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AMERICAN SILKS

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Report by FRANKLIN ALLEN,

Secretary of the Silk Association of America and Member of the International
Jury of Awards.

BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

August, 1900

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NEW YORK, August, 1900.

TO THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA:

Gentlemen: Having been requested by the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900 to serve as a Juror on behalf of the United States in the examination and judging of silks at the Exposition, I sailed from New York on the 16th of May last. I arrived in London on the 23rd of May and in Paris on the 27th. On May 31st the Silk Jury was formally organized and an adjournment taken until the 11th of June. That date was eventually changed until the 15th of June to allow necessary time for clerical work and preparation of a catalogue of exhibitors. The time meanwhile was occupied by me in a visit to Zurich and Lyons, the centres of silk manufacture in Switzerland and France.

The Jury reconvened on the 15th of June, and from the 16th until the 29th unceasing labor was daily performed in the examination of articles exhibited and determination of awards. On the 19th of July the Group Jury (Group 13) confirmed the awards of the International Silk Jury (Class 83), leaving the awards thus made to be finally confirmed by the Superior Jury, which was scheduled to meet on July 27th. But the Superior Jury failed to meet on that date, owing to the intense heat then prevailing in Paris; and deeming a longer stay undesirable, I sailed for home on the steamer "Deutschland," leaving Cherbourg on July 30th. I arrived in New York on August 6th, and on August 20th, I received a cablegram from Paris advising me that the Superior Jury have finally confirmed the awards of the two Juries below thus making binding on the Government of France the awards of merit which had been recommended and approved.

The awards to the American manufacturers are set out in the accompanying report, which I have the honor to submit as the result of my observations at the capital of the great Republic of France.

FRANCE continues to be the greatest silk manufacturing country in the world in the amount of its annual production, leaving out the Oriental countries, concerning which we have no reliable information as to their production.

A most admirable series of charts, prepared by M. Marius Morand, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, and exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, indicates the annual production of the principal silk manufacturing countries. His estimates, modified in a few instances by more correct estimates by members of the Silk Jury, are as follows:

Silk Production of the World.		Millions of	U. S.	Per cent.
		Francs.	Dollars.	of Produc- tion.
	France	610,000,000	\$122,000,000	33.425
	United States.....	425,000,000	85,000,000	23.288
Germany.....		250,000,000	50,000,000	13.700
Switzerland.....		190,000,000	38,000,000	10.411
Russia (in Europe).....		105,000,000	21,000,000	5.753
Austria.....		85,000,000	17,000,000	4.657
Great Britain		75,000,000	15,000,000	4.109
Italy.....		65,000,000	13,000,000	3.561
Spain and Portugal.....		20,000,000	4,000,000	1.096
		1,825,000,000	365,000,000	100 p. c.

We know also that the annual supply of raw silk in the world is contributed in about the following proportion by the various countries.

	China.....	41.5 per cent, or say,	14,330,000 lbs.
Raw Silk Supply of the World.	Japan.....	20.7	7,100,000 "
	Italy	20.	6,900,000 "
	France	3.8	1,330,000 "
	Austria.....	1.8	620,000 "
Spain5	175,000 "
India.....		1.7	600,000 "
Levant.....		10.	3,400,000 "
		100 per cent.	34,455,000 lbs.

France, therefore, while not maintaining her former prominence in raw silk culture, nevertheless maintains her foremost position in the fabrication of pure silk and silk mixed goods.

The contributory causes are not hard to find. The disease which afflicted the silkworms of France some years ago brought temporary idleness to thousands of her silk reeler and operatives, and gradually these silk workers have been affiliated into other channels of industry which pay better and more certain wages; and the silk manufacturers of France are well content to purchase their raw silk in Italy, Japan and China, which three countries furnish four-fifths of the world's supply at a much lower wage-rate than now obtainable in France. There being no tariff duty levied in France on the importation of raw silk, the French silk manufacturers are thus on even terms with the silk manufacturers of the United States in this respect.

On the other hand, France has a great advantage over other nations because Paris, its capital, is the principal centre of the civilized world, whence are issued the decrees of Fashion which control all the artistic developments in women's dress for the entire world.

For generations Paris has regulated and controlled what women shall wear, and the materials which shall compose their best gowns in all the capitals of Europe and America. Having this centre in their midst is no small advantage to the manufacturers of France.

It is a noticeable fact at the Paris Exposition of 1900 that the countries which do not follow the lead of Paris Fashions in designs and styles of silk fabrics confine their productions to their own countries' demands, which necessarily are very limited. For instance, the silk fabrics of Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Algeria, Portugal, and Russia (outside of Moscow), while admittedly unique and interesting, and showing considerable skill both in weaving, design and coloring, have no abiding interest except to purchasers in their own countries. Because they do not adopt world fashions, they are not world-competitors in these products.

The one notable exception to this rule is **Japan.** They have made at the Exposition a wonderful display of habutayé, brochée, damassée, surah, taffeta and printed tissues. Naturally, their productions are "sui generis," and are examples of silk fabrics made and sold in their own country. Nevertheless, the com-

mercial fact is that the Japanese are exporting annually to Europe and the United States over one million dozens of silk handkerchiefs and thirty million yards of piece goods. Among hundreds of picture-like draperies, emblematic of Japanese art at the Exposition, one very beautiful specimen of a silk embroidered landscape (about 10 x 18 feet in size) was reported sold to Madame Sarah Bernhardt for 9,400 francs.

Russia.

The silk industry of Russia deserves more than a passing reference. There were at least five exhibits of silk tissues, and one of gold and silver embroideries on silk, exhibited by the silk manufacturers of Moscow, which especially excited the attention of the Silk Jury. The fact is that a determined effort has been made, in coöperation with the Russian Government to establish the silk industry there. One example of its development will show the trend of events in the silk industry of Russia, and the following statistics are taken from a monograph distributed by Monsieur C. Giraud, one of the exhibitors from Moscow.

He went from Lyons to Moscow in 1875, and, as he himself describes it, began work in a very modest way. He soon realized, however, the possibilities of a great business. In conjunction with Government aid, he secured a considerable tract of land at Moscow, on which to develop his plans and to build his fortune.

He quotes his own production in—

1875-6 at	135,500 archines*	
1880-1 at	375,500	“
1885 6 at	843,472	“
1890-1 at	2,006,000	“
1895 6 at	6,259,517	“
1899 to April, 1900 at	12,000,000	“

And he estimates the production of

1900 at	15,000,000	“
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He has a dormitory of 1,250 beds in his establishment, and a refectory for 4,150 operatives. His establishments are lighted with 4,700 incandescent electric lights and 12 arc lights. His power looms number 2,100, and his hand looms 30. Many of his employees and staff are French, and are housed on the premises in apartments suitable for families and for celibates.

* L'archine equals 711 millimètres—say, 28 inches.

All the branches of a first-class establishment—viz., throwing, dyeing and printing—are included in his plant.

When inspecting the great silk dyeing plant of Monsieur Gillet, at Lyons, in June, the writer was informed by M. Gillet fils that his father is now seriously contemplating the building near Moscow of a complete silk dyeing and printing establishment for the accommodation of the growing silk manufacturers of Moscow. The importance and bearing of this new enterprise of Monsieur Gillet's will best be understood by those who rank him as the greatest silk dyer and printer in Europe.

It only remains to add that the Russian Government's aid to these enterprises is a tariff of eighty-five (85) per cent. on all foreign silk goods!!

Other European countries making noticeable contributions to the silk exhibits at Paris are Germany and Switzerland.

Germany. The Germans have astonished the French by the excellence of their velvet manufactures, the principal material of which is schappe or spun silk, reeled silk forming not more than three to five per cent. of the fabrication. Mr. Christophe Andree, of Mulheim, on-the-Rhine, who is the largest producer of velvet in the world, and an acknowledged leader in high novelties, makes a highly creditable display of his specialties. Messrs. W. Schroeder & Co., of Crefeld, show a great variety of silk tissues of great excellence, without which the importance of the Germans as silk manufacturers would not be fully represented at this Exposition. Piece-dyed tissues of the best standard are well shown by Messrs. Krahn and Gobbers, of Crefeld.

Switzerland. In beauty of installation the Swiss silk manufacturers have outshone all competitors, and their products are not outclassed by similar exhibits from any country.

Reference may be pardoned to the strikingly beautiful exhibit of Messrs. Robt. Schwarzenbach & Co., of Thalweil, Zurich. While Mr. Schwarzenbach is a Swiss, his business genius has so developed the silk manufacture inherited from his father in Switzerland that he has successfully established silk enterprises in Germany, France, Italy and the United States, thus illustrating the commercial instinct which overleaps National boundaries in the development of a great business.

Mr. Schwarzenbach is undoubtedly the largest silk manufacturer in the world, giving steady employment to over 15,000 operatives, and his purchases of raw silk to supply these establishments so diversely situated amount to over three per cent. of the entire annual production of the world. The Silk Jury, at the Exposition of 1900, has been honored by the services and judgment of this distinguished manufacturer, and, being one of its members, his exhibit is naturally "hors-concours."

Austria, England and Italy. Austria makes a small but praiseworthy exhibit; likewise England, where free-trade is gradually diminishing the importance of her silk industry. Italy makes a splendid showing of raw silks, cocoons, etc., but her exhibit of silk tissues is relatively not so important.

Spain. Spain has not many exhibitors, but the silk and velvet tissues, ribbons and upholsteries shown by the Barcelona manufacturers are creditable and worthy of mention.

France. Last, but not least, of the European countries we come to France, the great country which has uniformly fostered International Expositions of the art and industry of the world, and which claims our admiration and gratitude for the beneficent effects which these Expositions have had upon industrial art in Europe and America.

Lyon is the birthplace—the cradle—the home for centuries of the silk-weaving industry in Europe. It is a striking fact to an American that some Lyons members of the Silk Jury represent existing firms that were established as long ago as the Constitution of the United States of America. Her annual production of silk products is, say 400,000,000 francs, being two-thirds of the entire production of France, which is now claimed to be as follows:

Lyon.....	400,000,000	Francs.
St. Etienne (ribbons).....	100,000,000	“
Paris.....	30,000,000	“
Calais, Le Nord, etc.....	80,000,000	“

Total.....610,000,000 Francs.

Members of the Jury. The French members of the Silk Jury at the Exposition of 1900 number 15. Of this number 8 are from Lyon alone, so that the preponderating influence of Lyon in determining standards of merit on the great variety of goods exhibited, the awards to exhibitors, etc., is apparent.

The constitution of the Silk Jury at this Exposition was as follows:

France.....	15 Members.
Switzerland.....	2 “
Italy.....	2 “
Germany.....	1 Member.
Austria.....	1 “
Russia.....	1 “
Spain.....	1 “
Greece.....	1 “
China.....	1 “
Japan.....	1 “
United States.....	1 “
Great Britain.....	1 “ (but did not serve).

It should be said, however, and it may be as well to say it here, that the French Members of the Jury were as a rule men of decided ability as experts or manufacturers, and men of conceded distinction in the circles which know them best. A number of them were privileged to wear the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor of France.

Though naturally predisposed to look with favor on the silk manufacturers of France, the record as made up bears testimony to their impartiality and fairness in dealing with the exhibits of their competitors from other countries, and it is but simple justice to these distinguished men to say that they performed their arduous labors with zeal, conscientiousness and ability, and that in the outcome of the awards every foreign member of the Jury was satisfied with the recompenses bestowed upon the exhibitors from his country as a whole. The further fact that 23 of the exhibits in the silk section of the Exposition were not subject to competition (Hors Concours), because members of the Jury were themselves identified with firms exhibiting, is additional evidence, were it needed, of the wide range of the ability of the personnel composing this jury.

France consumes about as much raw silk as the United States, her consumption being figured by M. Morand as 4,100,000 kilo-

grams, while that of the United States is figured by the writer as 4,500,000, say 10,000,000 lbs. annually.

Lyon. The claimed production of Lyon is, as stated above 400,000,000 francs. This includes however a considerable proportion of silk and cotton mixtures (*mêlé*), the manufacture of which has been greatly developed there: the total is further swollen by including, as Lyon manufactures, the foulards imported from Japan and China which amount to about 15,000,000 francs annually, and, being printed in Lyon, are returned as Lyon manufactures to the amount of 20,000,000 francs. Strictly speaking the value of the silk production (woven abroad) should not be included in any correct statement of the gross volume of the local production.

St. Etienne. The silk ribbon industry of France is almost exclusively confined to St. Etienne, where the annual production is estimated by Monsieur C. Brossy, Secretary of the Silk Jury at Paris, to be 100,000,000 francs. This is rather less than the volume of the silk ribbon production in the United States which is estimated at 120,000,000 francs annually.

Exposition Not Profitic in New Processes. While the silk exhibits of France at this Exposition may be conceded to be splendid in character, both as a whole and in detail in all the varieties of industrial art, nevertheless it may be said that nothing absolutely new that bids fair to be of lasting interest has been developed by the Exposition of 1900. That is to say, although a great deal that is new and admirable in variety and adaptation of designs is shown, no pronounced feature of new modes of construction is discernible. True, there is an exhibit of pure silk and silk-mixed ribbons shown by the Société Anonyme des Tissages, of St. Etienne (Mess Camille Brun & Fils, 14, Rue de la Paix) which are woven on looms patented by them without shuttle (*sans navette*), but enquiry develops the commercial fact, that not more than four or five such looms are actually in operation. It is a question of the future therefore rather than of to-day. In this connection it may be noted that an American ribbon loom, having the same central idea of no shuttle, is being exploited in Europe and America during

the current season by Mr. W. T. P. Hollingsworth, of the Paterson Ribbon Company. Greater rapidity in weaving is claimed for this system of construction.

The exhibit of the Société Anonyme pour la Fabrication de la Soie de Chardonnet, at Besançon, in France, is also interesting and striking. The eye is charmed with the beauty of woven goods of their manufacture made from artificial silk, the filling being wood fibre (cellulose nitrée). Samples of the wood in its native state are shown; the designs of the woven material are delightful and the coloring brilliant: yet the initiated would never think of lining a mackintosh or a water-proof garment with this material, for as soon as water touches it, it falls to pieces. Real silk goods absorb water, and are not injured, much less destroyed, by it.

Outside of velvets and upholstery silks no fabrics, made from schappe or spun silk, are noticeable at this Exposition. Taking them in alphabetical order, the French exhibitors, who have made specially noteworthy contributions to the artistic success of the Paris Exposition, of 1900, may be stated as follows:

ATUYER, BIANCHINI, FERIER & CIE., Lyon.

Lyon. Novelties in silks and velvets.

BARDON & RITTON, Lyon. Silks, high novelties.

BERAUD, J., & CIE, Lyon. Silks, velvets and mixed tissues.

BERTRAND, HENRY, Lyon. Mousselines, crêpes, gauzes, etc.

BOMPIAT, BRASSEUR & PELLETIER, Lyon. Silks of all kinds for all countries.

BONNET & CIE (Les petits-fils de C. J.), Lyon. Silks and mixed tissues.

BOUCHARLAT FRERES & PELLET, Lyon. Silks and mixed tissues.

BOUVARD & BUREL, P., Lyon. Upholstery and oriental tissues.

BROSSET-HECKEL & CIE, Lyon. Silks and satins.

BRUNET-LECOMTE & DEVAY, Lyon. Silks and mixed tissues, mousselines and printed foulards.

CHATEL & TASSINARI, Lyon. Upholstery and mural tapestries.

CHAVENT PERE & FILS, Lyon. Silks and mixed tissues.

FERRAND & MOULY, Lyon. Silks, high novelties.

GOURD & CIE, Lyon. Silks and mixed tissues.

HENRY, J. A., Lyon. Sacerdotal and upholstery tissues.

LAMY & GAUTIER, Lyon. Upholstery tissues.

- MARTIN, ALBERT, Lyon. Upholstery and dress silk.
MONTESSUY, G., Lyon. Mousselines and crêpes.
OLLAGNIER, FRUCTUS & DESCHER, Lyon. Silk tissues.
PERMEZEL, L. & CIE, Lyon. Piece-dyed silks.
PIOTET, J. M., & ROGUE, J., Lyon. Silk upholstery and mixed tissues. Velvets.
PONCET PERE & FILS, Lyon. Novelties in silk and mixed tissues.
SCHULZ & CIE, Lyon. Silk and mixed tissues.
SOCIETE ANONYME DES MANUFACTURERS DE VELOURS ET PELUCHES, Lyon. Velvets.
TRESKA FRERES (Pierre et Joseph), Lyon. Novelties in silk and mixed tissues.
WIES, VALET & LACROIX, Lyon. Silk novelties and embroideries.

St. Etienne

- BROSSY, BALOUZET & CIE, St. Etienne (Loire).
Silk and velvet ribbons. Tie silks.
COLCOMBET, FRANÇOIS, & CIE., St. Etienne.
Black and colored ribbons.

- DAVID, J. B., St. Etienne. Silk and velvet ribbons.
DECOT, G., & CIE, St. Etienne. Silk ribbons and façonnés.
EPITALON FRERES, St. Etienne. Silk and velvet ribbons.
FOREST, J., & CIE, St. Etienne. Silk and velvet ribbons.
Silk and velvet tissues.
GAUTHIER, ANTOINE, St. Etienne. Silk, satin and velvet ribbons.
GIRON FRERES, St. Etienne. Silk and velvet ribbons.
TROYET, EMILE, & CIE, St. Etienne. Silk ribbons.

**RAW SILK, COCOONS, FILATURES AND THROWN
SILKS (MOULINAGE).**

- ARMANDY, VEUVE G., & CIE, Lyon.
CHABRIÈRES, MOREL & CIE. “
GUERIN, VVE., & FILS, “
MARTIN, LOUIS, & CIE, “ and at Lasalle (Gard)
PALLUAT, TESTENOIRE & CIE, “
PAYEN, L., & CIE, “
PILA & CIE, “
BOUTET FRERES & CIE, Paris.
HESSE, EDOUARD, Paris.
SOCIETE ANONYME “LA SOIE,” Paris.

BLANCHON, GASTON, St-Julien-en-St-Alban (Ardèche).

CHABERT, J., & CIE, Chomérac (Ardèche).

FOUGEIROL, A., Aux Ollières (Ardèche).

GIRAUD, GASTON, Vals-les-Bains (Ardèche).

BOUDON, LOUIS & Co., St-Jean-du-Gard (Gard).

TEISSIER DU CROS, Ernest, Valleraugue (Gard).

It should not be understood that all of the exhibits of the foregoing mentioned exhibitors, or indeed of others who have received high awards at this Exposition, represent tissues of silks or satins or velvets that are actually salable at the present time, or that have been actually sold for some time past. Concededly they represent rather the possibilities of this artistic industry, and not real current business of the firms showing them.

Not infrequently, when inquiry was made by the writer of an exhibitor as to the amount of production during the past year of some noticeably beautiful tissues or ribbons, the answer was frankly made, " Rien, Monsieur, Rien " (Not a yard, Sir). While this fact does not detract from the merit of the goods themselves, or from the "esprit du corps," of the manufacturers exhibiting them, the fact is in marked contrast with some other exhibits, noticeably those from the United States, which will now be referred to.

It may be frankly stated at the outset that the silk exhibits of manufacturers from the United States, was incomplete and unsatisfactory in many respects. The chief defect was a very limited space available for the United States exhibits, and when the question with its limitations was first submitted in the Autumn of 1899, to our representative manufacturers, they unanimously decided that it was impossible to do themselves credit in the small space allotted, and that there was no business incentive to cross the sea with their products in an endeavor to compete with the silk manufacturers of Europe.

Later, however, better counsels prevailed, on the urgent request of the U. S. Commission, that the silk industry of America should be at least partially represented at this congress of the world's industries, and the results achieved have been very satisfactory considering the circumstances. Their action

is to the lasting credit of the few firms who did come forward at the eleventh hour, and consent to co-operate in this worthy enterprise ; and it is gratifying to be able to state that there was no award of merit given by the Silk Jury to any country—from Grand Prix to Honorable Mention,— that the silk manufacturers of the United States did not receive.

The limited time left to them after they came to a decision to exhibit, was so short that they were unable to make goods specially for the exposition, and this fact and the other material facts of the situation, so far as the silk-manufacturers of the United States was concerned, was brought to the attention of the Jury by the American representative of the Jury, who is the Secretary of the Silk Association of America at New York, and who is the writer of this report. The following is a translation of his address to the Members of the Jury, on the occasion of their visit to the United States Section, when examining and judging silks on June 18.

EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN SILKS IN PARIS 1900.

“ The exhibition of silks made by American manufacturers at this Universal Congress includes samples of sewing silk, embroidery silk, machine twist, ribbons, lining silks, silks for ties and scarfs, and silk tissues

“ It is specially necessary to bear in mind that these goods represent the ordinary stock of the manufacturers; that they have been selected from their current production and are in no sense the result of a selection made on purpose for the occasion. One cannot for one moment expect that these goods will bear comparison with the beautiful foreign goods, prepared with so much art and expressly for this exhibition, but the American exhibit will at least demonstrate the capacity of the American manufacturer to meet the demands of the prevailing market in his country. The merit of the American manufacturer is his power of manufacturing promptly and well, whatever the people want, without in any way over-stocking his shelves with out-of-date goods.

“ High grade novelties are not for the time being fashionable in America, and our exhibition may perhaps be considered deficient in this respect. The goods which we expose are sold at moderate prices, made for the great mass of our general public, and are goods which our manufacturers are well able to make. Nevertheless although our exhibition is far from being complete, a very exact idea is given of the goods in current demand in our country. We dare to hope therefore that our exhibit will merit examination and consideration, and that you will find in our products and amongst the names of the manufacturers sending the goods, sufficient to recommend them to your attention.

“ In the American Section, Classe 83, you can see also looms in operation, which I think will interest you, and deserve inspection; the two American looms representing our industry are perhaps more advanced than the French,

Swiss, or German looms, in the simplicity of their mechanism, in the rapidity of their movement and consequently in the increase of the daily wage of the weaver.

“Allow me in concluding, to express to my colleagues of the International Jury, the hope that the motto of the Silk Association of America ‘a fila corona’ (from a thread glory), may crown in your awards some of the goods manufactured by the silk manufacturers of the United States.

“I trust that the cordial relations and the rapid communication which exists to-day between the great nations of the world may continue and increase, and that like the shuttles in the looms may weave a sentiment of friendship and fraternity which shall envelop all in prosperity and peace.

Signed: FRANKLIN ALLEN,

Member of the International Jury from the United States.

Paris, June 18, 1900.

The following are the awards of merit to the silk manufacturers of the United States as finally confirmed:

EXHIBITORS:

AWARDS:

Richardson Silk Co., of New York, Chicago, and Belding, Michigan.

The Grand-Prix d’Honneur, being the highest award of merit given to any exhibitor, at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The claim made by the Richardson Silk Co., for the various articles of their beautiful exhibit is as follows:

100 YARDS SEWING SILKS.

Smoothness, Finish, Variety of colors, Length, Evenness of thread, Superior stock.

50 YARDS SEWING SILKS.

Full yardage, Number of colors, Even twist, Lustre, Superior stock, Finish.

16 YARDS BUTTON-HOLE TWIST.

Correct matching of colors, Even twist, Size of thread, Full length, Superior stock.

10 YARDS BUTTON-HOLE TWIST.

Full yardage, Superior stock, Even twist, Size of thread, Finish.

WASH EMBROIDERY SILKS.

Superior stock, Extra strength, Great lustre, Variety of true colors, perfectly blended; Evenness of thread, Number of shades, Smoothness in working, Purity and permanence of dye, Embroidery Silk absolutely fast dye, Convenience of skein.

KNITTING SILKS.

Size of thread, Evenness of twist, Smoothness, Variety of shadings, Full weight.

GOLD TIGER MACHINE TWIST.

Purity of dye, Quality of stock, Evenness, Smoothness, Yardage, Strength, Firmness of twist, Finish.

IMPERIAL MACHINE TWIST.

Superiority of stock, Finish, Strength, Length, Smoothness, Purity of dye, Firmness of twist.

PERFECT MACHINE TWIST.

Quality of stock, Number of colors, Evenness of thread, Length, Smoothness, Finish.

TAILORS' BUTTON-HOLE TWIST.

Superior stock, Purity of dye, Evenness, Firmness of twist, Length, Strength.

SAMPLE CARD.

Arrangement, General utility.

AWARDS OF GOLD MEDALS (MEDAILLE D'OR).

EXHIBITOR.	PRODUCTS.
EMPIRE SILK Co., New York and Paterson, N. J.	Novelties in scarfs (tie silks).
LIBERTY SILK Co., New York City.	Warp print display (dress silks).
JOHN N. STEARNS & Co., New York and Elmira, N. Y., Williamsport, Pa., and Petersburg, Va.	Weave and finish of black silks.
JOHNSON, COWDIN & Co., New York, Paterson, N. J., and Phoenixville, Pa.	Silk and faconné ribbons.

AWARD OF SILVER MEDAL (MEDAILLE D'ARGENT).

PELGRAM & MEYER, New York; Paterson and Boonton, N. J., Harrisburg, Pa.	Dress silks and ribbons.
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AWARDS OF BRONZE MEDALS (MEDAILLE BRONZE).

DOHERTY & WADSWORTH, New York and Paterson, N. J.	Jacquard, broché, crêpe de chine, gauzes, etc.
PATERSON RIBBON Co., New York and Paterson, N. J.	Fancies and plain ribbons.
SMITH & KAUFMANN, New York.	Fancies and plain ribbons.
CARDINAL & BECKER, Paterson, N. J.	Silk doublures and mixed goods.

AWARDS OF HONORABLE MENTION.

STERN, POHLY & HERMANN, New York, and Paterson, N. J.	Dress silks and fancies.
BRIDGEPORT SILK Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	Dress silks and fancies.

Canada. An interesting exhibit of sewing silks, machine twist, embroidery, silks, etc., was made by the Corticelli Silk Co. of Saint John near Quebec, Canada. This is practically an American concern, certain well known gentlemen in Florence, Mass. and New-London, Conn., being the principal stockholders of the Company. It was, therefore, to be expected that the exhibit of the Corticelli Co., would have a high degree of merit, and the Jury awarded them a gold medal.

The Castle Braid Company of Brooklyn, New York, exhibiting braids and trimmings of a high grade of excellence were not judged by the Silk Jury, but were placed in class 82.

The exhibit of two Crompton and Knowles looms in operation by Messrs. Anderson Brothers, of Paterson, N. J., to which reference has been made in this report, were re-classed in class 77.

A distressing incident of the American exhibit was that a highly creditable exhibit of high novelties in silk tissues, sent in due season by Messrs. Newwitter and Migel of New York (Gotham Silk Mills, Astoria, New York), was not shown to the Jury, and was unknown to the writer until reported to him on July 18, by Mr. Migel who arrived in Paris on the previous day.

On the morning of July 18, Mr. Migel went to the United States Silk exhibit, expecting to see his goods displayed, and was dumbfounded to be told that none had been received from him. On his insisting that they had been duly sent with the others in March, search was made, and in a short time his goods were discovered stowed away under the show cases. This regrettable incident in partly due to the cramped quarters of the United States exhibit, owing to lack of reasonable space for the storage and display of goods, and partly to the negligence of those having the exhibits in charge.

The writer is much mortified by this failure of justice to one of our most progressive and highly respected silk manufacturers in the United States. Had Mr. Migel arrived in Paris 48 hours earlier, the wrong might have been righted, as the Silk Jury *per se* (class 83) held their final meeting on July 17, to put the finishing touches on their report to the Group Jury.

This, however, is the only unpleasant incident connected

with the writer's relation to the Paris Exposition of 1900. While the work of the Jury has been arduous and almost incessant in one form or another since May 31, it is an abiding pleasure to have been associated with so many gentlemen of affability and distinction, representatives of the silk industry of the world; and the writer will long cherish the delightful memories of comradeship which has been one of the marked features in the life of the International Silk Jury, of 1900. On that date, May 31, our Jury was formally organized by the election of the following named gentlemen as officers:—

Officers of the Jury	Mr. AUG. CHABRIERES, of Lyon, President
	Mr. HEINRICH SCHULTZ, of Crefeld, Vice-president.
	Mr. J. B. PODET, of Lyon, Rapporteur.
	Mr. CLEMENT BROSSY, of St. Etienne, Secretary.

The duties of the Jury in examining and judging the exhibits were divided into two sections, and a President of each was elected as follows:

Raw silk, cocoons, filatures and thrown silk, sewings and twist : Mr. SIRO COLOMBO, of Milan, Italy, President.

Tissues of silk, satin and velvets: Mr. PIERRE TRESÇA, of Lyon, President.

I append the names of all the Members of the Jury and the countries they respectively represent.

Awards were also made as follows to "collaborateurs et co-opérateurs" of American exhibiting firms:

RICHARDSON SILK Co., 3 gold medals.

EMPIRE SILK Co., 1 silver medal.

LIBERTY SILK Co., 1 silver medal.

JOHNSON, COWDIN & Co., 3 silver and 4 bronze medals.

PELGRAM & MEYER, 2 bronze medals and 1 honorable mention.

It is only fair to say that this list would have been much larger had the exhibitors and the American representative on the Jury known earlier that awards of this nature were to be made. In some instances lists of "collaborateurs et coopérateurs" deemed worthy of recognition by the Jury for conspicuous merit and service were received from the United States exhibitors too late for consideration.

In closing I beg to express my acknowledgement for assist-

ance received from and courtesies shown by all the officers of the U. S. Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and especially from the following named:

Hon. F. W. PECK, U. S. Commissioner-General.

Professor J. H. GORE, Juror-in-Chief, American Jurors.

Mr. JOHN H. MCGIBBONS, Director of Exploitation and American Director of Group XIII.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Franklin D. Roosevelt". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping flourish at the end.

Membres of the Silk Jury

(class 83, Group 13)

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

France.

BAUMLIN, F. (Poeckes, Baumlin & Co., Paris).

BROSSY, CLEMENT, Secretary of the Silk Jury, 1900; and Président d'honneur de l'Union des Syndicats

patronaux du Commerce et de l'Industrie de St. Etienne.

BOUCHARLAT, AUGUSTIN (Boucharlat Frères and Pellet, Lyon).

*CHABRIERES, AUGUSTE **x**, President of the Silk Jury, 1900; and President de l'association syndicale des Marchands de Soie et de l'Union des Chambres Syndicales Lyonnaises.

CHANCEL, LOUIS, Président du Syndicat général Français du Moulinage de la Soie, Montélimar.

FRANCK, ALEXANDRE, Société anonyme de filature de Schappe, de Lyon.

*GAUTHIER, ANTOINE, **x**, Vice-Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Saint-Etienne.

GUERIN, FERDINAND, ancien Président du Syndicat des Marchands de Soie et de l'Union des Chambres Syndicales, Lyon.

HESSE, EDOUARD, Juge au Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, Paris.

LAGUONIE, GUSTAVE, Président de la Chambre Syndicale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Soieries.

*PILA, ULYSSE, **x**, Membre de la Chambre de Commerce de Lyon et du Conseil Supérieur des Colonies.

*PIOTET, JEAN-MARTINON, **x**, Reporter of the Silk Jury, 1900; and Vice-Président du Comité des Industries Textiles, Paris, 1900.

REMOND, JOSEPH (Morand, Rémond & Co., Paris), Membre de la Chambre Syndicale de l'Industrie et du Commerce Parisien des Soieries.

*TRESKA, PIERRE, **x**, President of the Issues Division of the Silk Jury, 1900; and Président de la Chambre Syndicale de l'Association de la Soierie Lyonnaise.

WIES, JOSEPH, Président de la Chambre Syndicale de la Fabrique Lyonnaise.

AUSTRIA.—FRIEDMANN, EDOUARD, Directeur de la Première Caisse d'Epargne à Vienne.

CHINA.—SCULFORT, LOUIS, Paris, Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur de la France, and Membre de la Mission Lyonnaise en Chine.

GERMANY.—SCHULTZ, HEINRICH, Cologne (Hoeninghaus and de Grief, Crefeld).

GREAT BRITAIN.—CHICKELL, F. H., London. (Did not serve with the Jury.)

GREECE.—CHRYSSAPHIDES, C., Paris.

ITALY.—COLOMBO, SIRO, Milan, President of Raw Silk Division of the Silk Jury, 1900.

ALLASIA, EUG, PHILIBERT (Allasia Brothers, Turin).

JAPAN.—SAITO OUHEI.

RUSSIA.—GANESCHINE, Professeur de l'Institute du Designe, Saint Petersburg.

* Indicates Cross of the Legion of Honor of France.

SPAIN.—BORELL, PASCUALE (Borell Brothers & Co., Barcelona).

SWITZERLAND.—SCHWARZENBACH, ROBERT, Thalweil, Zurich.

STREULI, EMILE (Baumann, Streuli & Co., Zurich).

UNITED STATES.—ALLEN, FRANKLIN, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, New York.

Assistant Secretary of the Silk Jury, 1900:

M. JOANNY PEY, 7, rue de la République, Lyon,

Secrétaire archiviste de l'Union des Chambres Syndicales Lyonnaises.