

American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, Inc.

G. BIE RAVNDAL, Constantinople *Honorary President*
OSCAR GUNKEL, Constantinople *Honorary Vice President*
W. L. LOWRIE, Athens *Honorary Vice President*
GEORGE H. HUNTINGTON, Constantinople . *Honorary Vice President*

Board of Directors

MILLER JOBLIN President
R. E. BERGERON 1st Vice President
LEWIS HECK 2nd Vice President
RICHARD SCHELLENS Secretary
HARRY R. MANDIL Treasurer
J. WESLEY CONN Auditor

A. G. ARSEN	LUTHER R. FOWLE
W. L. BLACKETT	JULIAN E. GILLESPIE
W. E. BRISTOL	C. C. GOODFELLOW
J. WYLIE BROWN	R. E. LEE
ARTHUR T. CHESTER	S. MITRANI
THEO. N. CURMUSI	G. B. MOORE
ETIENNE EUGENIDIS	F. B. STEM

COMMANDER W. TRAMMEL, U. S. Port Officer

National Councillor

EDW. EWING PRATT 29 Broadway, New York

Executive Secretary

THERON J. DAMON
Yildiz Han, Galata, Constantinople

Directors at Large

P. M. MAC DONALD, Cairo
JOSEPH B. AUDI, Beirut
JESSE B. JACKSON, Aleppo
PHILIP CHADBOURN, Smyrna
LELAND B. MORRIS, Saloniki
GRAHAM H. KEMPER, Sofia
K. S. PATTON, Belgrade
J. P. HUGHES, Bucharest
ANTH. THEODORIDI, Braila
A. C. DANNER, Odessa
WILLIAM RANDOLPH VAN LIEW, Batum
Dr. GEORGE E. WHITE, Marsovan
LUCIEN IRVING THOMAS, New York
ALBERT W. STAUB, New York
DONALD FROTHINGHAM, New York
HAROLD B. HOSKINS, Boston
DUDLEY BARTLETT, Philadelphia
ELIOT G. MEARS, Washington, D. C.

American Consular Officers.

ADEN, Arabia	{	CECIL M. P. CROSS, Consul. RAYMOND DAVIS, Consul.
AVLONA, Albania.	{	JOSEPH E. HAVEN, Consul.
BAGDAD, Mesopotamia . . .	{	THOMAS R. OWENS Consul. GEORGE J. FRASER, Vice Consul.
SOPIA, Bulgaria	{	G. H. KEMPER, Consul. HERBERT S. BURSLEY, Vice Consul.
LARNACA, Cyprus.	{	L. A. MANTOVANI, Consular Agent LESTER MAYNARD, Consul.
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.	{	S. BERTRAND JACOBSON, Consul. WINFIELD H. SCOTT, Vice Consul.
PORT SAID, Egypt	{	COERT DU BOIS, Consul.
CAIRO, Egypt	{	J. MORTON HOWELL, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General. GEORGE WADSWORTH, Consul.
ATHENS, Greece	{	W. L. LOWRIE, Consul General. J. G. ERHARDT, Consul. WILLIAM P. GEORGE, Vice Consul. C. M. CORAFA, Vice Consul. SIDNEY E. O'DONOGHUE, Vice Consul. W. R. MORTON, Vice Consul.
KALAMATIA, Greece	{	SOTIRIS CARAPATEAS, Consular Agent.
PATRAS, Greece	{	GEORGE K. STILES, Consul.
SALONIKI, Greece.	{	LELAND B. MORRIS Consul. Q. F. ROBERTS, Vice Consul. NELS E. ANDERSON, Vice Consul. JOHN W. HENDERSON, Vice Consul.
JERUSALEM, Palestine. . .	{	A. E. SOUTHARD, Consul GEORGE C. COBB, Vice Consul.
TEHERAN, Persia.	{	GORDON PADDOCK, Consul. BERNARD GOTLIEB, Consul.
UCHAREST, Rumania	{	ELY E. PALMER, Consul. DONALD E. HEATH, Vice Consul. DONALD F. BIGELOW, Vice Consul JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, Jr., Vice Consul. EDWARD W. CAFFERY, Vice Consul. JOHN R. E. McANDREWS, Vice Consul.
CONSTANZA, Rumania. . . .	{	RICHARD B. HAVEN, Vice Consul.
BELGRADE, Yugo-Slavia. . .	{	K. S. PATTON, Consul. DON S. HAVEN, Vice Consul. HENRY R. BROWN, Vice Consul.
ALEPPO, Syria	{	JESSE B. JACKSON, Consul. THOMAS R. FLACK, Vice Consul.
BEIRUT, Syria.	{	P. KNABENSHUE, Consul. FRED'K C. BIAD, Vice Consul. CHARLES I. GRAHAN, Vice Consul.
DAMASCUS, Syria	{	CHARLES E. ALLEN, Consul.
ALEXANDRETTA, Turkey. . .	{	J. PERISTIANY, Consular Agent.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey. .	{	G. BIE RAVNDAL, Consul General. OSCAR S. HEIZER, Consul. JOHN RANDOLPH, Consul. HAROLD R. FOSS, Consul. EDWIN A. PLITT, Vice Consul. J. H. KEELEY, Jr. Vice Consul. THOMAS J. MURPHY, Vice Consul. JAMES L. PARK, Vice Consul.
SMYRNA, Turkey.	{	GEORGE HORTON, Consul General. A. W. TREAT, Vice Consul. MAYNARD B. BARNES, Vice Consul.

Levant Trade Review

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant.
(INCORPORATED)

“ AMERICA FIRST ”

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, in speaking to the 10,000 American bankers recently assembled in annual convention in New York City, said:—

“ What does America first mean? Does it mean that we shall strain every nerve to make America first in wealth and prosperity? If so, we have already attained that ambition. Already we hold two-fifths of the entire world's stock of gold. We produce fifty-four per cent of its cotton; forty-five per cent of its grain; sixty per cent of its copper; more than half of its iron and steel. Is there any field of material accomplishment that we are not pre-eminent in ?

“ As to science, no ambition could be more exalted than to have America first in that field. And we may well be proud that in so many lines of science, especially medicine and pathology, this country is in the van; its progress being manifestly due not only to the zeal and skill of our scientists, but also to the boundless generosity of those men who have used their wealth to relieve and to bless mankind.

“ In education, too, America is in the front rank, and even though in the training of our young we may have much to learn, yet no one can deny that in our scheme of general, free schools for the youth of the land we probably surpass any other country in the world.

“ Likewise, in her charity, America's record is a noble one. Who can forget the colossal sums for relief that the American people freely gave, during the war and after? Herbert Hoover estimates these sums to have aggregated \$1,204,343,000 down to the summer of 1921. Of this amount approximately \$200,000,000

was sent abroad after the Armistice to feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

"Yet with all this splendid record of liberality and accomplishment, I again put the question whether you and I and our fellow citizens generally are doing our full share to solve the weighty, the tragic questions that are weighing upon the world? Are we giving to the solution of those questions the best that is in us—our constant study and thought, the willingness to sacrifice? I make no appeal to you for the immediate material aid of the world that lies beyond the Atlantic and Pacific. I make appeal to you, and to myself, for something far more rare—for our assurance to them that we are with them in mind and in spirit in the solution of their difficulties; that we are once again ready, as we were in the great war and as our forefathers have been for 150 years, to suffer if need be, and to yield up something of ourselves in the general cause of world justice and peace."

"Received For Shipment" Phrase Legally Defined

Custom of the trade and, in maritime matters, custom of the port, is a principle recognized by all courts in dealing with disputes brought before them, indeed is a basic principle establishing law and determining legal precedents when no laws exist.

A legal decision has just been rendered by a United States court which is of interest to exporters, shippers and importers generally, not alone because of its comments on custom in the Port of New York but as illustrating what is probably or what probably will be the custom in all great ports of the world. This custom relates to the forms of bills of lading and definition of shipping terms, very especially as relating to the responsibilities of shippers under a "received for shipment" bill of lading.

In the decision which has just been rendered by this United States court, a shipper accepting such a bill of lading is justified in accepting the statements of a carrying company; and

a requirement to suspect a carrier's assurance as to investigating whether or not a designated vessel is actually or is likely to be in port will impose an unwarranted standard of incredulity among business men dealing in affairs of the port. The recourse of consignees of merchandise must, in cases where the shipper has been deceived by the carrying company, be against the carrier for his deceit against the shipper.

The case in which decision has just been handed down was one wherein a plaintiff sued for damages for failure to deliver a consignment of camphor shipped from New York to London, sale having been made c. i. f., London, "shipment to be made promptly by steamer from New York to London." Bought and sold notes had been exchanged December 5 and it was agreed that "prompt shipment" meant "14 days from contract date."

The court held that "shipment to be made promptly" was equivalent to the phrase "prompt shipment" and indicated shipment immediately or at once, and in this case shipment on or before December 19.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE LEVANT

AMERICAN SECTION, Inc.

Offices: 29 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS.

<i>Chairman of the Board</i>	J. M. DIXON
<i>President</i>	LUCIEN IRVING THOMAS
<i>Vice-President</i>	J. F. LUCEY
<i>Treasurer</i>	DONALD FROTHINGHAM
<i>Secretary and Managing Director</i>	E. E. PRATT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- LUCIEN IRVING THOMAS
- DONALD FROTHINGHAM
- CHESTER S. ALLEN
- NEAL D. BECKER
- PETER S. STEENSTRUP

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- CHESTER S. ALLEN, *Vice-President*, Lockwood, Greene & Company
- NEAL D. BECKER, *President*, Hammond Typewriter Company
- J. M. DIXON, *President*, Tobacco Products Corporation
- ERNEST G. DRAPER, Hills Brothers Company
- PHILIP De RONDE, Oriental Navigation Company
- W. N. ENSTROM, Irving National Bank
- DONALD FROTHINGHAM, *Manager*, American Express Company
- W. S. GAVAN, *Vice-President*, DuPont DeNemours Export Company
- ANTONY L. GEYELIN, Geyelin & Company
- C. H. HANEY, International Harvester Company
- A. H. HOLLIDAY, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company
- E. O. HORNER, *Manager*, Commercial Union of America, Inc.
- J. F. LUCEY, *President*, Lucey Manufacturing Corporation
- SIGMUND METZ, *Asst. Vice-President*, Guaranty Trust Company of New York
- RALPH M. ODELL, *Manager*, Amory, Browne & Company
- E. E. PRATT, *Managing Director*, American Section of Chamber
- FRANKLIN REMINGTON, Foundation Company
- ALBERT W. STAUB, Robert College and American University
- PETER S. STEENSTRUP, *Vice-President*, General Motors Export Corporation
- L. I. THOMAS, *Director*, Standard Oil Company of New York.



The defendant engaged transportation December 16 on a steamer alleged to be loading in New York, and delivered the merchandise at a wharf as directed by the carrier's agents, receiving a bill of lading which recited that the goods had been received in apparent good order and condition for shipment by a certain vessel bound for London, with liberty to ship by any other or succeeding steamer. This bill of lading did not acknowledge receipt of the goods "on board" the vessel and therefore was not a true bill.

Many other bills of lading similar in substance to this one were offered in evidence to prove the custom of the port, and the court held that the defendant had complied with contract stipulation regarding "prompt shipment" and the word "shipment," as used in the contract and for delivery in the Port of New York as subject to port custom, required no more than delivery to a reputable carrier and receipt of one of the so-called bills of lading.

It appeared in the evidence that the steamer named was not in port at the time of delivery of goods at the wharf but was at Newfoundland, a thousand miles away. A bill of lading by a steamer which the shipper knew was not at the time in the port was not an honest compliance with the contract for prompt shipment. A shipper accepting such a bill of lading must be reasonably assured that the ship was ready to receive the goods at once or within a reasonable time—a few days—and if he knew that the vessel was at Newfoundland the bill of lading would not have been "prompt shipment."

The exact location of the vessel had been misrepresented, but the defendant was not bound to suspect the falsity of the carrier's assurance and make an independent investigation. He was justified in accepting the assurance which he received and he was not

chargeable with negligence in failing to suspect misstatements.

The court held, accordingly, that the contract had been performed and that the plaintiff was obliged to accept the merchandise on its arrival, having recourse only against the carrier for his deceit against the shipper, to which, if it was of any value, the plaintiff would be substituted along with the transfer of the goods.

It appears to most shippers that this decision is both good law and good common sense. No shipper can be expected to determine for himself whether a carrier tells the truth when he asserts that a vessel is in port or is to be in port tomorrow. In a great many instances it would be impossible for a shipper to ascertain such facts. He is obliged to take the carrier's assurance. Responsibility, therefore, rightfully devolves upon the carrier. It would be an extreme injustice to impose responsibility on the shipper in such instances.

The practice of steamship companies in issuing "received for shipment" bills of lading is common enough in all ports of the world and has been so since the grave complications in shipping brought about by the World War. It does, however, seem that shipping conditions are now so nearly normal that pre-war obligations and practices may reasonably be expected to be resumed by the carriers. To the layman it seems entirely feasible to return to the practice of issuing "on board" bills of lading. If not possible or practicable, then surely the carriers must assume the responsibility which has now been placed upon them.

American Exporter.



Advertise in "LEVANT
TRADE REVIEW"

Standard Oil Company of New York

Department of the Levant

Constantinople

Adrianople

Belgrade

Athens

Sofia

Beirut

Bourgas

Sarajevo



Alexandretta

Mersina

Smyrna

Fiume

Zagreb

Plovdiv

Salonica

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils

Lubricating Oils

Benzine and Motor Spirits

Gas and Diesel Oils

Fuel Oil

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

L'approvisionnement d'un Paquebot.

La consommation des produits alimentaires faite à bord des grands paquebots par l'équipage et les passagers se rapproche de près de celle des petites villes. Lorsqu'un grand transatlantique se prépare à traverser l'océan, il est nécessaire qu'il se mette en garde contre toutes les éventualités, bien que grâce à la télégraphie sans fil qui permet aujourd'hui à tous les navires de rester en communication avec le monde civilisé et d'obtenir des secours immédiats en cas de besoin, la nécessité d'avoir à bord de grosses réserves de produits alimentaires soit moins essentielle qu'elle ne l'était par le passé.

Lorsque le "Majestic" est arrivé au port de New-York, lors de son premier voyage, il avait à bord 100 hommes dont la mission exclusive était d'assurer la subsistance de l'équipage et des passagers. De ce nombre, 60 étaient cuisiniers, 14 bouchers, 20 boulangers et 12 employés assurant la distribution des produits alimentaires. Le Majestic peut transporter 5000 personnes y compris l'équipage qui se chiffre au nombre de 1000, et il est nécessaire d'avoir à bord tous les produits alimentaires permettant de servir à cette population flottante des repas répondant aux goûts les plus variés.

A son départ, le "Majestic" avait à bord près de 250 tonnes de produits alimentaires, entre autres 10 tonnes de lard et de jambon, 18 tonnes de volaille, 5 tonnes de gibier, 75 tonnes de bœuf, de porc et de mouton, 11 tonnes de beurre, 35 tonnes de farine, 8 tonnes de sucre, 10 tonnes de pomme de terre, 28 tonnes de poisson, 20 tonnes de légumes variés, 2500 litres de lait, 2 tonnes de fruits et 80.000 œufs. A cela il faut ajouter les boissons et comestibles variés qui toutefois pour-

raient ne pas être classifiés parmi les produits essentiels.

Les ustensiles de cuisine et articles de table se chiffrent bien entendu à des centaines de mille et pèsent près de 100 tonnes. La vaisselle se monte à 80.000 pièces, dont 30.000 sont des assiettes, 16.000 des tasses, 13.000 des soucoupes, 2.700 des carafes, 2.400 des théières et cafetières et 10.000 des plats de porcelaine. On peut se faire une idée de l'emplacement occupé par cette vaisselle si l'on considère que toutes les assiettes placées côte à côte formeraient une ligne de près de 10 kilomètres de long et qu'empilées les unes sur les autres, elles atteindraient une hauteur de quatre cents mètres. La verrerie se monte à 29.000 pièces et la coutellerie et l'argenterie pour les passagers se chiffrent au nombre de 55.000 pièces.

En ce qui concerne le linge, on compte à bord 100.000 nappes et serviettes et 100.000 draps, taies d'oreiller, etc qui sont lavées et blanchies à fréquentes reprises par les blanchisseries du bord qui travaillent jour et nuit suivant les procédés les plus modernes.

Pour pouvoir assurer aux passagers tout le confort de la vie moderne, on a été appelé à avoir recours aux procédés mécaniques les plus perfectionnés. A défaut de machines à laver la vaisselle, de machines de blanchisserie, d'ustensiles mécaniques de cuisine et autres dispositifs similaires, on serait obligé d'avoir un personnel si important que les frais deviendraient prohibitifs sans compter l'emplacement et les vivres supplémentaires nécessaires pour ce personnel supplémentaire. Il est probable que les progrès principaux qui seront réalisés à l'avenir à bord des grands transatlantiques auront trait au remplacement de la main d'œuvre par les procédés mécaniques.

Etant donné qu'un espace si consi-

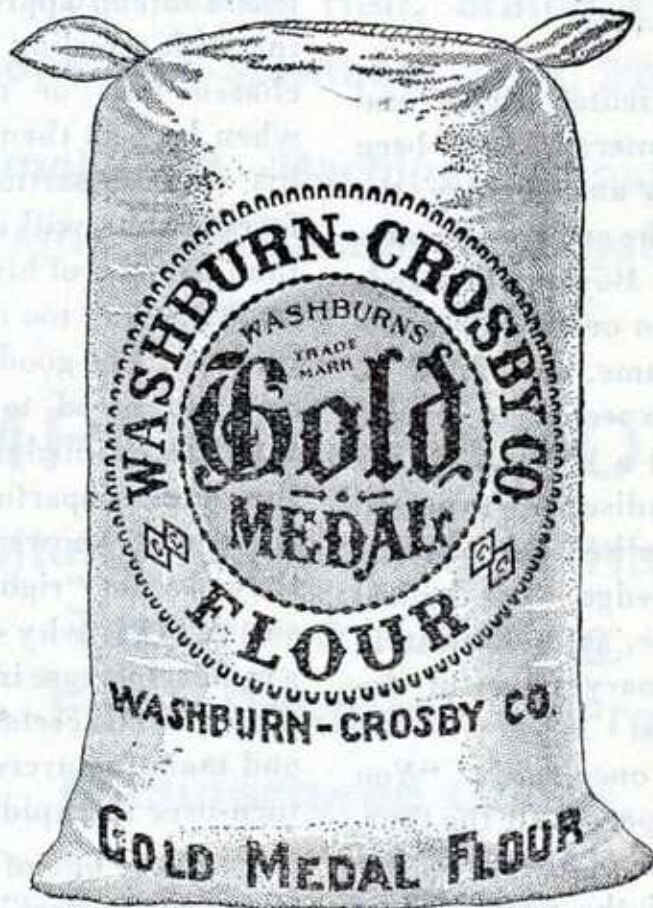
WASHBURN-CROSBY COMPANY

17 Battery Place—NEW YORK

The Largest Millers in the World

Mills at Minneapolis & Buffalo. Daily Capacity - 50,000 barrels

Manufacturers of the universally known



QUALITY

ECONOMY

Grades :

GOLD MEDAL

Citation

Iron Duke

Vulcan

Arlington

Whitehall Flour

King Wheat Flour

Durum Straight Flour

Durum Clear

Semolinas

etc., etc., etc.

Uniformity in grades and service GUARANTEED

Exclusive Agents at Constantinople

J. B. LAMBRINIDES & Co.

No. 20, Omer Abid Han, 1st floor

Galata, CONSTANTINOPLE

Telephone Pera 1764.

dérable doit être attribué à l'approvisionnement des passagers et de l'équipage auquel il faut encore ajouter l'emplacement occupé par les machines, les chaudières et le combustible, il est évident que les paquebots modernes ne peuvent transporter qu'une cargaison limitée.

Export

About the Rug Business

For years the Oriental carpet and rug business in America has been shrouded in mystery and secrecy, the greater the secrecy, the greater the merchant or authority. Buyers and handlers of these goods, in order to become authorities in the game, and fitted to do business, were expected to devote long years, or almost a lifetime, to the study of the merchandise they expected to handle. Those credited with having obtained this knowledge were looked upon almost with awe, as men entirely apart from the ordinary buyer of domestic floor coverings.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "You can fool some of the people all the time, all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." Certain merchants in the Oriental rug trade, who were able to visualize decided that the first thing to be done was to eliminate all the mystery, sham and "bunk." In other words, to do business on a plain, straight-forward American basis, and to leave the study and mystery of antique Orientals entirely to individual collectors. In plain every-day language, to give the buyer and consumer a square deal. From this has started what is termed in the trade the "Commercial Period".

Today, the buyer or would-be buyer, if he knows where to go, can purchase Oriental carpets and rugs on a plain, straight-forward business basis. He

can place his orders with just as much confidence as would be the case were he buying domestic carpets and rugs. He knows that the "bunk" and mystery has been eliminated by certain houses. Merchants in the trade who have adopted and stuck to this policy find that frankness and honesty pay. They are reaping the benefit of this in the shape of larger sales and a quicker turn-over of their merchandise.

No longer does the buyer *who knows where to buy* approach the task of buying with a feeling that the goods purchased may or may not be "right" when he gets them on the sales-floor of his own department. He no longer fears that he will make enemies, rather than friends, of his customers as, unfortunately, has too often been the case in the past. The goods offered, and bought, are guaranteed to be just exactly what they are claimed to be. The buyer for the retail department, as well as his customers, knows that if by any chance they are not "right" they will be made so. This is why sales have shown such a radical increase in certain retail departments, and certain direct importers and manufacturers are increasing their turn-over so rapidly.

To quote one of the first advocates of the "square deal" policy: "All of the stage trimmings, dim lights, step softly, hold your breath bunk, has been squeezed out of the Oriental rug-buying game. Some time ago our house took all of the secrecy and mystery out of the industry. We placed all of our cards on the table, and that is why we have made such rapid progress. We found that the selling of Oriental carpets and rugs was a business. That if merchandise bought for \$95.00 was sold for \$105.00, the merchant handling it in this way would never have a red flag over his store."

The Floor Covering Blue Book

EVERYTHING FROM AMERICA

American Foreign Trade Corporation

GENERAL OFFICES :

Mahmoudie Han, Stamboul,
Telephone Nos Stamboul 2768, 2769, 2770.

Automobile & Machinery Department,
American Garage — Pangalti,
Telephone Pera 2763.

IMPORT-EXPORT

Agricultural Implements & Hardware,

■ ■ Textiles & Clothing, ■ ■

Staple Food Products & Provisions,

■ ■ Manufactured Goods. ■ ■

Exclusive Agencies for Turkey for
Highest Class American Automobiles

FORD — FORDSON TRACTOR

BUICK — OLDSMOBILE

GMC TRUCK — CADILLAC.

Cable address : AMOTTO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Cotton Situation.

If the yield of the new American cotton crop is 10,575,000 bales, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 1, supply and demand during the cotton year which began on August 1 will be very evenly balanced. When the new crop is added to stocks carried over from last year the supply will be sufficient to provide for about the same consumption as last year and a carryover reduced to about a pre-war normal. The carryover will probably be so small as to limit consumption in 1923-24 to the yield of the crop of 1923.

Improved business conditions in the United States may call for an increased consumption over last year's, which amounted to 5,616,000 bales. Conditions in Europe, China and India, however, appear to indicate a reduced foreign consumption.

High prices, while encouraging efforts to produce raw cotton also check its consumption, and it is significant that buyers throughout the world are showing an unwillingness, which in some cases is due to inability, to meet prices for cotton goods based upon high priced raw material.

The only crops which compete to any extent with American cotton are those of India and Egypt. The competition of these crops, however, is indirect, since Indian cotton, as it is inferior, can not be used for the same quality of goods as American, and Egyptian cotton is so much better than the bulk of the American crop that it is reserved for special uses. As yet there is little information available as to these crops, but yields somewhat better than last year are to be expected, and stocks are ample.

(Commerce Monthly)

C. P. RIZOPOULOS & D. G. ARABOGLOU

STEAMSHIP AGENTS & BROKERS

COMMISSION AGENTS—COAL CONTRACTORS

AGENTS

for the

EXPORT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION of NEW YORK

THE NORWEGIAN RUSSIA LINE

Managers Winge & Co.

CHRISTIANIA

And Many Greek Steamship Owners

46 GALATA QUAY, CONSTANTINOPLE

Codes: ABC 5th Edition
Scott's 10th Edition
Bentley's

Cable: RIZOPOULOS-Constantinople
Telephone: PÉRA 1930

IONIAN BANK LIMITED

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Established 1839.

HEAD OFFICE: Basildon House, Moorgate, London E. C. 2.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	£ 600,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	£ 485,580
RESERVE FUND	£ 150,000

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR GREECE: ATHENS

BRANCHES

GREECE

Patras	Tripolitza
Corfu	Nauplia
Cephalonia	Salonica
Zante	Chios
Piraeus	Mitylene
Candia	Cavalla

EGYPT

Alexandria.

SUB BRANCHES: Tantah, Kafr-El-Zayat, Mehalla-Kebir, Mansourah, Zagazig, Benha, Fayoum, Beni-Suef, and Minieh.

CONSTANTINOPLE BRANCH

Yildiz Han, Rue Kurekdjiler, Galata

Telephone: Pera 2600-2604.

Cable Address: IONIAN

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.

The American Navy in Action.

After the Smyrna disaster, American destroyers were the messengers of rescue and help. They made possible communication with the workers on the spot, carried the new American relief workers to the scenes of distress, and transported the emergency supplies with which the life-saving work was carried on. When it came to the task of removing refugees from Smyrna and other points on the Anatolian coast to places of safety, these vessels did their share, and more. From Smyrna itself, 213,480 persons had been transported to places of safety up to October 20. Of this total, 2,000 were carried by American destroyers, 1,800 by a vessel chartered by the Navy, 7,600 by ships chartered by American relief workers and under the supervision of the Navy, and 140,000 by Greek ships under American supervision and under the protection of American destroyers. Then the destroyers were sent down the coast from Smyrna as far as Adalia to pick up stragglers. One went into a small port near Adalia and rescued 500 Christian refugees and landed them in Rhodes. Some 49,000 more were picked up at different points along the coast and sent away on Greek ships under the protection of American destroyers.

The evacuation from the Brousa region, while not directly under American supervision, was greatly facilitated, and at the first really made possible, by the presence and aid of American naval vessels. And last but not by any manner of means least, in Smyrna, and elsewhere where the emergency has been pressing, the officers and men of the American boats have been on the spot and worked like Trojans; guarding headquarters and depots, convoying truckloads of

supplies, and in many other ways they have done, in a word, what you would expect real American men to do when people need help.

The harbor of Constantinople never saw so many American Naval vessels at once before as at the present time. A new division of twelve destroyers arrived from the United States on Oct. 22, making a total of twenty destroyers stationed here, besides the Flagship, a supply-ship and various smaller craft. They do not crowd Constantinople harbor, however, for they are always on the move, visiting ports all around the Black Sea, and down the Anatolian coast to Smyrna and beyond.

The Orient

Le Mobilier du Bureau Américain.

On sait que de très gros capitaux sont engagés, en Amérique, dans la fabrication du meuble de bureau et que le nombre des artisans que cette industrie occupe augmente continuellement. Le meuble de bureau américain est aujourd'hui irréprochable sous le rapport de la solidité, il est en outre beaucoup moins compliqué que par le passé, moins encombrant, moins lourd et plus élégant d'aspect.

L'emploi des classeurs a contribué à augmenter l'utilisation des bureaux plats dits "ministre." L'emploi des fichiers y a contribué également.

Le chef de maison imbu d'idées modernes et soucieux de se tenir au niveau du progrès, attache avec raison la plus grande importance à l'aspect agréable de ses bureaux. Il veut y voir, sinon du luxe, du moins de la clarté, de l'ordre, de la netteté, un mobilier en harmonie avec la décoration. Dans le sien, il exige même du confort, et parfois du style. Selon ses préférences, il donne à son bureau un

CHR. G. BASIOTTI

STEAMSHIP & CHARTERING AGENT
 FORWARDING & INSURANCE AGENT
 COAL CONTRACTOR
 COMMISSION MERCHANT

Telegrams for All Offices :
 "BASIOTTI"

CODES
 A. B. C. 5th Edition
 Scott's 10th Edition
 Bentley's

AGENT FOR :

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION Co., INC. of New York.
 Fast Freight Service between New York—
 Greece—Black Sea.

AGENT FOR :

THE KERR STEAMSHIP LINES, INC. of New York.
 Regular sailings to the Levant.

AGENT FOR :

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., of Baltimore
 and San Francisco.

HEAD OFFICE
 PIRAEUS
 GREECE

— BRANCH OFFICES —

Greece & Levant

Head Office :

PIRAEUS

Branch Offices :

PATRAS
 SALONICA
 SMYRNA

Agencies :

VOLO
 CAVALLA
 CALAMATA

Black Sea

Main Branch :

CONSTANTINOPLE

Agencies :

IN ALL BLACK SEA
 PORTS

Connected with

Chr. G. BASIOTTI Inc.

113-115 Broad Street
 NEW YORK.

Roumania

Main Branch :

BRAILA

Branch Offices :

GALATZ
 CONSTANTZA
 SOULINA

ATTENTION : Piraeus, as Head Office, has a control on the whole organisation; however, applications regarding each district separately, must be made for :

GREECE & LEVANT: to PIRAEUS

BLACK SEA: to CONSTANTINOPLE

ROUMANIA: to BRAILA

AGENCIES AT ALL LEVANT AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

cachet personnel. Celui-ci choisira donc des meubles de ton clair et celui-là un mobilier de couleur foncée. En règle générale, on évite le noir, trop sévère, trop lugubre même : on emploie beaucoup les teintes conventionnelles de bois naturel, les teintes neutres, le brun, le gris, l'ocre jaune, etc., mais surtout l'acajou, dont la richesse de ton produit un excellent effet.

World's Purchase of American Sugar

Thirty times as much sugar as in the year preceding the war has been exported by the United States in the first seven months of the current year, a record far exceeding that of any other year of American refining and export trade.

Prior to the war when Europe was producing all of its own sugar requirements from beets. American exports of refined sugar were extremely small, amounting in the year immediately preceding the war, the calendar year 1913, to only 52,000,000 pounds, with a value of less than \$2,000,000. In 1914, with the war conditions which prevailed in the great beet producing area of Europe, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary and in a lesser degree France and Belgium, American exports of refined sugar amounted to 390,000,000 pounds, or nearly eight times as much as in the year immediately preceding its opening. In 1915 the total advanced to 963,000,000 pounds, in 1916 1,577,000,000 in 1917 1,011,000,000 pounds, in 1920 and 1921 but enormously increasing in 1922, so that the total for the seven months mentioned is there times as much as in the same period of the preceding year and actually more than in any full year since the United States came

to the front as an exporter of refined sugar. Estimating the exports for the remainder of the calendar year upon the figures for the latest months, it seems probable that the total exports in the year ending with next December will be fully two and a half billion pounds as against the former high record of one and a half billions in 1916 and 1919. In the nine years since the beginning of the war, American exports of refined sugar have aggregated 9,371,000,000 pounds, valued at \$574,000,000, while in the twenty years preceding the war the grand total was only 625,000,000 pounds, valued at \$25,000,000.

Three-fourths of this big exportation of refined sugar goes to Europe, which formerly produced all the sugar which it required. Of the 1,690,000,000 pounds exported in the seven months ending with July, 1922, 1,392,000,000 or eighty-two per cent of the total went to Europe, and in the single month of July an exceptionally high record month, the quantity exported was 199,000,000 pounds, of which 175,000,000 pounds or eighty-eight per cent went to Europe. The quantity to Great Britain in the seven months ending with July is 562,000,000 pounds against only 231,000,000 in the same months of last year; to France 328,000,000 pounds against 48,000,000 in the like period of last year; and to Germany, formerly the great sugar producing country of Europe, 104,000,000 pounds against practically nothing in the same months of last year.

Practically all of the refined sugar which the United States is exporting is of Cuban production. While American refineries treat practically all of the cane sugar produced in Hawaii and Porto Rico, none of their sugar or that produced within continental United States is re-exported after refinement.

J. W. WHITTALL & Co., LTD.

Sanassar Han, Stamboul, Constantinople.

Telegraphic Address—"WHITTALL, STAMBOUL."

Telephone — STAMBOUL No. 2700

**Merchants, Bankers, Shipping and Insurance Agents,
Mine Owners and Dealers in Minerals.**

LLOYD'S AGENTS

AND

AGENTS FOR

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET Co.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

The "MOSS" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE,

The ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

The PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

The LONDON SALVAGE ASSOCIATION.

The "COMITE d'ASSUREURS."

The OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JAPANESE STEAMSHIP LINES, etc., etc., etc.

**EXPORTERS of Malting Barley, Grains & Seeds,
Opium, Mohair, Skins, Sheepswool, Nuts, Minerals,
Flax, Hemp, Roans, etc., etc.**

IMPORTERS of all commodities.

AGENCIES:

Sea of Marmara, Black Sea Turkish ports, and all over Asia Minor.

The Merchant Association of New York

The Merchants' Association of New York City, with headquarters in the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, includes 6,200 firms among its members. It offers the following services, without charge or obligation, to foreign houses which desire to conduct business with the United States.

It gives aid in every way possible in connection with all matters relating to the development of business between the United States, and foreign countries, and desires that foreign firms and associations make use of them.

It places visiting merchants and correspondents in direct touch with the principal manufacturers and merchants of the United States whether they desire to buy or to sell goods or to obtain agencies. It announces to interested houses the arrival or the expected visit of foreign merchants, and it requests houses here to send catalogs, price lists, etc., of any class of articles to foreign houses which desire them.

It replies promptly to all questions with respect to the condition of the market, commercial customs, hotels, methods of traveling, etc. It places commercial directories, catalogs, code books, etc., at the disposal of foreign visitors.

Mail may be addressed in care of the Association.

American Vessels Carry Half of United States Cargoes.

An analysis of the volume of waterborne tonnage of the United States, just completed by the Shipping Board, shows that fifty-two per cent of the total handled through American ports during the fiscal year which ended June 30 moved under the American flag.

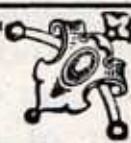

There were 37,312 arrivals and departures of vessels carrying 80,231,000 long tons of cargo. Sixteen American ports handled more than 1,000,000 tons each, New York leading with 18,267,007 tons. Forty-nine per cent of the vessels were American vessels.

Shipping Board statisticians maintain that in relative efficiency, as

indicated by the relation of load to deadweight tonnage, American ships made a better showing than foreign craft, the American percentage being given as 37.9 per cent and the foreign 36.4 per cent. While American vessels used 2.62 deadweight tons to transport each ton of cargo, foreign vessels used 2.74 deadweight tons per cargo ton. The total vessel deadweight entering and clearing American ports during the year was 214,952 tons, of which fifty-one per cent represented American vessels.

Buffalo and Chicago handled Great Lakes traffic only. Twenty-five per cent of the import tonnage handled at New York consisted of bulk oil cargoes.

The shipping statistics also show that American flag ships handled fifty-six per cent of the imports and



The Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, Ltd.

CAPITAL £1.250.000 STERLING

Telegrams "TEZIAK"

Head Office: SMYRNA

BRANCH OFFICES:

LONDON, 8 & 9 Giltspur Street, Holborn.



PARIS, 5 Rue Gretry.

BUENOS AIRES.

NEW YORK, Mohawk Bldg., 160 Fifth Avenue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Midhat Pasha Han., Sirkedji.

Manufacturers of all kinds of ORIENTAL CARPETS
& RUGS, possessing factories and looms all over
ASIA MINOR, PERSIA & INDIA.



thirty-four per cent of the exports at New York, compared with forty-four per cent of imports and sixty-six per cent of exports handled by foreign ships. In every instance at the sixteen principal ports American flag ships handled most of the imports except at Boston, Los Angeles and Seattle, while foreign vessels handled most of the exports from every port except Chicago and Buffalo.

More than fifty-one per cent of the foreign commerce was with three foreign trade regions, the traffic with each aggregating more than 10,000,000 tons. These regions were the Mexican, Atlantic-Canada and Havre-Hamburg range. The commerce with Mexico was 19,287,499 tons, which included 18,465,870 tons of bulk oil; with the Atlantic-Canada region, 11,455,457, of which 10,297,324 represented traffic on the Great Lakes, and with the Havre - Hamburg region, 10,446,278 tons, of which 8,927,000 represented exports.

La Situation aux Etats-Unis

Etat général du Commerce

Les grèves n'ont affecté le commerce et l'industrie des Etats-Unis que d'une façon pour ainsi dire insignifiante au cours de juin et de juillet. Pendant le mois d'août, toutefois, leur effet a commencé à se manifester très distinctement, notamment par une diminution appréciable de la production du fer et de l'acier, ainsi que de divers articles manufacturés, par une certaine élévation du niveau des prix, et par l'évidence d'un sentiment d'incertitude assez général restreignant tant soit peu l'activité des affaires. Voici, d'ailleurs, quelques extraits du dernier bulletin de la Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry qui constituent un léger aperçu de la situation :

«A l'époque de vacances les affaires deviennent toujours plus calmes et cette année ce ralentissement s'est accentué davantage en raison des délais que rencontre la solution des grands problèmes politiques et sociaux qui, depuis de long mois, divisent le pays.

«En effet, l'accord n'a pas encore été établi sur les trois grands projets de loi qui sont depuis si longtemps en discussion devant le Parlement, à savoir : le nouveau régime douanier, le bonus des combattants et le «Subsidy Bill» destiné à protéger la marine marchande américaine. Enfin, à la grève des mineurs qui dure depuis le printemps, est venue s'ajouter, le 1er juillet, la grève des cheminots, les ouvriers des ateliers des Compagnies de Chemins de fer ayant refusé d'accepter les réductions de salaires décrétées par le Conseil du Travail. Quoique ces deux grèves ne soient pas générales, elles affectent 1.250.000 ouvriers. Les stocks de charbon commencent à s'épuiser et si les conditions actuelles devaient se prolonger, elles ne manqueraient pas d'avoir d'importantes répercussions.

«Il semble bien qu'au début on n'ait pas cru à la durée des ces grèves et qu'aucune mesure de précaution n'ait été prise ; mais la situation s'aggravant de semaine en semaine, la vie industrielle commence à souffrir de perturbations qui, bien qu'encore sans gravité, demanderont néanmoins un certain temps à disparaître. C'est ainsi que le manque de charbon commence à se faire sentir dans différentes branches de l'industrie ; on signale un ralentissement forcé dans la métallurgie et des commandes importantes de combustible ont été passées en Grande-Bretagne. Il ne faut pas croire que les stocks de charbon soient déjà épuisés ; toutefois, les réserves ayant été fortement entamées, une réduction de l'activité a été jugée préférable en face de l'incertitude de la situation ; même

NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY

CAPITAL Lstg. 1,000,000

CONSTANTINOPLE— Head Office —

» GALATA, Rue Voivoda, Tel. Pera 3010-3.

» STAMBOUL, Kenadjian Han, Tel. Stamboul 1205-6

» PERA, Rue Cabristan , Tel. Pera 117.

SMYRNA Les Quais, Telegrams "Britbank"

LONDON 50 Cornhill, E. C. 3. Telegrams "Natbank"

The Bank undertakes every description of banking business under the most favourable conditions.

The Offices at Galata and Pera have a complete installation of small safes of various dimensions situated in a fire and burglar proof strong room which are at the disposal of clients on favourable terms.

en supposant la fin prochaine des grèves, on peut prévoir que ce ralentissement se prolongera assez longtemps, car ce n'est pas du jour au lendemain que la production des mines de charbon redeviendra normale de plus, il est probable que les wagons nécessaires au transport ne s'obtiendront pas sans difficulté. Il faudra donc un certain temps pour reconstituer les stocks. Aussi les conséquences des troubles actuels se feront-elles sentir pendant longtemps.

«Pour empêcher la spéculation et assurer une distribution équitable, le Gouvernement a créé une commission présidée par M. Hoover et comprenant les représentants des Ministères du Commerce, de la Justice, de l'Intérieur et de l'Interstate Commerce Commission, et les représentants des producteurs de charbon, des chemins de fer et des grands consommateurs. Un droit de priorité a été reconnu à toutes les matières de première nécessité afin d'assurer le transport rapide du combustible et des produits alimentaires, et les grands services publics tels que les usines de gaz et d'électricité, les fabricants de glace artificielle et les établissements frigorifiques jouiront de ce droit dans la répartition du combustible.»

La contre partie des éléments fâcheux de la situation est constituée par l'ensemble des renseignements relative aux récoltes. Les récoltes, en effet, s'annoncent comme devant être très belles. Les prix actuels sont fermes et l'agriculteur américain peut compter sur un excellent marché pour ses produits, attendu que les récoltes de l'Europe seront, dit-on, déficitaires cette année. On estime que son pouvoir d'achat sera considérablement augmenté et que l'importance de la demande des régions agricoles maintiendra la prospérité dans la vie économique des Etats-Unis.

Le marché monétaire est resté ferme en juillet, et les conditions financières

ont peu varié. Les transactions de nos banques ont produit, au cours de ce mois, un total de \$ 31.497.360.535 qui, bien qu'inférieur à celui de juin, dépasse néanmoins de 15.7% le chiffre de juillet 1921, sont \$27.225.495.229.

Le tableau comparatif suivant présente les totaux des transactions des banques américaines durant les sept premiers mois des dix dernières années:

1922.....	\$216,259,323,762
1921	206,997,810,227
1920	268,891,312,321
1919	223,881,876,421
1918	185,595,208,570
1917	175,802,583,942
1916	139,351,731,730
1915	97,931,140,320
1914	99,824,908,097
1913	99,793,341,458

L'exportation américaine a produit en juillet un chiffre de \$305.000.000, inférieur d'environ 9% à celui de juin et de 6% à celui du mois de juillet de l'année précédente, mais supérieur de 91% au chiffre de juillet 1914.

22,000,000,000 Sent Abroad by United States

The charges that the United States has failed to do its share in aiding the rehabilitation of the world were answered recently by D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, in an address here before the Indiana Bankers Association. He stated that in the last eight years this country has sent abroad nearly \$22,000,000,000.

"I feel," he said, "that the present is a not inappropriate time to refer to this truly gigantic participation by our country in sustaining and stabilizing the finances of the world. There are some people in the United States who persist that our country has not done and is not doing its full part, and that the world cannot be restored and placed

ESTABLISHED 1868

S. MARDIGUIAN SONS

MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS

Yeni-Tcharshi, Mahmoud Pasha, Stamboul
CONSTANTINOPLE

(Near the Mahmoud Pasha Entrance of the Grand Bazar)

Telephone: STAMBOUL 1054.

Cable Address: "STEMARD, CONSTANTINOPLE"

Codes: A.B.C., 5th & 6th Editions.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

Choice Selection Ready in Stock
Purchased and Shipped on Commission

ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES

Broussa Silk Goods and Towels

PERSIAN PRINTS

Oriental Jewelry and Fancy Articles

BEST REFERENCES

on the way to prosperity and order without American assistance.

"My reply to this is broadly that in the last eight years our country has made a contribution to these ends, so great that if we ourselves fully appreciated it, if we were given fair credit for it by other peoples, it would win us the bright guerdon of helpfulness, of willing co-operation and of splendid unselfishness."

Mr. Crissinger summarized American contributions to the financing of the outside world since Aug. 14, 1914, as follows:—

American securities repurchased from abroad, \$3,000,000,000.

American Government loans, \$10,000,000,000.

Interest on Government loans, \$3,000,000,000.

Dollar securities bought from foreign countries, \$3,631,000,000.

Foreign money securities sold in this country, \$620,000,000.

Foreign currencies bought by America, \$500,000,000.

Cotton Growing in Mesopotamia

The total area of the districts comprised within the British mandatory sphere is about 150,000 square miles, and the population is roughly 2,850,000. The soil and climate there are very similar to those of Egypt, and it has been definitely proved that good cotton can be grown. In the winter of 1919-20 the British Cotton Growing Association sent out a delegation to that country to investigate the possibilities of cotton cultivation on commercial lines. As a result of its report a ginning plant was shipped out and has been erected near Bagdad to deal with all the cotton at present grown.

Mesopotamia undoubtedly offers great promise for the production of good staple cotton; the quantity, however,

will depend entirely upon the local government's program for irrigation and drainage. At present it may be possible to produce 100,000 bales on land provided with water from the existing works. The ultimate possibilities of the country, with a sound irrigation system, are estimated at approximately 1,000,000 bales annually.

Situation in Greek Lignite Fields

by Consul General Will L. Lowrie,
Athens.

The situation in the Greek lignite fields varies with the cost of imported coal, the conditions of the labor market, and the rates for foreign exchange. In 1919 and 1920, when imported coal was scarce and high and wages still comparatively low, the yearly production of the Greek lignite mines reached 250,000 tons. Since then wages have about doubled, and until quite recently prices for imported coal had been kept low in spite of the rise in exchange, so that the margin of profit for lignite had become narrower or even had disappeared. The consequence was that in 1921 only those mines which are favorably situated as regards production, labor, and transportation were in operation, and the total production dropped to about 100,000 tons. With the continual increase in the cost of imported coal, due to the rise in exchange it may be anticipated that many mines will be able to start up again and that the production in 1922 will be considerably higher.

Lignite is used principally in coastal and interisland shipping and in industrial plants. However, in times of scarcity of imported coal like the present, the railways and even the navy turn largely to the

SARANTIS FRÈRES

(ESTABLISHED 1902)

**Commission Merchants
Government Contractors
Shipping & Insurance Agents**

IMPORTERS of: Grain, Flour, Oleo Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Rice, Sugar, Grey three yd. Sheeting & Drill, Leather and Rubber Goods, Agricultural Implements, Alcohol, Chemicals, Edible Oils, etc.

EXPORTERS of: Greek & Turkish Tobacco, Opium, Wool, Mohair, Gum Tragacanth, Valonea, Minerals, Dried Fruits, Currants, Olives, Olive Oil.

SOLE AGENTS

**IN THE MARKETS OF GREECE & TURKEY
FOR THE WORLD RENOWNED BRANDS:**

FLOUR: "Nelson", "Martisco", "Winnipeg", "Oak", "Ambia", "Simcoe", "Ferndale", "Pilot", "Elba", "Bickory".

GREY THREE YD SHEETINGS & DRILLS:
Amory, Browne & Co., "Ramopa CCC"

OLEO OIL: "Calumet", "Hesper".

MUTTON OIL: "Amazon".

SHOES: Charles Eaton.

OFFICES:

PIRÆUS,
Spiraki Building

CONS/PLE:

Abid Han, Galata.
Bassiret Han, Stamboul.

NEW YORK:

2 Rector Street.

AGENTS:

SMYRNA.

SALONICA.

PATRAS.

CHIOS.

AIVALI.

BUCAREST.

Tel. Pera 1827 - Stamboul 1522.

use of lignite. The possibility of extracting oil from lignite, as well as the question of producing electric energy by installing generating plants at the mines, have been considered at times, but have never reached even the experimental stage.

Bulgarian Bank Notes Printed in United States

According to recent press report, three Bulgarian bankers have been sent to New York to investigate trade conditions and to arrange for the printing by an American company of a new series of bank notes, totaling over 4,000,000,000 leva (1 lev=\$0.0065, New York exchange, August 11). The new notes will be similar in form to the American gold and silver certificates. It is the intention of the Bulgarian Government to replace by this new series all the old issues of notes which were printed in various European countries.

A study will also be made by this commission of the market for Bulgarian products in New York. It is stated that large quantities of tobacco, rose oil, and other Bulgarian products are now available for sale in New York. It has been suggested that the establishment in New York of a branch of the Bulgarian National Bank would facilitate trade between Bulgaria and the United States.

Coal Situation in Rumania

By Vice Consul Donald F. Bigelow,
Bucharest.

Rumania, as a result of the war, has acquired important coal fields in Transylvania and in the Banat. The Kingdom in 1915 produced 309,981 metric tons of coal, whereas in 1919 the entire enlarged country produced 1,559,350 metric tons, and in 1920,

1,570,391 metric tons, according to official statistics. Of the 1920 production 1,112,434 tons were extracted from Transylvanian mines, 267,861 tons from mines in the old Kingdom, and 190,096 tons from the Banat. The 1920 output consisted of 1,385,668 tons of lignite, 158,422 tons of bituminous coal, or houille, and 26,301 tons of anthracite.

The mines in Transylvania produce a high grade of lignite in the district of Hundoars and an inferior grade in other districts. Lignite, bituminous, and anthracite coal are mined in the Banat. The old Kingdom produces principally low-grade lignite and a small amount of anthracite in the district of Gorjiu.

It has been estimated in *La Roumanie Economique*, published by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in 1921, that there is an available coal reserve of 35,000,000 metric tons obtainable from mines already under operation and an unprospected reserve of 460,000,000 tons. The Government is encouraging the development of coal mines in the hope that the country may attain self-sufficiency with respect to coal supply. However, since the resources of high-grade coal suitable for the manufacture of metallurgical coke are very limited, Rumania will always be largely dependent upon imported coke for its growing metallurgical industry.

The use of coal and coke is being curtailed at the present time to such an extent that only small quantities are imported. The resumption of normal activity in Rumanian industries, particularly in the iron working industry, will undoubtedly bring about a marked increase in the amount of coal and coke imported, but this is attendant in the largest measure upon the stabilization of Rumanian exchange.

Cable address: "VUCCINO"

C. & G. VUCCINO

STEAMSHIP AGENTS & BROKERS

General Office: CONSTANTINOPLE

Branches & Sub-Agencies in
all Black Sea, Danube and
Eastern Mediterranean Ports.

Address: CONSTANTINOPLE - Galata ■

■ ■ ■ ■ Cité Française, 2d floor.

Telephone: Pera 2047. ■ ■ ■ ■

In 1913 the imports of coal and coke from England greatly exceeded imports from other countries. In 1919 England and Turkey furnished in nearly equal quantities the bituminous coal imported, while the coke was imported from Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and England. Before the war no coal was imported by Rumania from the United States. In 1920, however, United States statistics show shipments to Rumania of 8,248 tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$94,000, and 5,835 tons of coke, valued at \$53,869. At present Rumania is importing relatively small quantities of coal from England and Turkey and coke from Czechoslovakia and Germany.

It is estimated that the present stocks of imported coal at Braila, the principal coal-importing port, consist of 6,000 to 8,000 tons of English coal and 800 tons of Turkish coal. It is understood that there are also 1,500 to 2,500 tons of Cardiff at Galatz.

Assuming approximate equality of seaboard cost of American and English coals of corresponding grades, American coal exporters would still have to contend with several marked disadvantages in competition with the British coal exporter, such as higher charter or cargo rates, the existence of regular sailings of cargo vessels from British ports direct to Rumanian ports, where return cargoes of cereals, lumber, or petroleum products are ordinarily secured, and the greater familiarity of coal importers and dealers in Rumania with the quality and grades of English coal.

The State railways are the largest users of coal in Rumania. They use principally lignite, and their entire supply is furnished locally at low prices fixed periodically by the Government. These prices are but little above production costs. In 1913

the Rumanian railroads consumed 181,105 tons of domestic lignite, 111,000 tons of imported coal, 198,113 tons of petroleum residue (fuel oil), and 27,470 tons of wood. The war resulted in the addition of Transylvania, Bucovina, and Bessarabia to the old Kingdom, approximately tripling the extent of railroads in the country and presumably tripling the normal fuel requirements of the railroads. Although statistics are not available, it is known that the present economic depression and the consequent curtailment of train service has limited the consumption of fuel to a quantity considerably less than the estimates based on pre-war statistics.

The largest users of coke are two groups of smelters located in that part of Rumania which was formerly Austro Hungarian territory. One of these concerns operates mines in the communes of Anina, Doman, and Secul, which are the only Rumanian mines producing coal of a quality satisfactory for the manufacture of metallurgical coke. Their production is insufficient to meet the requirements of the company's smelters and is also of a quality inferior to that of the English, Czechoslovakian, and Belgian coke, which has been imported in the past. This concern consumed 285,330 tons in 1913 and 84,099 tons in 1919. The other group of smelters, which is now owned and operated by the Rumanian Government, utilized 205,301 tons of coke in 1913 and only 13,593 tons in 1919. Although 1920 and 1921 figures are not available, it is understood that the consumption of coke by this group has greatly increased. Coke is procured for this group of smelters through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Other important users of coal or coke are iron foundries, mills, and

NISSIM TARANTO

CONSTANTINOPLÉ

STAMBOUL - KENADJIAN HAN ☐ ☐ TÉLÉPHONE, N° 588-589

EXPORTATION:

Exportation de tous les produits d'Orient

notamment:

OPIUMS, Scammonée, Gommés
adragantes, Vallonnées, **TABACS**,
Fruits secs, **MOHAIR**, Laines,
Peaux, Métaux, etc., etc.

IMPORTATION :

IMPORTATION d'ARTICLES AMÉRICAINS

SEUL IMPORTATEUR DES:

Sheetings	Henrietta	CCC
„	Lauretta	CCC
„	Lauretta	C

≡≡≡ **FILE DE COTON** ≡≡≡

Nisto Salad Oil

Nisto Vegetable Compound

COLONIAUX: divers & farines.

TISSUS français pour dames.

MANUFACTURES.

Maisons à: **NEW-YORK**
SMYRNE

electrical power and gas plants. Steamers calling at Braila and Galatz occasionally load bunker coal at these ports.

Macedonian Lamb and Kid Skin Market

By Consul Lelland B. Morris, Saloniki.

Greek Macedonia during the year 1921 produced 250,000 lambskins and 70,000 kid skins. To these quantities is to be added the production of Thrace, which amounted to 35,000 lambskins and a small quantity of kid skins which were brought into Saloniki for export to foreign countries. This market also received approximately 50,000 lambskins and 60,000 kid skins from southern Serbia. Stocks still remaining unsold out of the 1921 production of Macedonia amount to 50,000 lambskins and 15,000 kid skins.

Prices for these skins vary according to their origin. Lambskins from Greek Macedonia always sell at higher prices than from any other source except those from Serbia, which have a low percentage of black skins and are invariably sold at more favorable prices in Italy. These skins generally contain about 15 to 20 per cent black skins, while those of other regions of Macedonia have 50 to 60 per cent. Kid skins from southern Serbia, called in the local trade "northern skins," are finer in quality and are strongly sought by American and German tanners. Kid skins produced in Greek Macedonia are inferior in quality.

During the present season the Macedonian production has been approximately 400,000 lambskins and 200,000 kid skins. A small quantity of the Thracian production, 100,000 lambskins and 50,000 kid skins, reached here also. The skin market

has been replenished with about 70,000 lambskins and 50,000 kid skins from southern Serbia and 30,000 and 10,000 lamb and kid skins, respectively, from Old Greece. Prices are high even though no brisk demand exists. Germany, known to be in need of skins, will have to call for supplies on this market. Czechoslovakia is showing some interest in lambskins and has just made small purchases. France and the United States do not seem anxious to buy at present.

Olive Oil Industry of Greece.

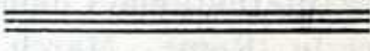
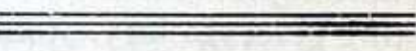
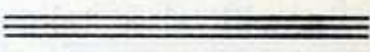
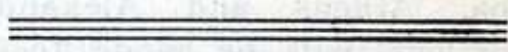
by Manuel Cambouri,

In recent years Greece has become one of the most important olive-oil producers in the world. Its production in 1921 was one-sixth that of all countries (final estimates placed the total world production of olive-oil at 1,100,000 metric tons), about one-third that of Spain and Italy combined, and a little more than 35,000 metric tons larger than that of Tunis, Portugal, and France put together. This article is therefore designed to throw light on some of the main features of the Greek olive-oil industry that might be of interest to anyone handling olive-oil.

For administrative purposes Greece is divided into 31 Departments, but not all of them are producers of olive oil. Some of them do not produce any olive oil at all, while others manufacture very little for export. The chief centers of production are the islands, the Peloponnesus, and some of the Departments a little away from the coast. Production near the sea is very limited, as the sea winds are almost fatal to the growth of the olive trees.

ROUSSO & DANON

Established in 1901

NEW-YORK	Park Row Building. 
PIRÆUS	Hippocrate Street. 
CONSTANTINOPLE	Phaleron Han, Galata 
SMYRNA	Rue Maltese. 

 **SHIPPING AGENTS** 

IMPORT AND EXPORT 

Importers of

Oleo Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Food
Stuffs, Shoes, Sole Leather,
Upper Leather and
Iron Goods.

Telegraphic Address:

ROUSDAN	NEW-YORK.
ROUSDAN	PIRÆUS
ROUSDAN	CONSTANTINOPLE
ROUSDAN	SMYRNA

American Commercial Delegates Will Visit Constantinople.

The American Express Company is making elaborate arrangements to bring from New York on the steamer Caronia, leaving on February 10, 1923, the American delegation which is to attend the next general meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Rome, March 19 to 26. Constantinople will be one of the interesting places to be visited in an extended Mediterranean cruise. The Caronia will also take the excursionists to Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Genoa, Athens and Alexandria. Excursions will be made to the inland capitals and places of interest.

European delegates to the Rome meeting can embark at any of the European ports and disembark before the steamer returns to the United States.

The World Sugar Situation.

The abnormal surplus of Cuban sugar existing last January has apparently been absorbed, and, in addition, the normal amount of new Cuban crop has been taken. The revised estimate of world production for 1922 is 1,600,000 tons over the earlier estimate, owing largely to the unexpected size of the Cuban crop. But this year's consumption also has exceeded all predictions, both in the United States and in Europe, and even with the revised crop figures for 1921-22 the carry over for 1922 will be not far from normal. The gradual rise in c. and f. price of Cuban raws to the present level, about double the low figure of 1.75 cents at the end of 1921, has no doubt been due to replenishing of invisible supplies and increas-

ed consumption, and in particular to European demand.

The rapid distribution of the Cuban surplus since the beginning of the year is shown by the export figures for the first seven months of 1922 and the United States exports for the same period. Cuba exported 4,000,000 tons, including practically all its old-crop sugar, as compared with 1,800,000 tons for the first seven months of 1921. Of this the United States imported 3,000,000 tons and Europe 800,000 tons, as compared with corresponding figures for 1921 of 1,540,000 and 160,000 tons. The United States exported 755,000 tons of refined sugar in the first seven months of 1922 (85 per cent to Europe) and only 256,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1921.

Prohibition Act Enforcement

The following notice is intended for all persons and companies owning or operating vessels touching at ports of the United States or any of its possessions, and for masters of such vessels:

"The Provisions of the National prohibition act are applicable to United States vessels leaving foreign ports after October twenty-first and to foreign vessels leaving foreign ports after that date on coming within the territorial waters of the United States. All sales of beverage liquors on United States vessels anywhere and on foreign vessels within the territorial waters of the United States are unlawful after October seventh. This notice does not apply to foreign vessels passing through the Panama Canal and not touching any other port under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Signed: A. W. MELLON
Secretary of the Treasury."

Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

—*—

FABRICANTS DES PRODUITS DE MAÏS :

GLUCOSE, Marques "GLOBE" et "BUFFALO" =====

AMIDON POUDRE et PERLE, Marque "GLOBE" =====

AMIDON pour Blanchissage, Marques "PREMIER", "EXCELLO", etc.

SUCRES, Marques "CLIMAX", "NABOB", "BUFFALO" =====

DEXTRINE (Colle-forte en poudre), Marque "GLOBE" =====

HUILE MANGEABLE, Marques "ARGO" et "MAZOLA" =====

CORN FLOUR, Marques "MAIZENA" et "HARVEST QUEEN" =====

SIROP DOUX, Marque "KARO" =====

—*—

AGENTS GÉNÉRAUX POUR LE PROCHE-ORIENT :

J. W. WHITTALL & Co., Ltd.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. DEPARTMENT

SANASSAR HAN - STAMBOUL

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The American Tobacco Company.

A business built on nickels, dimes and quarters, reaching a volume of over \$155,000,000 in 1921.— that is the dramatic picture of The American Tobacco Company.

When you stop to consider how many nickels, dimes and quarters it takes to make an annual volume of over \$155,000,000, you can estimate its size and importance.

It buys its tobacco leaf grown in many parts of the world. It buys also from thousands of tobacco planters in its own land and does business with every one of the more than 2,000 railroads in America.

It employs 18,000 men and women, operates over 105 plants, and manufactures 180 brands of cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, little cigars and cigarette papers.

It sells to over 5,000 jobbers who sell to some 600,000 retail dealers.

When the leaf is purchased it is shipped to the large storage warehouses, the one at Durham, North Carolina, being the largest single tobacco warehouse in the world with a capacity of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of tobacco. The tobacco leaf is aged here. It is then cut up and prepared, ready to be wrapped into a cigarette. It goes into an automatic machine which turns out hourly 24,000 cigarettes of uniform tobacco, size and weight.

Another specially devised machine is used in the making of « BULL » DURHAM Smoking Tobaccos which is one of the largest brands in the smoking tobacco field. This machine first weighs the tobacco that goes into each bag, then fills the bag, shapes it, ties the string at the neck tight, pastes on the trade mark label, glues on the United States Revenue Stamp and turns the bag out. The

bag goes into a carton, which is filled, and then travels on an endless truck to the shipping room. Just as the carton goes into the shipping room, it passes a little counting machine on which it registers in passing, and in this way the day's output is counted.

To make good tobacco is, of course, the first object. To cut down the manufacturing cost and pass on the saving to the consumer is the next object. Accordingly super-human machines were devised. Each plant is equipped with battery after battery of them and the search for cutting the cost goes on incessantly.

When you enter the general offices of The American Tobacco Company at 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, you are at once impressed not so much with its size as with its courtesy. You feel you are in a friendly atmosphere, and this courtesy runs on down all the way through the 105 plants and out among the 650 salesmen on their daily routes.

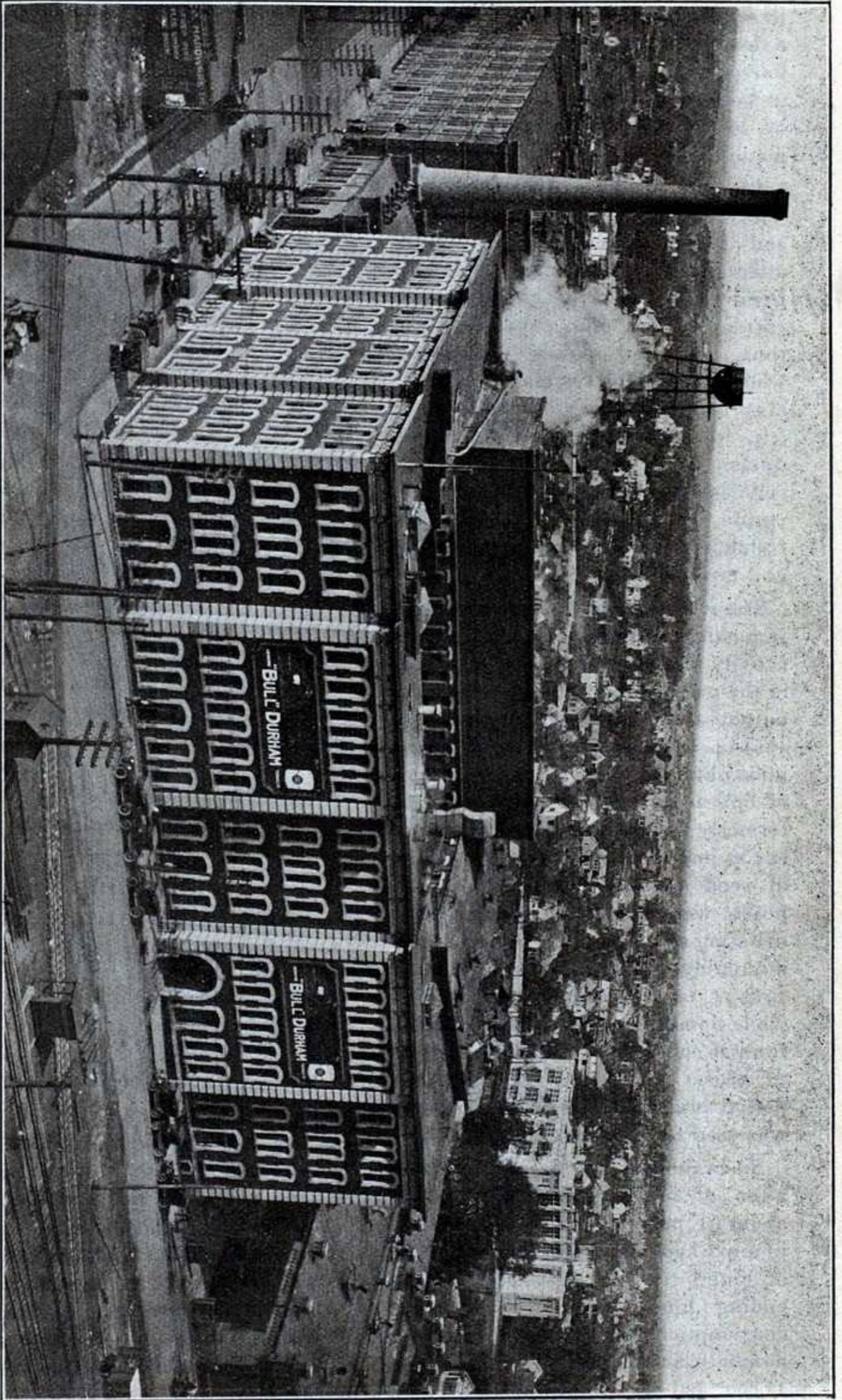
That is its creed, and its creed is hung in every office, hallway, lunch-room, meeting place, printed in every salesman's hand-book and order-book, and committed to memory by them. It reads as follows:

« It is the desire and policy of The American Tobacco Company to extend to its customers the maximum of service and every courtesy within its power. »

The real test of any organization is its ability to make profits. The American Tobacco Company has made steady progress over a great many years. Its volume last year was \$155,963,751.58. The profits last year were \$18,177,235.52.

Use of Cotton Linters

In the last nineteen months Germany has taken 69 per cent. of the linters exported from the United States,



The Home of "Bull Durham".—One of the Factories of the American Tobacco Company.

thus regaining its prewar position as a leading user of this fiber. Since linters cost only about a fifth as much as cotton a material saving is effected in so far as a substitution can be made.

Linters comprise the short fuzz which adheres to the American upland and Indian varieties of cottonseed after the first ginning. They are removed by a second ginning in the cottonseed oil mills and in peace time are used mainly for batting, wadding, stuffing for mattresses, etc., absorbent cotton, mixing with shoddy, felt, low grade yarns and paper products. As a pure form of natural cellulose they are used to make gun-cotton, smokeless powder, varnishes, celluloid, collodion, photographic films and artificial silk.

The war demand for linters for use in making explosives led to greater activity and more intensive processes in the production of linters so that the output rose from 631,000 bales in 1913-14 to 1,300,000 in 1916. Many mills obtained more than 150 pounds of linters per ton of seed, whereas formerly few had obtained as much as 50 pounds. Moreover, quantities of seed intended for planting purposes were first passed through the delinting machines. Exports rose from a monthly average of 22,000 bales in 1913-14 to 36,000 bales in 1916-17, while domestic consumption increased from 26,000 bales a month in 1913-14 to 93,000 in 1917-18. In the latter period practically all of the material was used for explosives.

Since the war the average yield of a ton of seed has been reduced to about 54 pounds, which has resulted in a marked improvement in the grade of linters cut. In the twelve months ending June 30, 1922, the domestic consumption has averaged 49,000 bales a month and exports have averaged 11,000 bales. There has been a

considerable increase since prewar years in the proportion of the linters used in the manufacture of paper products.

Rumanian Hide Market

Rumania is experiencing a strong advance in the price of cattle hides. Heavy selections, in particular, have advanced on an average of 20 per cent, and hides weighing over 26 kilos are worth 22 lei. It should also be noted that hides with one to five grubs are classed as best selections. Dealers believe that before long the price will go up to 25 lei. Hides are imported from Transylvania in goodly numbers because of their superior quality over those of domestic production.

Horsehides bring 250 lei; wood sheepskins, 60 to 70 lei; shorn sheep, 30 to 40 lei; goatskins, 60 to 70 lei; glove kids, 20 lei each; and shoe kids, 30 lei each. Leather prices are slowly rising, and there is a lively demand from Transylvania factories. Old Rumanian products are not so well liked and are valued lower.

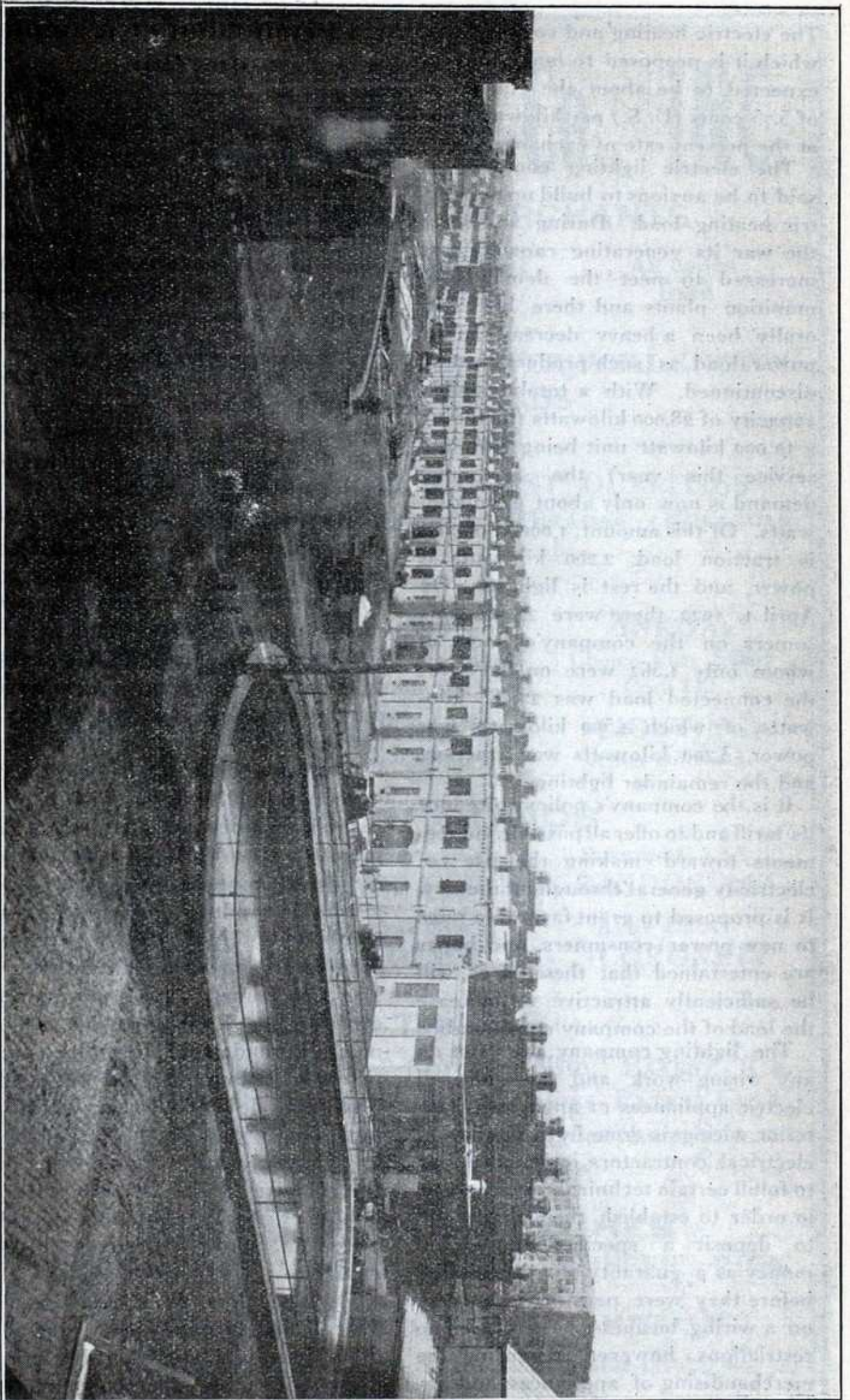
Conditions in Constantinople Favor Electric Heating.

*Consul General G. Bie Ravndal,
Constantinople.*

Two gas companies which operated in Constantinople in pre-war days have not yet resumed service, and this fact combined with proposed special rates for electric heating, should result in the broader use in that city of electric radiators, and to some extent, of electric ranges and smaller cooking devices.

Heating facilities in Constantinople are somewhat inconvenient and rather expensive. All oil heaters are not satisfactory, and wood is expensive.

Warehouse of the American Tobacco Company at Durham, N. C.



The electric heating and cooking rate, which it is proposed to inaugurate, is expected to be about the equivalent of 5.75 cents (U. S.) per kilowatt hour at the present rate of exchange.

The electric lighting company is said to be anxious to build up an electric heating load. During and since the war its generating capacity was increased to meet the demands of munition plants and there has naturally been a heavy decrease in its power load as such production was discontinued. With a total installed capacity of 28,000 kilowatts (including a 10,000 kilowatt unit being put into service this year) the maximum demand is now only about 9,000 kilowatts. Of this amount, 1,000 kilowatts is traction load, 2,200 kilowatts is power, and the rest is lighting. On April 1, 1922, there were 22,903 consumers on the company's lines, of whom only 1,562 were on flat rate; the connected load was 27,185 kilowatts, of which 4,500 kilowatts was power, 3,200 kilowatts was traction, and the remainder lighting.

It is the company's policy to reduce its tariff and to offer all possible inducements toward making the use of electricity general throughout the city. It is proposed to grant favorable rates to new power consumers, and hopes are entertained that these rates will be sufficiently attractive to increase the load of the company considerably.

The lighting company does not do any wiring work and does not sell electric appliances or apparatus. Interior wiring is done by a number of electrical contractors, who have had to fulfill certain technical requirements in order to establish their ability and to deposit a specified amount of money as a guaranty of responsibility before they were permitted to carry on a wiring business. There are no restrictions, however, regarding the merchandising of appliances and apparatus.

La Production et L'emploi du Zinc

On découvre continuellement de nouvelles façons d'employer les produits miniers, surtout depuis que le génie inventif des hommes a été si fortement stimulé par les exigences inexorables de la Grande Guerre. On a beaucoup parlé des applications relativement récentes de l'argent, du cuivre et du plomb, par exemple, mais moins de celles du zinc: elles méritent pourtant d'être connues de nous tous, tant sous le rapport de leur diversité que de leur importance vraiment très grande.

Lorsque l'avant-garde des armées allemandes franchit la frontière belge au début du sinistre mois d'août de 1914, presque tout le zinc fourni au monde provenait de la Belgique, de l'Allemagne et des Etats-Unis. Ces trois pays produisaient ensemble les quatre cinquièmes environ de tout le zinc utilisé.

L'envahissement de la Belgique et l'occupation allemande qui s'ensuivit réduisit en trois ans le rendement des mines de zinc de ce pays de 200.000 à 10.000 tonnes. Au cours de la guerre, la production des établissements de la Haute Silésie diminua considérablement, passant de 170.000 à 125.000 tonnes environ par an. Par contre, sous l'influence des événements, le rendement des mines américaines, notamment de celles du Missouri, de l'Oklahoma, du Montana, du Kansas et du New Jersey augmenta dans des proportions extraordinaires: on estime qu'il fut doublé et que la production annuelle passa de 300.000 à 600.000 tonnes environ.

En 1918, lors de l'Armistice, les Etats-Unis produisaient plus des deux tiers du zinc extrait des mines du monde entier. La consommation énorme des nations belligérantes

A. GASTUN & Co., INC.

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANTS

Cable Address
«GASTUN»

48 STONE STREET
NEW YORK

All codes
Used

EXPORTERS OF THE WORLD-OVER, WELL KNOWN
STANDARD BRANDS

FLOUR

AMERICAN CANADIAN HIGHEST QUALITIES

«GLOBARD» «BYRON» «ATLANTA» «MIRADA» «ROLANDA»

OILS

«RICHMOND»
Extra Choice Salad
Cotton Oil

«PIEDMONT»
Choice Pure Salad
Cotton Oil

«INKOA»
Choice Pure Salad
Corn Oil

«AMERICAS-BEST»
Oleo Oil No 1

«STERLING»
Oleo Oil No 2

«LIGHTING»
Oleo Oil No 3

COTTON GOODS

SHEETINGS A SHEETINGS CCC SHEETINGS AAA
«VOLANDA A» «VOLANDA CCC» «GRANDOR AAA»

GREY DRILLS SUITINGS DRILLS ARMY DUCKS
«CORONET HHH» «CORONET 333» «CORONET»

LEATHER

«HYGRADE» BLACK KID, COLORED BID, PATENT KID,
«HYGRADE» PATENT CALF, PATENT SIDES, PATENT COLT
«HYGRADE» BLACK CALF, COLORED BOARDED & SMOOTH
Sole Leather & Dry & Wet Hides CALF,

SPECIALISTS IN FUTURES

RAW COTTON, GRAIN, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE.

ALCOHOL-CHEMICALS-IRON & METALS
PAPER-GLUCOSE-MOLASSES-STARCH-GREASES-TALLOWES

ayant cessé brusquement, il fallait trouver de nouveaux emplois au métal afin de réduire peu à peu l'accumulation formidable des stocks. On entreprit immédiatement cette tâche et l'on continue à s'y appliquer avec beaucoup de succès. L'utilisation très variée du zinc pendant la guerre a d'ailleurs fourni de nombreuses données à nos chercheurs de produits bons pour le commerce.

L'oxyde du zinc est employé dans la fabrication des bandages et pneumatiques pour roues d'automobiles, de camions et de motocyclettes : il donne au caoutchouc plus d'élasticité. L'oxyde du zinc entre également dans la composition de la peinture de ton gris fer dont on fait usage pour les navires de guerre : l'Amérique depuis près de cinquante ans, en fournit dans ce but de grandes quantités à la Marine britannique. Cette peinture contient environ 60% d'oxyde de zinc.

L'onguent dont nos soldats s'enduisaient les mains, les bras, la figure et la poitrine lorsqu'ils se trouvaient dans les tranchées du front, onguent qui les protégeait contre l'action des gaz corossifs, était en grande partie composé d'oxyde de zinc dont les propriétés sont très efficaces pour garantir l'épiderme des brûlures. On s'est servi de composés de zinc pour panser les blessures. Le zinc, sous forme de sulfates et de carbonates, est employé couramment à la préparation de divers produits pharmaceutiques stringents, toniques, calmants, etc. Antérieurement à la guerre, presque tout le zinc destiné aux usages médicaux en Amérique était importé d'Europe.

Le zinc est employé dans la fabrication du matériel de guerre, notamment dans la composition des alliages de cuivre dont on fait les douilles de cartouches et d'obus.

Au cours des années 1915 et 1916,

les fabricants américains, embarrassés par la rareté de l'acier, furent contraints à substituer le zinc à ce métal dans la construction d'un grand nombre d'articles de commerce. Les fabricants de buffets-glacières, par exemple, trouvèrent les feuilles de zinc préférables aux feuilles de tôle galvanisée comme garniture intérieure. On se sert actuellement du zinc pour fabriquer des plaques indicatrices, des plaques de permis de circulation pour automobiles, des boutons de vêtements, des œillets pour corsets, des crochets de chaussures, etc.

A la fin du siècle dernier les Etats-Unis ne produisaient guère que 100.000 tonnes de minerais de zinc, tandis que la Prusse produisait 664.000 tonnes.

Saloniki Market for Pianos

by Consul Leland B. Morris, Saloniki.

The love for music is growing rapidly among the people of Saloniki. Ten years ago there was only one private music school in the city and that was attended by very few people. Today the National School of Music, which was established in 1914, has 550 pupils and more than 300 are following piano studies. The number of pupils are increasing every year. German pianos are well regarded. Upright pianos are most in demand, and the finish may be walnut, oak, or mahogany. In 1920 no regular piano dealers were to be found in the city. Since that date luxurious shops have been opened for the sale of pianos and other musical instruments and supplies. The player piano has not yet entered the market in any considerable quantity.



Advertise in "LEVANT
TRADE REVIEW"

BANK OF ATHENS

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

1893

CAPITAL FULLY PAID DR. 48,000,000

Head Office ATHENS

Telegraphic Address: "BANCATHEN"

BRANCHES:

GREECE:

ATHENS, AGRINION, ADRIANOPLE, ARGOSTOLI, CALAMATA, CANDIA, CORFU, CANEA, CAVALLA, CHALCIS, CHIO, JANNINA, LARISSA, LEMNOS (CASTRO), LEVADIA, METELYNE, PATRAS, PIRAEUS, PYRGOS, RETHYMO, SALONICA, SAMOS (VATHY AND CARLOVASSI), SPARTA, SYRA, SMYRNA, TRIPOLITZA, VOLO, XANTHIE, ZANTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE:

GALATA, STAMBOUL, PERA.

EGYPT:

ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT-SAID.

CYPRUS:

LIMASSOL, NICOSIA.

ENGLAND:

LONDON, MANCHESTER.

The Bank has Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.
Every description of Banking Transaction.

Utilité des Bardeaux en Cuivre

On sait que l'on applique la désignation de "bardeaux" à des planches minces de bois de chêne, de hêtre, de chataignier ou de sapin, coupées en forme de tuiles et servant à revêtir les toitures et la façade des bâtiments exposés à la pluie. On appelle également bardeaux des planchettes jointives clouées sur les solives, et sur lesquelles on forme l'aire en plâtre qui doit recevoir un carrelage, mais ce sont ceux de la première catégorie dont il doit être question au cours de cet article.

On commence, en effet, à utiliser en Amérique, pour revêtements et toitures, des bardeaux en cuivre que l'on dit supérieurs à tous les points de vue aux bardeaux en bois, en ardoise, en zinc ou en composition d'amiante. A vrai dire, l'idée de cet emploi du cuivre n'est pas nouvelle. On a cherché à faire usage de ce métal dans le même but il y a déjà longtemps, mais ces essais furent vite abandonnés en conséquence de leurs résultats peu satisfaisants. Les premiers bardeaux en cuivre, on doit en convenir, étaient grossiers, mal faits, d'aspect désagréable, difficiles à poser, et, qui plus est, trop coûteux. Ceux que l'on produit actuellement, par contre, n'ont aucun de ces défauts.

La compagnie minière d'Anaconda (Anaconda Copper Mining Company), par exemple, fabrique des bardeaux en cuivre fort bien façonnés et de très belle apparence. Elle les fournit en ton naturel, ou bien teintés en diverses nuances de vert foncé, de rouge brique, de brun roux, etc. Étant donné sa solidité, sa résistance aux intempéries et l'élégance de son aspect, le bardeau en cuivre est relativement très bon marché. Une toiture en matériaux de ce genre, coûte

moins cher qu'une toiture en ardoise ou en composition d'amiante, et dure tout aussi longtemps, sinon plus. Le bardeau en cuivre coûte, sans doute, environ deux fois plus cher que le bardeau en bois ou en zinc, mais il vaut largement la différence de prix.

La pose de ces bardeaux s'effectue de façon à ce que les têtes des clous en cuivre qui les assujettissent à la charpente du toit soient toujours à couvert. Bien que ces plaques de métal soient libres de se dilater et de se contracter sous l'influence des variations de la température, elles forment un revêtement incombustible à joints serrés absolument imperméable à la pluie, à la neige et au vent. A plusieurs reprises, durant la période d'expérimentation, on a mis des toitures en cuivre à l'épreuve en dirigeant sur elles le jet puissant d'un tuyau de pompe à incendie de haute pression, et l'on a constaté qu'elles n'avaient jamais laissé pénétrer la moindre goutte d'eau.

Autre avantage à considérer, les bardeaux en cuivre, qui peuvent au besoin être superposés aux bardeaux en bois, garantissent, dit-on, de la foudre.

World Banking Parley on Exchange.

The United States has taken the first step toward direct participation in the European economic situation by initiating informal negotiations between the great banks of countries that are most sound economically with a view to some action to stabilize world exchange.

The negotiations, which have been going on for several weeks, were started at the instigation of President Harding.

Informal "feelers" have gone out to the great banks of issue of [England, Japan, the Scandinavian nations, Hol-

“INTERCONTINENTALE”

Transport & Communication Co.

Formerly S. & W. Hoffmann

Head Office: TRIEST

Constantinople Branch-Office:

Galata, Place Karakeuy

Capital fully paid up: Italian Lire 8,000,000

BRANCH OFFICES at: Bourgas, Braila, Bucarest, Bratislava, Buchs St-Gallen, Constanza, Czernowitz, Fiume, Franzenfeste, Galatz, Genoa, Innsbruck, Leibnitz, London, Milan, Munich, Orsova, Oltenitza, Pontebba, Prag, Pressbourg, Roustchouk, Saloniki, Sofia, Sulina, Sniatyn - Zaluze, Szeged, Tarvisio, Temesvar, Varna, Vienna, Villaco.

Allied Firms: YUGO-SLAVIAN TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION Co. at:
Agram, Belgrade, Semlin.

International Forwarding Agents.

Steamship Brokers and Agents.

Coal Importers and Bunkers Suppliers.

Insurance Brokers and Agents.

Advances on goods in store and afloat.

Cable address: INTERCONT.

Telephone: (Two lines) Pera 1294/5.

America's Manganese Imports.

By Charles L. Pettit

The interdependence of the world's industries is well indicated by manganese, the ore which is so essential in the production of steel. This non-ferrous metal is found within the borders of the United States, but in nowhere near sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of the tremendous output of over 40,000,000 tons of steel that are required by the industries of the country and for export.

As the steel business has developed the producers have had to look farther and farther afield for manganese until the different countries in which workable deposits exist are supplying an ever increasing quantity of the material to the plants where steel is made. These imports fluctuate with the steel business. When the demand for steel is good the demand for manganese keeps pace with it, and the mines of the other countries of the world are prosperous. When the demand for steel declines it has a direct effect on the manganese producing countries.

The steel industries of the United States require approximately 600,000 tons of manganese to be imported to furnish its proportion for a production of 40,000,000 tons of steel billets. These importations come from 29 different countries, the principal supplier being Brazil, which has furnished over 60 per cent of the imports for a number of years.

In 1919 the total volume of Brazilian manganese shipped to the United States amounted to 246,000 tons of a total of 3,300,000 tons and in 1920 out of a total importation of 606,000 tons Brazilian mines supplied 421,000 tons. The second largest supplier during these two years was Cuba, which furnished 35,000 tons in 1919. British West Africa shipped

32,000 tons in 1920 and Chile 12,500 tons in the same year. The total value of these imports was over \$12,230,000 in 1920, of which Brazil received \$8,833,000.

The importation of manganese depends to its greatest extent on the manganese content of the ore and on the charges for its transportation. Ore of the highest content may be beyond the power of the importer to bring to America because the cost of transportation makes it prohibitive. Therefore the importers carefully watch the freight rates and are inclined to place their orders where they are sure of prompt delivery. The market price of manganese varies the same as all staple products, and the inability to make a delivery within the anticipated time may cause a considerable loss to the buyer. It is for these reasons that Brazil has become such a large supplier of this steel essential to the United States. The Brazilian manganese is uniform in

R. & O. HIRZEL

FORMERLY

HAMMER & HIRZEL

Swiss Firm

ESTABLISHED 1868.

Cable Address:

"HIRZEL", CONSTANTINOPLE

EXPORT:

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

IMPORT:

American Oleo Oil, Cotton Seed
Oil, Leather, etc.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

FOSCOLO, MANGO & Co., Ltd.

(Established over 40 years)

TELEGRAMS:
FOSCOLO-Constantinople

TELEPHONE:
P E R A 2505/6

Steamship, Commission and Forwarding Agents.
Coal Importers, Brokers and General Merchants.
Exporters of Tobacco, Mohair, Seeds, Fruits,
and General Produce.

AGENTS FOR

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, of Amsterdam
Regular sailings from Amsterdam to Portugal, Greece,
Constantinople and the Black Sea.

AGENTS FOR

The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Ltd. of London.

AGENTS FOR

C. H. SPRAGUE & SON, of BOSTON, Mass. U. S. A.
(Regular sailings from Boston to the Levant).

AND VARIOUS OTHER BRITISH AND FOREIGN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

LARGE STOCKS OF BRITISH AND TURKISH
COALS ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

AGENTS FOR

The British Equitable Assurance Company, Ltd., of London
MARINE INSURANCE EFFECTED AT LLOYD'S

Agent in London: J. A. MANGO, 49, LIME STREET, London, E.C. 3.

Agent in Piraeus: P. A. MANGO, Piraeus.

quality, the steamship lines have carried on the trade for such a long period that they can be depended upon to make prompt deliveries, and the relations between the suppliers and buyers in the two countries is such that all friction and misunderstandings have been eliminated.

Among all the grades of steel the hardest and toughest are those in which the proportion of manganese is greatest. Manganese accomplishes this by acting as a protector of the carbon content and retains for the steel the hardening properties of that substance.

One of the peculiarities of manganese steel is its quality of increasing in hardness and toughness by quenching the heated steel in cold water. This is in direct contrast with the action of all other alloy steels which decrease in toughness by quenching, although they increase in hardness.

Manganese steel is practically non-magnetic, this property increasing in

variable proportions as the manganese content is larger. For this reason manganese steel is used exclusively in the manufacture of steel for delicate instruments where even a slight magnetism impairs the working power of the machine. It is also required in certain classes of electrical apparatus in which freedom from magnetization is required.

Owing to the excessive hardness of manganese steel it is not suitable to purposes where the material requires machining to finish it. Therefore manganese steel castings are used where their finish as from the form is sufficient for the purposes for which they are intended. When it is necessary to machine manganese steel special tools and lathes are required. Some steel mills have experimented with manganese hardened steel rolls for the rolling of small shapes. In turning these rolls down to a smooth surface it has been found necessary to use a diamond for the purpose, the surface being so hard

EDWARDS & SONS (Near East) LTD.

Gulbenkian Han, STAMBOUL

CONSTANTINOPLE

ORIENTAL RUGS

Oriental Carpets and Rugs of all descriptions always in Stock.

Special section for handling orders from American houses. Please communicate with us before sending your buyers to Constantinople.

HOTEL
M. TOKATLIAN
 CONSTANTINOPLE

SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF PERA, AND CLOSE
 TO ALL THE EMBASSIES

THIS EXCELLENT AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL HAS ACCOMODATION FOR MORE THAN 160 GUESTS AND IS PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT. PRIVATE APARTMENTS WITH BATH AND LAVATORY. LIFT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM. MOST LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED SALOONS.

NUMEROUS INTERPRETERS AND GUIDES AT THE DISPOSAL OF VISITORS.

MOTORBUS AND MOTORCAR SERVICE TO MEET ALL TRAINS AND BOATS.

SPACIOUS DINING-ROOM RESTAURANT.
 UNRIVALLED COOKING, EXCELLENT WINE CELLARS.
 MEALS A LA CARTE.

RENOWNED FOR PASTRY AND SWEETS. TEA ROOM.
 SPECIALLY MADE CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

FAMOUS ORCHESTRA.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: TOKATLIAN CONSTANTINOPLE
 TELEPHONE. PERA N° 2671 TO 2684.

PROPRIETOR AND DIRECTOR, M. TOKATLIAN.

SUMMER SEASON

HOTEL M. TOKATLIAN

SUMMER PALACE

THERAPIA (Haut-Bosphore)

THERAPIA (Haut-Bosphore)

REASONABLE CHARGES.

that the tool steel used for the purpose required such frequent sharpening as to make advisable the more expensive diamond cutting instrument. The introduction of other alloys with manganese introduces softening qualities in the steel so that it can be readily machined.

The properties that are given to steel by manganese vary greatly according to its amount. Steel containing from 1 to 5.5 per cent of manganese makes a very brittle steel. After the point of 5.5 per cent has been reached a remarkable change occurs. The brittleness begins to decrease in proportion to the amount of increase in the amount of manganese and the strength increases. Between the points of 12 and 13 per cent the greatest strength is attained, and it is at this percentage of content that the greatest amount of manganese steel is produced.

Manganese enters also in the composition of many of the self-hardening and

high-speed steel tools. Manganese steel, like all self-hardening steels, is non-magnetic. Self-hardening is a name given to a steel which hardens without being subject to tempering or treatment. Together with tungsten, manganese plays an important part in the composition of a steel known as "mushet steel". This is a self-hardening steel which contains about 8 per cent of tungsten, 2.50 per cent of manganese and up to 1.50 per cent of carbon and cannot be made soft by any known process. This is a material well suited for high speed tools, being very hard and durable and one which will retain a sharp cutting edge for a long time in hard work.

Manganese comes into the United States principally through the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore, both cities being in closer communication with the iron and steel manufacturing districts than the other great harbors of the country. Each city receives about one-

SADULLAH, LEVY & MANDIL

CONSTANTINOPLE

Established in 1868.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

**ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
ANTIQUITIES, JEWELRY.**

Buying Agency

**on commission basis for Continental
and American firms.**

Code A. B. C.
5th Edition

Cable Address: AMLEVAG
Constantinople

AMERICAN LEVANT AGENCY

BRANCH OF

FILS D'ASLAN FRESCO

Iktissad Han, 3^{me} Etage, GALATA

Rue des Quais No. 141,

CONSTANTINOPLE

IMPORTERS-EXPORTERS

First Class Banks as References.

Telegraphic Address: "ASLANFRESCO Constantinople"

Fils d'ASLAN FRESCO

Iktissad Han 1-2, Galata, Rue des Quais, 141

CONSTANTINOPLE

THE OLDEST

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS IN TURKEY

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

Furnishers to the Imperial Ottoman Government
of

Cotton Goods, Army Cloth, Woolen Goods,
Hides, Cereals, Military equipment, &c. &c

FIRST CLASS BANKS AS REFERENCES

third of the total importation each year, Baltimore having unloaded 288,000 tons and Philadelphia 246,000 tons in 1920. The same average continues each year.

The imports of manganese into the other ports of the country comprise in many instances purchases made by the large companies making brass and bronze, although the industry is so organized that this has but a slight bearing on the volume of imports or their places of entrance. Large stores of the material are maintained at the ports of entrance as well as at the establishments of the manufacturers, and, as there is a constant flow of manganese into the country, any slight stoppage of the demand for the products in which it enters is quickly felt at the source.

Export.

Skyscrapers on Stilts

Directly above the railroad tracks of a busy terminal, a great complicated skyscraper is being built in New York City. The tracks running beneath its walls in some places are double-decked, so that trains pass on two levels through the basement of the building. The entire structure rests upon slender stilts, extending between the tracks down to bedrock. A unique method has been found for isolating these uprights so that the incessant rumbling of heavy trains on both levels causes not the slightest vibration in the building above.

This construction, including the digging for the foundation and the erection of the building, is being carried on without affecting the movement of trains beneath. The entire weight of the skyscraper rests upon the supports rising between the tracks, which are spaced in the usual way. Although capable of supporting twenty or more stories, these stilts seem surprisingly slender. Both track levels beneath the building are remarkably free from obstructions, so that engineers have a clear view of other tracks to either side.

It was at first believed that only structures of six or eight stories could be safely supported on such foundations. A series of tests, including the measurements of vibration caused by the passing of trains, proved that buildings could safely be raised to twenty stories on these supports.

PERSONALIA

E. Howard Figg, Secretary and Treasurer of the General Export and Import Corp., 119 Produce Exchange, New York City, paid a short visit to Constantinople at the end of October in the interests of the New Jersey Flour Mills at Clifton, N. Y.

Carleton G. Bowden, representing Schenley Product Corp., 345 Madison Avenue, New York City, is in Constantinople after two months spent in the region of Novorossisk.

Hon. Charles R. Crane, former Ambassador at Peking, will reach Constantinople about November 10th. He will be accompanied by Laurence S. Moore, former Executive Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, at Constantinople.

Curtis Gary, President of the Gary Tobacco Company, on reaching New York in September after visiting the Levant, returned immediately to Smyrna.

The following newspaper correspondents have made Constantinople their base during October :


James Mills, Associated Press ; A. McSweeney, New York *World* ; John Clayton, H. G. Wales and Larry Rue, Chicago *Tribune* ; S. J. Williamson, New York *Times* ; B. J. Kospeth, New York *Herald* ; Dr. E. J. Bing, United Press ; Frazier Hunt, Hearst's International.

Kh. Kroubalkian

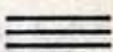
Established 1890

Office Appliance Specialists

Exclusive Agent for:

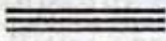
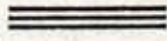
ROYAL typewriter 

CORONA „ 

DALTON calculating machine 

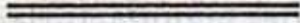
RONEO office Appliances (duplicators,
letter copiers, steel cabinets & filing systems)

TODD PROTECTOGRAPH (cheque
writer)

 Buyuk Tunnel Han, Galata 

(The first turning to the right when leaving the Tunnel, Galata)

Telegraphic address: Kroubalkian Constantinople

 Telephone, Péra 1561. 

BULLETIN DES OFFRES COMMERCIALES

Reçues aux Consulats des Etats-Unis d'Amérique
à Constantinople, Athènes et Salonique
et à la Chambre de Commerce.

ADRESSES des Maisons Américaines.

Hood Rubber Products Company,
Incorporated,
Watertown, Mass.

International Baling & Binding Co.,
149 West Ohio Street,
Chicago, Ills.

Knapp & Van Nostrand, Inc.,
21 Pearl Street,
New York City.

Waltham Watch Company,
Waltham, Mass.

Chicago Bridge & Iron Works,
608 South Dearborn.

Queen City Specialty Company,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Compagnie Crane,
36, Avenue de l'Opéra,
Paris, France.

Eugene Suter & Company,
160 Broadway,
New York, City.

Waterproof Paper & Board Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The American Laundry Machinery
Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nature de l'Offre.

Manufacturiers de produits en caoutchouc.

Désire représentant dans le Proche Orient pour la "Seal-Tie" machine qui sert à lier le fil de fer.

Désire se mettre en communication avec des maisons de commerce qui exportent des marchandises américaines.

Désire se mettre en communication avec des maisons exportant du bois indigène de Turquie.

Manufacturiers de grands bassins à emmagaziner de l'huile et d'équipements de raffinage d'huile.

Manufacturiers de brillants pour meubles et automobiles. Désirent vendre au compte de l'acheteur ou à la commission.

Exportateurs américains de robinetterie générale, raccords et tubes pour toutes pressions et usages; appareils pour chauffage central; appareils sanitaires; outillage pour plombier, etc.

Exportateurs de toutes sortes de produits de pétrole et graisses pour machines.

Désire vendre leur papier raffiné à des emballeurs de dattes et de figues et à des manufactures de confiserie.

Manufacturiers de lessiveuses cascades, extracteurs américains et des repasseuses à cylindres flottants.

AMERICAN COMPANY FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

60 BROADWAY—NEW YORK

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

OF



“STAR” BRAND



CCC

— SHEETINGS —

“SPLENDID”

“KOK”

EXTRA PURE
SALAD COTTON OIL

OLEO OIL

“VIOLA” PATENT FLOUR

EXPORTERS OF:

ALCOHOL --SUGAR-- SEMOLINA

LEATHER = FOOD PRODUCTS = PARAFFINE

==== STARCH & GLUCOSE ====

Julius King Optical Company,
Twelve Maiden Lane,
New York City.

The Plastergon Wall Board Co.,
Philadelphia Avenue,
New York City.

Vreeland Motor Co., Inc.,
Newark, New Jersey.

Minier Manufacturing Co.,
Suite 721, 258 Broadway,
New York City.

Manufacturiers de produits optiques

Manufacturiers de cartons pour murs

Manufacturiers de camions et omnibus. Désirent se mettre en relations avec un agent à Constantinople.

Manufacturiers de la lessiveuse "Elite Electric".

U. S. Immigration Law and Industry

"The immigration problem is rapidly assuming a position of importance, particularly with reference to industry and employment" says the radio review of industrial conditions of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Under the restriction laws" it says, "the number of immigrants from any country is fixed at one-third of the pre-war average. In practice, an even smaller proportion has actually been admitted. The number of aliens arriving has been greatly reduced and the number of those departing has been much increased. For the twelve months ended June 30 last, the number of aliens arriving in the United States totaled 310,000, while the number of aliens departing reached the large total of 206,000.

"The effect on the labor supply of this country, particularly upon the supply of unskilled labor, is likely to be of far-reaching importance; especially so if the number of aliens departing continues in such large volume. Not only has net immigration been largely reduced, but the character of the immigrants has changed very definitely. Fewer and fewer skilled workers are arriving; a larger and larger proportion of women and children—

non-wage earners—is observed; the national groups from which our industrial workers are drawn actually show a surplus of emigrants, while the non-industrial types show an increase. It is obvious that the mathematical formula which has been applied to the immigration problem has not given satisfactory results".

U. S. Interests in Mesopotamia Oil.

Arrangements for American oil interests to be represented jointly with Franco-British companies in Mesopotamia are being completed. The exact extent of the participation has not been determined.

It is stated that the oil concessions in Mesopotamia in pre-war times were owned by a German and British concern. Following the Treaty of San Remo the German interests were transferred to the French. The Americans obtained an interest through scaling down the Franco-British shares, a majority of which are still in the possession of the British Treasury.

The Turkish Nationalists have declared the oil fields, a large number of which are near Mosul, part of Turkish territory and that any concessions must be obtained through them.

Code A. B. C. 5th Edition,

Cable Address
MERICA-CONSTANTINOPLE.

TH. N. MERICA

Kutchuk Tchoraptchi Han, Stamboul, Chemical Warehouse & Drugs.

Taptas Han, Galata, 2nd & 5th Floors,

Handan Han, Stamboul, Nos. 1, 2, 2bis, 3, 8, 13, 16.

Dépôt Havouzlou Han, Stamboul.

Telephone: Péra 1852,
St.: 1428.

IMPORT-EXPORT

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

IMPORTER OF:

**All kinds of Cotton & Woolen Goods, Drugs
& Chemicals. Hardware Goods, Combustibles.**

EXPORTER OF:

**Sheep Casings, Raw Furs, Gum Tragacanth,
Hazel Nuts, Mohair, Wool, Opium, Rose Oil,
Raw Silk, Raw Skins & in General all Pro-
ducts of Turkey, Caucasus, Russia & Persia.**

≡ Exporter of PERSIAN CARPETS & RUGS. ≡

Established of old in Persia, with Stores
≡ at Teheran, Resht, Meshed & Tabriz. ≡

Constantinople Market Report for October.

Exchange. - Dollar checks on New York sold at 169 piasters on October 3d, touching their high point on October 31st at 179¼ piasters.

Flour, etc.—Prices of cereals rose considerably owing to the panic of local merchants and the difficulties of credit with America attendant upon the military and political situation. In the latter half of the month, however, the situation became more stable and orders were passed for American flours, one quarter of a million sacks of which are expected about the middle of November.

Large stocks of cereals, wheat and barley are said to exist in Samsoun.

During the month 81,489 sacks of flour were received from the United States, from Roumania 2,198 sacks and from Bulgaria 5,867 sacks. Arrivals of wheat from Bulgaria amounted to 1,740 tons. The price at the end of the month was 12 piasters per oke, customs paid.

Prices of flour, customs paid, at the beginning and end of the month, were as follows :

		Turkish liras per bag of 63½ Kgs.	
Patent (Stet)	{ Soft Winter	8.40 to 9.75	»
	{ Hard Spring	9.40 to 11.—	»
First Clear	{ Hard Winter	8.60 to 9.50	»
	{ Durum	7.40 to 8.75	»
Clear	Hard Spring		»
Second Clear	Hard Spring	6.30 to 7.75	»
Corn Flour	White		»
Local Flour	{ 00	8.60 to 9.50	per 72 Kgs.
	{ 0	6.40 to 7.50	»
	{ 2		»
Bulgarian	{ 0 (Varna)	7.60 to 9.50	per 63 Kgs.
	{ 1 »	7.40	»
		7.70 to 10.—	»
Australian Best	(Yamboli)	per 68 Kgs.

Edible oils.—Six hundred fifty barrels of second quality oleo oil arrived from the United States. Prices have an upward tendency owing to the insignificant importations and rise of foreign exchange.

One hundred and fifty barrels of soya bean oil arrived from the United States. There were no arrivals of cottonseed oil during the month.

Prices of edible oils at the beginning and at the end of the month, respectively, customs paid, were as follows :

Oleo oil 2nd quality	57	and	65	piasters	per	oke
Soya bean oil	51	»	58	»	»	»

A. HORNSTEIN & Co.

557 PÉRA TÉKKÉ

(NEAR HEAD OF TUNNEL, PÉRA)

ESTABLISHED IN 1900



TELEPHONE
PÉRA
776.

TELEPHONE
PÉRA
776.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

**MONARCH VISIBLE (NOW SMITH-
PREMIER No. 30)**

URANIA, LARGE AND STANDARD CARRIAGES.

PERKEO, PORTABLE, IDEAL WHEN YOU TRAVEL.

BRUNSVIGA, HIGH-CLASS CALCULATING-MACHINE.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR RENTING OF TYPEWRITERS.

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED REPAIR SHOP.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT, TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES, TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, INKS, CARBON PAPER, STATIONERY ETC., ETC., OF FIRST-CLASS BRANDS.

Rice.—Market lively as important quantities have been sold for the refugees of Anatolia and Thrace. Rangoon was imported to the amount of 350 long tons, selling, duty paid at 16-18 piasters per oke. Other arrivals, with prices given per oke, duty paid :

120	long	tons,	American	piasters	31½
150	»	»	Siam	»	21-19
190	»	»	Holland	»	24
10	»	»	Saigon	»	16

Sugar.—Market firm during the month. Arrivals amounted to 165 car-loads of Java sugar.

Prices per ton in transit were as follows :

October	1st	American	Lstg.	22¼	duty	paid	Ltqs.	28.50	per	100	kilos
»	31st	»	»	23½	»	»	»	31.—	»	»	»
»	1st	Java	»	21	»	»	»	28.—	»	»	»
»	31st	»	»	22½	»	»	»	30.—	»	»	»
»	1st	Dutch	»	23½	»	»	»	30.50	»	»	»
»	31st	»	»	25	»	»	»	32.50	»	»	»
»	1st	» cube	»	29½	»	»	»	35.—	»	»	»
»	31st	»	»	33½	»	»	»	40.—	»	»	»
»	1st	Belgian	»	28½	»	»	»	34.—	»	»	»
»	31st	»	»	33	»	»	»	39.—	»	»	»

Coffee.—Market firm during the month.

Prices were as follows :

Rio I	Piastres	64	per	oke	in	transit
Rio II	»	62	»	»	»	»
Rio III	»	60	»	»	»	»

duty paid, twenty piasters more.

Opium.—The opium market is very firm. One hundred and thirty-four cases druggists were sold at 1,150 to 1,140 piasters per oke and fifty-four cases soft were sold at 1,400 to 1,575 piasters per oke.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month were as follows :

Druggists	70	cases
Soft.	88	»
Malatia.	16	»

Alcohol.—There were no arrivals from the United States.

Three hundred tons were received from Holland and ten tons from Bulgaria.

Rumors spread by local newspapers of the dry regime to be inaugurated at Constantinople by the Angora government prevented local importers from passing further orders. Prices in transit varied between \$10.25 and \$10.50 per 100 kilos, the barrels being free.

Prices, customs paid, were 33 piasters per oke.

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)	1 1/2 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
1 sq. 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)	10.764 sq. ft.
1 are (100 sq. m.)	1 sq. evlic	119.6 sq. yds.
25 ares	1 deunum (new)	.61778 acre
1 hectare	1 djerib	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)

(PLEASE REPORT INACCURACIES to the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY)

◆◆◆
Advertising Agencies

Société de Publicité, Hoffer, Samanon & Houli, Kahreman Zadeh Han, Stamboul.

Agricultural Implements & Machinery

Cornfield & Goldstein, Imp., 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.
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.
Soussa, Ibrahim, & Co., Imp., Edhern Bey Han No 7 & 8, 15 Rue Mertebani, Galata.

Alcohol

Eustathopoulo, Nap. & Son, rue Kara Moustafa, Ali Ekber Han, Galata.
Levant Trade Bureau, Agts. Transoceanic Commercial Corp. of N. Y.,
(U. S. Food Products) Sinasson Han, No. 2, Galata.
Levy, Marco, & Fils, Import. & Export. Ladjivert Camondo Han, Galata.
Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M., Yeni Han, No. 8-9, Fermedjiler, 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.
Brown, Welles & Co., Yildiz Han, Galata.
Edwards & Sons, Gulbenkian Han, Stamboul.
Fransès, Salvator, Tchalian Han, No. 7, Rue Kurekdjilar, Galata.

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

Banks and Bankers

American Express Co., Nichastadjian Han, Rue Voivoda, Galata
 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, Yildiz Han, Galata.
 Mitrani, Semtov, Banker, Sigorta Han, Galata.
 Patrikios, A. S., & Co., 2 Omer Abed Han, Galata.

Belting

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

Boots and Shoes

Cornfield & Goldstein, Imp., 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.
 Elkiatib, Abbas, Imp., Elkiatib Han, Stamboul.
 Mayer, A., & Co., Galata, Rue Karakeuy, Galata.

Butter

Near East Commercial Co., Minerva Han 29, Galata.
 Pantsalis, A., & Fils; Zindan Kapou 4, Stamboul.

Cameras and Photographic Supplies

C. Aura & M. Caloumenos (Photo Sport), 320 ond 394 Grand'rue de Péra.
 Kodak, Ltd., Place du Tunnel, Péra.
 Stock & Mountain, Phillipidès Han, Stamboul.

Carpenters

Psalty, Geo. J., Rue Cabristan, Péra.

Carpets and Rugs

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

Charterers

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

Clothing (Ready Made)

Mayer, A., & Co., Rue Karakeuy, Galata.

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

Coffee (See sugar)**Commercial Representatives**

Papazian, L. Duz P., Topalian Han 43, Stamboul.
 Muller, Eftihidis & Co., Kutchuk Millet Han, Galata.

Commission Agents.—See also General Importers and Exporters

Assayas & Co., Iossifidis Han, Stamboul.
 Athanassiades, Bodossaki, Hovaghimian Han 2, Galata.
 Balekdjian Brothers, Kutchuk Turkia Han, Stamboul.
 Beruhel, Jacques; Bassiret Han, rue Achir Effendi, Stamboul.
 Bostandjoglou, A. & Co., 46-47 Ménaché Kanza Han, Stamboul.
 Cornfield & Goldstein, 37 Topalian Han, Stamboul.
 Danon & Semack, Medina Han, Hassirdjiler, Stamboul.
 Dielmann, G., Messadet Han 12, Stamboul.
 Gabellon, Jean Jacques; Messadet Han, 20, 21, Stamboul.
 Galani, John A., Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Giraud, O., Hudavendighiar Han, Galata.
 Hänni, E., Matheo Han 21, Tarakdjilar, Stamboul
 Jossifides, Joseph M., Haviar Han No. 18, Galata.
 Karnig Agop, Fils de, Aslan Han, Galata.
 La Fontaine, Edward, & Sons; Allalemdji Han, Stamboul.
 Metaxa, Zissi N., & Son, Merkez Rihtim Han, Galata.
 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.
 Pervanides C., & L. Hazapis, Haviar Han 91, Galata.
 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.

Cotton Goods

Ambarian, Nicholas, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

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

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.

Féradian, K., Importer, Dilsizzadé Han, No. 17-19, Stamboul.

Fotiadi, Alexandre D., Rue Karakeuy, Galata.

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

Hänni, E., Imp., Matheo Han 21, Stamboul.

Kahn Frères, Importer, Astartjian Han, Stamboul.

Lebet Frères & Cie., Imp. Basmadjian Han, Stamboul.

Mac Namara & Co. Arslan Han, Galata.

Mouradian, Kevork, Importer, Katirdjioglou Han, Stamboul.

Nahum & Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappy, Messadet Han, Stamboul.

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

Sarantis Bros., Abid Han Galata.

Taranto, Nissim; Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Toledo & Behar, Omer Abed Han, 3rd floor, Galata.

Cotton Seed Oil

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

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

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

Constantinidès, Théologos, Ladoscala 6, Stamboul.

Danon & Semack, Imp., Medina Han, Stamboul.

Doptoglou Bros., 2 Zindan Capou, Stamboul.

Féradian, K., Importer, Dilsizzadé Han, No. 17-19, Stamboul.

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

Lebet Frères & Cie., Import., Basmadjian Han, Stamboul.

Nahum & Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappy, Messadet Han, Stamboul.

Pantsalis Frères; Zindan Kapou, Stamboul.

Rouso & Danon, Importers, Kendros Han, Stamboul.

Sarantis Frères, Importers, Abid Han, Galata,

Tasartez, Henri, Importer, Botton Han, Tahta Kalé, Stamboul

Cotton Yarn

Hänni, E., Importer, Matheo Han 21, Stamboul.

Mouradian, Kevork, Importer, Stamboul.

Customs House Brokers

Curmusi, Theo. N., Tchিনি Richtim Han, Galata.

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

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

Schenker & Co., Keuprulu Han, Stamboul.

Decoration (Interior)

Psalty, Geo. J., Rue Cabristan, Péra.

Dental Supplies

Faraggi, Maurice, Importer, 293 Grand'Rue de Pera.

Dextrine

Corn Products Refining Co., Manufacturers & Exp'rs., Sanassar Han, Stamboul

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products

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

Dry Goods

Mayer, A., & Co., Rue Voivoda, Galata.

Taranto, Nissim; Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Electrical Supplies

Levi, Marco, & Fils; Ladjivert Camondo Han, Galata.

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

Embroideries (Oriental)

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

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

Engineers, Civil

Woods, Harland C., Robert College, Roumeli Hissar

Engineers, Electrical

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

Experts

Psychakis M., 6 Anadol Han, Stamboul.

Exporters (See General Importers and Exporters)

Food Stuffs

Corn Products Refining Co., Exporters, Sanassar Han, Stamboul.

Flour

Abazoglou, Jean; Imp., Abed Han, Galata.

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

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

Barcoulis, S., Imp., Minerva Han, Galata.

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

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

Calfas A., & Co., Haviar Han, No. 27, Galata.

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

Demetrius, John Ch., Macry Han, Rue Voivoda No. 2, Galata.

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.

Margaritoff, Demitri M., Arnopoulo Han, Stamboul.

Muller, Eftihidis & Co., Kutchuk Millet Han, 18-19, Galata.

Nahum & Gormezano, 41 Buyuk Kenadjian Han, Stamboul.

Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappy, Messadet Han, Stamboul.

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

Sarantis Frères, Imp., Abid Han, Galata.

Sitaras, Nicholas M., Couteaux Han, Galata.

The Swedish Oriental Trading Co., Ménaché Kanza Bèda 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.

Feradian, K., Dilsizzadé 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.

Hânni, 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 Handelsmaatschappy, 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 Rafining 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., Kütchük 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

Household 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.
 Lughton, 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 Mahmoudié, 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, Mahmoudié Han, Sirkédji, Stamboul.
 Mac Namara & Co., Aslan Han, Galata.
 Chasseaud, F. W., Importer, Agopian Han, Galata.
 Elkiatib, Abbas, Imp., Elkiatib Han, Stamboul.
 Féradian K., Importer, Dilsizzadé Han 17-19, 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.
 Rousso & Daunon, Importers, Phaliron Han, Galata.
 Sarantis Frères, Importers, Abid Han, Galata.
 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.

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, Astartjian 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., Tchiliki Richtim Han, Galata.

Oleo Oil

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.

Féradian, K., Importer, Dilsizzadé Han 17-19, Stamboul.

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

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

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

Rouso & 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., Sous, 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.

Petroleum

Fringhian, Meg., Importer, Messadet Han, Stamboul.
 Mizrahi, 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 Haim, 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)**Ship Builders**

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

Ship Chandlers

Dabovich & Co. Eski Lloyd Han, Galata
 Zia, M. K , 51 Avenue de la Sublime Porte, Stamboul.

Shipping & Shipping Agents

Algranti, Moreno, Yeni Han, Sirkédji, 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.
 Dabovich & Co., Eski Lloyd Han, Galata
 Eustathopoulo, 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.
 Mardiguan, 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

Corn Products Refining Co. of New York, Sanassar Han, 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.
 Bostandjoglou, A , & Co., 46-47 Ménaché Kanza Han, Stamboul.
 Crassopoulos, Basile C., 11 Rue Smyrne, Emin Eanu, Stamboul
 Eustathopoulo, 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, Eftibidis & Co., Kutchuk Millet Han 18-19, Galata
 Nederlandsche Orient Handelsmaatschappy, Messadet Han, Stamboul.
 Saraslanoglou & Prodromides, Nev Chehir Han 7, Stamboul.
 Paroussiadis, C., & Co., Rue de la Douane, Ada Han 12, Galata.
 Phouphas, Triandaphyllos M, Yeni Han 8-9, Fermededjiler, Galata.
 Schemtob, Fils d'Abraham, Tchalian Han, Galata.

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, Aınopoulo 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. Astartjian 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.
 Goodsell, Rev. F.F., American Missions, American Bible House, Stamboul.
 Gulmezian, L., Legal Adviser, c/o Standard Oil Co. of New York, Galata.
 Gunkel, Oscar; Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Heizer, Oscar S., American Consular Service, Pera.
 Heck, Lewis, Manager, Edgar B. Howard, Import-Export, Yildiz Han, Galata.
 Hoover, Alden R., American Hospital, Stamboul.
 Huntington, Geo. H., Professor, Robert College, Roumeli Hissar.
 Jaquith, H. C., Director, Near East Relief, Ortakeuy.
 Kyfioti, John, Manager of the Maison Psalty, Furniture House & Factory, Péra.
 Knapp, J. H., c/o Near East Relief, Ortakeuy.
 Leavitt, Arthur H., care G. & A. Baker Ltd., Stamboul.
 Mandil, Harry R., Tchupluk, Stamboul.
 Mizzi, Dr. Lewis F., 11 St. Pierre Han, Galata.
 Peet, W. W., American Bible House, Stamboul.
 Ravndal, G. Bie, American Consular Service, Pera.
 Snowden, Dr. Albert A., Standard Oil Company of New York, Galata.
 Tompkins, V. D., Standard Oil Co. of New York, Merkez Richtim Han, Galata.
 Vuccino, C., Cité Française, Galata.
 Vuccino, G., Cité Française, Galata.
 Weiss, Felix, Manager, Back and Manson, Yildiz Han, Galata.
 White, Dr. George E., c/o Near East Relief, Ortakeuy

LIFE MEMBERS.

G. BIE RAVNDAL*,
 American Consular Service, Constantinople.
 CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
 Phelps, Dodge Co., 99 John Str., New York.
 JAMES A. FARRELL,
 United States Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York.
 ARTHUR B. FARQUHAR,
 A. B. Farquhar Company, Cotton Exchange Building, New York.
 H. E. HUXLEY,
 United States Rubber Export Company, 1790 Broadway, New York.
 GEORGE WARREN BROWN,
 Brown Shoe Company, Inc., 1018 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.
 WM. E. BEMIS,**
 Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York.
 C. H. MINOR,
 Western Electric Company, 463 Wes' St., New York City.
 WILLARD STRAIGHT,**
 American International Corporation, New York City.
 LUCIEN IRVING THOMAS,
 Standard Oil Company of New York.
 HOWARD HEINZ,
 H. J. Heinz & Co., Pittsburgh Pa.

*) Elected honorary life member at annual meeting held Jan. 26, 1915.

***) Died Nov. 29th, 1915.

***) Died during the war.

MEMBERS in SALONIKI, Greece.

- Peppo A. Alvo**, 31 Rue Franque Commission Agent & Representative.
Sam Arditti, Rue des Banque No. 1.
Banque d'Athènes.
Benis Frères.
Haim & Albert Benveniste, General importers and exporters.
Bourne & Co., Singer sewing machines.
Consul General of the Cheko-Slovak Republic.
Isaac Errera, Candles; groceries; starch.
Florentin, Saporta & Serrero, Cotton goods.
Georgiades Bros. & Co., Butter; cheese; dried fruits—almonds dates, figs, raisins.
Jos. Abr. Hassid & Co., Cotton goods; stationery.
Juda & Salmona, Copper; cotton goods; cotton seed oil; drugs, pharmaceutical products; groceries; metals—tin, zinc; lubricating oils; oleo oil.
The Levant Company, General importers & exporters.
Henri Modiano & Co., Rue Franque 39. Cotton goods; oleo oil, salad cotton oil; sugar.
Is. Modiano Frères & Fils, Cotton seed oil; soap; stationery.
Molho Frères, Boots & shoes; cotton seed oil; concrete & cement; flour; importers of coal; insurance agents; oleo oil; shipping & shipping agents.
Moise Morpurgo, Cotton goods.
Leon Is. Navarro, Copper; cotton seed oil; glass; groceries; iron; steel; metals—tin, zinc; oleo oil.
Barouh Sarfati, Wool, mohair.
V. Sciaky & Co., Cotton goods; cotton seed oil; flour; leather; oleo oil.
Albert Scialom & Co., Fennel seed; gum mastic; opium; poppy seeds; saffron.
Fils de J. Schialom & Co., Leather; nuts; seeds; opium.
D. Serafas, Leather; lumber; skins; tobacco; wool; mohair.
Henri Tiano, Cotton goods; cotton seed oil, general importers & exporters.
Isaac I. Yahiel.

BANQUE DE SALONIQUE

Siège Social à Constantinople—Galata, Rue Voïvoda
 Agence à Stamboul: Rue Achir Effendi Kiutubhané.

Bureau à Péra: Grand Rue de Péra.

Succursales: Andrinople, Cavalla, Salonique, Samsoun, Smyrne.

Capital Frs. 30.000.000 (≡) Réserves Frs. 10.057.533,52

Service spécial de caisse d'Épargne.

La Banque de Salonique s'occupe de toutes opérations de Banque

MEMBERS in ALEPPO, Syria.

G. G. Abdeni & Co., Agricultural implements; boots & shoes; general importers exporters; leather, skins, hides, furs.

Akras Frères, Commission agents; insurance agents.

Charles Balit, & Co., Silk goods; skins, hides, furs.

K. & Q. Cabbebeh, Dental supplies; skins, hides, furs; sugar; varnish; wool & mohair.

Alexandre Catafoga, Manager of the Banco di Roma.

Siahon J. Chammah, Importer of copper; cotton yarn; drugs, pharmaceutical products.

Joseph E. F. Dwek, Importers of cotton goods; sultana raisins; woolen goods.

Paul S. Dwek & Co., Cotton seed oil; shipping and shipping agents; woolen goods.

Etablissement Orosdi Back, Ready-made clothing; hosiery.

Elias Hindié, Agricultural implements; cotton goods; gum tragacanth; skins, hides, furs.

Jesse B. Jackson, American Consul.

P. A. Kabbaz & Co., Imp. textiles, hosiery exp., pistachio nuts, almonds gum tragacanth, wool; commission agents and representatives.

Lorenzo Y. Manachy, Cotton goods; cotton seed oil; gum tragacanth; hardware, tools; wool, mohair.

Fratelli Marcopoli, Guts (Sausage casings); nuts, seeds; wool, mohair.

Joseph Marcopoli, Copper; glass.

Habib Mégarbané et Fils, Dried fruits—almonds, dates, figs, raisins, etc.; general importers, exporters; opium, petroleum; sugar; wool, mohair.

Shuep & Co., Cotton goods; dyes: linoleum, oil cloth; typewriters, supplies.

Société Suisse de Commerce pour le Levant.

KEUN, LAVINO AND COMPANY, SMYRNA

Merchants. Steamship and Insurance Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS IN THE LEVANT FOR:

The United American Lines, Inc., of NEW YORK

The Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., of LONDON

(Fire and Life)

SPECIALTIES: Emery Stone, Chrome Ore, Opium, Wool, Olive Oil and Soap, Nut Galls, Licorice Root, Gum., etc.

LARGE EXPORTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

ASIA MINOR

Gary Tobacco Co., Inc., Samsoun, Exporters of tobacco.

BULGARIA

Arnold, Henry R., c/o Standard Oil Co., Sofia.

Kouleff, Ivan Tz., Rue Ferdinandova No 5, Bourgas. Wholesale raw iron and steel, nails, tin, galvanized sheets, horse shoes, etc.

Summers, Herbert S., c/o Standard Oil Co., Sofia.

Vassileff, Grigor, 112 Ulitza Rakovska, Sofia. Lawyer.

EGYPT

American Foreign Trade Corp., Egyptian-Syrian Dept., Cairo.

FRANCE

Banque Impériale Ottomane, 7 Rue Meyerbeer, Paris.

GREECE (for Saloniki, see Page XVI)

Philippou, A., 24, Rue du Stade, Athens.

The Oriental Tobacco Trading Co., Cavalla. Tobacco.

Export Steamship Corp., Yannulato Bldg., Piraeus. Shipping.

Sourlanga, E. N., Fils, Mitylene. General merchants and Leather manufacturers.

HOLLAND

Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, S. Gravenhage.

W^m H. Müller & Co., The Hague.

ITALY

J. P. Spanier, Western Union Cable System, Via Marina Nuova 14-18, Naples.

PALESTINE

The Anglo Palestine Co., Ltd., Jerusalem.

Elias Thomas Gelat, Jerusalem.

The Vacuum Oil Company, Jaffa.

PERSIA

Avraam V. Panayotoglou, Serai Emir, Teheran. Export-Import & Commission agent.

ROUMANIA

Culucundis, G. M., 26 St. Apostolis Str., Galatz. Steamship agents, Charterers. Coal importers.

«**La Cometa**», Société Anonyme Roumaine pour l'Industrie et le Commerce de Pétrole, Rue Académie 30, Bucharest. Petroleum.

Petrol Block, Soc. An. Roumaine, Str. Nicolae Golescu No. 5, Bucharest. Petroleum.

«**Romano-Americana**», Societate Anonima pentru Industria, Commerciul si Exportul Petrolului, Stavropoleos 6, Bucharest. Petroleum.

A. Theodoridi & Co., Braila. Steamship owners and agents and coal importers.

SYRIA (for Aleppo see Page XVII)

Charles Corm & Cie., Rue des Halles et de Basta, Beirut, Sole agent in Syria for FORD Motor Cars & Fordson Tractors. Importers and dealers, motor cars, machinery, agricultural implements, and electric implements and appliances.

**AMERICAN
NEAR EAST AND BLACK SEA LINE, Inc.**

Regular Passenger & Freight Service

from

ROUMANIA, BULGARIA, TURKEY and GREECE

direct to

NEW-YORK

HEAD OFFICE:

21/24 State Street
New York.

CONSTANTINOPLE AGENT:

N. M. SITARAS

Couteaux Han 15, 16, 17
GALATA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
"America First"	701
"Received for Shipment" Phrase Legally Defined	702
L'approvisionnement d'un Paquebot.....	706
About the Rug Business.....	708
The Cotton Situation.....	710
The American Navy in Action.....	712
Le mobilier du bureau américain	712
World's Purchase of American Sugar.....	714
The Merchants' Association of New York.....	716
American Vessels Carry Half of United States Cargoes.....	716
La situation aux Etat-Unis	718
22,000,000,000 Sent Abroad by United States.....	720
Cotton Growing in Mesopotamia.....	722
Situation in Greek Lignite Fields	722
Bulgarian Bank Notes Printed in United States.....	724
Coal Situation in Rumania.....	724
Macedonian Lamb and Kid Skin Market.....	728
Olive Oil Industry of Greece	728
American Commercial Delegates Will Visit Constantinople ..	730
The World Sugar Situation	730
Prohibition Act Enforcement.....	741
The American Tobacco Company.....	732
Use of Cotton Linters	732
Rumanian Hide Market.....	734
Conditions in Constantinople Favor Electric Heating.....	734
La production et l'emploi du Zinc	736
Saloniki Market for Pianos	738
Utilité des bardeaux en cuivre	740
World Banking Parley on Exchange.....	740
America's Manganese Imports.....	742
Skyscrapers on Stilts.....	748
Personalia.....	748
Bulletin des Offres Commerciales.....	750
U. S. Immigration Law and Industry.....	752
U. S. Interests in Mesopotamia Oil.....	752
Constantinople Market Report for October.....	754
Tables of Weights and Measures	757

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT ALL COMMERCIAL HOUSES WITHIN ITS TERRITORY DESIRING TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH AMERICAN EXPORTERS OR IMPORTERS OF ANY KIND OF MERCHANDISE WHATSOEVER ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE TO THAT EFFECT WITH THE CONSULATE GENERAL WHICH WILL FORWARD THEIR ENQUIRIES TO INTERESTED AMERICAN HOUSES THROUGH THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON.