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AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN THE LEVANT.

American activities in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea naturally fall under three heads:

1. That covering the development of our merchant marine in consequence of the Napoleonic wars and the settlement of our disputes with the Barbary States.
2. That covering the development of American educational and charitable enterprises in the Near East.
3. That covering modern American commercial and financial competition in the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Only one of these periods can be said to have been closed and to have passed into history. It began with President Washington's efforts through his Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson, to gain elbowroom in the Mediterranean for the incipient merchant marine of the United States. No policy ever succeeded more gloriously unless it be the regeneration of America's oversea shipping in consequence of the recent European conflict. In time, the United States became the chief maritime nation, with only one exception, operating on the high seas. In the Mediterranean, our flag was carried into every port and every roadstead. The American clipper ships ranked first of all vessels afloat. They were swift, they were smart, they were strong of construction, they were navigated with pluck. They were employed not only in the commerce of the United States but also in the carrying trade of other countries, just as Norwegian and other ships in great numbers have been chartered of late years by the United States. They might be seen transporting pilgrims, bound for Mecca, between Tangier and Alexandria. They were so highly esteemed and universally admired

that in the Treaty with the Sublime Port of 1830 a secret clause was inserted providing for merchant and other vessels to be bought and constructed in America for Turkey. This clause somehow was never ratified, but it testifies to the exceptional regard then felt for American shipbuilding yards and for American seamanship. The principal route of traffic lay between Boston and Smyrna, and Mr. David Offley of the latter place, leading the fight of the American merchants settled in ports of the Levant against the arbitrary exactions of the English Levant Company, became the first American Consul in the Ottoman Empire and, for that matter, in the entire Near East. In those days, America not only ranked second among maritime nations but owned and operated more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the world's tonnage. All this was changed during the Civil War of 1860-65.

About the time of the war of 1812 with England, there sprang up in America a deep interest in foreign missions (it may have been one of the numerous direct or indirect results of the Napoleonic upheaval), and hardly had the freedom of the Mediterranean been secured by the defeat of the Barbary corsairs at the hands of Commodore Decatur, the intrepid American naval commander, before American evangelistic missionaries entered the Oriental field. With Malta at first as base of operations, they began exploring, starting with Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem and Alexandria. This was in 1819. Their journeys soon took them to Constantinople and through Asia Minor even unto the borders of Persia (1831). In the sixties, the foundations were laid for Robert College and the Syrian Protestant College which, along with the American College for Girls in Constantinople, dating from 1871, are the greatest monuments in the Near East of American philanthropy. Their contributions to the cause of civilization in Turkey, Egypt, Greece and Bulgaria can never be adequately appraised. It is as obvious as it is generally accepted that the Bulgarian ascendancy as well as the Ottoman renaissance was vitally stimulated by influences and tendencies emanating from these institutions of liberal education. While Dr. Cyrus Hamlin was the founder of Robert College, his son-in-law, Dr. Washburn, during forty years of continuous leadership, established its policy and its fame. Similarly in Beirut, Dr. Daniel Bliss became the "grand old man" of the Syrian Protestant College which he originated, and whose president he was from 1866 to 1902. The service to mankind and especially to the Near Eastern peoples of these two noble pioneers, Dr. George Washburn and Dr. Daniel Bliss, will be poignantly felt for generations throughout the Levant

and the Balkans as a living, impregnating, uplifting and inspiring force. Both have recently died, Dr. Washburn on Febr. 17th, 1915, at the age of 82 years, and Dr. Bliss on July 27th, 1916, at the age of 92 years. The former sleeps in American soil, the latter under the sod of Syria, but like the prophets of old their lives and their teachings will never die.

In American stirrings along modern lines of trade in the countries of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, the first conspicuous impulse was afforded by the outburst of aspiration on the part of the American people following the Spanish war (1898). Its results were manifested in the success of Ambassador Leishman in removing restrictions prohibiting the sale of American cotton oil and American pork products in Turkey and in efforts made by Consul General Dickinson to inaugurate direct steamship connections between America and the Levant. The second conspicuous impulse was afforded by the formation of the *American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant*, founded in 1911 through the efforts of Consul General Ravndal.

American exports to Turkey in round figures amounted to \$50,000 in 1891, to \$500,000 in 1901 and to \$5,000,000 in 1911. The principal articles exported from America to Turkey in those days were cotton seed oil, oleo oil, petroleum, rubbers, leather, shoes, cotton goods, agricultural machinery, hardware, furniture, starch and glucose.

American imports from Turkey grew from \$4,927,041 in 1892 to \$7,468,379 in 1901 and to \$19,929,629 in 1911. America then was Turkey's best customer next to Great Britain, France ranking third and Germany fourth. We imported from Turkey (including Macedonia) principally cigarette tobacco, opium, carpets, wool, skins, figs, cotton lace, licorice root, mohair, emery stone, nuts, seeds, valonia.

As for the Balkan countries and Greece and Egypt, we bought considerable quantities of their produce, currants from Greece and raw cotton from Egypt being leading items.

But the exports from the United States to these countries were small and the trade balance against America consequently heavy. The fact was that while Egypt, Greece, Turkey and the Balkans, already in those days, imported in a year some \$500,000,000 worth of goods from abroad, the United States in 1911 furnished hardly $1\frac{1}{2}\%$.

To-day, 10 years later, the situation is very different. The United States has become a factor of first class consequence in the

commercial affairs of the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea. There are American ships to carry our goods, American banks to finance the shipments and American trading concerns to conduct the business in the field.

The total imports at Constantinople in 1920 amounted in value to \$125,000,000 (partly for Russian consumption). Of this the United States furnished \$32,000,000. Turkey-in-Asia in the same year bought in America about \$17,000,000 worth of goods, making a total for Turkey of nearly \$50,000,000. Turkish exports to the United States in 1920 amounted to approximately \$40,000,000. Turkey, in these statistics, is understood to include Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

In the other countries of the Near East, a similar growth of trade with the United States was experienced.

Our dealings with Greece in 1912 amounted to one million dollars in exports to Greece and $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars in imports from Greece. These figures in 1921 had swelled to \$29,376,353 and \$21,737,200 respectively. Greece in the latter year included Saloniki and the tobacco of Macedonia.

As regards Egypt our exports to that country amounted to \$13,704,244 in 1921 as against \$1,421,146 in 1912, while our imports from Egypt amounted to \$22,013,469 in 1921 as against \$20,080,161 in 1912.

Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Roumania as well as Persia showed relatively similar, although much less important, gains in their American transactions.

It may not be amiss to note in passing that 1920 was a much bigger year than 1921. American exports to Egypt in 1920 amounted to \$37,985,461 as against imports from Egypt aggregating \$97,015,056. American exports to Greece in 1920 amounted to \$37,883,494 as against \$20,144,612 in imports. But 1920 was a "boom" year.

While it is most gratifying to Americans and especially to members of the *American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant* to observe this American ascendancy in the trade of the Near East (in the import trade of Constantinople, America during the last few months has held the first and foremost place, outdistancing all competitors in such commodities as flour, rice, sugar, cabots, corn products, oils), it must be thoroughly understood that the outlook is not excessively bright on account of the prospective influx of merchandise from continental Europe with its low exchange rates and cheap labor. In order to face German and similar competition

the trader in American goods in the Levant will have to tighten his belt a hole or two tighter. We must strengthen our fences. We must perfect our organization.

American Consuls and the *American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant*, first of all, must present a united front throughout the Balkans, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Persia and South Russia.

More important still is the necessity of maintaining high commercial standards. If, in certain lines, we cannot win in virtue of low quotations, there is likelihood of success in virtue of superior quality of goods and clean business methods.

Equally essential is the investment of American capital in public and private enterprises throughout the Near East. It can never be sufficiently emphasized that in new countries, such as those of the Levant and Balkans—such as South Russia, the Caucasus and Persia, trade follows investment. On this score, America has an advantage which should be pressed to the limit. In this way, the purchasing capacity of the debtor nation would be enhanced and the exchange rate would become more favorable to dealings with America.

America, because of its philanthropic and altruistic efforts, holds a warm place in the heart of the people of this part of the world. Thousands of emigrants from out here have found happy homes in America thus increasing the prevalent sentiment of devotion to our Republic beyond the seas.

On the other hand, in spite of its hoary antiquity the Near East today is a «new country», unfolding more or less as did the Louisiana Purchase regions a generation or two ago—a new country exceedingly, surprisingly rich in natural resources untapped, requiring every contrivance that modern ingenuity has devised for its advancement.

In our country we conquered the virgin hunting grounds of the Indians. In the East they are reclaiming vast wilds which in earlier ages crowded the pages of history for hundred of years, and which subsequently lay fallow long enough to become practically virgin once more.

NAVAL DETACHMENT IN TURKISH WATERS

By Lieutenant A. S. Merrill, U. S. N.

Admiral Bristol arrived in Turkish Waters in January 1919 aboard the destroyer *Schley* with instructions from the President of the United States to consider himself a representative of all departments of the government and to do what he thought best to protect the interests of the United States in every way possible. In August 1919 he was appointed High Commissioner with the rank of Ambassador. His Detachment then consisted of three yachts which were shortly augmented by a battleship and four destroyers. Since then it has been an elastic force and has expanded on occasions to 20 destroyers and a few big ships, then has contracted again almost to its original size to suit the demands of American interests at the time. During this period of more than four years the Naval Detachment in Turkish Waters has had no idle moments. Ships have been maintained in all Black Sea ports, be they Russian or Turkish, Roumanian or Bulgarian. In addition they cover the Mediterranean from Greece eastward. There have been but few consuls or other Government representatives in these ports so the commanding officers of our destroyers have acted in that capacity.

Usually there has been no commercial communication between Europe and seaports of the Near East but our destroyers have made it possible for our business men and relief workers to travel freely to isolated points, and on arrival to communicate their reports by wireless to Constantinople.

They have seen excitement too, these little vessels, and misery, and starvation, famine and pestilence at both ends of their turbulent dashes across the Black Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean. They evacuated Americans from Odessa in 1919 and from Batoum early in 1920, when Bolshevik hordes invaded these places. They were in Novorossisk when the Bolshevik army routed Denekin and forced its way into the city. In addition to Americans taken out, hundreds of wives and children of «White guard» warriors owe their lives to the timely arrival of these American warships. Later on, in November, when General Wrangel was defeated in the Crimea, these same ships carried to safety under the Stars and Stripes, thousands of non-combatants, protected American property in



Rear Admiral MARK L. BRISTOL

United States High Commissioner at Constantinople

Sebastopol, and even towed safely into port stranded vessels which were disabled in the Black Sea, loaded down with refugees. At other times they have laid for weeks at anchor in open roadsteads, rolling and pitching through wintry gales, to furnish wireless communication for our business men and to lend by their presence a feeling of security to the frightened population.

Our destroyers were present at the burning of Smyrna. The destroyer officers supervised the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of Christian refugees which were loaded on vessels of all nationalities and transported to Greece and neighboring islands. They afforded relief to great numbers of destitute, concentrated in the seaports after the evacuation of the Greek Army. During the critical period of the burning of Smyrna our destroyer commanders secured from the Turkish authorities permission to dock ten empty Greek ships, by which 30,000 refugees, 90 percent of whom were women and children, were evacuated in one day. Of over three hundred American citizens in Smyrna during the disaster only one was lost. Since the fire our people have gone back and are doing a big business there today. Weekly destroyer service affords them the only means of transportation and the destroyers' radio furnishes their communication with the outside world.

Volumes could be written on the individual services performed by the units of the Naval Detachment in Turkish Waters. Collectively, this detachment has convinced the business man and the relief worker as well as the sailor himself that the Navy can be of inestimable value in the furtherance of American interests abroad in time of peace as well as in the protection of those interests when peace is interrupted by war.

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

It is reported that when in 413 A. D. Theodosius II built the walls of Constantinople he excited much ridicule by the optimism which he displayed regarding the future expansion of the city. Considerable expanse of open space remained between the walls and the outskirts of the city proper, hence the questionings of the Emperor's sound judgment on the part of even his best friends and loyal courtiers. Theodosius, however, was destined to experience the coveted joy of laughing last, for in his own lifetime the city

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grew not only to fill the entire area enclosed, but extended well beyond the walls built for its defense.

This phenomenal growth was the direct result of one of the waves of prosperity which have periodically swept over the city, each one elevating it to a higher place than the preceding. It was another such a period of commercial success in the Middle Ages that prompted all Europe to seek favor at the Byzantine court. The Italian cities flourished because of the same forces which made Constantinople great. It was for this reason that the Venetians and others sought to entrench themselves in the East, first by diplomatic means, later by intervention in the domestic affairs of the city on the Bosphorus. Each period of prosperity has been followed by one of comparative depression, or more correctly stated: the times of decline and dullness have invariably been the forerunners of greater advances in power and prestige. Were the history of the city to be traced in the form of a graph, the line of growth would resemble the temperature chart of an intermittent fever patient. It is a common saying that history repeats itself. This retracing of the paths traversed in the past is not a mere mechanical repetition, but it results from the recurrence of similar causes which to a superficial observer are not always apparent. History does repeat itself when there is a recurrence of similar causes.

The greatness and the influence of Constantinople has always been due to its highly favored position. Located at the point where trade routes between the East and the West converge, she has become the market place of the world, where the wares of the remotest corners of the earth have been offered for sale. As these great commercial thoroughfares have been perfected, Constantinople has grown. When traffic has been interrupted or diverted, the commercial prestige of the city has waned, at any rate ceased to advance.

Historians disagree as to the motives which stimulated interest in the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope route to India. The fact is that the opening of the southern all-sea line of traffic coincided with the first marked decline in the commercial importance of Constantinople. After a period of slow recovery there came another, a severer blow, resulting from the opening of the Suez Canal, by which communication between India and north-western Europe was materially improved, thus placing at still greater disadvantage the road which ran via Constantinople.

Constantinople declined because of the discovery of quicker,

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CONSTANTINOPLE.

cheaper and safer means of transporting the products of Europe to Asia and those of the East to the West. At best the long distance traffic of mediaeval times was limited to commodities of great value in proportion to weight and bulk. They were the only ones that could "stand the cost". Through steamship transportation, even sailing boats, could carry advantageously even heavy and bulky goods with greater speed than was possible by the old method of land transport for spices, silks and similar merchandise. Hence the caravan routes across the steppes of Central Asia fell into disuse, and for a time the city on the Golden Horn played but a secondary part in the great international movements of commerce and trade.

In the last decade of the nineteenth century a reaction set in.

In 1888 Constantinople was linked with western Europe by a railroad line. Almost at the same time, steps were taken with a view to extending a similar steel arm in the opposite direction, thus again establishing a more intimate relation between the East and the West than other lines could provide. Notwithstanding the interruptions of the war, the project has been pushed, and ere long the Bosphorus-Bagdad Express will traverse the Asiatic continent as the Balkanzug binds up the Levant with the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Once more an advance will have been made in providing transit between northwestern Europe and the lands of Southern and Central Asia. Again Constantinople will stand as a half way house at the meeting place of the roads between the Atlantic and the South Seas.

The greatest advantage of the city has lain not exclusively in her favorable land situation, nor her maritime position, but in a combination of the two. She has always stood as a guardian over the traffic passing up and down the Bosphorus between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; of that importance nothing could rob her. But now, while land communications are being extended on a large scale, plans are being formulated to increase still further the volume of shipping passing under the shadows of the minarets of Stamboul. By means of a series of canals, it is proposed to connect the Danube with the rivers of northern Europe, thus placing the North Sea and the Baltic in direct water communication with the waters of the Levant. It is expected at two points to join the Mediterranean basin with that of the Atlantic: the Danube-Elbe Canal and another canal which will connect the upper reaches of the Danube with the Rhine. As to the practicability of the project

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there is little ground for doubt. It needs merely to be pointed out that the Elbe is navigable for a considerable distance in Austrian territory while boats ascend the tributaries of the Danube as far as Ulm on the Bavarian-Württemberg frontier. The rivers are to be deepened and canals constructed to accomodate steamers of 1,000 tons burden.

The significance of the proposed innovation becomes apparent when it is pointed out that 90 % of the traffic of the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean is carried on by means of vessels registering 800 tons or less. Since the outbreak of the war, the field of operation of these small boats has been greatly extended; they have frequently ventured as far as Barcelona and the ports of North Africa. The frequent sailing and many stops give these small boats a great advantage over the larger steamers, being especially adapted in that particular to the needs of the traffic of the Near East.

It cannot be questioned that the execution of such a project as this would prove of the greatest importance to the city of Constantinople. It may well be that the inauguration of the new connections would produce a result similar to those accruing from the Mediaeval boom of the Levant trade. As at that time the population of the city overflowed the limits of the peninsula of Stamboul and established settlements on both shores of the Bosphorus, so it may well be that in the near future the existing port accommodations may become so inadequate that the construction of new and greater work will become a necessity. The shipping facilities are not all that could be desired, even as measured by the demands of present day need. But this lack need not obstruct the growth and expansion that seems to be scheduled for the future.

In connection with the discussion of the feasibility of remedying the deficiency of shipping accommodations, it has been proposed to supplement the existing harbor works by the construction of a large port on the Sea of Marmara at Vlanga, near station Psamatia. It has been determined that the contour of the land is favorable to the execution of such a scheme. And elaborate plans have been drawn up (*Zeitschrift für Technik und Industrie in der Türkei*, November 1916). Such works would not only relieve the congestion of the Golden Horn and the lower Bosphorus, but would also solve the problem of providing space for much needed warehouses and satisfactory terminal railroad facilities for the European railroad lines.

At such a time as the present when the whole civilized world

Standard Oil Company of New York

Department of the Levant

Constantinople

Adrianople

Alexandretta

Belgrade

Mersina

Athens

Smyrna

Sofia

Fiume

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Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

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is in the crucible, it is only an audacious spirit that will venture in to the field of prophesy. Indications, however, justify the belief that in the coming re adjustment of interests and lines of communication, Constantinople will experience a new impetus in commercial activity. She will rise in importance for she seems to be destined to be more than the port for Asia Minor and the southern point of the Balkan Peninsula. The city on the Bosphorus will enjoy more than ever the position of an emporium where the business men from all the corners of the earth meet, and where the products of three continents are offered to the world.

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THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

For the past fifty years petroleum products manufactured and sold by the Standard Oil Company of New York have enjoyed an excellent reputation in the Near East and the Levant. It was not, however, until 1909 that the Company decided to enter this field with their own marketing organization and to this end opened offices at Constantinople where the General Management of the territory was located.

The next office was opened in 1910 in Smyrna where the Company bought its first property in this field. Tanks, warehouses and can factories were erected and by this means oil imported in bulk could be packed in suitable packages for distribution throughout the Interior. Although this installation was practically destroyed by fire three years later it was immediately rebuilt and the business of the Company suffered little interference.

A second packing and distributing plant was established at Salonica where business was carried on with great difficulty during the two Balkan wars. This installation gave important help to the mutual cause during the Great war, being utilized for the storage of fuel oil and other products for the use of the Allied Armies and Navies. Part of the warehouses and offices were given over to the American Red Cross and so greatly helped the work of relief carried on by that organization. This plant was repeatedly in danger from enemy aircraft but fortunately escaped damage, the nearest bomb falling in a field only a few yards from a tank containing 5000 tons of oil.

Further development of the territory was retarded during the war but immediately after the signature of the Armistice con-



MILLER JOBLIN

General Manager for the Levant, Standard Oil Co.; President,
American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant

struction was pushed with renewed vigor and in a short space of time large model plants were erected at Constantinople, Piraeus and Bourgas.

With their plants at the five principal points of importation the Company is now in a position to furnish its products economically to the various countries of the Levant. It is interesting to note that fuel oil bunkering facilities to be had at these points are part of the chain around the world whereby modern shipping can be quickly and efficiently supplied with its requirements. Its plant at Constantinople has been the base of supplies for the American Naval units which have rendered such valuable service in the Levant.

The Company has been closely allied to the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant ever since its birth. Mr. Oscar Gunkel, the former General Manager, was the President of the Chamber for five years, and upon his retirement, the present General Manager of the Company, Mr. Miller Joblin, took the Chair. Mr. L. I. Thomas, who was formerly in Constantinople and who is now one of the Directors of the Company in New York, is the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce for the Near East.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION

Incorporated May 17th, 1919 in the State of Virginia with an authorized capital stock of \$ 20,000.000, this corporation opened its first office in the Near East in Constantinople in July 1919 and immediately commenced business with the Levant, South Russia and the Balkans. Since that time branches have been opened in Samsoun, Smyrna, Alexandria and Cairo, for an import and export business.

In Constantinople a number of buildings have been erected for garages, work-shops, personnel house and storage warehouses. At Nichantache a large assembly and repair shop is equipped with the most modern machinery for the assembly and repair of motor cars, tractors and farming machinery. This plant is under the supervision of an expert American mechanic. Here there is storage space for 100 cars.

At Pangalti are located the display and salesrooms for cars, motor car accessories, spare parts, benzine and oils. Autos of the most popular American makes are on display. This garage has a

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storage capacity of 36 cars, with an individual wash stand for each car. Both garages are equipped with underground or portable tanks for benzine and oils.

A chauffeurs' school is operated by the corporation, and lectures are given in the Turkish language by competent engineers. The student receives both technical and practical lessons during the three months' course. At the end of the course he has two weeks of actual driving experience on different makes of American cars and tractors under the supervision of Turkish Government engineers, who pass on each student before a diploma is issued. This school was founded in March 1921 and since that time has averaged from 75 to 80 students in each three months course. This has been of great benefit to educate the people from the agricultural districts to the uses of modern farming machinery.

Sales of tractors and farming machinery are handled by men of practical experience and when a sale is consummated the purchaser knows that his machinery will be inspected and kept in good running condition by special mechanics trained for the work.

The general offices and the general sales department are located in Stamboul in the commercial centre, where imports and exports are bought and sold. Here the corporation imports from America such commodities as cotton sheetings, textiles of all kinds, shoes, flour, rice, sugar, fats and oils etc. They also purchase for export to America, carpets and rugs, wool, mohair, tragacanth gum, nuts, figs, raisins, tobacco, etc.

THE GARY TOBACCO COMPANY AND THE PRODUCTION OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

The Gary Tobacco Company Inc., with headquarters at Constantinople for the Near East, has branches at Samsoun, on the Black Sea, Smyrna, Cavalla, Drama, Serres and Rodolivos in Macedonia, and Zanthi and Gumulzina in Thrace. The Company has a large staff of tobacco experts, working under American supervision. They select and purchase the choice Turkish tobacco used by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co Inc. of New York in the manufacture of the "Condax", "Fatima" and "Chesterfield" cigarettes.

Tobacco originated in America. It is not definitely known when or how the seed was transported to Turkey, but the transfer occurred several centuries ago. In its adopted country, tobacco lost many of its American characteristics, and gradually took on new quali-

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ties, so different that Turkish tobacco is now a distinct type. Turkish leaf is far smaller than American, with an average size of about three by four inches, while many leaves are but an inch in width and length. The Turkish leaf is extremely thin, a thousand or more to the pound. Even in shape it is different, being either egg-shaped or lance-shaped, whereas the larger American leaf is nearer the spear-head or triangle in shape. But the most marked difference is in taste, the pungent, spicy aroma, distinctly different from American type. Although many prefer straight Virginia, and although most smokers to-day find straight Turkish cigarettes too rich and heavy, the aroma of Turkish tobacco is highly valued. This is proved by the overwhelming popularity of "Turkish Blend" cigarettes, in which the aroma of Turkish is blended with the sweetness and "body" of American Tobacco.

Just as we have in America, Virginia, Burley, Maryland, and other types, so Turkish tobaccos are of many varieties, which take their names from the important towns of the districts where the tobacco is grown. The best known of these are Samsoun, Smyrna, Cavalla and Xanthi. Samsoun before the war was the most important production center in Asia Minor, and its tobaccos are considered second only to Xanthi and Cavalla. The leaves are free from gum, red to yellowish in color, lance-shaped, and have excellent burning qualities. Smyrna produces tobacco which is highly valued for blending on account of its distinctive flavor. It is often said that a good cigarette cannot be manufactured without mixing in some Smyrna tobacco. Xanthi, in Thrace, is probably the leading section in production, and the most famous. The leaf is egg-shaped, highly aromatic, and noted for its sweetness and good burning qualities. Cavalla produces a similar type of leaf to that of Xanthi. This tobacco has a wide reputation for its good smoking qualities.

The best Turkish tobaccos grow on the slopes of the hills, near the mountains, in gray orchard land or red clay soil. Seeds are planted in the early spring, and transplanting of seedlings is usually done in May; harvesting goes on from July to September, depending on locality and atmospheric conditions. At every stage the most anxious care is required, because of the extreme delicacy of the plants.

Contrary to the prevailing custom in America, Turkish tobacco is picked leaf by leaf as it ripens. This work is done at dawn, after the dew has moistened the plants, so that the stems break sharply without injury to the leaf. Not more than four leaves are taken from a plant at one picking. After grading as to quality and

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size, each leaf is threaded on strings. After about twenty to thirty days of drying, the farmer takes the strings of tobacco down, packs them in piles, and covers them with blankets, to "cure" them; this usually is done in November. The leaves, now yellow in color, are then packed into bales by hand, and taken to market or to the owners storage depots by pack mules, camels. or ox carts.

In order to secure the exact types desired for the blended cigarettes in America, the Gary Tobacco Company has found it necessary to maintain its own resident buyers in the various districts growing Turkish tobacco, where they can watch every step.

After purchase has been made by the tobacco experts, it is delivered to the Company Ware-houses, and there is again sorted into sizes and qualities; then the leaf is most carefully baled and wrapped, and left for a further period in the ware-houses to age. During this period the bales are turned over at brief intervals, to even up their ripening, and finally, perhaps two years after the seed was planted, the Turkish tobacco is lightered out to steamships and starts on its long journey to New York. There is a duty or customs tax of thirty-five cents per pound on all Turkish tobacco entering the United States. This tax paid either at the Port of entry or when "withdrawn from bond" at the factory.

From New York the bales go to storage ware-houses at the factories of The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. in Durham, Richmond, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, to be withdrawn as needed in the manufacture of "Fatima" and "Chesterfield" cigarettes.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

In February 1922 the American Express Company, Inc., opened an office in Constantinople, providing all facilities incident to a complete international banking service, with special departments for travel and shipping operations. Later in the year a similar offices was opened in Athens. A Cairo office had been opened in 1921. An office has also been opened in Jerusalem to complement the travel service provided at Cairo.

The establishment of these branch offices in the Near East by the American Express Company represents the gradual extension of its service to include every important commercial and financial center in the world. At the present time the American Express Company, Inc. is the only American financial institution established in the Near East.

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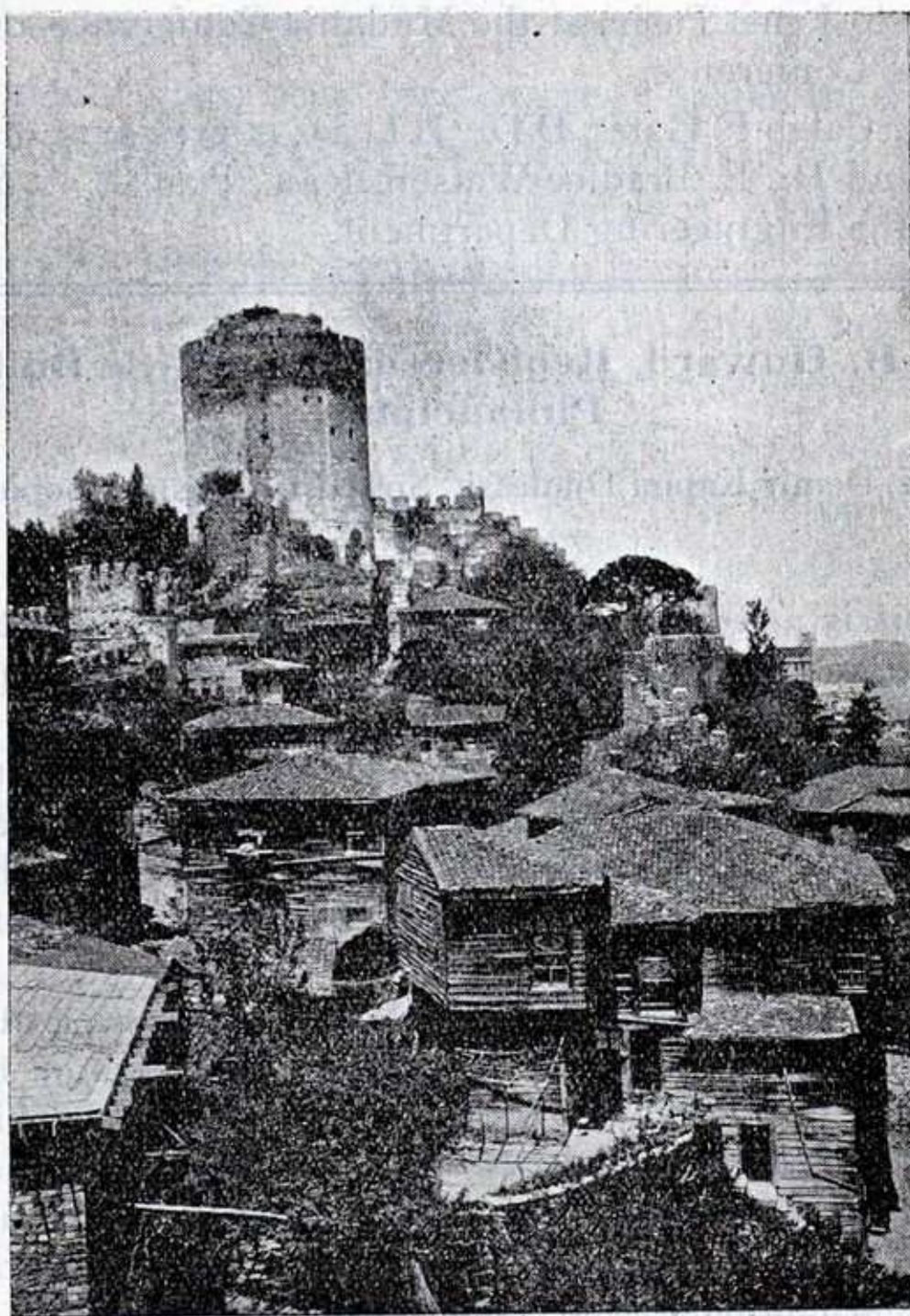
The Constantinople office is situated at Nishastadjian Han, Rue Voivoda, Galata, in that section known as Bank Street. The office is well appointed and typically American in appearance. Mr. R. E. Bergeron, General Manager for the Near East, here has his headquarters, together with J. Wylie Brown, Assistant Manager; Arthur Burns, Cashier, and Olaf Ravndal, Assistant Cashier.

ROBERT COLLEGE

Robert College was the pioneer institution in the Near East with the avowed purpose of giving a higher education on non-sectarian lines. Its enrollment is normally about six hundred. Its staff numbers sixty, of whom about half are American College graduates and the rest native or European instructors. Owing to the political crisis the student body is considerably reduced, although more than four hundred are in attendance.

Founded in 1863 by Cyrus Hamlin and Christopher Rhineland Robert, a New York sugar merchant, Robert College has offered to the youth of all the Near Eastern races for over half a century a training far better than that which could be obtained from any of the native schools. With no thought of denationalizing the students the college is largely responsible for many of the best-trained men to be found today among the Bulgarians, the Armenians and the Greeks. In 1903 President Washburn visited Sofia, where a study of the list of graduates of Robert College showed that at that time some eighty-five of these occupied positions of importance and prominence. The Greeks who have studied at the college are also picked men, who possess both character and ability. This is one of the observations that every thoughtful person makes who travels through the Near East. Several times a request has been made by Greek rulers for the establishment at Athens of an American institution like Robert College.

Robert College has always had the confidence of the Turks in Constantinople, although up to the time of the revolution of 1908 it was not possible for Moslem students to attend freely. For many years Tewfik Fikret Bey was the head of the Turkish Department. He was an ardent patriot, a man of liberal and tolerant spirit, high-minded and capable of unend-



A Tower of Roumeli Hissar, built by the Turks in 1452, dominating the Bosphorus.

ing devotion to high ideals. He was the leading poet of Turkey. The present head of the Turkish Department is Hussein Bey, the first Moslem graduate of the College. Hussein Bey traveled with the Harbord Commission in 1919 as the personal interpreter of General Harbord. He also served as secretary to Ismet Pasha at the Mudania Conference and at the Lausanne Conference.

Rev. Caleb F. Gates, D.D., L.L. D., is president of Robert College and Dr. E. Bradlee Watson, dean; Prof. L. A. Scipio is dean of the Engineering Department.

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This is a recently established American firm, which opened its Constantinople Branch office in the spring of 1922, but which has already developed a considerable volume of business in both directions between the Near East and the United States. It is engaged chiefly in wool, mohair, skins, nuts, and similar local products, while its activities in American-made goods cover foodstuffs, sheetings, agricultural and other machinery, motor cars, tires, etc.

The founder of this firm is Edgar B. Howard, of Philadelphia, who has as his associate Wharton Sinkler, also of Philadelphia. Ralph F. Chesbrough is manager of the Philadelphia office, and Lewis Heck is manager of the Constantinople Branch, both having had long experience in the Near East in connection with the American Foreign Service. R. H. McDowell is assistant manager in Constantinople, and Andrew Blatthner, for nearly 25 years connected with the wool and skins business in Constantinople, has charge of that department of the firm in this city.

The firm has close connections with S. Audi & Freres of Beirut, Syria, and correspondents in the other principal cities of the Near East.

Among American firms represented are: the Ford Motor Company, United States Rubber Company, General Motors Export Company, Delco Light Company, A. H. Straub & Company of Philadelphia, B. F. Avery & Sons, National Insurance Company of Hartford, Emerson-Brantingham Co., etc.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

During a period of world-wide depression in shipping, the U. S. Shipping Board has been quietly building up a service from America to the Levant, which surpasses any effort ever attempted along these lines before. Constantinople, which previous to the war never enjoyed direct liner service from the States, has now two fortnightly services of Shipping Board ships, running with the regularity of a railroad train schedule and upheld by homogenous fleets of the largest, fastest, and most modern types of cargo vessels coming to the port.

Messrs. A. H. Bull & Co. of 40 West Street, New York City, operate one of these services for the U. S. Shipping Board, their vessels departing from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month for Constantinople and all ports in the Black Sea. They are represented in Constantinople by their agents, Messrs. C. & G. Vuccino, 21 Cité Française, Galata.

The Export Steamship Corporation of 25 Broadway, New York City, operate the other service from New York direct to Constantinople and all Greek and Egyptian ports. Their vessels sail from New York on the 10th and 25th of each month. Their Constantinople agents are Messrs. Rizopoulos & Araboglou, 46 Galata Quays.

A third Shipping Board service, operated by Messrs. Trosdal, Plant & Lafonta of 230 St. Charles St., New Orleans, L., has vessels sailing monthly from U. S. Gulf Ports for all ports in the Levant as cargo offers. Their Constantinople agents are the Export Transportation Co., Near East Branch, 22 Cité Française, Galata.

These services have built up such a reputation during the comparatively brief period of time since the armistice, that last year they brought out more than 60% of all cargo coming to this city from the United States, and this year will undoubtedly eclipse their previous record. They have achieved their present position against sharp competition from foreign cargo

lines and numerous passenger lines which have gone into the trade since the armistice.

The U. S. Shipping Board direct services average 19 days in their passage from New York to Constantinople, time which their competitors cannot meet as their vessels are all older coal-burners, and owing to the low freight rates prevailing to-day, are operated, at reduced speeds for reasons of economy. On the other hand, the Shipping Board vessels are all oil-burners, whose greatest economy in operation is effected when they are running at their designed full speed.

The personal care and attention which the agents are able to give these vessels is also responsible in no small degree for the popularity which the ships enjoy. While many cargo receivers here have gone out of their way to express their appreciation of the benefits received from these American lines, the most convincing evidence is the frequency with which the local banks have remarked upon the large percentage of credits which are opened for shipments of merchandise from the United States, specifying „Ship by Bull” or „Ship by Export” as the case may be.

Another point which has told heavily in favor of these ships, is the excellent condition in which they deliver cargo. This is best evidenced by the small number of claims presented to the agents; the combined cargo claims in Constantinople of last year being less than \$500. — although more than 140,000 tons of cargo were brought here by these Shipping Board ships. During this entire period not a single average was declared on any Shipping Board vessel in these Services.

For the general supervision and direction of all the Lines plying to the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea, the Shipping Board maintains a direct representative in the person of Mr. A. E. Wills, whose offices are at 21 Cité Française, Galata. Information and assistance in shipping can always be obtained at these offices, where it is emphasized that no shipment is too small to engage their attention, and no cargo movement is too large for them to handle at the best rates.

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CONSTANTINOPLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Founded as a High School in 1871

First Charter granted by Act of Commonwealth of Massachusetts
February 18, 1890.

Second Charter granted March 20, 1908.

Constantinople Woman's College occupies a site of 75 acres at Arnaoutkeuy Heights, five miles from the city, on the European shore of the Bosphorus.

The buildings are of concrete, erected by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston. The completed plan is for a group of seven buildings, four of which have already been built and a fifth is in process of construction. These buildings are Gould Hall, the gift of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard; Mitchell Hall, the gift of Olivia Phelps Stokes; Woods Hall, the gift of Mrs. Henry Woods; Sage Hall, the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage; and the Bingham Medical Building, the gift of one of the Trustees, Mr. William Bingham, Second, of Bethel, Maine, now being built. Aside from this central group, there is a central power plant, the gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller; an old Turkish house, Barton Hall, used as a faculty house, and an old palace with adjoining buildings used for the Preparatory School. Colonel Edward H. Haskell, of Boston, has given an infirmary, the construction of which will soon begin.

The faculty numbers sixty-five, thirty being Americans. Dr. Mary Mills Patrick is the President, Dr. Louise B. Wallace, Dean; Dr. Eleanor I. Burns, Registrar; Dr. Alden R. Hoover, Director Medical Department; Mr. Lester Briggles, Treasurer, and Dr. Wm. S. Murray, Director of the Preparatory School.

There were 378 students registered for the first semester, and 303 for the second. The loss was due to the fact that a large portion of the Christian population left the city because of the political situation. These numbers represent eighteen nationalities. Approximately 50 % each semester are boarders and the remainder day students. Two-thirds are students in the collegiate and medical departments and one-third students of preparatory grade. The geographical area from which students are drawn is Russia on the east, Greece on the west, Egypt on the south and Serbia on the north. The largest registration was in 1918-19 when there were 560 students.

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The college has the following departments:- Academic, Preparatory, Medical, (connected with the American Hospital), Commercial, Music, Agriculture and Home Economics. English is the language of the College, but students prepared in other subjects are admitted with no knowledge of English. Such students are given an intensive course in English during their first year and after that are generally able to enter the regular courses for which their previous study has prepared them.

Various relief organizations have undertaken the feeding, clothing and housing of the people in the Near East. Owing to the financial situation of the various countries help is needed, for the parents find themselves unable to meet the College fees. \$325. will pay for the board and tuition of a student for one year; \$65. for tuition alone. The greatest immediate need of the College is for scholarships, in order that the large number of students eager to continue their education need not be refused because of financial inability.

The American control of the College is vested in the following Board of Trustees: Honorable Charles R. Crane, President; Talcott Williams, William Bingham, 2nd, William Adams Brown, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, John W. Frothingham, Edward H. Haskell, Harold Ames Hatch, Mrs. Helen H. Jenkins, Harold B. Keyes, Mrs. Henry G. Leach, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, William W. Peet, George A. Plimpton, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mrs. Henry Villard.

The College maintains a New York City office at 18 East 41st Street, where full information in regard to the College can be obtained at any time. Mr. H. C. Holt of the Central Union Trust Company, New York, is the Treasurer; Miss Susan H. Olmstead, Secretary and Bursar, and Mr. Albert W. Staub, Executive Secretary.

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL at CONSTANTINOPLE

The American Hospital, Constantinople, came into existence in May 1920, through the efforts of the U. S. High Commissioner, Admiral Bristol; Consul General Ravndal; Dr. W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the American Mission; Dr. Patrick, Constantinople College; Dr. Alden Hoover, Director

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Medical Department, Constantinople College; Major C. Claflin Davis, Director American Red Cross. The organization of a Medical Department at Constantinople College was a further consideration. A Pasha's palace in Stamboul was rented and equipped as a 78 bed hospital, classified in departments as : Medical 30, Surgical 34, Obstetrical 8, Private rooms 6. The major portion of the equipment, was generously furnished by the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief. The American Red Cross has further contributed an American Public Health Nurse to direct the Out-patient department and give public health instruction to the students and has supplied full equipment of uniforms to the students in the school of nurses.

Immigrants to the United States are examined, with a physician of the U. S. Public Health Service in charge. Particular care is taken to detect cases of trachoma, contagious diseases and those harboring vermin. All verminous cases are disinfected in a specially equipped disinfection plant.

The Hospital, during the 30 months of its active existence, has given 49,805 days' service to 3,291 patients. Approximately 35 per cent. were Americans and 65 per cent. natives. It has given free service to the amount of approximately Ltqs. 10,000. Besides this amount a generous gift of Mr. Wm. Bingham, 2nd, made it possible to give maternity service without charge to deserving cases to the amount of Ltqs. 8,000.

The Hospital maintains a school for nurses, open to young women of the country irrespective of nationality or religion. The need for well prepared, educated nurses in the Near East is very great and up to the present no concerted effort had been made to produce professionally educated nurses.

The Institution provides experience in all branches of general nursing. Lectures, recitations and laboratory work are given in the required subjects by a staff of American nurses, by American doctors, and by the professors of Constantinople College, with which the Hospital and school are affiliated.

The course extends over a period of twenty-eight months. When the student has not had the advantage of a thorough fundamental training or lacks an adequate knowledge of English it may be necessary to extend the course to two and a half or three years, but the diploma will be granted in twenty-eight

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months to students who successfully pass the examinations in the prescribed studies.

The aim is to provide the country with efficient workers in disease prevention, public health, skilled bedside nursing, social service, etc. Only suitable candidates are accepted and only those who can conform to defined standards and the high requirement of the professional nurse of to-day will be graduated.

The curriculum of instruction is based on that offered by the League of Nursing Education in America.

The Hospital receives a yearly contribution from Constantinople College and a number of contributions from local American business firms. The Hospital is not able to give the amount of free service that is desirable, especially in a foreign land. Only a small number of the requests made for free service can be considered. It is therefore of very great importance that endowments be made the Hospital in order that this free service so much needed here can be extended and that the institution justify its existence in the Near East and fulfill the purpose of its organization. The school, as well, needs support and assistance financially in order that standards may be maintained and this education be well grounded.

Advisory Committee

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THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION WORK IN TURKEY

The first representatives of the American Board to this country came out in 1819, more than a hundred years ago. The first to settle in Constantinople was William Goodell, in 1831. For nearly a century, representatives of the United States have been at work in this city, largely through evangelistic and educational efforts, to raise the standards of personal and community life. These efforts have always been directed to all sections of the community, being international in the broadest sense.

Owing to the lack of books of any kind, particularly of an elevating nature, in any of the languages of the country, one of the first efforts was to provide a wholesome literature. The total amount of printing in all languages during this century has been considerably over six hundred millions of pages, most of it in the form of books. Weekly and monthly periodicals are also included, in at least four languages. Of late years the peculiar difficulties of war conditions have greatly curtailed this output.

Western educational methods have had a profound influence on Oriental schools, through the work of American missionaries. Not only have foreign schools been established, but the indigenous schools have used text books prepared by our publication department, and the graduates of American schools have become teachers in other institutions. Until the time of the great war, six American colleges were in operation, and two more just starting, in Asia Minor. There were also fifteen High Schools under American control or management. Besides these, Robert College and Constantinople College were both the outcome of American Mission work. In Constantinople at present the Mission is conducting directly four schools, besides superintending others. These are Gedik Pasha School, American High School for Girls at Scutari,

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Bithynia High School for Boys at Geuz Tepe, and the School of Religion at Roumeli Hissar. There is also the Mission Language School, where new missionaries are taught beginning active work. Most of the institutions in Asia Minor are now temporarily closed.

As one result of the influence of the century, four evangelical churches have been organized in the city, services being held each week in Turkish, Armenian and Greek at ten different points. Previous to the dislocations of the last few years, there were 150 churches through the country, with a membership of 16,000, and 400 schools with 25,000 pupils. The Evangelical Church has had an important indirect influence in leading to a deeper life in the ancient Oriental churches as well.

The medical work of the American Mission has been at other points than Constantinople as the Capital is relatively well supplied with hospitals and physicians. Ten American hospitals have been at work relieving human suffering, accomplishing wonders with inadequate equipment.

The American Bible House, Stamboul, is the headquarters of the American Board in Turkey; and here is the office of the Treasurer. For many years this department has been carrying on the largest financial transactions of any American institution in Turkey. During the forty years of Dr. Peet's administration, funds amounting to \$ 23,000,000 have been handled by this department. In addition to the maintenance of mission work, this has included very large sums for relief work of all sorts to all nationalities.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN THE NEAR EAST

Before the war the Y. W. C. A. was represented in the Near East by a student secretary at Constantinople College and a traveling secretary working with the Mission Schools. In March 1920 a Y. W. C. A. secretary was sent out with the first Near East Relief workers, followed very soon by a unit of Y. W. C. A. secretaries.

For a time the Y. W. C. A. worked with the Near East Relief in the homes in the Interior established to shelter girls separated from their families during the war. Later regular Y. W. C. A. work

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was established at Constantinople, Smyrna, Adana and Beirut. In Constantinople there are two Service Centers, an International Hostel accomodating thirty girls, a Migration Bureau, and Student Y. W. C. A. work at Constantinople College supervised by a secretary acting also as Physical Director of the College.

The program of the Constantinople Service Centers, which are typical of other centers, includes the following activities: classes with an enrollment of 443 in languages, household arts, home-nursing, typing and shorthand; gymnastics and recreation, enrollment 100; clubs with three hundred enrolled, organized not on the basis of nationality but group interest, for example music, current events, clubs, etc.; entertainments, concerts, lectures, plays; training classes for leaders in physical exercise, outdoor recreation, hikes and tennis; a summer camp enrolling over 200 girls; outside recreation classes for an industrial plant and for student nurses at the American Hospital.

The privileges of the Service Centers are open to all girls irrespective of nationality or religion. The membership in Constantinople of 1100 includes girls of 26 nationalities and 8 religious creeds.

The Migration Bureau, as part of a chain of Y. W. C. A. Migration Bureaus, furnishes information, advice, and assistance to women travelers, safeguarding them from unnecessary hardships and exploitation.

Since the Smyrna disaster the Y. W. C. A. has actively participated in the refugee problem in contributing funds and personnel for relief work on the islands during the evacuation, and later in Athens in cooperation with the Near East Relief in Personal Service Bureau, also in establishing a migration work in Piraeus and Athens. The Y. W. C. A. is also opening an emergency hostel in Athens.

The Y. W. C. A. is supported by funds from America with a very small amount in the last two years raised by local contributions. It was hoped that local support might be steadily increased in order that the responsibility for the Y. W. C. A. might be assumed by the people of the country. Because of the political conditions, however, local contributions are impossible for the present and improbable for the near future. The continuation of the Y. W. C. A. in the Near East depends therefore on American interest and financial support.

The Y. W. C. A. in the Near East in all of its work is non-partisan, international, distinctly Christian but non-prosyletizing.

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SCHOOL OF RELIGION AT CONSTANTINOPLE

The School of Religion at Constantinople stands for the thorough training of young men and young women who desire to have an intelligent and efficient part in the work of religious education and social reconstruction in the Near East.

Among the graduates of American and other higher schools in the Near East there are those who appreciate the supreme importance of the moral basis of civilization. Some of these seek opportunities for further study in order to prepare themselves as social and religious workers among their own people. The School of Religion affords such opportunities by offering advanced studies in three departments: Theology, Religious Education, Social Service. For students who are adequately prepared the course in theology requires three years and the courses in the other departments two years each. The school is open to students of every nationality and religious affiliation. The ideal is preparation for such Christian service as will best promote the moral and spiritual welfare of one's own people.

Robert College and the American Board Missions have cooperated in the establishment of this school at Constantinople. In a sense it combines and carries forward work which was being done before the war at different points in Asia Minor and in the Balkans. The School is beautifully located at Roumeli Hissar on the Bosphorus in the vicinity of Robert College. During the year 1922-1923 twenty-three students, three women and twenty men, of four nationalities and four religious confessions, have been pursuing their studies.

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The Constantinople Language School was established in July, 1920 by the American Board Missions. Its purpose is to provide adequate and carefully supervised instruction in the vernacular languages of the Near East for new members of the Missions.

Its privileges, however, are open freely to any applicant who meets the approval of the Committee of Management and pays the necessary fees. Students ordinarily give their entire time for one year to the study of the language which they expect to use.

The school is located at Roumeli Hissar on the Bosphorus in the vicinity of Robert College. So far as possible, suitable provision is made for residence by those who attend.

For the present, courses are offered in Armenian, Greek and Turkish. It is possible to arrange for instruction in Arabic, Kurdish, Persian, Servian, Bulgarian, and Russian. The inductive method of instruction is used in each case, with ample facilities for individual work, colloquial practice and group exercises. The fourth year begins in September, 1923.

THE LEVANT AGENCY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Levant Agency of the American Bible Society is the oldest of its twelve foreign agencies, having been established in 1836.

The territory of this Agency now includes Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thrace, Asia Minor, the Caucasus Republics and northern Syria.

Palestine, Egypt, the Soudan and southern Syria, which were formerly within the territory of this agency have, since January 1, 1922, become the Arabic Levant Agency with headquarters at Cairo, Egypt. The main office of the Levant Agency is at No. 10. Bible House, Finjanjilar Youkoushou, Stamboul, Constantinople, Arthur C. Ryan, Secretary.

The purpose of the Bible Society is stated in its constitution as follows: "The sole object shall be to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures *without note or comment*". To accomplish this purpose funds are collected from America among all denominations. With these funds the American Bible Society carries on three distinct kinds of work: translation of the Bible into the various languages of the world, publication in whole or in part in those languages, and circulation at less than cost price. Donations of the

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The total circulation of the Levant Agency to December 31, 1921 were 4,330,169 copies. The circulations, exclusive of the Arabic Levant Agency for 1922, were 78,887 copies. The annual budget of the Levant Agency is approximately \$25,000.

BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL.

Bithynia High School, the American School for boys under the American Board, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, is a new-old school that has made as good a beginning as it had ending. It is new because it is now only in its second year in its present location and it is old because it has some fifty years of splendid history before it was closed in 1915 by the great war. Previously it was located in a mountain village above the inner end of the Gulf of Ismidt, some 40 miles from its present location. In its new site only the principal, Dr. J. P. McNaughton, and one teacher, with no old students, connected the new with the old. With the ties that bound it to the past so completely severed the first year drew students beyond all expectation.

To the old school, students came from such great distances that they could not return even during the long summer vacation. Already such have appeared in the new school. The old school had the reputation of being one of the best boys' schools in all Asia Minor and the new school gives promise of maintaining that standard.

In 1921 advantage was taken of the low value of real estate and the property of the late Minister of Marine under Abdul Hamid was bought for the school. It is within an easy hour's ride of Constantinople and right on the shore of the Marmora. It is located in one of the best suburban sections of Constantinople, about twenty minutes from the Bagdad railroad.

The future of the school depends much on the support of those who want America to be well represented by this virile type of secondary school. Here are gathered all the races. Here they get not only the training of intellect which they need but the contact with other races that gives mutual respect.

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2. Manages a gymnasium in each of these three clubs, with graded physical training, team and group games, athletics, fencing, boxing, wrestling and hot and cold shower baths.

3. Conducts a preparatory school, the Bowen School for Boys, at Pera Branch, and evening classes in English, other languages, commercial and cultural courses, lectures and libraries in the vernacular at both branches.

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9. Operates summer camps and out-door schools for orphans, boy leaders and boys generally.

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TURKEY AND AMERICA

It has been customary, both in Turkey and America, to dwell upon differences separating them. Perhaps, for a change, it would do no harm to recall a few incidents of the past which have breathed a spirit of mutual good will.

Our relations with Turkey date back to Captain Bainbridge's involuntary visit to Constantinople in the U. S. frigate "George Washington" in the fall of 1800. He had been compelled by the Bey of Algiers, to whom he had brought the annual tribute, to carry presents and a special messenger to the Sultan of Turkey. History tells us that the "George Washington" was the first ship to display the American flag—though not under the most agreeable circumstances—before the ancient city of Constantinople. The Turkish officers had never heard of the United States, but when, at length, they were made to understand that Bainbridge came from the New Western World, which Columbus had discovered, he was received with great courtesy. Indeed, the Sultan drew omens especially favorable to the future friendship of the two nations from the fact that the American flag was emblazoned with the stars and his with the crescent, indicative, as he imagined, of a certain similarity in their institutions. With the Capudan Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, Bainbridge became a great favorite, and received from him a firman which on his return to Algiers protected him from any further insolences on the part of the Bey, and enabled him to render essential services to the French residents, exposed to great danger by a

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declaration of war by Algiers against France. The Pasha was anxious that an American Ambassador should be sent to Constantinople and a treaty made; but the recall of Smith, the United States Minister to Portugal, who held also a commission to treat with the Porte, prevented anything being done.

Louis Kossuth's surrender at Constantinople to the Commander of the United States steam frigate «Mississippi» in 1851, on which the Hungarian patriot, at the instance of the American Government, was to emigrate to America, may be considered as one of many evidences of Ottoman good will towards our country. Secretary of State Webster in his instruction to the United States Minister at Constantinople of February 28th, 1851, declared that «compliance with the wishes of the government and the people of the United States in this respect will be regarded as a friendly recognition of their intercession, and as a proof of national good will and regard».

During the Civil War in the United States, prior to which time American shipping was second in the world's commerce, the Ottoman Government, so far as possible protected our vessels in the Mediterranean and our national interests. Proof of the latter assertion is abundantly furnished by the published correspondence between Mr. Morris, our Minister at Constantinople, and the honorable the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward. Sultan Abdul Aziz and his Cabinet remained loyal to the American Government throughout the entire conflict, in spite of English and French influences at this Court which were especially powerful at the close of the Crimean War. On April 23th, 1862, a Vizirial Order was issued (addressed to all the public functionaries of the Sublime Porte on the sea-coast of the Ottoman Empire) prohibiting the entrance of privateers or any class of vessels into the ports and waters of the Ottoman dominions fitted out for the purpose of preying on the commerce of the United States and exempting naval vessels of the United States from any restrictions.

Said the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, June 24th, 1862 :

«It will be to the honor of the Sultan of Turkey that he took the lead in conceding to the United States rights which, it is now expected, will soon be conceded by all the other maritime powers».

On another occasion (September 19th, 1862), Mr. Seward wrote:

«The Turkish Government has been singularly just and liberal towards us in the emergency; it deserves our forbearance and our friendship.»

Special mention should be made of Admiral Farragut's visit to Constantinople in 1868 as making the third occasion on which,

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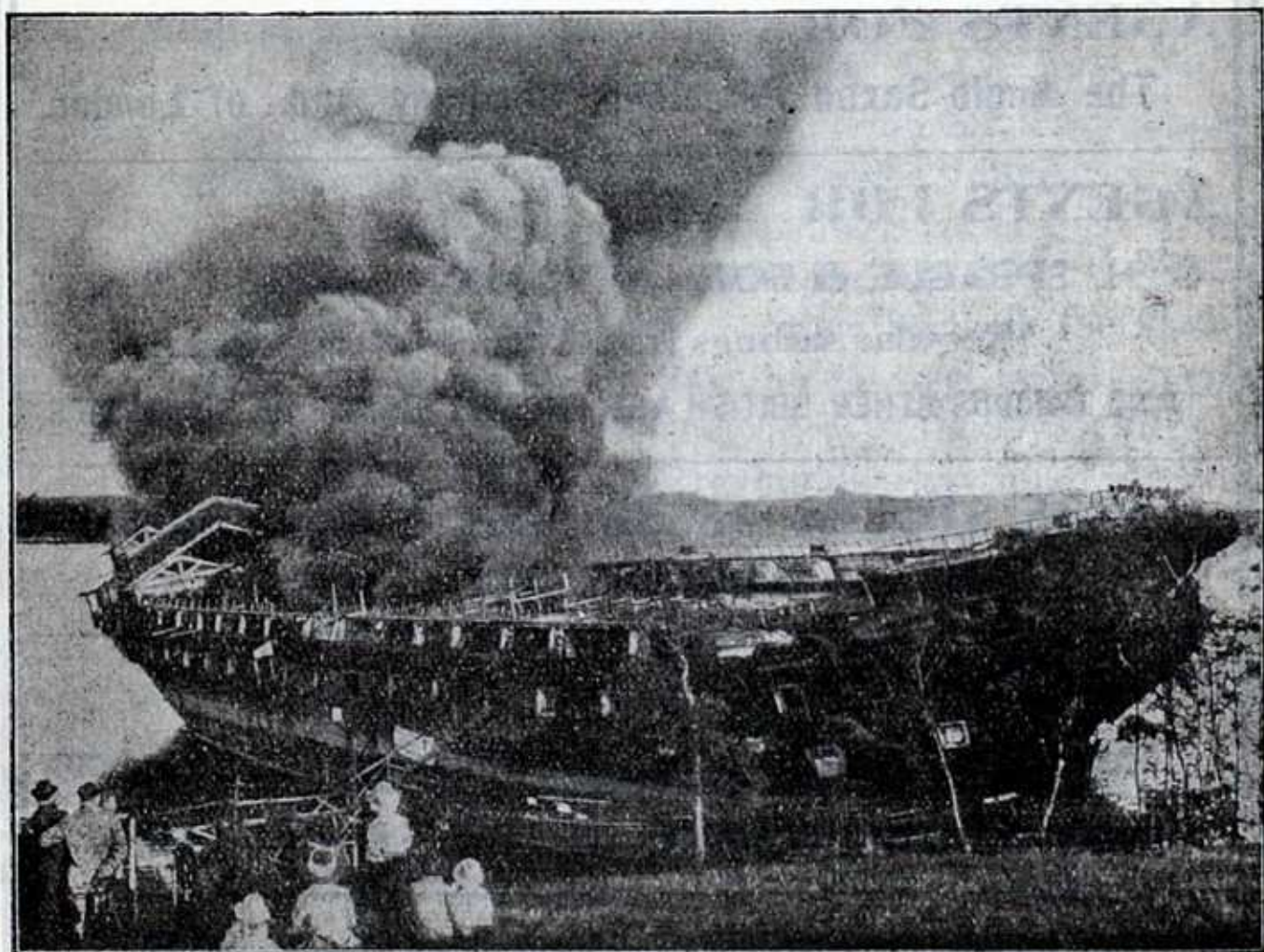
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after the Treaty of Paris of 1856, American vessels of war exceeding the dimensions established by the said treaty, were allowed to pass the Dardanelles in spite of the fact that such exceptions were permissible only in favor of royalty. In his note to the representatives of the Powers, parties to the treaty of Paris of 1856, Fuad Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that «His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, wishing to testify his regard for the great American republic, and to see this magnificent frigate (the U. S. S. «Franklin»), has for this purpose, and in a manner altogether exceptional, granted the requested permission».

We print today a picture of the U. S. S. «Franklin» being burnt off the coast of Maine, having been sold by the Government to a private concern for the material its hull might afford. This happened only in 1916, and thus disappeared from off the world's stage a noble ship which had carried a famous American admiral to Constantinople, owing to whose friendly visit here Robert College obtained its «Toghraghi Iradé» or imperial charter (September 1868).

The attitude of the people of Turkey towards our country during the Spanish-American war (1898) was obviously sympathetic, especially in Jewish and Moslem circles.



Farragut's Flagship, the U. S. Frigate «Franklin»
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When President Roosevelt in the fall of 1908 sent the famous battleship fleet around the world, several separate squadrons, on the return voyage, were despatched to visit Turkish ports: Beirut, Smyrna, Saloniki and Tripoli-in-Africa. America, the home *par excellence* of popular self-government, thus recognized the Constitutional regime in Turkey and expressed its cordial wish for its success. At Smyrna, a number of Turkish naval officers, who had been invited to be the guests of the fleet, joined Admiral Schroeder's squadron and remained with the re-united fleet until Admiral-in-Chief Sperry hauled down his pennant off Hampton Roads on the completion of the cruise. The Turkish Government on that occasion renewed its former assurances of friendship for the great Republic of the western seas.

Reprinted from the Levant Trade Review of December, 1916.

JUDGE GARY ON CO-OPERATION WITH EUROPE

Judge Gary, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who, since last autumn has advocated an international business conference for the friendly discussion of the economic problems of the world, in a recent interview to the *New York Times* expressed the view that it was not yet too late for such a conference, although there was no time to lose, and that such a gathering for the leading nations, including and perhaps confined to Germany, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, Belgium, and the United States would be the greatest international peace movement which could be imagined at this time, essential to the world's welfare and desirable in behalf of civilization itself.

He pointed out, however, that such a plan could not be inaugurated by the United States without previously having been approved by the nations involved in the questions to be considered.

Speaking of the situation developed between France and Germany, he went on to say that, "anything that can be properly done or said by the Administration at Washington or by any citizen of the country or by any of the great newspapers to impress upon the minds of the two antagonistic nations that there is a danger of pursuing their present active hostility in Germany to the point of armed conflict, resulting possibly in the absolute destruction of one, and that prompt, vigorous efforts should be made toward peaceable and orderly conference and settlement, ought to be welcomed by every living person throughout the world."

Speaking more particularly of the applicability of the methods of business conferences to the European situation, he referred to the interna-

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tional conference called by him, in 1911, of the leading iron and steel manufacturers of Europe and America, where a number of business men, even though representatives of competing businesses, discussed methods of closer co-operation and better returns. He then spoke of the development of the United States Steel Corporation, from a number of small companies each intent on the problems of production, and each worrying lest its neighbor turn a trick which could destroy it. Yet from these independent units, that often overlapped, and could not totally avoid waste, has been built up a corporation where each part was co-ordinated, and production and profits increased.

"There is no reason why the same thing cannot be done with nations," said Judge Gary. "They are bigger. Yes. Their problems are more involved. True. But it is one thing only, to which the peoples of each are straining. Strength. Or you may call it health. Or prosperity. Or peace. It all amounts to the same. There is no reason why the representatives of the nations who are to meet cannot gather together in friendly and helpful conference and say, 'Come, let us forget political squabbles, boundaries past epithets, past leaderships. Today this is what we have. This is what we can do. Let us fairly and patiently consider the rights and interests of each other.' Let them, like men of wisdom, like serious experts, go into the questions of imports and exports, of cost and production, of industry, and find out where lie the weak spots that are making rotten the whole structure of world peace. Let them do the same sort of thing that every progressive and successful business does.

"It can't be done, is the verdict of men of the world. It is said nations are not inclined to be honest. They will not expose their weakness and their strength. I do not believe that. I believe it can be done, provided it is felt by the leaders of the people that the people want it. Political leadership is based on popularity. A man will do that which he thinks will bring him applause. Just as long as the mind of the populace teeters about on the fence, not knowing whether it wants to live in a lie which means destruction or wants to come out openly for the treatment of its ills, the leader will not come to a decision. I do not know whether the fault lies with him or with the people.

"A conference of the kind I have in mind should not be made up of mere politicians. It must be made up of statesmen and industrial leaders who know the needs of their respective countries and are willing to discuss them freely. There is a vast difference between a politician and a statesman. The first is interested primarily in self-aggrandizement; the second in the health of his state."

OUR CHAMBER. A BIT OF HISTORY

By Consul General G. Bie RAVNDAL.

There is now in existence quite a sisterhood of American Chambers of Commerce in foreign lands. When our Chamber started functioning, there were only four American commercial organizations abroad, two of which (those in Naples and Brussels) appeared dormant. The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris led the van. Launched in 1894, it was followed in 1903 by the American Association of Trade and Commerce in Berlin. With the appearance in March 1911 of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, which enjoyed the hearty support of American consuls and was repeatedly and generously spoken of in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports*, published by the Department of Commerce in Washington, a new era dawned in the realm of American commercial organizations in foreign lands. Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the American Consular Service, championed the movement. Within five years after the formation of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, American chambers of commerce had been organized or were in process of formation at Moscow, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Milan, Rio de Janeiro, Shanghai and Capetown. It may be justly said that the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant contributed in no small measure towards the organization of the subsequently formed American chambers of commerce abroad.

The first American chamber of commerce outside the territorial limits of our own beloved country to join the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant. This fact is an eloquent witness of the progressive and patriotic spirit which has animated this Chamber from the start.

On June 12, 1911, a numerous and representative delegation of American business men started on a 70 days' visit to Europe. They extended their journey as far as Budapest, and the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant made every effort, by cable and otherwise, to secure its prolongation so as to include Constantinople. Although it did not succeed the Chamber did not lose heart, and in the spring of 1914 it made a further effort, addressing itself this time to Mr. John H. Fahey, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. I remember the incident quite well because in this matter it was my privilege, as it had been also in 1911, to carry on negotiations on behalf of the Chamber. Mr. Fahey turned the matter over to the honorable C. H. Sherrill who was then Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Sherrill wrote encouragingly. He said: « You can count on my cordial cooperation in every possible way ». In closing, he suggested that the matter might be dealt with during the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Paris in June of that year. Vice Consul Memminger, now U. S. Consul at Leghorn, who was this Chamber's delegate to that Congress, conferred in

Paris with Mr. Fahey, Mr. Sherrill and other American leaders, and I doubt not that an American commercial excursion to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea would have been arranged for 1915 if the war had not intervened. This Chamber, a year and a half ago, returned to the charge by requesting the American Express Company to lead the movement. Whether or not this step contributed towards bringing Mr. Barnes and his distinguished party to the Golden Horn in this year of grace, 1923, the fact remains that the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant has been and is mindful of the vital importance of this sort of intercourse, and that its platform, adopted in 1916, pledges the organization to work for «the interchange of commercial visits between the United States and the Levant and the Balkans».

It was not intended to be a one-sided affair. In 1912, therefore, the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant sponsored a movement which had in view the participation in the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce of a number of delegates from the Levant. Twelve such delegates, hailing from Constantinople, Bucharest, Trebizond, Smyrna and Cairo, actually proceeded to Boston, where that Congress was held, and took part in its proceedings, including the excursion, which followed, to the principal cities of the United States. None of these delegates had previously visited our country. Their experiences in America, upon their return to their homes in the Orient, became a factor of no mean importance in creating trade relations between the United States and the Near East.

On January 18th, 1916, the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant was incorporated in Washington under the laws of the United States and thus became an American corporation. In this matter, it was assisted by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, then Chief of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

In the autumn of 1916, the Chamber formulated its platform, considering "both desirable and necessary": 1) Direct steamship communications; 2) Direct banking relations through the opening of American banks in commercial centers in the Levant and the Balkans; 3) Direct parcel post facilities; 4) The establishment of Dun or Bradstreet agencies in the Near East; 5) The maintenance of an Associated Press bureau in Constantinople with correspondents throughout the Levant and the Balkans; 6) The investment of American capital in the countries of the Levant and the Balkans for the development of natural resources and public utilities and the employment of American technical skill, engineers and other experts, by the governments of these countries; 7) Direct Commercial agencies; 8) Revision of certain tariff schedules, both out here and at home; 9) The founding of scholarships for students from the Levant and the Balkans to be educated in commercial and industrial schools and colleges in the United States; 10) The interchange of commercial visits between the United States and the Near East.

As a further means in endeavoring to meet these needs, it was proposed to: 1) Convert the Levant Trade Review into a monthly publication; 2)

Maintain in New York a permanent Secretary with office and clerical equipment.

You know that we now have: 1) direct and regular steamship connections under the American flag; 2) American banks in Constantinople, Athens and Cairo; 3) Associated Press service; 4) Direct commercial agencies.

You know that the Levant Trade Review is now published every month instead of quarterly, and that the Chamber has an American Section in New York City which recently, in order better to serve American interest in Greece and Egypt, blossomed out as the Federated American Chambers of Commerce in the Near East.

It is evident that the Chamber has not been idle—that it has not striven in vain. While rendering signal service in settling by arbitration commercial disputes, it has earned its claim to recognition principally as a voice crying in the wilderness—as a missionary or advance agent of American trade and influence. Success has been possible because the Chamber has operated in close harmony with American consuls. It is that kind of teamwork that counts.

Much remains to be done. In passing let me mention just one thing. The International Education Board appears to have donated to the Teachers College of Columbia University something like one million dollars, a large portion of which is to be devoted to scholarships for foreign students. Is it not possible for this Chamber, assuming the report to be correct, to secure a few of these scholarships for students from out here?

In the past, we have relied too much on foreigners to do our business for us, in such matters, for instance, as steamships, banking, investments, credit reporting, news service, parcels post and commercial agencies. Why should America lend money to Europe, only to have such funds re-invested by Europe in Turkey or Bulgaria, or Persia? I ask this question without malice toward anybody whatsoever—as Lincoln would have said: with charity towards all. But American destiny cannot stalk in other peoples' shoes.

Before closing, allow me to insist that American chambers of commerce abroad are entitled to more support than they receive in America. They are as vital to the extension of our foreign commerce as the skirmish lines, the sappers and the outlying trenches to the main army behind in warfare.

THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

The American people and the United States Government have contributed, and the Near East Relief has disbursed, \$70,000,000 in the last six years for the relief of distressed peoples in the Near East. More than 2,000,000 persons, chiefly Armenians and members of exiled subject races, are living in the Near East today who

would have perished had it not been for American relief. At least 100,000 children are alive and safe today chiefly because they are under the protection of American relief workers.

The Smyrna catastrophe and its aftermath placed a considerable extra burden on the Near East Relief. Although primarily concerned with the relief of children orphaned by war and oppression, the Near East Relief, being the only organized American relief agency on the ground at the time of the Smyrna disaster, gave generously of its supplies and financial resources to all classes of destitute peoples. The result has been a heavy strain on this organization.

When Smyrna became choked with 300,000 refugees from Anatolia the Near East Relief rushed supplies and American doctors and nurses from its Constantinople headquarters to the aid of the stricken people. Foodstuffs, medicines, clothing and additional American personnel were sent to the Greek islands of Mityline, Chios, Samos and Crete and to the mainland of Greece, where rescue ships brought the exiles.

The removal of nearly 20,000 orphans under the care of the Americans in Asia Minor, made necessary by the unsettled political conditions, was also affected by this organization following the Smyrna catastrophe. The orphans were brought out by way of the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports of Anatolia under the direction of American men and women who suffered with their charges the privations of a journey of hundreds of miles on foot in severe winter weather over vast stretches of open plain. Scores of deaths ensued, including American men and women.

The Near East Relief also came to the assistance of the 250,000 people in their panicky flight from Eastern Thrace. Its work for refugees and orphans in Constantinople continues, though on a reduced scale, owing to the larger demands for its humanitarian and relief efforts in Greece where there are 1,000,000 penniless exiles.

In the last years the organization received from the United States 33,678 tons of supplies valued at \$4,995,000. Local purchases in the Near East raised the value of its disbursements to \$5,606,000. A total of 42,552,000 pounds of corn grits valued at \$576,261 were distributed. Another large item was flour, of which 16,248,418 pounds, worth \$434,417, were donated by the American people, who also gave 3,347,114 pounds of old clothes valued at \$2,250,000. More than 2½ million pound-cans of milk, valued at

\$ 8,189,928, were sent to the Near East from America as well as 2,607,000 pounds of beans and an almost equal amount of sugar.

The field of operations of the Near East Relief extends from the remotest corners of the Beirut area in Syria, across Greece and Turkey to the ends of the Caucasus.

In Alexandropol the organization has the largest orphanage in the world, with 18,000 children. These children are taught industrial training and recently they produced 18,000 pairs of socks in one week. The same industrial training is now being established in the Greek islands and mainland for the Greek and Armenian children removed from Constantinople and Anatolia. The children are being taught the trade of their choice in an effort to make them useful, self-supporting men and women.

Robert E. Olds, the American automobile manufacturer, who visited the Near East in one of the tourist ships last season, left a substantial sum of money for the mechanical training of orphan boys and the result has been twelve competent mechanics trained in the garage of the Near East Relief at Ortaköy, the headquarters of the organization on the Bosphorus.

CONSTANTINOPLE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross is a member of the Red Cross family on the same basis as the home Chapters. It is an association of all the American citizens living in the city, including the personnel of the Naval Detachment. The American High Commissioner, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, is the Chairman. Our location at a point where the frontiers of two continents and several countries are almost within sight, does not change its character, but gives it more scope for activity and usefulness, and makes the National Society's phrase « At the service of all mankind » quite literally true. When the Junior Red Cross at home makes a plan for the children of all countries to get acquainted, our Juniors can put it into immediate practise and include small Turks, Greeks, Russians and Armenians, and many others, in their games and Christmas parties. In fact they have two Christmases every year, one by each of the calendars observed here.

Our geographic and political situation makes us peculiarly liable to disasters, and it is not surprising that the Disaster

Preparedness Committee is the most active of the many in the Chapter's structure. Its work has two branches at present. One is for the assistance of the Anatolian refugees, for whom everything possible was done at the time of the Greek retreat and the evacuation of Smyrna. An emergency committee was on the spot during the whole of the Smyrna fire, and feeding and shelter was given at various points where the refugees became congested in their flight; the evacuation was hastened, families reunited and prisoners of war traced. An effort is now being made to assist the Turkish population of the regions devastated by the Greek army to re-establish themselves on the land.

The other branch has been working for two years on the Russian problem. In November, 1920, 150,000 Russians arrived here penniless and starving in their flight from the Crimea after Wrangel's defeat, and the National A. R. C. sent out a relief unit to handle the desperate situation. The Chapter took over this work a year ago, and has carried on the medical, educational and welfare assistance, supporting either wholly or in large part many refugee homes, schools, dispensaries and hospitals. A very important work has been done in paying transportation to distribute the refugees to countries where they can become self-supporting. Our office receives an average of 80 applications per day, each of which is personally investigated.

The ladies of the Chapter have formed a Clothing Committee which meets once a week to sew on garments which are issued by our Clothing Distribution service. These supplies are supplemented by gifts of clothing from home Chapters and personal friends, and we have assisted many hundreds of refugees who come to us in all degrees of misery.

A Home Service Section carries on a great volume of correspondence with other Chapters who are trying to place or locate people all over the world. In one month we corresponded with 27 foreign countries as well as many home Chapters. We give the same service for the Naval forces in Turkish waters that the Home Service in America does for the military hospitals and camps. We receive and send cables, take care of funds, deliver letters, report home for people in the hospital, and pay postage on refugee mail. Naturalized Americans who become stranded here during visits for business or personal reasons, are assisted,

The Chapter has a Red Cross Public Health Nurse at the American Hospital of Constantinople, pays for an interpreter, and co-operates in many ways with the Hospital's work and the Nurses

Training School. Through the Hospital, which is the most important medium for being of service to the local community and demonstrating American methods and hygienic ideals we have established friendly and reciprocal relations with the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

At the Chapter building, No. 35 rue Cabristan, opposite the American Embassy, there is a large room which is becoming the gathering place for the American community; a convenient place to wait for an appointment, use the telephone, hold committee meetings. There is a small lending library and a writing table. The Chapter publishes a Bulletin every month, which starts on its 13th number this January. It is sent free to all members of the local chapter and has a growing list of friends in America. All the privileges of membership are open to those who have joined the Red Cross either here or through any other Chapter, and the chapter is glad to be of service to all American citizens.

THE AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The defeat of General Wrangel's Army in South Russia and the Crimea in 1920 precipitated the flight of 150,000 Russian to Constantinople. Relief measures were at once undertaken by the American Red Cross, British and French organizations. By the Spring of 1922 the available funds had reached the point of exhaustion. At that time at least 30,000 refugees were still in Constantinople, the greater number without work and in deplorable condition of want.

In response to the appeal of the American High Commissioner, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, the Trustees of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund requested Mr. Herbert Hoover to assign representatives of the American Relief Administration to report on conditions and relief measures necessary. The American Relief Administration recommended that it was useless to undertake relief work unless provision was made for the evacuation of the refugees to countries permitting self-support. Only in this way could the problem be solved. In consequence a proposal was made to the League of Nations providing that, if the League would appropriate 30,000 pounds sterling for the evacuation of dependent Russian refugees from Constantinople, the American Relief Administration on behalf of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund would

undertake the expenditure of \$ 100,000 for their feeding during the period of evacuation. The British Government immediately offered ten thousand sterling and at a meeting of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations in Geneva on May 13th, this proposal was accepted and the member nations were invited to subscribe to the necessary fund. Late in June the following funds were pledged:

Great Britain	10,000	Sterling
Switzerland	10,000	Swiss Francs
China	5,000	French Francs
Belgium	50,000	Belgian francs
Brazil	500	Sterling
Czecho Slovakia	500,000	Czech Kronen
Japan	3,000	Sterling

To this amount the American Red Cross generously contributed 12,500 sterling, sufficient to meet the required total of 30,000 sterling.

In July the American Relief Administration commenced active feeding operations in 40 stations and institutions in Constantinople. To date the League of Nations has evacuated 15,000 refugees to foreign countries, in accordance with its agreement — the greater number to the Balkans. Unfortunately the Balkan countries have reached the point of saturation and great difficulty is experienced in placing the refugees in countries where work can be obtained. It is hoped that a selected number of the refugees — generally of the professional and technical classes — can be sent to America, for a very high percentage are of the educated and cultured class and will make most desirable citizens.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT GUEDIK PASHA

At the American School, Gedik Pasha, Stamboul, some 220 boys and girls of eight nationalities — Albanian, Arab, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Persian and Turk — spend their days together with American, Armenian, French, Greek and Turkish teachers. The school is in a big house on the slope of Bayezid, overlooking the Marmora. The building and the playground are crowded but the atmosphere is everywhere pleasant. Teachers and pupils are learning how to take responsibility for the common good and how to live together happily.

English is the language of the school and the regular primary and grammar school branches are taught in English in the kindergarten and eight grades. Other lessons include the Turk-

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ish language, history and geography in Turkish, the vernaculars of the Greek and Armenians, and French for those in the upper classes who elect it. Children in such a school have more lessons to learn than those of the same age in America because of the number of languages required by conditions of life here.

In this country too many people consider that one is educated if he can read a book, so emphasis is laid on those elements in the school life which require practical use of what is learned and cooperation with others. The solution of practical problems in arithmetic and science, the human elements in geography and history, industrial arts, team games and the activities of the student government association have an important place in the week's program. The last especially has brought out unexpected possibilities in executive ability and in service together for the common good of all. Each of the five upper classes elects a representative on the Student Government Council who, together with one teacher and one senior elected by the teachers, make and enforce the school rules. All matters of petty discipline outside of lesson time are looked after by this council, to the advantage of the school and also the members of the council themselves.

The expenses of the school, aside from the salaries of the American teachers, are met largely by the tuition of fifty liras (about \$ 30) a year paid by the pupils. In recent years many have found even this sum too great and some of our best students have had to be received at reduced rates. The finances of the school are too limited to allow expenditure for needed equipment or for new pupils who cannot pay.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING JANUARY.

(Prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
of the U. S. Department of Commerce, February 1st)

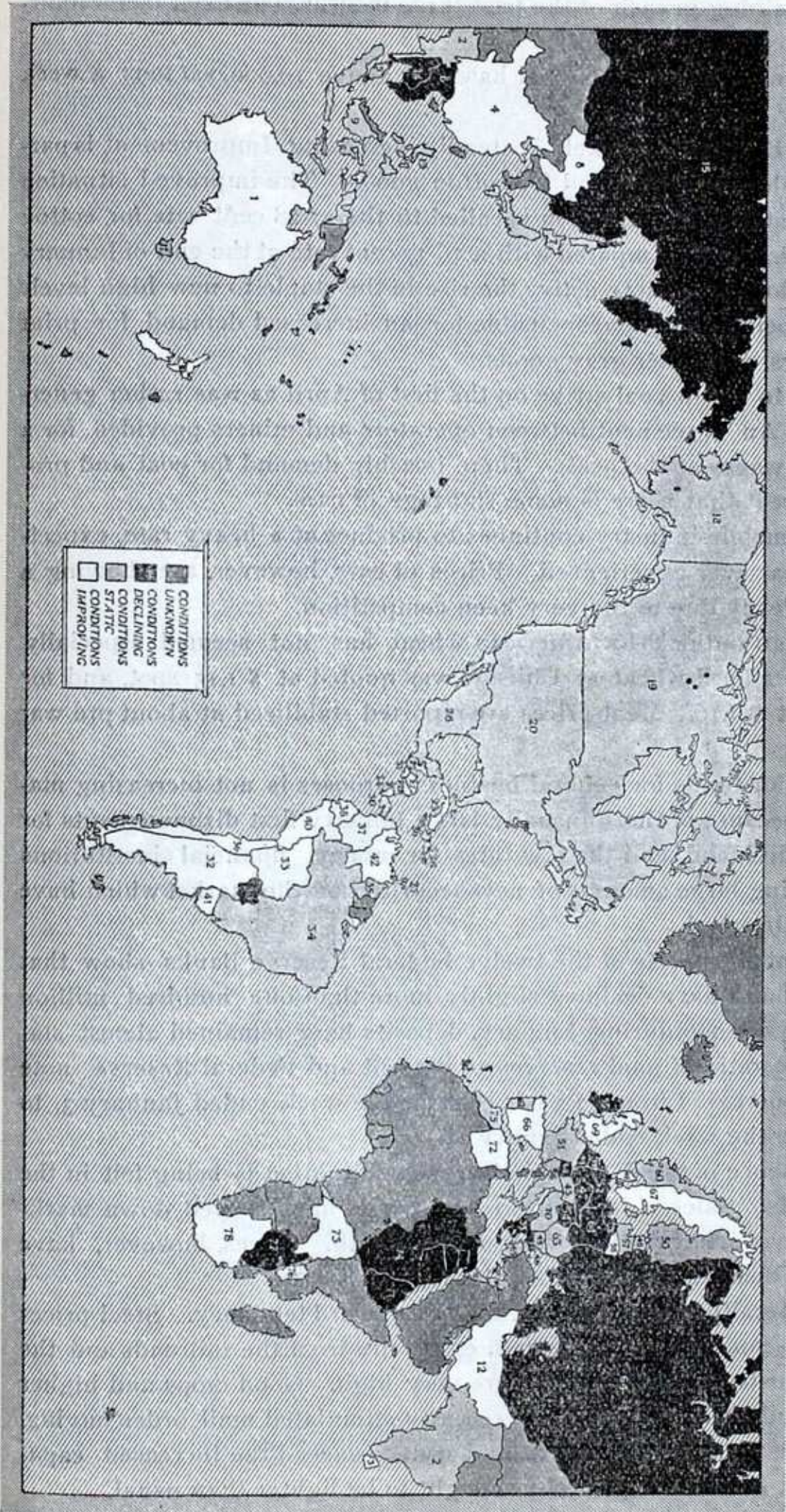
General business in the United States is expanding. Money remains plentiful, the banking position is strong, industrial reports are encouraging, and, moreover, the fear of another coal miners strike on April 1 is ended.

Steel prices are now showing an active advancing tendency. In some of the present advances there is a trace of the old policy of steel mills making certain advances to protect order books, the object being not so much to obtain the advanced price on any considerable tonnage as to insure customers taking out their orders in full. Steelmill operations during January are

The Business Weather Map of the World—January, 1923.

Prepared each month by The International Institute of Economics for the INTERNATIONAL Bulletin under the auspices of Hearst's International Magazine. By arrangement with the Bulletin this map appears also in «Amexa», published by American Manufacturers Export Association, and the house organs of the U. S. Rubber Export Company, General Motors, Inc., and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

(For key see the Levant Trade Review for January 1923, page 50.)



expected to show an ingot production slightly above the rate of 40,000,000 tons a year obtaining in each of the past three months. The chief factor limiting production is the labor supply.

Production of bituminous coal has kept above 10,000,000 tons a week during January.

Trade in the textile markets is steadily increasing. Improvement is particularly noticeable in the demand for cotton goods. The improved situation is fully appreciated when attention is called to the 27-28 cent rate for cotton at the end of this month compared with a 16-17 cent rate at the end of January 1922. Cotton cloths are more active, the rise in the staple to new high levels for the season being largely responsible for an increased demand for print cloths, sheetings, and other gray goods.

There is to be no coal strike on the first of April as was rather generally expected. An agreement between operators and miners provides for a continuance of wages at the peak. There is a big demand for coal and production is so great that there is some shortage of cars.

The automobile industry continues to produce at a heavy rate, expecting the best year ever experienced. Prices of cars, however, are showing a downward tendency due to the very keen competition.

The foreign outlook for American wheat has not seemed especially favorable. No. 2 hard wheat at Chicago was quoted at \$ 1.15 spot, and for May delivery at \$ 1.16. Meat prices are reported stabilized at about pre-war levels.

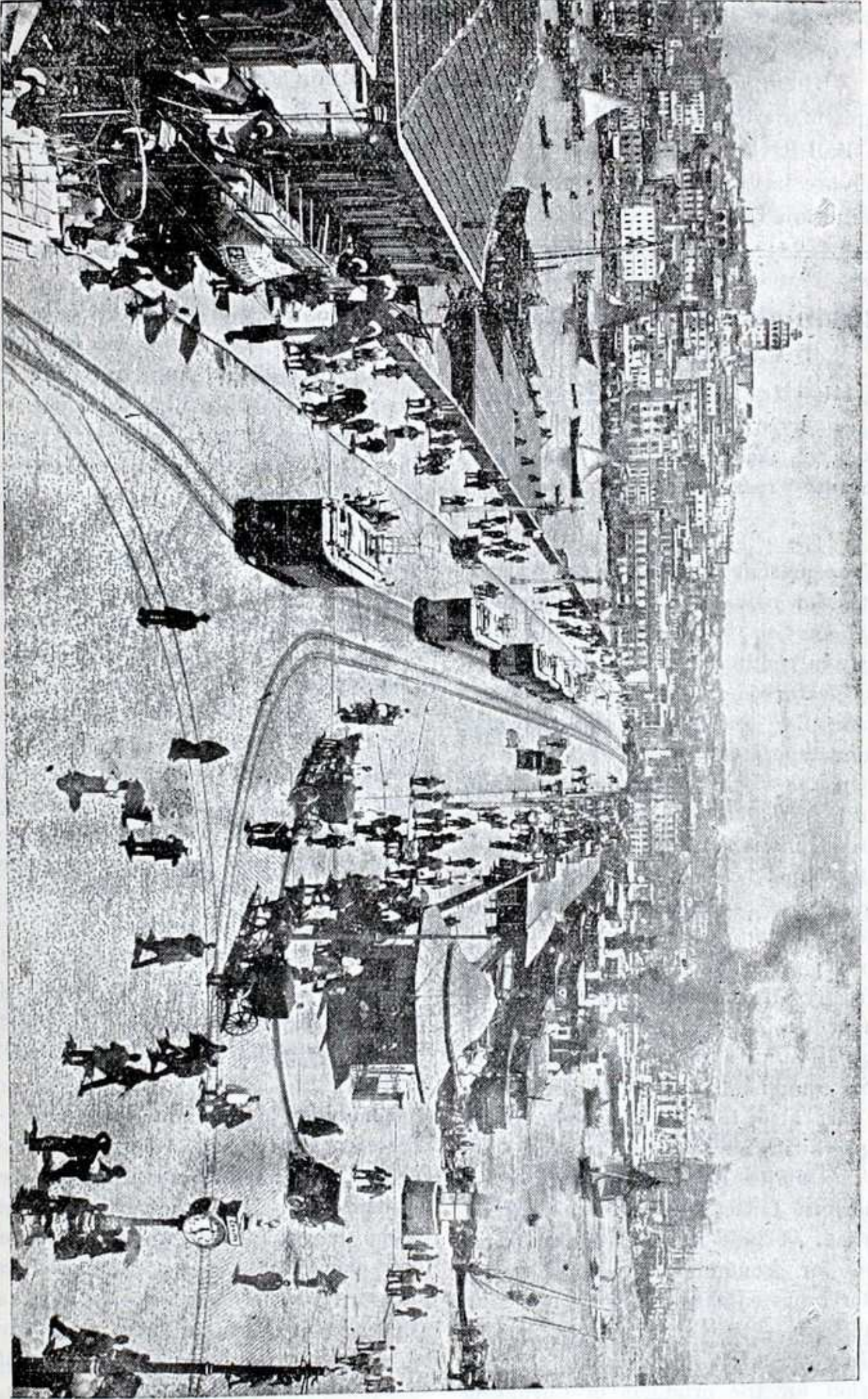
Demand for funds for general business purposes is not increasing materially. But because of the unusually large January first disbursements for interest and dividend and the low rates for money, financial institutions have been placing large amounts of new securities on the market which have been steadily absorbed.

Consolidated reports of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks show that total bills on hand have declined slightly more than one hundred million dollars to \$ 774,000,000 during January, deposits have remained almost stationary, and the ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities has increased from 71.3 per cent for the week ended January 3, to 76.4 per cent for the week ended January 24.

The influence of the deplorable European situation is being felt in the security markets. Sales of both stocks and bonds have slowed down markedly, especially during the last week of the month. Prices, however, have not shown any definite downward tendency.

Price generally are firm with a definite upward tendency. Steel prices are firmer with much buying reported, especially from the railroads and the automobile industry. Coal and coke are very high. Good crops and higher prices for agricultural products have recently stimulated mail order buying. Lumber is more than usually active and orders exceed the increased capacity. Retailers, stocks are generally thought to be lighter than usual.

A new high record in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight for this period of the year was made during the week which ended on Jan-



View of Galata Bridge from Stamboul

uary 13. The total for that week was 873,251 cars. This not only exceeded any similar period in January or February in history but has been exceeded only once in March, 1920.

Unemployment is non-existent. Demand for a 29 per cent increase in wages made by the United Textile Workers was rejected by the members of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association. As indicated above, steel mills are having to bid for labor and the scarcity of it is holding down steel production.

Business and Financial Conditions in the United States

by Francis R. Sisson
Vice President,

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

The present agitation in the United States for new or modified provisions for loans to farmers has its origin partly in conditions which are continuing features of American economic organization and partly in temporary circumstances.

On the whole, a larger proportion of the principal agricultural products than of manufactures of the United States must be sold abroad, and in response to weakening markets the practicable and prompt voluntary curtailment of production by farmers is narrowly limited. This is due not merely to the restricted range of alternative uses to which farms and their equipment may be applied, but in part also to the time element in crop growing or live stock raising.

The major part of the exports of American farm products are sold in Europe. At best it will require some years for economic recovery there to restore approximately normal industrial conditions. And tariff rates which unduly restrict the United States market for the products of European industries inevitably limit the European demand for American foodstuffs and raw materials of manufacture.

Of the many bills before Congress dealing with rural credits, one, entitled Federal Live Stock and Agricultural Corporation Loan Act, has been passed by the Senate. It provides for a system of privately financed agricultural credit corporations, with a minimum capitalization of \$250,000 each, under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. Rediscount corporations in the larger centers, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 or more each, also privately financed, which would raise money by the sale of debentures, are authorized. The corporations would be authorized to purchase or discount paper with a maturity not exceeding nine months, secured by warehouse receipts covering readily marketable and non-perishable agricultural products or by chattel mortgages on live stock being fattened for market; and paper with a maturity not exceeding three years secured by chattel mortgages on maturing and breeding live stock.

The bill would empower the Federal Reserve Banks to discount agricultural paper with a maturity of nine months or less. It is argued that owing to the length of the growing season loans for productive and marketing purposes for as long as nine months are necessary, and that the eligibility of such paper for discount is essential to a well-rounded rural credit system.

On the other hand, the extension of the maturity of eligible agricultural paper from six months to nine is oppos-

ed on the ground that it would result in diminishing the liquidity of the resources of both member banks and Federal Reserve Banks. A further contention is that it would unduly encourage the speculative withholding of commodities from market. Another criticism of the bill by opponents is based on the belief that the proposed system of credit institutions is not sufficiently comprehensive, that its benefits to other than live stock interests would be inadequate.

None of the measures so far proposed is entirely satisfactory, and it is to be expected that only gradually will an acceptable comprehensive system of rural credits be developed.

The most pronounced influence in the securities market immediately after the opening of the new year was the large amount of funds seeking investment, in spite of the growing demand for commercial credit occasioned by increased industrial activity and higher commodity prices.

While the unusual volume of investment funds doubtless has been due primarily to January first interest and dividend payments and the steady liquidation of long standing bank loans, it is also due in considerable measure to increased savings. Savings deposits in the United States as of June 30, 1922, amounting to \$18,087,943,000, increased by \$1,463,898,000 in twelve months.

New issues of the month, in the main, have been well taken by investors; and commercial paper rates and bond yields have ruled at about the same level as in December, although bond prices declined slightly during January.

Foreign government loans continue sensitive to the European news; and many attractive opportunities exist for non-speculative purchases of such bonds at present prices. State and municipal issues generally can be obtained on

about a $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent basis on which the yield for those requiring tax-exempt privileges is decidedly better than from the highest grade rails. The demand for tax-exempt First Liberties has been strong and prices have advanced.

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Trade Mark Laws of the World, compiled and edited by John H. Ruege and W. B. Graham. Published by the Trade Mark Law Publishing Company, 233 Broadway, New York, U. S. A. Price, \$10.00.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

The Cotton Fields of the World

Cotton will grow up to latitude forty north and thirty south. The world supply of cotton must come then from the following countries: Northern Australia, the East Indies, China, India, Persia, Arabia, Africa, South America down as far as the northern tip of Argentina, Mexico, and the United States.

But latitude is far from being the only restrictive condition. Cotton is a perennial in the tropics, but like many other useful plants it tends to be more productive toward its northern limits. There is something in the influence of the tropics on cotton which makes the plant "lazy", and there is something in the hint of an approaching death carried by Northern cold that makes cotton push its seeding and fruiting to the limit. So we find that cotton culture is little developed in the tropics and all the tropical regions are importers. Cotton has very definite climatic requirements. Seven months of frost-free weather is a necessary condition. This rules out some of the most fertile lands of the globe and fixes the northern limit of cotton culture. A good summer rainfall without excess and a uniformly warm summer without excessive heat are requisite. The desert expanses of Africa and Arabia (even with suitable irrigation) vanish as cotton countries, together with all the moist tropical lands of heavy rainfall, in the face of these conditions. Cotton is a southern temperate plant.

Add to these climatic requirements the human ones. Cotton will only be produced in a country where there is an old agricultural organization and plentiful cheap labor. Cotton requires such care during culture that labor cannot pour into a cotton country and out of it again, as it does in our American wheat lands. Given these requirements we could spot the cotton lands of the world

even if we did not know what they are, as Egypt, India, China, and the United States. Scattering fields of cotton dot Africa, Australia and South America, but their importance to the world supply is nil.

In 1920 the United States produced 68 bales out of every hundred produced in the world or twelve million out of eighteen million bales. Our nearest competitor was India. Her crop is about one-third as large as that of the United States. It is grown on an area about two-thirds as large as our cotton district of the South. The Indian acre-yield is increasing, but the size of the yield of India does not end the tale. The quality of American cotton is much superior to that of India. The rolling centuries which have passed over India as she cultivated her fields do not seem to have done as much for cotton culture as the few years that the South has put in on the job. Tons of American seed cotton are shipped out of this country every year and hundreds of foreign experts have covered the South with tracks in the course of their studies. Indian cotton is short staple stuff and inferior in strength hence the name "Asiatic cotton" carries with it an idea of inferiority.

About one-third of the rich but very limited land along the Nile is in cotton. With only one-twentieth of the acreage of the United States, Egypt raises a crop one-tenth as large. The quality of this cotton is very high, the staple being long and the strength excellent. Only the Sea Island Cotton of the United States is superior to Egyptian cotton in length. Some grades of Egyptian cotton are brown in color, although the color throughout the world is cream or white.

China is the Dark Horse of the cotton world. No official statistics are available, but the commercial crop is known to be one million bales, which compares very favorably with Egyptian produc-

tion. Immense amounts are consumed in the interior of China, so that the total crop is believed to be four million bales, and it is on the increase, as cotton is said to be supplanting the culture of the opium poppy. China must be reckoned with in the cotton world of the future, because she is possessed of the acreage and millions of cheap labor necessary to a large production.

Egyptian Cotton for America

What is regarded the largest cargo of cotton ever shipped from Alexandria on an American-flag vessel recently left for the United States on the Shipping Board steamer Hog Island. The shipment totaled 14,386 bales of cotton.

The Hog Island, which is operated by the Export Steamship Company, left Alexanuria on January 20 bound for Boston and New York.

PERSONALIA

Barouch Sarfati of Saloniki, a member of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant and also a member of the Advisory Committee of the Saloniki Chamber of Commerce, died recently in Vienna. Mr. Sarfati was a prominent hide and skin importer and exporter, particularly active in exporting to the United States. He was one of the founders of the Saloniki Branch of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant in March 1911.

William Allen White, the distinguished editor, author and publicist of Emporia, Kansas, addressed the Men's Luncheon of The American Club of Constantinople, on March 2nd. He was accompanied by ex-Con-

gressman Victor Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission, both of them being travellers on the "Mauretania" and guests of Consul General Ravndal.

J. H. Keeley, Jr., Vice Consul at Constantinople, has just been appointed to Damascus, and will leave for his new post early in March. Consul Allen has been appointed to Constantinople.

E. M. Groth, recently Vice Consul at Belgrade, has been appointed to Beirut, and is spending a few days in Constantinople en route to his new post.

Railroad Construction in the Near East.

In two countries of the Near East, large railroad building enterprises are being planned under American auspices.

In Yugo-Slavia, an American financial group is said to have been entrusted with a loan to the Government with which is connected a concession for the construction of a railroad connecting Belgrade with the Adriatic. Serbia, now Yugo-Slavia, has long stood in need of outlets to the sea, both to the Adriatic and to the Aegean, and the *Levant Trade Review* and its family would be most happy if American skill and capital could be utilized to this end, to the advantage both of Yugo-Slavia and the world at large.

In Turkey, the "Chester Project" is once more on the tapis, involving extensive railroad building operations in Anatolia. Apparently the Grand National Assembly at Angora is favorable to the scheme, and it is believed that the concession eventually will be of a character to appeal to American capitalists. There is nothing of which Asia Minor stands in greater need than means of transportation.

It seems likely that the peoples of the Near East will favor American railroad concessions because they know that America is able to find the necessary funds, provided the terms of the contract are reasonably attractive, and because they feel convinced that America has no political aims in these parts.

America and Europe

A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is one of the Americans—their number is constantly growing—who believe that America must help Europe and itself in the present emergency, by taking a hand in the settlement of European problems. He is quoted as saying:

"Is it not thus apparent that the political and economic difficulties of Europe have a very intimate bearing upon one another, and that same interrelation is intimately bound up with the economic health and business prosperity of the people of the United States? Is it not obvious that there are insuperable difficulties to the nations of Europe adopting the obvious remedies which the economic doctors of the world have prescribed so definitely? Is it not possible that there is a psychological factor growing largely out of the moral power which the United States might exercise in the situation which might be exerted with great advantage in the present crisis?"

"Here is a problem which transcends all politics, all national boundaries, all divisions of race and creed. It is a problem with which politicians are struggling, and it is a problem which the statesmen of the world have so far been unable to solve.

"I do not presume to say that any single recipe, or any device of statesmanship can solve this problem. Schemes and plans are necessarily only palliatives. So great has been the destruction of the war, so fundamental has been the disruption of the world's economic machine, that nothing but the slow processes of work and thrift can undo most of the damage which has been done. Until peace is established in the world there can be no reason-

able expectation of an immediate return to prosperity in this country or in any country. Every business man in the United States is directly or indirectly related to every business activity in every other part of the world. We may wish it were otherwise, but the fact remains. Is it not incumbent upon us, therefore, as business men of the United States, upon every possible occasion, either directly or through our representatives, to seek to work out a basis upon which at least some part of the great economic machine may be induced to move somewhat more easily and satisfactorily?"

"We are involved in the affairs of Europe and the whole world. Every decision of the Reparations Commission, of the conference at Lausanne, or of the Supreme Council of Prime Ministers, involves vital interests of the people of the United States, interests affecting the prosperity of our people, the wages of our working men, the activity of our factories and mines, and the welfare of our farmers.

It is all very well for a nation to give advice, but it is an unreasonable position for this country to assume—in fact can we ultimately assume any less position—than that when our advice is taken we will accept full measure of responsibility for assisting the other nations to carry that advice into effect?"

Oil in Baku

It is reported that the International Barnsdall Corporation, 41 East 42nd St., New York City, has obtained important petroleum concessions in the Caucasus. A few days ago a party of American engineers consisting of Messrs. Ralph Fair, Joseph Miller, Victor Zilen and W. H. Chadbourn, proceeded from Constantinople to Batum en route for Baku, under the leadership of P. H. Chadbourn, Vice President and Eastern Director, and Albert L. Brown, Vice President, International Barnsdall Corporation. H. Mason Day, President of this Corporation, with Mrs. Day, is expected out here on the S. S. "Caronia." This is the first attempt on the part of Americans to undertake serious operations under Soviet auspices, and the result will be watched with deep interest.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights

Turkish	English	Metric
1 oke (400 drams)	2.8264 lbs (pounds)	1.282 kilogram
1 batman (6 okes)	16.958 lbs	7.692 kgs.
1 kantar (44 okes)	124.3616 lbs	56.4 kgs.
1 tcheki (176 okes)	497.446 lbs	225.6 kgs.
English	Metric	Turkish
1 lb	.4536 kg	.3538 oke
1 cwt (112 lbs)	50.8028 kgs.	39.6263 okes
1 ton, long (2240 lbs)	1016.047 kgs.	792.527 okes
Metric	Turkish	English
1 kilogram	.78 oke	2.2046 lbs
1 quintal (100 kgs.)	77.9845 okes	1.968 cwt (hundred weight)
1000 kilos	779.845 okes	2204.6 lbs
1 muscal (attar of roses)	1½ drams	74.171 grains
1 ounce (oz.)—Apothecary	480 grains	31.1035 grammes ;
1 „ Avoirdupois	—	28.34954 grammes

Linear Measures

Turkish	English	Metric
1 endazeh, pic (silk)	25.555 inches	.64908 metre
1 arshin (cloth)	26.96 „	.68477 „
1 arshin (old, land)	29.8368 „	.7577 „
1 arshin (new)	39.3709 „	1.00 „
English	Metric	Turkish
1 yard (3 feet or 36 inches)	.91438 metre (new arshin*)	1.40868 endaze, 1.33524 arsh. cloth; 1.20672 old arsh.
1 mile (5280 feet)	1.6093 km.	2123.8272 old arsh.
Metric	Turkish	English
1 metre (new arsh.)	1.46 arsh. (cloth); 1.31978 old arsh.	39.37 ins.
1 kilometre	1,319.78 old arsh.	1.62137 mie

Square Measures

Turkish	English	Metric
1sq. arshin (old, land)	6.1794 sq. ft.	.5741 sq. m.
1600 sq. arshins or	9887.04 sq. ft. or	918.56 sq. m. or
1 old deunum	.2269752 acre	.36743 new deunum**
English	Metric	Turkish
1 sq. in.	6.4516 sq. cm.	.001123 sq. arshin
1 sq. ft. (144 sq. ins.)	.092903 sq. m.	.1618 „ „
1 sq. yard (9 sq. ft.)	.836126 sq. m.	1.4563 „ „
1 acre (4840 sq. yds.)	.40468 hectare	4.4054 old deunums
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	259.02 „	2819.456 „ „



Metric	Turkish	English
1 sq. m.	1 sq. arsh. (new) 1.74 sq. arsh. (old.)	10.764 sq. ft.
1 are (100 sq. m.)	1 sq. evlic	119.6 sq. yds.
25 ares	1 deunum (new) 2.7216 deunum (old)	.61778 acre
1 hectare	1 djerib 10.8864 ..	2.4711386 acrs

Measures of Capacity

Turkish	English	Metric
1 kileh	1.18 bushel	43 litres
English	Turkish	Metric
1 quart (2 pints)	—	1.13586 litre
1 gallon (4 quarts)	—	4.5434 litres
1 bushel (32 quarts)	.8484 kileh	36.347 ..
Metric	English	Turkish
1 litre	.88038 quart	—
1 hectolitre	2.75 bushels	2.325 kilehs

Measures of Volume

Turkish	English	Metric
1 cubic arshin (ambar)	.5689 cu yd.	.435 cu. m.
English	Metric	Turkish
1 cubic yard	764537 cu. m.	1.7579 cu. arsh.
Metric	Turkish	English
1 cubic metre (stere)	2.2993 cu. arsh.	1.308 cu. yd.

EGYPTIAN TABLE

Weights and Measures. In addition to the metric system the following local weights and measures are in use :

1 Qantar.	99.0493 lbs.
1 Rotl	0.9905 »
1 Oke	2.75137 »
1 Heml	550.274 »
1 Ardeb	{ 43.255 Gallons
	{ 5.444 Bushels
1 Keila ($\frac{1}{12}$ of 1 Ardeb).	3.63 Gallons
1 Rob ($\frac{1}{24}$ of 1 Ardeb)	1.815 »
1 Qadah	3.630 Pints
1 Feddan	5,024.16 Sq. Yards.

*) Note 1—The new Turkish measures of weight, length, and surface are based on the Metric System. The new unit of length, the metre, is generally designated “yeni” arshin to distinguish it from the old unit, the “eski” arshin. In all the ministries and other government administrations in Constantinople the Metric System is today in practice, though the old measures are still used in some of the provinces of the interior. The Metric System is in use in all the Balkan States.

**) Note 2—The Mining Law fixed at 15,000 new deunums or 3750 hectares, equivalent of 9266.77 acres, the maximum area for permit.

CLASSIFIED LIST

OF

CONSTANTINOPLE MEMBERS ⁽¹⁾

AMERICAN CHAMBER of COMMERCE for the LEVANT

(INCORPORATED)

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Agricultural Implements & Machinery

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Edwards & Sons., Imp., Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.

Laughton, C., & Co., Importers, 42 Perchembé Bazaar, Galata.

Levant Iron & Machinery Co., Ltd., Galata. 142-6 Grand'rue Mahmoudié, Galata.

Near East Commercial Co., Minerva Han 20, Galata.

Nowill, Sidney, & Co., Importers, Kevork Bey Han, Galata.

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Alcohol

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Levant Trade Bureau, Agts. Transoceanic Commercial Corp. of N. Y.,
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Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han, No. 8-9, Fermentedjiler, Galata

Antiquities

Haïm, S., Musée Oriental, rue Kabristan 14, Péra.

Sadullah, Levy & Mandil, Exprs., Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul.

Attorneys-at-Law

Gulmezian, L., Merkez Rihtim Han, Galata.

Automobiles

American Foreign Trade Corporation, Mahmoudié Han, Sirkédji, Stamboul.

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Fransès, Salvator, Tchalian Han, No. 7, Rue Kurekdjilar, Galata.

(1) The present list includes the Constantinople offices of members of the American Section.

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 Assayas & Co., Jossifidi Han, Stamboul.
 Athanassiades, Bodossaki; Hovaghimian Han 2, Galata.
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Azarian Han, Rue Voivoda, Galata.
 Banca Marmorosch, Blank & Co., Agopian Han, Galata.
 Banque d'Athènes, Minerva Han, Galata.
 Banque Hollandaise pour la Méditerranée. Rue Voivoda, Galata.
 Banque Impériale Ottomane, Rue Voivoda, Galata.
 Banque de Salonique, Rue Voivoda, Galata.
 Eliasco, C., Fils; Havouzlou Han 4, Sultan Hamam, Stamboul
 Fotiadī, Alexandre D., 21 bis Findjandjilar, Stamboul.
 Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York City.
 Ionian Bank Limited, Yildiz Han, Galata.
 Mitrani, Semtov, Banker, Sigorta Han, Galata.
 Patrikios, A. S., & Co., 2 Omer Abed Han, Galata.

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 Elkiatib, Abbas, Imp., Elkiatib Han, Stamboul.
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 Pantsalis, A., & Fils; Zindan Kapou 4, Stamboul.

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 Stock & Mountain, Phillipidès Han, Stamboul.

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 Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exp. Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.
 Haïm, S., Musée Oriental, rue Kabristan 14, Péra.
 Levi, Marco, & Fils; Ladjivert Camondo Han, Galata.
 Mardiguian, S., Sons, Yeni Tcharshi, Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul.
 Mazlumian Frères, Exprs., Biraderler Han, Stamboul.
 Merica, Th., Exp., Taptas Han, Galata.
 Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, Exporters, Midhat Pasha Han, Sirkedii, Stamboul.
 Roditi, A., Exporter, Turkia Han 9/10, Stamboul.
 Sadullah, Levy & Mandil, Exprs., Mahmoud Pacha, Stamboul.
 Yoanidès, Spiro P., Maison Louvre, Grand'rue de Péra.

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Basiotti, Chr. R., Marine Han, Galata.
 Lupovitz, Jacob; Rue Voivoda, Voivoda Han, Galata.
 Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Cinematograph Films.

C, Aura & M. Caloumenos (Photo Sport), 320 and 394 Grand'rue de Péra.

MacNamara & Co., Arslan Han, Galata.

Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yéni Han, Fermentedjiler, Galata.

Union Ciné-Théâtrale d'Orient, Grande Rue 68, Pera

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Coal

Basiotti, Chr. R., Marine Han, Galata.

Giraud, O., Hudavendighiar Han, Galata.

Foscolo, Mango & Co., Ltd., Imp., Hovaghimian Han, Galata.

"Intercontinentale", Seir Séfain Han, Galata

Levant Trade Bureau, Sinasson Han 2, Galata.

Manuelides, M. G. A., Bros, 19-20, Cité Française, Galata

Müller, Wm. H., & Cie, Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Rizopoulos, C. P. & D. G. Araboglou, 46 Rue des Quais, Galata.

Tagaris, T. P., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Zia, M. K., 51 Avenue de la Sublime Porte, Stamboul

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Beruhel, Jacques ; Bassiret Han, rue Achir Effendi, Stamboul.

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Nahum & Gormezano, Buyuk Kenadjian Han 41, Stamboul.

Ojalvo, Vital, & Co., Xanthopoulo Han, Stamboul.

Pauer, E. C., & Co., Erzeroum Han, 21-22, Stamboul.

Papazoglou Christo, Lazari Papazoglou Han No. 5, Asma Alti, Stamboul.

Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han 8-9, Fermentedjiler, Galata.

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Soussa, Ibrahim, & Co., Edhern Bey Han No. 7 & 8, 15 Rue Mértébani, Galata.

Varterian, Nazareth ; Kaissari Han 20, Stamboul.

Vesco, G. & G., Moumhané, Galata

Zellich, Henri, & Co., 21 Rue Mahmoudié, Galata.

Corn Flour and Corn Oil

Corn Products Refining Co. of New York, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.
 American Company for International Commerce, Chamli Han, 33-34, Stamboul.

Cotton Goods

Ambarian, Nicholas, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.
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 Chasseaud, F. W., Importer, Agopian Han, Galata.
 Cornfield & Goldstein, Imp., 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.
 Elkiatib, Abbas, Imp. Elkiatib Han, Stamboul.
 Eustathopoulo, Nap. & Son, rue Kara Moustafa, Ali Ekber Han, Galata.
 Fotiadi, Alexandre D., Rue Karakeuy, Galata.
 Fransès, Salvator, Tchalian Han, Rue Kurekdjilar, Galata.
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Calfas A., & Co., Haviar Han, No. 27, Galata.

Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Importer, Minerva Han, Galata.

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Eustathopoulo, Nap., & Son, rue Kara Moustafa, Ali Ekber Han, Galata.

Fransès, Salvator, Tchalian Han, Rue Kurekdjiler, Galata.

Jossifides, Joseph M., Haviar Han No. 18, Galata.

Komvopoulo, M. B. & Co., 12 Omer Abid Han, and 22 Caviar Han, Galata.

Lambrinides, J., & Co., Imp., agts. Washburn-Crosby, Omer Abid Han, Galata.

MacNamara & Co., Arslan Han, Galata.

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Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappy, Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Papazoglou, Christo, Lazari Papazoglou Han 5, Asra Alti, Stamboul.

Sarantis Frères, Imp., Abid Han, Galata.

Sitaras, Nicholas M., Couteaux Han, Galata.

Société Générale de Commerce, Importers, Rue Hassirdjilar No. 12, Stamboul.

The Swedish Oriental Trading Co., Ménaché Kanza Bédá Han, Stamboul.

Vesco, G. & G., Imp., Eski Sharab Iskelessi, 11-13, Galata.

Flour Mills

Patrikios, A. S., & Fils, Omer Abid Han, Galata.

Forwarders

American Express Co., Nichastadjian Han, Galata

Hirschcowitz, L., Hudavendighiar Han, 24-32, Galata.

Export Transportation Co., Cité Française, Galata

Sindacato Orientale Italiano, Pinto Han, Stamboul.

Fountain Pens

Kroubalkian, K., Importers, Sole Agent for Turkey, Conklin Pen Co. of New York.
Buyuk Tunnel Han, Galata.

Pervanides C., & L. Hazapis, Haviar Han, 91, Galata.

Fruits (Dried: Almonds, Dates, Figs, Raisins, etc.)

Arachtingi, René; Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Mizrahi, Oscar, Exporter, Djedid Han, Tahta Kalé, Stamboul.

Furniture

Kroubalkian, K., Importer, Grand Tunnel Han, Galata.

Psalty, Geo. J., Mfr. & Importer, Rue Cabristan, Péra.

General Importers and Exporters

Abazoglou, Jean; Abid Han 30, Galata.

Ambarian, Nicholas, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

American Foreign Trade Corporation, Mahmoudié Han, Sirkédji, Stamboul.

Anthomelides, E. G., 23 Haviar Han, Galata.

Assayas & Co., Yossifidis Han No. 2, Stamboul.

Athanassiades, Bodossaki, Hovaghimian Han 2, Galata.

Balekdjian, Brothers, Kutchuk Turkia Han, Stamboul.

Barcoulis, S., Minerva Han, Galata.

Bejâ, Is. M., Alyanak Han, Meidandjik, Stamboul.

Benda, Frederick & Cie, 30 Grand Millet Han, Galata.

Beruhel, Jacques, Bassiret Han, Stamboul.

Bostandjoglou, A. & Co., 46-47 Ménaché Kanza Han, Stamboul.

Calfas, A. & Co., Haviar Han 27, Galata.

Calinder, A., 45 & 46 Union Han, Galata.

Camhi, Raphael & Fils, Boyadji Han, Stamboul

Camhi, Vitalis R., Boyadji Han, Stamboul

Chasseaud, F. W., Agopian Han, Galata.

Cornfield & Goldstein, 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.

Cosmetto, A., & Co., Omer Abid Han 10/13, Galata

Crassopoulos, Basile C., 11 Rue Smyrne, Emin Eunu, Stamboul.

Danon et Semack, Medina Han, Hassirdjiler, Stamboul.

Dielmann, G., Messadet Han Stamboul.

Demetrius, John Ch., Macry Han, Rue Voivoda 2, Galata.

Doptoglou Bros., 2 Zindan Capou, Stamboul.

Edwards & Sons, Imp., Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.

Franses, Salvator; Tchalian Han, Rue Kurekdjiler, Galata.

Fringhian, Meg., Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Gabellon, Jean Jacques, Messadet Han 20, 21, Stamboul.

Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Hänni, E., Matheo Han 21, Stamboul.

Hirzel, R. & O., Buyuk Yeni Han 31, Stamboul.

Jossifides, Joseph M., Haviar Han No. 18, Galata.

Kahn Frères, Astartjian Han, Stamboul.
 Karnig Agop, Fils de, Aslan Han, Galata.
 Komvopoulo, M. B. & Co., 21 Omer Abed Han, and 22 Haviar Han, Galata.
 Kroubalkian, K., Grand Tunnel Han, Galata.
 Lambrinides, J., & Co., 20 Omer Abid Han, Galata.
 Lebet Frères & Cie., Basmadjian Han, Stamboul.
 Levy, M., & Co., Emin Bey Han 9, Stamboul.
 Margaritoff, Demetri, M., Arnopoulo Han, Stamboul.
 Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Rihtim Han, Galata,
 Merica, Th. N., Taptas Han, Galata.
 Mizrahi, Oscar, Djedid Han, Stamboul.
 Müller, Wm. H. & Co., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Nahum & Gormezano, Buyuk Kenadjian Han 41, Stamboul.
 Near East Commercial Co., Minerva Han 29, Galata.
 Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappij, Messadet Han, Stamboul.
 Ojalvo, Vital, & Co., Xanthopoulo Han, Stamboul
 Patrikios, A. S. & Fils, 2 Omer Abed Han, Galata.
 Pauer, E. C., & Co., Erzeroum Han, 21-22, Stamboul.
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yéni Han, Galata.
 Ridley, Rowell & C., 47 Union Han, Galata.
 Roditi, A., Turkia Han 9/10, Stamboul.
 Sachinis C., & Fils, Couteaux Han, Galata.
 Saraslanoglou & Prodomides, Nev Chehir Han, No. 7, Stamboul.
 Schemtob, Fils de A., Tchalian Han, Galata.
 Sindacato Orientale Italiano, Pinto Han, Stamboul.
 Stock & Mountain, Philippidès Han. Stamboul.
 The Swedish Oriental Trading Co., Ménaché Kanzah Béda Han, Stamboul.
 Toledo & Béhar, Omer Abed Han, 3rd floor, Galata.
 Tubini, Bernard, 47-50 Union Han, Galata.
 Whittall, J. W., & Co., Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

Glucose

Corn Products Refining Co. of New York, Sanrassar Han, Stamboul.

Government Contractors

Fresco, Fils d'Aslan, Iktissad Han, 1-5, Galata.
 Fringhian, Meg., Messadet Han, Stamboul,

Grain & Cereals

Abazoglou, Jean, Exporters, Abid Han 30, Galata.
 Balekdjian Brothers, Exp., Küchük Turkia Han, Stamboul.
 Edwards & Sons, Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul
 Margaritoff, Demetre M, Exp., Arnopoulo Han, Stamboul.
 Müller Wm. H., & Co., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Patrikios, A. S., & Fils, 2, Omer Abed Han, Galata.
 Toledo & Béhar, Omer Abed Han, 3rd floor, Galata.
 Whittall, J. W., & Co., Exp., Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

Groceries

Economic Cooperative Society, Ltd. Galata.
 Faraggi, Maurice, Importer, 293 Grand'Rue de Péra.
 Harty's Stores, Importers, 27 Tepé Bachi, Péra.

Gum Tragacanth

Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exporters, Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.
 Hirzel, R. & O., Exps., Buyuk Yeni Han 31, Stamboul.

Guts (Sausage Casings)

Arsen, A. G., & C., Exp., Allalemdji Han, Stamboul.

Hardware and Tools

Camhi, Raphael, & Fils, Boyadji Han, Stamboul.

Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Importer, Minerva Han, Galata.

Economic Cooperative Society, Ltd., Galata.

Danon & Semack, Importer, Medina Han, Stamboul.

Guessarian, Mihran, 48 Rue Tunnel, Galata.

Hirzel, R. & O. Imp., Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamboul.

Levant Iron & Machinery Co., Ltd., 142/146 Rue Mahmoudieh, Galata.

Merica, Th. N., Imp., Taptas Han, Galata.

Nowill, Sidney, & Co. Imps., Kevork Bey Han, Galata.

Hosiery

Douhani Zadé Fils, 25 Sultan Hamam, Stamboul.

House Furnishings

Franco, Lazzaro, & Fils, Importers, Findjandjiler, Stamboul.

Yoannidès, Spiro, P., Maison Louvre, Pera

Houshold Utensils

Yoannides, Spiro, P., Maison Louvre, Pera

Importers (General)

Amar, S., & Co., Validé Sultan Han, Stamboul.

Brown, Welles & Co., Yildiz Han, Galata.

Camhi, Vitalis R., Boyadji Han, Stamboul.

Cariciopoulo, Marc, C., Minerva Han, Galata.

Charitopoulo, A., Buyuk Aboud Eff. Han 32, Stamboul.

Cosmetto, A., & Co., Omer Abid Han 10/13, Galata.

Dielman, G., Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Hānni, E., Matheo Han 21, Stamboul.

"Intercontinentale", Seir Sefain Han, Galata.

Karnig Agop, Fils de; Aslan Han, Galata.

Laughton, C., & Co., 42 Perchembé Bazar, Galata.

Lebet Frères & Co., Basmadjian Han, Stamboul

Mill, Ernest H., Arslan Han, Galata.

Mizrahi, Oscar, 29 Djedid Han, Stamboul.

Rousso & Danon, Kendros Han, Stamboul.

Insurance Agents

Algranti, Moreno, Yeni Han, Sirkedji, Stamboul.

Athanassiades, Bodossaki; Hovaghimian Han, Galata.

Balekdjian Brothers, Turkia Han, Stamboul.

Brown, Welles & Co., Yildiz Han, Galata.

Compte-Calix & Saverio, G. J., «La Foncière», Galata.

Cosmetto, A., & Co. Omer Abed Han 10/13, Galata.
 Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Guerrini, Ugo E., Mgr. Am. Foreign Insurance Assn., Yildiz Han, Galata.
 Levant Trade Bureau, Niagara Fire Ins. of N. Y., Sinasson Han, Galata.
 La Fontaine, Edward, & Sons; Allalemdji Han, Stamboul.
 Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Rihtim Han, Galata.
 Nahum & Gormezano, Buyuk Kenadjian Han 41, Stamboul.
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han, No. 8-9, Fermentedjiler, Galata.
 Pervanides, C., & L, Hazapis, Haviar Han 91, Galata.
 Saraslanoglou & Prodomides, Nev Chehir Han No. 7, Stamboul.
 Soussa, Ibrahim, & Cie., Edhern Bey Han, No. 7 & 8, 55 Rue Mertébani, Galata.
 Schenker & Co, Keuprulu Han, Stamboul.
 Tagaris, T. P., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Iron & Steel

Guessarian, Mihran, 48 Rue Tunnel, Galata.
 Levant Iron & Machinery Co., Ltd., Grand'Rue Mahmoudië, Galata.
 Nahum & Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.
 Nemli Zadeh Frères, Nemli Zadeh Han, Sirkedji, Stamboul.
 Roditi, A., Importers & Exporters, Turkia Han, Stamboul.

Jewelry

Mitrani, R., & Co., 22 Kezabdjoglou Han, Stamboul.

Laces and Embroideries.

Sadullah, Levy & Mandil, Exporters, Mahmoud Pacha, Stamboul.

Leather

American Foreign Trade Corporation, Mahmoudië Han, Sirkédji, Stamboul.
 Mac Namara & Co., Aslan Han, Galata.
 Chasseaud, F. W., Importer, Agopian Han, Galata.
 Elkiatib, Abbas, Imp., Elkiatib Han, Stamboul.
 Lebet Frères & Co. Importers, Basmadjian Han, Stamboul.
 Mattheosian, Vahan H., Imp., Am. Bible House, Stamboul.
 Paroussiadis, C., & Co., Rue de la Douane, Ada Han No. 12, Galata.
 Rouso & Dauon, Importers, Phaliron Han, Galata.
 Sarantis Frères, Importers, Abid Han, Galata.
 Société Générale de Commerce. Importers. Rue Hassirdjilar, No. 12, Stamboul.
 Zeis, Anastasse J., Alexiadi Han 2-6, Galata.

Leather and Leather Goods

Danon & Semack, Importers, Medina Han, Stamboul.

Linoleum and Oil Cloth

Franco, Lazzaro, & Fils. Importers, Findjandjiler, Stamboul.
 Yoannidès, Spiro P., Maison Louvre, Grande rue de Péra.

Lloyds Agents

Whittall, J. W., & Co. Ltd., Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

Lumber

Kyfioti, John; Importer, Rue Kabristan, Péra.

Mandil, Harry R., Tchupluk, Stamboul.

Machinery

Calinder, A., 45 & 46 Union Han, Galata.

Fringhian, Meg., Importer, Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Guessarian, Mihran, 48 Rue Tunnel, Galata.

Laughton, C., & Co., Importers, 42 Perchembé Bazaar, Galata.

Tubini, Bernard, 47-50 Union Han, Galata.

Matches

Société Générale de Commerce. Importers. Rue Hassirdjilar No. 12, Stamboul.

Merchants (General)

Abazoglou, Jean; Abid Han 30, Galata.

Camhi, Vitalis R., Boyadji Han, Stamboul.

Cosmetto, A., & Co., Omer Abid Han 10/13, Galata.

Compte-Calix, J., & Saverio, J. G., 7 Rue Tchinar, Galata.

Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Harty's Stores, 27 Tepé Bachi, Pera.

Rizopoulos, C. P., & D. G. Araboglou, 46 Rue des Quais, Galata.

Sindacato Orientale Italiano, Pinto Han, Stamboul.

Varterian, Nazareth, Kaissari Han 20, Stamboul.

Metals (Tin, Zinc, etc.)

Kahn Frères, Importers, Astardjian Han, Stamboul.

Lebet Frères & Co., Importers, Germania Han, Stamboul.

Meerschaum

Karnick Hagop, Fils de ; Aslan Han, Galata.

Minerals

Gulmezian, L., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Müller, Wm. H., & Co., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Mineral Oils

Mac Namara & Co., Importer, Arslan Han, Galata.

Mohair (see Wool)**Naval Supplies**

Zia, M. K., 51 Avenue de la Sublime Porte, Stamboul.

Nuts and Seeds

Balekdjian Brothers, Kutchuk Turkia Han, Stamboul.

Stock & Mountain, Exp., Philippidès Han, Stamboul.

Office Supplies

Hornstein, A., rue Tekke, Pera.

Oils (Lubricating etc.)

Cornfield & Goldstein, Imp., 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.

Standard Oil Company of New York; Merkez Richtim Han, Stamboul.

Tasartez, Henri, Impr., Botton Han, Tahta Kalé, Stamboul.

Vacuum Oil Co., Tchinili Richtim Han, Galata.

Oleo Oil

American Company for International Commerce, Chamli Han, 33-34, Stamboul.

Anthomelides, E. G., 23 Haviar Han, Galata.

Amar, S., & Co., Importers, Validé Sultan Han, Stamboul.

Asséo, Moise & Albert, Botton Han, No. 6-8, Stamboul.

Cariciopoulo, Marc C., Imporer, Minerva Han, Galata.

Constantinides, Theologos; Ladoscala 6, Stamboul.

Demetrius, John Ch., Macry Han, Rue Voivoda 2, Galata.

Doptoglou Bros, 2 Zindan Capou, Stamboul.

Hirzel, R. & O., Importers, Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamboul.

Pantsalis, A., & Fils, Zindan Kapou 4, Stamboul.

Papazoglou, Christo; Lazari Popazoglou Han, Asma Alti, Stamboul.

Rousso & Danon, Imp., Kendros Han, Stamboul.

Sarantis Frères, Importers, Abid Han, Galata.

Saraslanoglou & Prodromides, Nev Chehir Han 7, Stamboul.

Olives and Olive Oil

Anthomelides, E. D., 23 Haviar Han, Galata.

Constantinides, Theologos; Ladoscala 6, Stamboul.

Opium

Abazoglou, Jean; Exp., Abid Han 30, Galata.

Ambarian, Nicholas; Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

Balekdjian Brothers, Exp., Kutchuk Turkia Han, Stamboul.

Cosmetto, A., & Co., Exporters, Omer Abid Han, Galata.

Gulbenkian Bros., & Co., Exporters, Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.

Hirzel, R. & O., Exporters Buyuk Yeni Han 31, Stamboul.

Nahum E. Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Kahn, Frères, Exporters, Anstadjian Han, Stamboul.

Merica, Th., Exp., Taptas Han, Galata.

Nemli Zadé Djemal, Exporters, Nemli Zadé Han, Sirkedji, Samboul.

Taranto, Nissim; Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Varterian, Nazareth; Kaissari Han 20, Stamboul.

Oriental Rugs & Carpets

Mardiguian, S., Sons, Yeni Tcharshi, Mahmoud Pacha, Stamboul.

Otto of Roses

Hirzel, R. & O., Exp., Buyuk Yeni Han 31, Stamboul,

Paper

Société Anon. de Papeterie etd'Imprimerie, (Anciens Etabl. Fratelli Haïm), Galata.

Société Générale de Commerce, Importers. Rue Hassirdjilar No. 12, Stamboul.

Petroleum

Fringhian, Meg., Importer, Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Mizrabi, Oscar, Importers, Djedid Han, Tahta Kaleh, Stamboul.

Standard Oil Co. of New York Importers, Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Photographic Supplies (See Cameras)**Physicians and Dentists**

Barton, Dr. P. H., 74 Grand' rue de Péra.

Hoover, Dr. Alden, R., American Hospital, Stamboul.

Printers and Bookbinders Material and Machinery

Matteossian, Vahan A., Am. Bible House, Stamboul.

Soc. An. de Papeterie et d'Imprimerie, (Anciens Etabl. Fratelli Haïm), Galata.

Zellich, Henri & Co., Galata, Rue Mahmoudié 21, Galata.

Zellitch Frères, Rue Yazidji, Péra.

Printing Paper

Hirzel, R. & O. Importers, Buyuk Yeni Han, Stamboul.

Matteosian, V. H., Imp., American Bible House, Stamboul.

Sarantis Frères, Importers, Abed Han, Galata.

Soc. An. de Papeterie et d'Imprimerie, Imp. Anciens Etabl. Fratelli Haïm, Galata.

Zellich, Henri & Co. Im. Galata, Rue Mahmoudié 21, Galata.

Zellitch Frères, Rue Yazidji, Péra.

Publishers

Société Anon. de Papeterie et d'Imprimerie, Anciens Etabl. Fratelli Haïm, Galata.

Rice (see Sugar)**Sheep Casings**

William A. Varelas, Agent of F. A. Hart & Company, Chicago. Importers-Exporters. Kutchuk Kenadjian Han, No. 28, Stamboul.

Ship Builders

Calinder, A., 45 & 46 Union Han, Galata.

Ship Chandlers

Dabcovich & Co. Eski Lloyd Han, Galata.

Zia, M. K., 51 Avenue de la Sublime Porte, Stamboul.

Shipping & Shipping Agents

Algranti, Moreno, Yeni Han, Sirkedji, Stamboul.

Arachtingi, René; Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

Athanassiades, Bodossaki; Hovaghimian Han, Galata.

Basiotti, Chr. R., Marine Han, Galata.

Brazzafolli, D., (Lloyd Triestino), Moumhané, Galata.

Calfas A. & Co., Haviar Han 27, Galata.

Curmusi, Theo. N. (Achaia), Tchিনি Richtim Han, Galata.

Dabcovich & Co., Eski Lloyd Han, Galata.

Eustathopoulos, Nap. & Son, rue Kara Moustafa, Ali Ekber Han, Galata.

Foscolo, Mango & Co., Ltd., Hovaghimian Han, Galata.

Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.

"Intercontinentale", Seir Sefain Han, Galata.

La Fontaine, Edward, & Sons; Allalemdji Han, Stamboul.

Laughton, C., & Co., 42 Perchembé Bazar, Galata.

Levant Trade Bureau, Sinasson Han 2, Galata.

Lupovitz, Jacob, Rue Voïvoda, Voïvoda Han, Galata.

Manuelides, M. G. A., Bros. 19-20 Cité Française, Galata.

Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Rihtim Han 15, 16, 28, Galata.

Modiano, Bourla, Sarfatti & Cie., Messrurié Han, Kara-Moustapha, Galata.
 Müller, Wm. H., & Co., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Nahum & Gormezano, Buyuk Kenadjian Han 41, Stamboul.
 Pauer, E. C., & Co., Erzeroum Han, 21.22, Stamboul.
 Rizopoulos, C. P., & D. G. Araboglou, Rue des Quais, No. 46, Galata.
 Rouso & Danon, Phaliron Han, Galata.
 Schenker & Co., Keuprulu Han, Stamboul.
 Sitaras, Nicholas M., Couteaux Han, Galata.
 Tagaris, T. P., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Vesco, G. & G., Eski-Sharab Iskellessi, 113, Galata.
 Vuccino C. & G., Cité Française, Galata.
 Whittall, J. W., & Co., Ltd., Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

Silk Goods

Hänni, E. Exporters, Matheo Han, Stamboul.
 Mardigian, S., Sons, Yeni Tcharshi, Mahmoud Pacha, Stamboul.

Skins, Hides and Furs

Arsen, A. G., & Co., Exporters, Midhat Pasha Han, Stamboul.
 Blattner, A., Bosphorus Han, Galata.
 Essefian, Parsegh, Achir Effendi Han, Stamboul.
 Fresco, Fils d'Aslan, Exporters, Iktissat Han, Galata.
 Sarfati, S. Joseph, Exporter, Germania Han, Stamboul.
 Tripo, C. N., & Fils, Exp., 11 rue de la Quarantaine, Galata.
 Zeis, Anastasse J., Alexiadi Han 2-6, Galata.

Soap

American Foreign Trade Corporation, Mahmoudié Han, Sirkédji, Stamboul.

Starch

American Company for International Commerce, Chamli Han, 33-34, Stamboul.
 Corn Products Refining Co. of New York, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.
 Société Générale de Commerce. Importers. Rue Hassirdjilar No. 12, Stamboul.

Stationery

Hornstein, A., rue Tekke, Pera.
 Kroubalkian, K., Imp., Grand Tunnel Han, Galata.
 Matteosian, V. H., Import., American Bible House, Stamboul.
 Soc. An. de Papeterie et d'Imprimerie, Anciens Etabl. Fratelli Haïm, Galata.
 Zellich, Henri, & Co. Imp., 21 Rue Mahmoudieh, Galata.
 Zellitch Frères, Rue Mahmoudieh, Galata.

Stoves and Heating Apparatus

Béja, Is. M., Alyanak Han, Meidandjik, Stamboul.

Sugar, Coffee and Rice

Anthomelides, E. G., 23 Haviar Han, Galata.
 American Company for International Commerce, Chamli Han, 33-34, Stamboul.
 Bos'andjoglou, A., & Co., 46-47 Ménaché Kanza Han, Stamboul.
 Crassopoulos, Basile C., 11 Rue Smyrne, Emin Eanu, Stamboul.
 Eustathopoulos, Nap., & Son, rue Kara Moustafa, Ali Ekber Han, Galata.
 Fransès, Salvator; Tchalian Han 7, Rue Kurekdjiler, Galata.
 Fringhian, Meg., Imp., Messadet Han, Stamboul.
 Jossifides, Joseph M., Haviar Han No. 18, Galata.
 Kevendjoglou Frères, 33 Tutun Gumruk, Stamboul.

Moscopoulos, Antoine, Imp., Toutoun Gumrouk, Kevendjioglou Han, Stamboul.
 Muller, Eftihidis & Co., Kutchuk Millet Han 18-19, Galata
 Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappij, Messadet Han, Stamboul.
 Sarasslanoglou & Prodromides, Nev Chehir Han 7, Stamboul.
 Paroussiadis, C., & Co., Rue de la Douane, Ada Han 12, Galata.
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han 8-9, Fermentedjiler, Galata.
 Schemtob, Fils d'Abraham, Tchalian Han, Galata.
 Société Générale de Commerce. Importers. Rue Hassirdjilar, No. 12, Stamboul.

Surgical Instruments

Faraggi, Maurice, Importer, 293 Grand'Rue, Péra.

Surveyors

Psychakis, M., 6 Anadol Han, Stamboul.

Tanning

Tripo, C. N., & Fils, 11 rue de la Quarantaine, Galata.

Tobacco

Abazoglou, Jean, Exporter, Abed Han 30, Galata.
 Balekdjian Brothers, Exporters, Kutchuk Turkia Han, Stamboul
 Foscolo, Mango & Co., Ltd. Exporters, Hovaghimian Han. Galata.
 Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Gary Tobacco Co., Inc., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Levy, M., & Co., Exp., Emin Bey Han 9, Stamboul.
 Margaritoff, Demetre M., Exporter, Aïnopoulo Han, Stamboul
 Mizrahi, Oscar, Exporter, Djedid Han, Tahta Kalé, Stamboul.
 Nemli Zadé Djemal, Exporter, Nemli Zadé Han, Sirkedji, Stamboul.
 Schemtob, Fils d'Abraham, Tchalian Han, Kurekdjiler, Galata.

Tourist Agency

American Express Co., Nichastadjian Han, Rue Voivoda, Galata.

Typewriters and Supplies

Hornstein, A., rue Tekke, Pera.
 Kroubalkian, K., Sole Agent & Depositor for Turkey, «Royal» and «Corona»
 Typewriters and «Roneo» Products, Buyuk Tunnel Han, Galata.
 Soc. An. de Papeterie et d'Imprimerie, Imp., Anciens Etabl. Fratelli Haïm, Galata

Wines and Liquors

Economic Cooperative Society, Ltd., Rue Voivoda, Galata.
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han, Galata.
 Sadullah, Levy & Mandil, Importers, Mahmoud Pacha, Stamboul.

Wool and Mohair

Arsen, A. G., & Co., Exp., Midhat Pacha Han, Stamboul.
 Fresco, Fils d'Aslan, Exporters. Iktissat Han, Galata.
 Gulbenkian Bros. & Co., Exporters, Gulbenkian Han, Galata.
 Kahn Frères, Exp. Astardjian Han, Stamboul.
 Levy, M., & Co., Exporters, Emin Bey Han, Stamboul
 Roditi, A., Exporters, Turkia Han, Stamboul.
 Stock & Mountain, Philippidès Han, Stamboul.
 Taranto, Nissim; Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Woolen Goods

Fotiadi, Alexandre D., 21 bis, Findjandjiler, Stamboul.

Individual Members.

Boyde, H. E., Y.M.C.A., 40 Rue Kabristan, Pera
 Brown, J. Wylie, Yildiz Han, Galata.
 Chester, Arthur T., 22 rue Agha Hamam, Pera.
 Crane, F. R., Standard Oil Co. of New York, Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Damon, Theron J., Yildiz Han, Galata.
 Davis, C. Claflin, American Red Cross, Pera.
 Fowle, Luther W. American Bible House, Stamboul.
 Gates, C. F., D. D., LLD., President, Robert College, Roumeli Hissar.
 Gillespie, J. E., American Embassy, Pera.
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 Leavitt, Arthur H., care G. & A. Baker Ltd., Stamboul.
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**) Died Nov. 29th, 1915.

***) Died during the war.

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