, Georges, Importer . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Mattéossian, Leon, Importer, Rue Misk, Péra . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Melissinos, Bernard, Importer, . . . . .	Piraeus, Greece.
Millioris, François, Imp., Nomico Han 23, 24, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Pharaon, Issa, Schoucair & Co., Imp., Mineral Oils . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Tasartez & Barzilai, Imp., 4 Tohafdji Han, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Vacuum Oil Co., Exporters . . . . .	Rochester, N. Y., U.S.A.
Vacuum Oil Co., Agency . . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Vacuum Oil Co., Agency . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Standard Oil Co. of New York . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Vafiades, V., Importer . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Werner, Albert, Importer, Arabian Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Zarifi, L., Exporter, Agopian Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.

**Oils Sulphite.**

Demaras Bros., Exporters . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
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## Oil Tank Trucks.

Wichita Falls Motor Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . . Wichita Falls, Tex., U.S.A.

## Oleo Oil.

Amar & Cie., S., Impr., Validé Sultan Han, Stamboul, . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Brazzafolli, Max, Importer . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.  
 Canzuch, Ferd., Importer . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Imp., 12, Ibrahim Rifaat Pacha  
 Han, Galata . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Chachaty Bros., Importers . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.  
 Eustathopoulo & Co., N. Imp., Arnopoulo Han, Stamb. . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Féradian, K., Importer, Alyanak Han, Stamboul . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Frankfort, M., Exporter 200, Produce Exchange . . . New York, U.S.A.  
 Fulias & Co., Importers, Omer Abid Han, Galata . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Hammer & Hirzel, Impr., Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamboul . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Juda & Salmona, Importers . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Klonski, A. H., Importer . . . . . Hebron, Turkey.  
 Millioris, François, Imp., Nomico Han 23, 24, Galata . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Molho, Isaac, Importer . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Navarro, Em. Is., Importer . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Pharaon, Issa, Schoucair & Co., Importers . . . . . Beirut, Turkey.  
 Sarantis Frères, Imp., 19, 20 Omar Abid Han, Galata . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Slocum, Avram & Slocum, Exp., 30 Church Street . . New York, U.S.A.  
 Sourlangas Fils, E. N., Importer . . . . . Mitylene, Greece.  
 Suffern & Co., Exporters, 90-96 Wall St. . . . . New York, U.S.A.  
 Tasartez & Barzilai, Imp., Tohafdji Han, Stamboul . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Tiano, Henri, Importer . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Xanthos, C., Importer . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Zarifi, L., Importer, Agopian Han, Galata . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Zelvian, M. & K. S., Importers . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.

## Olives and Olive Oil.

Barff & Co., P. G., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Chamarakis, E. D., Exporter . . . . . Rethymno, Crete, Greece.  
 Cherry, Louis D., Importer, 52 S. 60th St. . . . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 Demaras Brothers, Exporters . . . . . Athens, Greece.  
 Fidao & Co., F., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Hadjopoulos & Sperco, Inc., Importers, 29 Broadway . New York, U.S.A.  
 Keun, Lavino & Co., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Pastene & Co., Inc., P., Importers 148-150 Franklin St. . New York, U.S.A.  
 Reggio & Co., Ant., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.

## Opium.

Fidao & Co., F., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exp., Gulbenkian Han, Stamb. Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Holstein, Herm. A., Exp., Allalemdji Han, Stamboul . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Ihmsen & Cie., Exporters, Rue Findjandjilar Stamboul Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Keun, Lavino & Co., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Lane, R. W., Exporter . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Reggio & Co., Ant., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
 Scialom & Cie., Albert, Exporters . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Scialom, Fils de Jacob, Exporters . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
 Topuz, Jean A., Exporter . . . . . Salonika, Greece.



**Otto of Roses.**

Holstein, Herm. A., Exp., Allalemdji Han, Stamboul . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Ihmsen & Co., Exp., Rue Findjandjilar, Stamboul . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Packers (Furniture).**

Psalty, Geo. J., Rue Kabristan Pera . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Paints Enamels and Varnishes.**

Kabbaz & Co., Importers . . . . . Aleppo, Turkey.  
 Pecora Paint Co., Manufacturers & Exporters,  
 4th & Venango Sts. . . . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Paper.**

Schapira, J. M., Importer, 21 Colocotroni Str. . . . . Athens, Greece.

**Petroleum.**

Canzuch, Ferdinand, F., Importer . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Crew-Levick Co., Refiners & Producers, Land Title Bldg. Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 Florian, R., Mgr. Romano-Americana . . . . . Bucharest, Roumania.  
 Kaul, Wilhelm Franz, Importer . . . . . Afion-KaraHissar, Turkey.  
 Lykiardopoulos Fils, A., Importers . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.  
 Philippou, A., Importer . . . . . Yanina, Greece.  
 Standard Oil Co., of New York . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Vacuum Oil Co., Exporters . . . . . Rochester, N. Y. U.S.A.  
 Vacuum Oil Co., Importers . . . . . Beirut, Turkey.  
 Vacuum Oil Co., Importers . . . . . Jaffa, Turkey.

**Pitch.**

Barrett Mfg. Co., Exporters, Morris Bldg. . . . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Physicians and Dentists.**

Brautman, Sylvan, Physician and Dentist . . . . . Salonika, Greece.

**Pianos, Piano Players.**

Baldwin Co., The Manufacturers & Exporters . . . . . Cincinnati, U.S.A.

**Pistachio Nuts.**

Kabbaz & Co., P. A., Exporters . . . . . Aleppo, Turkey.  
 Mégarbané, G. H., Exporter . . . . . Aintab, Turkey.  
 Mégarbané & Fils, Habib, Exporters . . . . . Aleppo, Turkey.  
 Obégi & Cie., Charles, Exporters . . . . . Aintab, Turkey.

**Pipes (Gas, Water, etc.).**

Matteossian, Leon, Importer, Rue Misk, Péra . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 United States Steel Products Co., Exp., 30 Church St., . New York, U.S.A.  
 Werner, Albert, Importer, Arabian Han, Galata . . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Pipe Tools.**

Reed Manufacturing Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . Erie, Pa., U.S.A.

**Playing Cards.**

The United States Playing Card Co., Mfrs. & Exp. . Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Poplar (Lumber).**

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Co., Exporter . . . . . Cincinnati, U.S.A.  
 The Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Exporter . . . . . Charleston, Miss., U.S.A.

**Poppy Seeds.**

Scialom & Co., Albert, Exporters . . . . . Salonika, Greece.

**Printers.**

American Advertising Co., 45 Rue Kabristan, Pera . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Printing and Printers Requisites.**

American Press, The, Importers . . . . . Beirut, Turkey.  
 Mann Co., Wm., Exporters 529 Market St. . . . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 Matteossian, Vahan H., Imp., Am. Bible House, Stamboul Constantinople, Turkey.  
 American Advertising Co., 45 Rue Kabristan, Pera . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Printing Paper.**

Hammer & Hirzel, Importers, Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamboul Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Matteossian, V. H., Imp., Am. Bible House, Stamboul . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Sarantis Frères, Imp., 19-20, Omar Abid Han, Galata . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Publishers.**

National Credit Corporation, Title & Trust Bldg. . . Chicago, U.S.A.

**Pulleys and Pressed Metal Shapes.**

American Pulley Co., The, Mfrs. & Exps., 29th & Bristol St. Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Pumps.**

Altizoglou Fils J., Importers . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.  
 Avedissian & Kechichian, Importers . . . . . Adana, Turkey.  
 Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., Exporters . . . . . Kendalville, Ind., U.S.A.  
 Franghakis, Ant. Ch., Importer . . . . . Aleppo, Turkey.  
 Loutfalla, George, Importer . . . . . Adana, Turkey.  
 Matteossian, Leon, Rue Misk, Péra . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Melissinos, Bernard, Importer . . . . . Piraeus, Greece.  
 Rumsey & Co., Exporters . . . . . Seneca Falls, N.Y., U.S.A.  
 Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., Mfrs. & Exp. . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Railway Material.**

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Mfrs. & Exporters . . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 Brill Co., The G. J., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 Essayan & Frères, Hagop, Imp., Sirkedji, Rue Meiva-  
 hoche, 46, Stamboul . . . . . Constantinople, Turkey.  
 Standard Steel Works Co., Tires, Wheels, etc., Morris Bldg. Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 United States Steel Products Co., Mfrs. & Exp., 30  
 Church St. . . . . New York, U.S.A.  
 Werner, Albert, Importer, Arabian Han, Galata . . . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Razors and Blades.**

Gillette Safety Razor . . . . . Boston, U.S.A.

**Road Making Machinery.**

International Harvester Co., Ferdinandstr. 5 . . . . Hamburg, Germany.

**Roofing.**

Barrett Mfg. Co., Mfrs. Exporters, Morris Bldg. . . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 Johns-Manville, H. W., Co., Madison Ave., & 41st. Str. New York, U.S.A.

**Rubber Goods.**

Canzuch, Ferdinand, Importer . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hananel, N. B., Importer, Ekbérié Han, Tarakdjilar, Stb.	Constantinople, Turkey.
Hindié Frères, Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Orosdi-Back, Etablissements, Importers . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Mfrs. & Exp., 629 Market St.,	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Sevastopoulo, A.D., Imp., Kutchuk Millet Han, 14 Gal.,	Constantinople, Turkey.
Varbetian, L. & L., Importers . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.

**Safes.**

Audi & Frères, S., Importers . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Franghakis, Ant. Ch., Importer . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
York Safe & Lock Co., Mfrs. & Exp., 55 Maiden Lane, .	New York, U.S.A.

**Saffron.**

Scialom & Co., Albert, Exporters . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
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**Saw Mill Machinery.**

Farquhar, & Co., A. B., Exp., Cotton Exchange Bldg. .	New York, U.S.A.
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**Sesame Seed.**

Bozadjian, Mihran, Exporter . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.
Eustratiades, Alex. N., Exporter . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Filippakis, George Is., Exporter . . . . .	Adalia, Turkey.
Simeonoglou, Aristides, Exporter . . . . .	Adana, Turkey.

**Sesame Seed Oil.**

Naccache & Fils, Ibr., Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Zelvéian, M. & K. S., Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.

**Sewing Machines.**

Bourn & Co. (The, Singer Mfg., Co.) . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Fleminger, Isidor, c/o Singer Mfg. Co. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Kevork Skender, K. & D., Importers . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Lambichi, M. E., Importer . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Sadullah, R. Levy & Mandil, Imp., Mahmoud Pacha, St.	Constantinople, Turkey.
Singer Sewing Machine Company, Importers . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
» » » » . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.

**Shipping & Shipping Agents.**

Achaia S. S. Co., . . . . .	Patras, Greece.
Alevra, D. G. . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Algranti, Victor, Yéni Han, Sirkedji, Stamboul . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Archipelago American Steamship Co. . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
» » » » . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
» » » » . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
» » » » . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Artus, Jean . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Barff & Co., P. G. . . . .	Rethymno, Crete, Greece.
Chamarakis, E. D. . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Chariatis, D. T., . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Citterich, V. . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Curmusi, Theo. N., (Austro-Americana & Achaia S. S. Co.) . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.



Gelat, Elias Thomas, Exporter (Sheep & Goat) . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.
Hanania, Joseph, Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Hecht, Emil, Imp. & Exp., Khorassandji Han, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Ihmsen & Co., Rue Findjandjilar, Stamboul . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Kevork Skender, K. & D. Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Klonski, A. H., Exporter . . . . .	Hebron, Turkey.
Mahokian, A., Exporter . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Maissa, M. G., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Manuelian & Co., H., Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Maulwurf, Ed., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Messayeh, Joseph J., Exporter . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Nemli Zadé Frères, Exporters . . . . .	Trebizond, Turkey.
Rappaport, J. M., Importer, 101 Beckman St. . . . .	New York, U. S. A.
Serefas, D., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Sarfati, S. Joseph, Exp., Germania Han, 10, 12, Stamb.,	Constantinople, Turkey.
Sasoon & Co., David, Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Schamasch, Gourgie & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Stone, Timlow & Co., Importers . . . . .	Boston, U.S.A.
Tagger, J. H., Importer & Exporter . . . . .	Jaffa & Jerusalem, Turkey.
Tatian, A., Importer, 23 Central St., Room 8 . . . . .	Boston, U.S.A.
Xanthos, C., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.

#### Soap.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.
Modiano Frères & Fils, Isaac, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Procter & Gamble Co., Manufacturers & Exporters . . . . .	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
Vimos Brothers, Importers, 29 Nikis Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.

#### Starch.

Corn Products Refining Co., National Starch Co., Exp.,	New York, U.S.A.
Errera, Isaac G., Importer . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Fils d'Abram Nahman. Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Modiano, F., & Co., . . . . .	Smyrna—Salonika.

#### Stationery.

Errera & Co., Ltd., Fils de G. A., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Hassid & Co., A. M., Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Mann Co., Wm., Exporters, 529 Market St., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Matteossian, V. H., Importer, American Bible House, St	Constantinople, Turkey.
Modiano, Frères & Fils, Isaac, Importers . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Siev Bros., Importers . . . . .	Jerusalem, Turkey.

#### Stone Handling Machinery.

Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . .	Aurora, Ill., U.S.A.
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#### Suit Hangers.

West Electric Hair Curler Co., Exprs., 45 S. Front St., . . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
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#### Tanning Materials.

Spike, Clarence H., Importer, 143 Federal St., . . . . .	Boston, U.S.A.
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**Tarpaulins.**

Sevastopoulo, A.D., Imp., Kutchuk Millet Han 14, Gal., . Constantinople, Turkey.

**Telephone Supplies.**

The Bell Telephone Mfg. Co., Exporters . . . . . Antwerp, Belgium.  
Western Electric Co., Exporters, 463 West St. . . . . New York, U.S.A.

**Timber.**

The Commercial Bank of Greece . . . . . Athens, Greece.

**Tobacco.**

Adamopoulo, A. C., Exporter . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
American Tobacco Co., Exporters . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
Coenca Frères, Exp. 38 Ave. de la Sublime Porte, Stamb. Constantinople, Turkey.  
Eustratiades, Alex. N., Exporter . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
Herzog & Co., M. L., Exporters . . . . . Cavalla, Greece.  
Macedonian Tobacco Co., The, Exporters . . . . . Cavalla, Greece.  
Mayer & Co., N., Exporters . . . . . Cavalla, Greece.  
Oriental Tobacco Trading Co., Exporters . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
Pirocacco, Christo, Exporter . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
Schinasi Bros., Exporters . . . . . Cavalla, Greece.  
Serefas, Dim., Exporter . . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
Tatian A., Importer, 23. Central St., Room 8 . . . . Boston, U. S. A.  
The Turkish Tobacco Export Co., Exporters . . . . Salonika, Greece.  
The Levant Products Trading Co., Imp., 38-40, W. 32nd St. New York, U.S.A.

**Tools.**

Disston & Sons, Henry, Mfrs. & Exps., P. O. B. 1537 . . Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
Mc Caffrey File Co., 5th & Berk Sts., Mfrs. & Exporters Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Tooth Powder.**

Curtis & Brown Mfg. Co., Exprs., 215-217 Fulton St. . . New York, U.S.A.

**Travel Bureau.**

Bureau of University Travel, 31 Trinity Place . . . Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

**Typewriters and Supplies.**

Abramovitz, Leon P., Importer, Calea Calarasilior 41 . Bucharest, Roumania.  
Cofinas, G. N., (Agts. for Greece "Royal Typewriter Co")  
37 Praxiteleus Street . . . . . Athens, Greece.  
Hammond Typewriter Co., 69th to 70th Sts, East River New York, U.S.A.  
Lambichi, M. E., Importer . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.  
Monarch Visible Typewriter Co. . . . . New York, U.S.A.  
Papaspuro, Alexander, Importer, Stadium Street . . . Athens, Greece.  
Remington Typewriter Co. . . . . New York, U.S.A.  
Spike, Clarence H., Exporter 2d Hand Machines, 143  
Federal St. . . . . Boston, U.S.A.

**Umbrellas.**

Trad, P. & M., Manufacturers . . . . . Beirut, Turkey.

**Undertakers.**

Rubin, Samuel . . . . . Jerusalem, Turkey.

**Vegetables (Dried).**

Hadjopoulos & Sperco, Inc., Impr., 29 Broadway, . . New York, U.S.A.

**Ventilation (in Fire-Proof Buildings).**

David Lupton's Sons Co., Allegheny Ave. & Tulip St., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

**Watches.**

Keystone Watch Case Co., Exprs., Pickhuben, . . . Hamburg, Germany.

**Wind Mills.**

Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., Exporters . . . . . Kendalville, Ind., U.S.A.

Schapira, J. M., Importer, 21 Colocotroni St. . . . . Athens, Greece.

**Wines and Liquors.**

Audi & Frères, S., Importers . . . . . Beirut, Turkey.

Barbaresso Brothers, Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . . Piraeus, Greece.

Bedrossian, Aram N., Imp., Kutchuk Millet Han, Gal., . Constantinople, Turkey

Cambas, André P., Exporter . . . . . Athens, Greece.

Cofinas, G. N., Importer, 37 Praxiteles Street . . . Athens, Greece.

Enriquez, Clemente, Importer . . . . . Bagdad, Turkey.

Hellenique Wine & Spirit Co., Exporters . . . . . Athens, Greece.

Metaxa, S. & E. & A., Mfrs. & Exporters . . . . . Piraeus, Greece.

Pastene & Co., Inc., P., 148-150 Franklin Street, . . . New York, U.S.A.

Pouris, Milton, Exporter . . . . . Piraeus, Greece.

Reggio & Co., Ant., Importers . . . . . Smyrna, Turkey.

Sadullah, Robert Levy & Mandil, Impr., Stamboul, . . Constantinople, Turkey.

Schamasch, Gourgie & Co., Importers . . . . . Bagdad, Turkey.

Sciaky & Co., V., Exporters . . . . . Salonika, Greece.

Rotschild, Zalel, Importer & Exporter . . . . . Jerusalem, Turkey.

**Wire (barbed, plain, etc.).**

United States Steel Products Co., Exprs., 30 Church St., . New York, U.S.A.

**Wool and Mohair.**

Abdul Kader Pasha El-Khedery, Exporter . . . . . Bagdad, Turkey.

Arsen & Co., A. G., Exprs., Gulbenkian Han, Stamb., . Constantinople, Turkey.

Asfar & Co., Pressing Factory and Exporters . . . . Bagdad, Turkey.

Austro-Oriental Trading Co., Ltd, Exporters . . . . Bagdad, Turkey.

Berk, Püttmann & Co., Exporters . . . . . Bagdad, Turkey.

Chachaty Frères, Exporters . . . . . Mersina, Turkey.

Elisha, & Frères, Nessim, Exporter . . . . . Bagdad, Turkey.

Fresco, Fils d'Aslan, Manoukian Han, 1-5, Galata . . Constantinople, Turkey.

Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exporters, Stamboul . . . Constantinople, Turkey.

Hadjopoulos & Sperco, Inc., Impr., 29 Broadway, . New York, U.S.A.

Hecht, Emil, Exporter, Khorassandji Han, Stamboul . Constantinople, Turkey.

Hindié, Elias, Exporter . . . . . Aleppo, Turkey.

Holstein, Herm. A., Exp., Allalemdji Han, Stamb., . Constantinople, Turkey.

Ihmsen & Co., Exprs., Rue Findjandjilar, Stamboul, . Constantinople, Turkey.

Jeboury, Bethoum, Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Kaul, Wilhelm Franz, Importer . . . . .	Afion-KaraHissar, Turkey.
Keun, Lavino & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Smyrna, Turkey.
Kevorg Skender, K. & D., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Klonski, A. H., Exporter . . . . .	Hebron, Turkey.
Marcopoli & Co., V., Exporters . . . . .	Alexandretta, Turkey.
Manachy, Lorenzo Y., Exporter . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Manuelian & Co., H., Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Maulwurf, E., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Mégarbané & Fils, Habib, Exporters . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Mosseri, Albert, Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Muller, Ch., F., Importer, 29 Apolo Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Obégi & Co., Charles, Exporters . . . . .	Aintab, Turkey.
Oriental Skin Co., Exprs., Khorassandji Han, Stamb., . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Rappaport, J. M., Importer, 101 Beckman St. . . . .	New York, U.S.A.
Sarfati, Barouh, Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Sasoon & Co., David, Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Schamasch, Gourgie & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Serefas, D., Exporter . . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Stone, Timlow & Co., Importers . . . . .	Boston, U.S.A.
Tagger, J. H., Exporter . . . . .	Jaffa & Jerusalem, Turkey.
Tatian, A., Importer, 23 Central St., Room 8 . . . . .	Boston, U. S. A.
Vimos Brothers, 29 Nikis Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Warde, Naasan & Co., Exporters . . . . .	Beirut, Turkey.
Zélveian, M. & K. S., Exporters . . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.

#### Woolen Goods.

Elkiatib, Salim, Importer, Elkiatib Han . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Muller, Ch., F., Importer, 29 Apolo Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Schuep & Co. Importers . . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.

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Barbaresso, Sp., Manufacturers . . . . .	Piraeus, Greece.
Barr, Samuel . . . . .	Piraeus, Greece.
Bishop, Harold E., Mgr. of the Standard Oil Co., for Syria . . . . .	Alexandretta, Turkey
Bowen, Marcellus, American Bible Society, Stamboul	Constantinople, Turkey.
Brown, J. Wylie, 38, 39 Minerva Han, Galata . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Calvert, F. R. J. . . . .	Dardanelles, Turkey.
Charalambis, N. M., . . . . .	Piraeus, Greece.
Damon, Theron J., Journalist . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Davis, D. Alton, Sec'y, Y. M. C. A. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Demaras, Emanuel, 4 Philelinou Street . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Doucarelis, Aristides M. . . . .	Mitylene, Greece.



Efstratiou, Apostolos, English Stores Proprietor . . . .	Mitylene, Greece.
Eulambios, N., c/o National Bank of Greece . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Heizer, Oscar S., American Consular Service . . . .	Trebizonde, Turkey.
Hill, Arthur E., Mgr. Standard Oil Co. . . . .	Salonika, Greece.
Hodge Hill, Bert, American School of Classified Studies . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Jackson, Jesse B., American Consular Service . . . .	Aleppo, Turkey.
Jewett, Milo A., American Consular Service . . . .	Kehl, Baden, Germany.
Judelson, Montefiore, American Consular, Service . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Lapin, Aaron . . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Lapin & Hurwitz . . . . .	Jaffa, Turkey.
Leavitt, Arthur H., American Embassy . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Memminger, Lucien, American Consular Service . . .	Madras, India.
Metaxa, A., . . . . .	Piraeus, Greece.
Nathan, Edward I., American Consular Service . . . .	Mersina, Turkey.
Odell, Ralph, M., U. S. Commercial Agent . . . . .	Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Papafrango, Sp., c/o National Bank of Greece . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Peet, W. W., Treasurer, American Missions . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Ravndal, G. Bie, American Consular Service . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Retsina, Athanas, Manufacturers . . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Richarz, C., American Consular Service . . . . .	Bagdad, Turkey.
Supplee, Wm. W., 4102 Walnut St. . . . .	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Thomas, Lucien Irving, Standard Oil Co. . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Tompkins, V. D., Engineer, Robert College . . . . .	Constantinople, Turkey.
Walker, Archbold, J., Standard Oil Co. . . . .	Bourgas, Bulgaria.
Weddell, Alexander, W., American Consular Service .	Athens, Greece.
Whitehouse, Sheldon, Sec. American Legation . . . .	Athens, Greece.
Wolfe, Archibald J., 6 St. Charles Place . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. U.S.A.

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Aintab . . . . .	2	Mersina . . . . .	13
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Athens . . . . .	36	Persia . . . . .	1
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