

ORDER OF AHEPA

Magazines

1929

MISSING ISSUES:

March, 1929

April, 1929

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa Bulletin

January 1929

Volume II

Number 14

Entered as second-class matter October 22, 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



The AHEPA

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA
SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES \$1.00 PER YEAR

BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOL. II. No. 14. JANUARY, 1929.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

PUBLICATION OFFICE:
139 SEVENTH AVENUE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

10 CENTS A COPY

AHEPA AND CHARACTER

We become a part of every man with whom we come in contact. Man is the sum total of his past associations. Our conduct, good or bad, is governed by the impressions made upon us by those with whom we associate. Character is not altogether inherent. It is the aggregate of all the influences to which we have been subjected throughout life. We can and will imitate the good things which we observe in others. We will also emulate the faults if the moral influences surrounding our lives are not strong enough to check us. A great crisis comes. Whether we go right or wrong in the crisis depends upon whether the good or the bad influences on our lives have been the most impressive. In other words, whether our associations have been good or bad. Character is tested in a great crisis where we must act on impulse. If on impulse we do the right thing it is proof that the influences of our lives have been good. Associations thus mould the character.

Things do not happen. They are the results of causes. Not one cause, but many. A climax may happen over night. The causes, however, which ac-

cumulate to bring about the climax may have been at work for years or even for centuries. Everything we do, our conduct, our success, or our failure, is the result of a long series of causes. If each one of these causes were to be individually analyzed and atomized they would perhaps seem insignificant and inconsequential. Taken in their sum total, however, they produce the efficient cause—the thing that makes us act right or wrong, which determines whether we are a success or a failure. If we could only realize the ultimate effect upon our lives of each apparently insignificant or inconsequential cause, our whole conduct would be different. We would solve our problems differently. We would think differently. We would seek new and better associations. For, after all, it is the aggregate of these apparently insignificant causes that determines the course which our life is to take. Associations, to reiterate, provide the influences and the impressions which cause us to do one thing or the other. The sum total of these causes produces the effect; good or bad character, success or failure.

These simple truths on the effect of association are absorbed in a large way in the

idea of organization, for here association plays its biggest part. In our Ahepa some 20,000 men have taken an oath which represents the highest code of ethics which the human race has ever evolved. Each of these individuals, by living the principles embodied in his oath, radiates the influence which make for good, for success, for progress. Not only for himself but for those with whom he is to associate.

Scientists have told us that if we could properly utilize the energy inherent in the atoms of a simple coin that we could derive sufficient energy to destroy a battleship. In our organization each individual is an atom. He is a force. He is a link in the great chain which makes the whole. If each man exercises conscientiously the principles set down by the Fraternity there will be sufficient moral force in our Ahepa to carry on and execute the most stupendous and gigantic undertakings.

DEAN ALFANGE

AHEPA NATIONAL BANQUET TO BE A HUGE SUCCESS

The National Banquet of the Order of Ahepa, scheduled to take place at the New Willard Hotel on February 6 in Washington, D. C., promises to be one of the outstanding affairs of the capital. This banquet, heretofore held under the auspices of Washington Chapter No. 31, is, this year, to assume national proportions.

By virtue of the resolutions adopted at the Sixth Annual Convention of the Order, held at Detroit, the Washington chapter No. 31 was given authority to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of Brother George C. Vournas, Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, to make arrangements providing for all chapters of the Order to have as their guests at this banquet men of prominence in the political, social, economic, educational and journalistic life of the capital. Already many of the chapters have responded to the suggestion and have designated their guests. Among those who have already accepted are Senators King, Robinson of Indiana, Bayard, Neely, George, Edge, Dill, Walsh of Massachusetts, Waterman; Congressmen Clarke, Beedy, Hardy, Clyde Kelly, Houston, Hudson, O'Connor, Edwards, Sears, Newton, Zihlman, Allen, Murphy; Corporation Counsel, Mr. Bride, and many representatives of the press. The Minister of Greece, Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos, will also be a guest of honor. The list of acceptances is not yet completed and it is expected that many other senators and representatives to whom invitations have been extended will accept.

United States Senator William H. King, of Utah, will be the toastmaster of the evening.

Members of the Supreme Lodge, in whose honor the banquet is given, will attend in a body.

ΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΑΧΕΠΙΚΑΙ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΑΙ

—Η περσινή εκδρομή της ΑΗΕΡΑ εις την Ελλάδα, υπήρξεν άναμφιβόλως ή πρώτη και ή μεγίστη ή όποία έλαβε ποτέ χώραν από Έλληνας διαμένοντας εις ξένην χώραν. "Όταν λάβη τις ύπ' όφιν του τό μέγεθος της άποστάσεως μεταξύ Ελλάδος και Αμερικής και τό μέγεθος των άποστάσεων Νέας Υόρκης και των περάτων της Αμερικής από τά όποία έξεκίνησαν οι εκδρομείς, δέν δύναται παρά να θαυμάση τον άθλον αυτόν της ΑΗΕΡΑ διά τε την πρωτοτυλίαν του και την κατολίαν ύπεροχόν έπιτυχίαν του. Λέγεται ότι πρώτος έφρουσε την ιδέαν της εκδρομής ό έπί σειράν έτών μέλος του Υπάτου Συμβουλίου αδελφός C. R. NIXON, "Ο αδελ. NIXON, γηγενής Αμερικανός και έπιφανές μέλος πλείστον Αμερικανικών οργανώσεων έγνωρίζεν εκ πείρας τας έπιτυχίας εις μεγάλα έργα άλλων οργανώσεων και ή πείρα του αυτή τον ώθησε να προτείνη και να υιοθετήση την ιδέαν της εκδρομής. Η πρώτη εκδρομή καιτοι άπεφασίσθη και έξετελέσθη έν σχετικώς μικρόν διαστήματι, παρουσίασεν εκπληκτικήν έπιτυχίαν και έδημιούργησεν άναμνήσεις ιεράς και άλημονήτους μεταξύ του Έλληνος μετανάστου και της μητρός Ελλάδος.

—"Όταν οι εκδρομείς άνεχώρουν εκ Νέας Υόρκης ύπό τας εύχάς των χιλιάδων φίλων και οίσειών τον ποϋ τους συνώδευσαν μέχρι του άτριοπλοίου, ούδεις έφαντάζετο ότι τό κατάστροφα του υπερωκεανείου Σινάια θα μεταβάλλετο εις στρατόπεδον και οι εκδρομείς εις στρατιώτας νομιμόφρονας και πεθαρχούς, υφιστάμενοι καθημερινώς κόπους και θυσίας με τας διαρκείς προπονήσεις και θεωρίας εις άς υπεβάλλοντο ίνα ή εμφάνισις των έν Ελλάδα άφήση άγαθήν έντύπωσιν. Κατόπιν άπεδείχθη ότι αι θυσίαι και οι κόποι των φιλοτίμων εκδρομέων δέν έγινοντο έπι ματαίω, διότι διά της εύπροσώπου και πεθαρχικής των εμφάνισως άνα τας όδους των Αθηνών και Πειραιώς και διά της άμέπτου διαγωγής των εκίνησαν τον θαυμασμόν του Έλληνικού λαού και των επισήμων, τιμήσαντες ούτω έαυτούς, τον Έλληνα μετανάστην και την ΑΗΕΡΑ. Ούδεις έπίσης έφαντάζετο ότι ό λαός Αθηνών και Πειραιώς, τό έπίσημον Κράτος και αι διάφοροι Οργανώσεις θα έδημιούργουν την άλημονήτον εκείνην έποδοχήν κατά την όποιαν εκατοντάδες χιλιάδες λαού έξεχύθησαν άνα τας όδους των Αθη-

νων ύποδεχθέντες με άκραίτητον θουσιασμόν και με εκδηλώσεις άδελφικής αγάπης τα ξενατεμένα τέκνα της Ελλάδος τά όποια διεσχίσαν τον άπέραντον ωκεανόν διά να μεταβούν ήνωμένα και άδελφομένα να προσκυνήσουν τά ιερά έδάφη της άθανάτου Ελλάδος. "Ο Έλληνικός λαός άφισε να εκδηλωθή έν όλη αυτής τή λαμπρότητι ή παρομοιώδης Έλληνική φιλοξενία και οι εκδρομείς έγινοντο παντού άντικείμενον έξαιρετικών περιποιήσεων. Το έπίσημον Κράτος έδειξεν όλην αύτου την στοργήν και μεγαλομνηχίαν προς τους εκδρομείς χάριν των όποιων διοργανώθησαν έορταί, εκδρομαί και πανηγύρεις και χάριν των όποιων έξεδόθησαν ειδικά νομοθετικά διατάγματα στρατιωτικών ευεργετημάτων, τό δε Ύνομα της ΑΗΕΡΑ έγινε πασίγνωστον και ή φήμη της δυνάμειώς της ήλκτρισε τους πάντας.

ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ

—Πλείστοι Αχέπανς οι όποιοι παρηκολούθησαν μετ' έξαιρετικού ένδιαφέροντος τας λεπτομερείας της θαυμασίας εκδρομής από τας περιγραφάς των Αθηναϊκών εφημερίδων και κατολίαν από τας διηγήσεις των έπανελθόντων εκδρομέων, ήρχισαν να εκδηλώνουν την έπιθυμίαν όπως διοργανωθή και δευτέρα τοιαύτη δι' έφέτος, αι δε εκδηλώσεις αύται έφθασαν μέχρι του Έκτου Ετησίου Συνεδρίου της Οργανώσεως, τό όποιον άπεφάσισε ύπέρ της έφεταινης εκδρομής. Πολλοί έφεραν άντιρροήσεις ότι δευτέρα εκδρομή λαμβάνουσα χώραν τόσον συντόμως θα ήτο ίσως άποτυχία. Και όμως αι μέχρι σήμερα ένδείξεις και πληροφορία μάζ πείθουν ότι προημνείται έπιτυχία άνωτέρα ίσως της περσίνης. Το έπίσημον Κράτος, κατανοούν τά μεγάλα ήθικά και υλικά όφέλη των τοιοούτων εκδρομών έσπευσεν δι' έπίσημον προαίεώς του να προσφέρη έξάμηνον στρατιωτικήν άμνηστειαν διά τους εκδρομείς της ΑΗΕΡΑ, έπιπροσάει δέ από έπίλεκτα μέλη της Αθηναϊκής κοινονίας και των διαφόρων οργανώσεων καταρτίζουον τό πρόγραμμα των ύποδοχών και έορτών ποϋ θα λάβουν χώραν. Συμφώνως με τας προβλέψεις της Έπιτροπής της Εκδρομής θα συμμετοσχουν έφέτος περισσότεροι από πένησι άφ' ένός διότι ή εκδρομή άνεμένετο, άφ' έτέρου δέ διότι τό υπερωκεανειον με τό όποιον θα ταξιδεύουσιν άνήκει εις την πρώτην τάξιν των υπερωκεανείων κλοσσών και θα φθάση εις τον όρμον του Φαλήρου έντός δέκα ήμερών.

—Διά των εκδρομών αύτων δημιουργούνται άπειρα όφέλη εκ των όποιων δυνάμειθα να αναφέρουμεν μερικά. Επισκέπτονται την πατρίδα

καὶ τοὺς οὐκ εἰσὶν τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀποκαταστάσεις δεκάδας ἔτων καὶ γίνεται ἀνανέωσις καὶ ἀσφαλίξις τῶν οἰκογενειακῶν δεσμῶν μεταξὺ τῶν. Ἐπισκέπτονται τὴν πατρίδα ἀνθρώποι πλείους ἐγκατεστημένοι ἐνταῦθα μετὰ τῶν οἰκογενειῶν τῶν. Ἐπισκέπτονται τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ἕλληνες γεννηθέντες εἰς τὴν χώραν ταύτην καὶ ἔρχονται εἰς ἄμεσον ἐλαφὴν μετὰ τὴν χώραν τῶν πατέρων τῶν. Δίδεται εὐκαιρία εἰς ἀνυπάρχοντες Ἕλληνας νὰ μεταβαίνουν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ νὰ νυμφεύονται Ἑλληνίδας ἀποφεύγοντες οὕτω τοὺς μικτοὺς γάμους τοὺς κατὰ κανόνα ἀτιμῆς. Γίνεται συστηματικὴ εἰσροὴ Ἀμερικανικοῦ νομισματοῦ ἐν Ἑλλάδι, αὐξάνεται τὸ ἐμπόριον μεταξὺ Ἑλλάδος καὶ Ἀμερικῆς, δημιουργοῦνται καὶ στερεοποιοῦνται φιλικώτεροι σχέσεις μεταξὺ τῶν δύο χωρῶν καὶ γίνεται ἀνανέωσις τῶν ἱερῶν δεσμῶν τοῦ συνδέοντος τὸν Ἕλληνα μετανάστην μετὰ τὴν γενετήριαν τοῦ.

Ὅπως οἱ Ρῶσοι προσκυνῆται ἐξεκινούσαν ἀπὸ τὰς ἀπεράντους στέπας τῆς Ρωσσίας καὶ ἔφθαναν εἰς τὰ Ρωσσικά παράλια καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ χιλιάδας νὰ μεταβῶν εἰς Ἱερουσόλιμα διὰ νὰ προσκυνήσουν μετὰ εὐλάβειαν τὰ ἱερὰ ἐδάφη ἐπὶ τῶν ὁποίων ἐβάδιον, ἐδίδαζε καὶ ἐθαυματουργήσῃ διὰ τοῦ θανάτου τοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀναστάσεώς τοῦ ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, οὕτω καὶ οἱ Ἀγγέλους μεταβαίνουν ὡς εὐλαβεῖς προσκυνῆται νὰ προσκυνήσουν τὰ ἱερὰ ἐδάφη τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ τῶν ὁποίων ἐβάδιον τὰ δένδρα τὰ ὁποία παρήγαγον πνευματικὸς καρπὸς ἀπὸ τοὺς ὁποίους ἐγεύθησαν ὅλοι οἱ λαοί, ὅλων τῶν χωρῶν καὶ ὅλων τῶν αἰώνων. Τυχεροὶ καὶ εὐτυχεῖς ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ὅποιοι εἶχον τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ εἶναι προσκυνῆται πέρασι καὶ ἐκεῖνοι τοῦ θὰ εἶναι ἐφέτος.

Εἰς τὴν AHEPA ὁφείλεται ἡ μεγάλη τιμὴ ὅτι αὐτὴ πρώτη ἐθέσπισε καὶ ἔθεσεν εἰς ἐφαρμογὴν μετὰ θαυμασίαν δεξιότητα τὸ σύστημα αὐτὸ τοῦ προσκυνήματος. Θὰ ἦτο παράδειγμα ἂν δὲν ἀναφέρομεν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ διευθυντοῦ τοῦ πρακτορείου «Φάρος» κ. Κασσαβέτη εἰς τὴν δραστηριότητα καὶ τὰ ἀόκνους προσπάθειάς τοῦ ὁποίου ὁφείλεται μέγα μέρος τῶν ἐπιτυχιῶν. Ὁ ἴδιος ὁ κ. Κασσαβέτης ἀνέλαβε καὶ ἐφέτος τὰ λεπτομερεῖας καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς διατελώσεις τοῦ ταξιδίου. Πρόεδρος τῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκδρομῆς ἐπιτροπῆς θὰ εἶναι καὶ πάλιν ὁ ἀδελ. NIXON, ὁ δὲ ἀρχηγὸς τῆς ὅλης ἐκδρομῆς θὰ ὀρθῆ ἐπὶ τοῦ Συμβουλίου καὶ θὰ ἀγγελλῆ προσεχῶς.

Springfield, Mass.

H. TZANETHS



AHEPA OFFICIALS CALL UPON SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS

Supreme Officers of the Order of Ahepa called upon the Secretary of Labor recently, inviting him to the Ahepa National Banquet to be held at the Willard Hotel on February 6th. The Secretary is scheduled to speak at the gathering. Persons in the picture, from left to right, are George C. Vournas, Supreme Governor and Chairman of the Committee; Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis; Dean Alfange, Supreme President; and Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary.

July 26, 1922

July 26, 1929

IMPORTANT NOTICE

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

SUPREME LODGE TO AWARD FIFTEEN BEAUTIFUL PRIZES TO MOST SUCCESSFUL CHAPTERS

FIRST PRIZE — Supreme Lodge Cup (Large Size) with emblem of Order. Sterling silver loving cup on which will be engraved the signatures of every member of the Supreme Lodge.

SECOND PRIZE — Supreme Governor's Cup (Medium size) with emblem of Order. Sterling silver loving cup on which will be engraved the signatures of every Supreme Governor.

THIRD PRIZE — Sterling silver loving cup (smaller size) with emblem of Order and signatures of the Supreme President and Supreme Secretary engraved thereon.

THE TWELVE OTHER PRIZES will be twelve large, beautifully engraved certificates of commendation, the size of the present charter certificate, on which will be engraved the name of your chapter and the commendation of the Supreme Lodge, signed originally by every member thereof.

The contest is under way now and it will close at the last regular meeting of your Chapter for March, 1929.

A specially prepared seventh anniversary application has been mailed to you direct from Headquarters. Please make good use of it. Use it for the very best friend that you have.

Help your chapter win distinction. Do your share in placing it among the fifteen leading chapters. See to it that it receives a place on the seventh anniversary honor roll.

The purpose of this Contest is to bring into the folds of the Ahepa good men who for some reason or other have been left outside.

Use the application that was sent to you and then write to Headquarters or your Chapter for another one.

The Ahepa has done much for all of us. Let us now do our bit for the Ahepa in commemoration of the Seventh Anniversary.

**LET US MAKE THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY
THE OVERWHELMING BANNER YEAR**

July 26, 1922

July 26, 1929

THE SONS OF PERICLES

By JAMES VERAS

Supreme Governor 2nd District

If you were to ask me in regard to the assets of the Ahepa, I would immediately answer that the biggest asset the Ahepa has today is the Order of the Sons of Pericles. And if you, yourself, stop for a moment and think what it means to have the young generation interested in our order, you will readily agree with me that the future of the Ahepa lies with the younger generation, and the future of the younger generation lies with the Ahepa.

Now then, if we are real Ahepans as we claim to be, and wish to see the order progress and succeed, and if we are really interested in what we boast of; that we are proud of our ancestors, and wish to have the younger generation feel the same way, then there is only one thing to do and that is: For every one of us to take an active part in the progress of the organization of the Sons.

If after a thought, you really agree with me, let us ask ourselves, what have we done to-

wards their progress so far, and the answer is: very little, but I do not believe that it is advisable to waste time to talk about what we did not do, while the time can be utilized as to what we are going to do. It has been claimed by many that they did not know the connection of the Sons to the Ahepa. Now, let me tell you officially as Chairman of the Board of Advisors that the Order of the Sons has been officially adopted and that a Constitution which has been accepted by the Detroit Convocation of the Ahepa, and the Washington Convocation of the Sons, has been adopted and which constitution is already printed and ready to be sent out to all those who are interested in the Sons.

I appeal, therefore, to all the Supreme Governors of the Ahepa and to all the Chapters of the Ahepa to see, that Chapters of the Sons are established in places where there are boys, fifteen to twenty-one, and to see that these Chapters are supported by the Ahepans, both financially and morally and to encourage the boys in their task which is an arduous one.

With apologies to the Blue Fez, let me repeat a little verse

which while small, has a big meaning and which says:

Ahepans harken to their cry,
They will uplift you to the sky
If you take stock and pride
And help the Sons to make the stride.

(For information as to the procedure you may write either James Veras, Dunmore, Pa., or Stephen Scopas, Supreme Scribe, 2058 Eighth Avenue, New York City.)

**SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO BRONX
CHAPTER NUMBER 175**

In recognition of the remarkable progress and Ahepa spirit demonstrated by Bronx Chapter No. 175 of Bronx, New York, which, though established only eight months ago, has a membership now of over 110 members and is assuming a recognized leadership among the eight chapters of New York City, a special surprise visit was made on the evening of their installation. The surprise visit was made by Supreme Governor James Veras; District Deputy, E. G. Psaki, and the Supreme President, none of whom was expected for the occasion. Under the leadership of the Chapter's President, Brother George Glakes, "Bronx" is making a whirlwind progress.

vention voted that this money should be raised through one hundred contributions of \$1,000.00 each, but for the purpose of convenience it has been decided that groups could join in making up the necessary \$100,000.00 contribution.

Every Supreme Lodge officer, every Chapter president, every officer and member, *is urgently asked to get back of this project heart and soul that we might again put our Ahepa overwhelmingly on the top.*

This is one of the biggest and noblest projects which our Order has undertaken and *it must succeed* if we are to maintain the prestige and reputation of our Order in doing things that it starts out to accomplish.

The splendid reputation and prestige which our Order has acquired as the most benevolent and influential fraternity of its kind is the result of the constructive tasks it has undertaken successfully. Our efforts for the time being must be crowned by the unquestioned success of this, the hugest and most important task yet begun.

The fund when completely raised will be kept in the custody of trustees of high standing and reputation and will be administered by the Supreme Lodge.

The Supreme Lodge in its discretion and after a thorough investigation shall loan the principal of the fund upon application to worthy students in sums varying between \$250 and \$500. The student receiving the money shall be required to give an endorsed promissory note maturing after the completion of his studies. The plan to be embodied in the indenture of trust is being carefully studied and will include all necessary details for the protection of the fund and for the benefit of the student.

Every one of us will feel a keen satisfaction when this job is complete for, after all, the doing of unselfish and altruistic work provides the finest pleasure which life affords.

Let no one fail to grasp the noble mission of our Order. If we but visualize what this fund will mean to Hellenism, if we will visualize what it will mean as an added glory to our Ahepa, there will be no man who will fail in his duty for, after all, *we are only asking these funds from those who can afford to give.*

\$100,000 is our goal. It is an investment in the future of America's Hellenism. It is underwriting an insurance policy for a perpetual life of usefulness for the Ahepa.

NOTE: The names of the donors of the \$200 contributions made through their Chapters do not appear in this issue because the complete list has not yet been received.

The list of individual donors will be complete in a few days and will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin. The names of all donors will be inscribed on the original indenture of trust which will create the fund for the purpose stated. The names of all contributors will appear on the indenture of Trust.

THE AHEPA BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Editor: ACHILLES CATSONIS

PUBLICATION OFFICE: 139 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK

Subscription \$1.00 a year

Address all communications for publication to the Editor: A. CATSONIS,
National Headquarters, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEASURING HUMAN INTELLECT

The American Philosophical Society has undertaken to make a survey of man's intellect from the dawn of civilization to the present time with a view to discover, if possible, whether modern man is superior to his ancient ancestors, and if so, to what extent. Mr. Arthur Brisbane makes the following pertinent comment: "The American Philosophical Society 'surveys world's intellect' and will not find much improvement.

Man's brain is little, if any, better than it was a few years ago. There is no leader greater than Xenophon, no mind capable of containing half the information that Aristotle possessed, and to a great extent, originated.

No modern writers compare with the Greeks—Homer, Euripides, Sophocles, Aristophanes—except Shakespeare; no artists except Michelangelo to compare with Greek sculptors."

Mr. Brisbane's statement becomes more significant when one considers the scant materials available to the ancients above-mentioned. Theirs was a task of originating ideas and expressing them in a form intelligible to others. The sum total of "race experience" available to the old Greeks was as nothing compared to the well-nigh inexhaustible sources of information, accumulated through the many centuries that have intervened, available to present thinkers. The task of the intellect today is to sift through the labyrinth of ideas, to cleave its way safely to a given goal. It is to find out what others have written, said, or done, and control future action accordingly. It has been remarked that one strictly new idea per century is a high average, and again, the suggestion has been made that for every new book written, read twenty old ones. Both of

these statements tend to confirm the thought that we do more copying and less originating.

For those in whose veins the blood of the ancient Greeks courses, it is well to know what Mr. Brisbane said about their ancestors. However, it is equally important for them to know that there is a corresponding obligation to keep high the torch passed on them. We should never be satisfied with laurels of the past, nor accept the world's plaudits for the accomplishments of our forefathers; rather should we look upon them as an incentive to do greater things. Then only should we be proud of our past when we master all our efforts to make the present and the future equally, if not more, glorious.

AHEPA NATIONAL BANQUET

The annual banquet given in honor of the Supreme Lodge on the occasion of the annual meeting of that body in Washington, D. C., is this year assuming national proportions and promises to have far-reaching consequences. It is not an ordinary gathering of Ahepans and their friends, nor is it, strictly speaking, an affair of pleasure. To this banquet, every one of the two hundred and ten chapters has an opportunity to be represented. Representation is not from its own ranks but from Americans prominent in the various phases of American institutional life in Washington. Senators, congressmen, judges, educators, representatives of the press, and leaders in civic activities will take part as representatives of some chapter of the Order. These are the people who mould and direct public opinion in their respective fields. They are men of broad vision, whose efforts leave their impress on the America of the future men whose conception of American-

ism is not measured by place of birth, racial stock, color of the eyes, or shape of the nose, but rather as the sum total of all that is good, gleaned from the heritage of the various elements that make up the glory that is America.

The Ahepa National Banquet furnishes an opportunity for our American friends to learn more of the aims and principles of the Order. Numerous articles praising the Order itself and the members who compose it have already appeared in the American press throughout the country, and news agencies are seeking daily more information for distribution to the various newspapers throughout the country. News has just reached us that Mr. Frederick William Wile, who represents about forty newspapers throughout the country and one of the outstanding journalists of the capital, will be one of the guests. Mr. Wile has written several favorable comments on the Order of Ahepa already.

Brother Vourmas and the other members of his committee are doing excellent work in completing the arrangements for the banquet and are really performing services to the fraternity.

THE ELGIN MARBLES AGAIN

By some irony of fate, the name of Lord Elgin is immortalized in connection with the Elgin Marbles simply because the noble lord was instrumental in taking them away from their original setting, Greece, and sending them to England. Mr. William Kimberly Palmer offers the following comment which appeared in the Springfield Union, Springfield, Mass., Jan. 7.

"I read in an English journal that Sir Joseph Duveen offers the British government a dignified setting for the Elgin marbles that were rifled from Greece by Lord Elgin, that illustrious despoiler of the land of Socrates, Plato and Pericles. I suggest to the British government and Sir Joseph Duveen that the marbles be restored to their original setting in the Parthenon at Athens, where they properly belong.

No act of the German government in seizing art treasures in

France during the World War was so atrocious as the taking of the Elgin marbles to England by Lord Elgin, with the consent and aid of the British government.

The statue of the Venus de Milo in the Louvre in Paris also should be restored to Greece, and that without delay.

Great Britain and France had no reason to cry out against German spoliation, while they held on to art treasures that were wrested from a nation struggling for its freedom and unable to cope with such opponents. Let those treasures be restored.

Then would the spirit of Lord Byron, who denounced such spoliation, be at peace and justice done to Greece, whose glory is eternal.

ATHENS POST OF AMERICAN LEGION TO ESTABLISH HOME

VISITING AHEPANS IN ATHENS TO RECEIVE ALL PRIVILEGES

Adjutant Harry Mauricides of Athens Post American Legion who recently returned to Athens after a tour of the United States announced the plans of the Athens Post to erect or lease a Home in Athens for American Legionnaires residing in Greece. The proposed home will have many attributes. Besides being a social rendezvous for its members affording all possible recreational comforts, it will possess an active Bureau of Service, Assistance and Information.

Mr. Mauricides who is attached to the American Legation at Athens and who was a member of the Reception Committee of the Ahepan excursionists announced that it was the plan of the Post to extend to all Ahepans visiting Athens at any time all the privileges and courtesies of the New Home on the same basis as if they were members of the local Post. Ahepans will be the only ones to enjoy these special advantages.

At the recent convention at Detroit the Order appropriated \$500.00 toward the Legion Home in Athens. This represented the original contribution. Since this

OFFICIAL GREETINGS FROM GREECE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

SIGNS
Full Rate Cablegram
D.C.D. Deferred Cablegram
C.L.T. Cable Letter
W.L.T. Week-End Letter

Received at 40 Broad Street (Central Cable Office), New York, N. Y. **ALWAYS**

3191E GOVT ATHENS 16 27/1710

570 DEAN ALFANGE 7 DEY STREET NYK.

BEST WISHES FOR YOU AND ALL MEMBERS AHEPA.

COUNDOURIOTIS.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

SIGNS
Full Rate Cablegram
D.C.D. Deferred Cablegram
C.L.T. Cable Letter
W.L.T. Week-End Letter

Received at 40 Broad Street (Central Cable Office), New York, N. Y. **ALWAYS**

CURTLAND: 6560

DEC 28 AM 7 21

209G ATHENS 35

LCD DEAN ALFANGE SUPREME PRESIDENT AHEPA NEWYORK,
7 DEY ST.,

PLEASE ACCEPT FOR YOURSELF AND BELOVED AHEPAN BROTHERS MY BEST THANKS AND MY HEARTIEST WISHES FOR A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

SPIROS PATSIS MAYOR OF ATHENS.



59G PINE 30

LCD SIR DEAN ALFANGE SUPREME PRESIDENT
AHEPAN NYK 7 DEY STREET.

CORDIALLY THANKING YOUR GREETINGS I KISS YOU AND ALL BROTHERS AHEPAN WISHING NEW YEAR BRING YOU HEALTH HAPPINESS AND SUCCESS TO YOUR STRONG ORGANISATION

contribution several prominent Greeks and Americans have pledged to assist in the raising of the \$75,000 fund for this purpose.

Adjutant Mauricides designated the Madison State Bank, 100 Park Row N. Y. City, as the Depository of the funds raised in America.

Commander Anthony Blase

and Adjutant Mauricides announced that any contribution, no matter how small would be appreciated.

Ahepans desiring to contribute to this worthy cause which is endorsed by the Detroit convention may send their check to the Madison State Bank, able to the Order of Athens Post American Legion.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

VAST AHEPA THROUG UNDER AUSPICES OF TARPON SPRINGS CHAPTER NO. 16 ATTENDS EPIPHANY CELEBRATION

Ahepa was in evidence at Tarpon Springs during the 26th observance of the Greek Cross Day or Epiphany celebration. Thousands of Ahepans visited Tarpon Springs and were guests of the Tarpon Springs Chapter. As Ahepans arrived at Tarpon Springs they registered at the Ahepa Headquarters there, presided over by Vasilios Moutsatsos and a corps of assistants.

The colorful Ahepa fez was most conspicuous in the long and impressive parade which was held.

The Tarpon Spring paper wrote as follows:

"The Ahepa and Halki organizations formed the escort, being followed by the children of the church and school, many in costume. Then came a massing of colors, our National, the Greek flag and many church banners. The escort formed a lane at the head of the bayou steps, through which the church dignitaries passed. First came the acolytes and altar boys, carrying their swinging incense burners and bronze lamps; following closely came the bearer of the white dove, Costas Tsimpicas, then the archbishop and his assistants, in their beautiful robes solemnly and slowly."

MONTZOURIS WINS PRIZE

Emmanuel Montzouris, member of the Elm City Chapter of the Sons of Pericles, New Haven, Conn., was winner of second prize awarded by the New Haven Chapter of Ahepa to the one writing the first and second best essays on the Annual Ball held by the Elm City Chapter. We congratulate Brother Montzouris and wish him further success.

MOLINE CHAPTER GIVES SUCCESSFUL BANQUET

Tri-City Chapter No. 120, of Moline, Illinois, recently gave its annual banquet. About three hundred were present. Dinner was served at six and was followed by a program arranged by a committee under the chairmanship of Charles Bookides of Davenport. Mr. Bookides also acted as toastmaster. The speakers were J. G. Karris and J. N. Kotsovolos who explained at length the purposes of the

Ahepa. The entertainment program consisted of Steve Dalbar, of Chicago, tenor, Helen Cholles and Olga Paulos, a five-year-old dancer who charmed the audience with her expert execution of dainty steps. Nicholas and Dorothy Katraa furnished the music. Dancing followed the program.

RED ROSE BLOOMS AGAIN

The Red Rose Chapter No. 71, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, installed its newly elected officers in the presence of four hundred Ahepans and their friends. Many delegations from neighboring chapters were present and assisted with the installation ceremonies. The Supreme Secretary was the installing officer and also delivered the address of the evening. Brother Lagges and members of the Chapter deserve a great deal of credit for their splendid work.

WHITE PINE CHAPTER HOLDS FEAST

The White Pine Chapter No. 88, of Ely, Nevada, recently held its elections. Every member was present. The following excerpt from a letter of L. Fotos, secretary of the chapter, may explain the reason:

"The Vice-President then announced that refreshments were waiting and all the memers rushed to the kitchen where Brother Karps had prepared a well-roasted forty-pound pig and Brother Yiountoukis had unearthed two jugs of last year Kampanitis. Short work was made of the pig as it seemed that through the members enjoyed the elections they enjoyed the pig more, whose remains were washed down with the excellent Kampanitis."

HANCOCK CHAPTER HEARS PROMINENT GUESTS

The second annual banquet of the Hancock Chapter No. 103, of Weirton, West Virginia, was one of the most colorful fraternity events of this year. About two hundred were present. J. H. DeMetro, president of the chapter, welcomed the guests and expressed the appreciation of the chapter for the good will extended to the local chapter since its inception in Weirton by other bodies and the community as a whole. Rev. R. C. Ostergren, pastor of the Baptist church, was toastmaster. Among the guests who spoke were R. M. Brown,

attorney, Senator William R. Wilkin, Professor W. D. Johnston, Mayor H. M. Cattrell, of Holidays Cove, and Assistant Prosecutor Jay B. Levy, Thomas McKenzie, and Fred A. Hanlin. Vocal numbers were rendered by Mrs. Angelo Constance, of Steubenville. The Weirton band furnished the music for the occasion.

MARRIAGE IN NEBRASKA

George Phillips, President of the Omaha Chapter, was married to Constance Pulopulos, daughter of the Treasurer of the Chapter. Best man was Chris C. Harvalis, Secretary of the Chapter. Rev. C. Morkides officiated.

LAWRENCE CHAPTER ENTERTAINS YOUNGSTERS

The Lawrence Chapter was one of the many Ahepa chapters playing Santa Claus this year. A large Christmas tree was erected and many presents were given to boys and girls of the community. The committee in charge of the arrangements consisted of John Mathes, John Vaphiades, Nick Karos and Nick Theodorou.

WILLIAM PENN CHAPTER CONDUCTS IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

The William Penn Chapter No. 61, of Reading, Pennsylvania, held its installation ceremonies at Odd Fellows Hall recently on which occasion the following officers were inducted into office: Louis Sofianos, President; George Thomas, Vice-President; Dr. George E. Paskopoulos, Secretary; Constantine Kozonis, Treasurer.

The Supreme Governor of the 2nd District, Brother James Verras, was the installing officer. He also delivered addresses in English and Greek and entertained the audience by singing "Pethera".

Brother John Govatos, Supreme Treasurer, was also one of the speakers. Others who contributed to the program were: Brothers Langus, Nikos, Contos, Mantis, Thomas, Sofianos, Gramatikas and Paskopoulos.

Delegations were present from Wilmington, Lancaster, Chester, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Scranton.

JEFFERSON CHAPTER RAISES ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR GREEK SCHOOL

The Jefferson Chapter No. 148, of Yorkville, Ohio, recently gave a dance at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, to which were invited neighboring chapters. This affair was given for the benefit of the Greek School of the community. The sum of one thousand dollars was netted. This is another concrete example of the good Ahepa can do and is doing.

FRESNO CHAPTER PLAYS SANTA CLAUS

A large number of children in masquerade attire were visited by Santa Claus at the second annual banquet and Christmas party sponsored by Fresno Chapter No. 151. George C. Peterson, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, was the principal speaker at a dinner that preceded the play hour. He was introduced by James Papageorge, President of the local chapter.

BRIDGEPORT, NEBRASKA, CHAPTER ATTENDS CHURCH IN BODY

Members of the North Platte Chapter, of Bridgeport, Nebraska, No. 163, recently attended in a body one of the local churches and listened to a very instructive sermon. Much favorable comment was made by the members of the church who invited the Ahepane to attend again. The following excerpt from the sermon contains much food for thought:

"The optimist is a man who wrenches brilliant truth from the serene defenses of their setting; the pessimist is one who flings away the gem and clutches to himself the thorny frame; the christian is a man who estimates both gem and setting at their full worth."

BALTIMORE CHAPTER HEARS DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER

The Worthington Chapter No. 20, of Baltimore, recently held a public installation to which were invited all the local organizations. Brother Nicholas Sakelos was installed as president, the Supreme Secretary acting as installing officer. The chapter listened with attention to the remarks made by Professor Milonas, of John Hopkins University, who, being in Greece during the first excursion and having the opportunity to study the Ahepans, passed very favorable comments regarding the fraternity and said, among other things, that the Ahepa was performing services, not

only for its members, but also for the Greeks generally.

BANQUET AND PUBLIC INSTALLATION AT BINGHAMTON

Ahepans of Leonidas Chapter No. 77, Binghamton, New York, had a big day of it on Sunday, January 13, when a public installation of their officers was held, followed by a banquet at the Elks Home on the same evening. A large delegation attended from Elmira Chapter No. 111, Elmira, New York, under the leadership of its president, Brother John Romas. The Supreme President was also present and installed the officers.

COMMUNITY JOINS STAMFORD INSTALLATION

The entire Greek community of Stamford, Connecticut, was present at the open installation ceremonies of Stamford Chapter No. 99 on Wednesday evening, January 9. The installing officer was the Supreme President who also addressed the gathering. Addresses were also made by District Deputies Sentementes of Bridgeport, and Nicholson of Danbury, Conn.

After the installation a public reception and dance was held.

QUEENSBORO CHAPTER NO. 97 PLAYS SANTA CLAUS

One thousand dollars was spent by Queensboro Chapter No. 97, Long Island City, New York, in clothing and for Christmas gifts for the orphans of the City of New York, sponsored by the Young Ladies' Orphans Hope Society of New York. Brother E. G. Psaki, District Deputy Governor of the Metropolitan District, played the role of Santa Claus. He was assisted by the Supreme President in passing out the gifts.

The Queensboro Chapter is to be highly congratulated. Her fine example should be followed.

ELYRIA-LORAIN CHAPTER No. 144 SETS EXAMPLE

The little chapter "Elyria-Lorain", although small is animated with a most vigorous Ahepa spirit. In spite of their small number, a group from that chapter contributed one thousand dollars toward the Scholarship Loan Fund. They just determined to do their bit for a big cause, regardless of their size. Congratulations to the boys of Elyria-Lorain!

GOVERNOR ATTENDS BANQUET OF DEMOSTHENES CHAPTER NUMBER 66

The Governor of Minnesota, Hon. Theodore Christianson, was the principal speaker and guest of honor at the annual banquet of Demosthenes Chapter No. 66, Minneapolis, Minn., held on January 16, 1929. Besides the Governor, several other American officials were present as honor guests, and spoke.

The annual banquet of the Demosthenes Chapter, which has become an event of significance in that city, received its usual support from the Ahepans and entire Greek community. It is notable, indeed, that the Demosthenes Chapter, being in a geographically inconvenient part of the country and away from the contacts of Supreme Lodge officers has by its own splendid initiative and thorough understanding of the Ahepa spirit done marvellous work in propagating the mission of Ahepa in the state of Minnesota through its many activities. Headquarters is extremely proud of the Demosthenes Chapter and wishes it another year of added success.

IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION AT WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Past Supreme President, V. I. Chelbithes, was the installing officer and principal speaker at the public installation of the Black Diamond Chapter No. 55, held on January 20. The meeting was well attended by the leading citizens of the community.

The Black Diamond Chapter is one of the most active chapters in the entire Order and has done much to put the Ahepa name on the map, both locally and nationally.

EIGHT NEW YORK CHAPTERS TO ORGANIZE CO-OPERATIVE COUNCIL

The Eight Ahepa Chapters of New York City have decided to organize an Inter-Chapter Co-operative Council for the purpose of co-ordinating and making more effective the Ahepa activities of the Metropolitan District.

To this end, the presidents, vice-presidents and secretaries of the eight local chapters met on January 19th with the Supreme President and District Deputy E. G. Psaki and discussed plans for permanent organization.

It is expected that the work of the new service will bring forth many added and important activities from the New York Chapters.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES SECOND EXCURSION TO GREECE

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Order of the Ahepa decided upon another excursion to Greece in the spring of 1929.

Supreme Governor C. R. Nixon of Tulsa, Oklahoma, was designated as chairman of the committee, with power to appoint four other members to serve with him. The committee consisting of Brothers C. R. Nixon, Chairman; Philip Stylianos of Nashua, New Hampshire, Vice-chairman; Peter Vouchelias of New York City; William Essaris of Wheeling West Virginia, and S. Stamos, Lynn, Mass., having investigated the situation and having examined all bids which were solicited have made the following arrangements.

The date of the excursion will be March 30, 1929.

The steamer chosen for the excursion is S. S. "VULCANIA" which has a displacement of 24,000 tons and a speed of 21 knots per hour. It purports to make the trip from New York City to the Bay of Phaleron in 10-12 days, including a stop at Naples. It is a luxurious, brand new steamer and is one of the finest ships which plies the Atlantic.

Ahepans are entitled to first-class cabins if they shall have applied before January 15, 1929, as was advertised.

The entire second-class DeLuxe, the entire second class and the entire tourist class are reserved for the Ahepans exclusively until the first of February, with a possible extension up to the first of March.

These exclusive DeLuxe second class, second class and tourist reservations are sufficient to accommodate one thousand passengers and it is believed that these thousand exclusive reservations will be sufficient to take care of Ahepans and their immediate families. Ahepans are requested not to make applications for third class reservations, so that the entire one thousand reservations of the luxurious second-class might be used exclusively.

The excursion is limited to

members of the Ahepa and their immediate families only. Applications of non-Ahepans will not be accepted. This is a mandate of the convention.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AT ATHENS

The excursion committee which is operating under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge has appointed at Athens a subcommittee to represent the committee on matters concerning military exemption, dollar visa, hotel accommodations, etc.

The reception committee appointed at Athens include among others the following officials:

Honorable Michael Ailianos, Chairman, member of the Parliament and Publisher of "Oikonomologos" His Excellency, P. Doxiades, Cabinet Member, and S. Mauricides, Adjutant of Athens American Legion Post and Attache at the American Legation at Athens.

Cooperating with this committee are Honorable Spiros Patsis, Mayor of the City of Athens; Honorable Takis Panayiotopoulos, Mayor of the City of Piraeus, and General Ambrosios Frangis.

MILITARY EXEMPTION

Headquarters is informed that on the 29th of December, 1928, the Chairman of the Athens Subcommittee, Hon. Ailianos, cabled to Brother Nixon that on the 27th day of December, 1928, the Minister of War by a special decree has instructed all the military authorities in Greece to exempt for a period of six months from all military obligations all members of the Ahepa Excursion who would sail on the S. S. "VULCANIA" on March 30, 1929, that is, for a period of six months after their landing in Greece.

Hon. Ailianos also cabled to Brother Nixon that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued to the Greek Legation at Washington and the Consulate in New York instructions to visa United States passports of American citizen excursionists of Ahepa

at the rate of one dollar only instead of ten dollars as usual.

Applications have been mailed to every secretary of the Ahepa chapters. All Ahepans who desire to make this trip should book themselves immediately in order that the entire second class of the "Vulcania" might be reserved exclusively for the Ahepans. All applications should be mailed to the Pharos Agency, Inc., 59 Washington St., New York City.

The first excursion to Greece was a huge success. It created for the fraternity good will and a high reputation. We should exert every effort and spare no means whatever to make this, the second excursion, even more successful and more impressive.

The Ahepa excursions to Greece are not merely traveling parties. They are good will missions calculated to bring about a closer relationship and a better understanding between America's Hellenism and our native brothers in Greece.

All those, therefore who decide to go must determine that they are soldiers in the great army of Good Will, assuming a vital responsibility to carry out a great purpose.

With this great fundamental in mind, let us determine to make the second excursion a still greater success than the first.

THE AHEPA BULLETIN

SCHOLARSHIP LOAN DRIVE

Cleveland Chapter No. 35; Hesperia No. 152, Los Angeles; Good Friendship No. 63, Akron; William McKinley No. 91, Buffalo; and Alpha No. 40, Detroit, double their quota on Scholarship Loan Drive.

The above mentioned chapters have doubled their quota on the Loan Drive. One thousand dollars was asked of them—each replied by doubling the amount. Only the Ahepa spirit could do this. What are the other chapters doing? Let this be a sound example for all other chapters to provide at least their quota.

ALBANY HAS IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION

The public installation held by Albany Chapter No. 140 on January 20, 1929 was attended by a large number of visiting delegations from surrounding districts. Supreme Governor James A. Veras installed the officers and the principal address was delivered by the Supreme President.

PAST AND PRESENT AT NORFOLK No. 122

Past Supreme President, V. I. Chebithes and the Supreme Governor of District No. 4 Brother George C. Vournas, performed the ceremonies at the public installation of the Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122, Norfolk, Va., which was attended by bus-loads of visiting brothers from all parts of the state. The meeting was open and was attended by the major part of the Greek community as well as by many prominent Americans. The officers were installed by Supreme Governor Vournas and the principal address delivered by past Supreme President, V. I. Chebithes.

AHEPA ORDER HOLDS PUBLIC INSTALLATION

Impressive Exercises Held in Odd Fellows' Temple Attended by More Than 500

(Springfield Union, Jan. 7, 1929.)

The new board of officers of Altis Chapter of the Pan-American Order of Ahepa was installed with impressive ceremonies at a public installation service in Odd Fellows' Temple yesterday afternoon. Supreme Governor Elias L. Janetis of Mittineague

was the installing officer, assisted by his staff. One of the features of the ceremony was the exhibition of drill work given by the initiatory degree team of the chapter, this being the first time the team has publicly demonstrated its work. The entire service was under the chairmanship of George Andronikos.

The new officers installed are: President, John Michalaros, who was unanimously reelected; vice-president James Mazarakos; treasurer, James Papajohn; secretary, Thomas Couchiaftis; chairman of the board of governors, James Makriyanes; governors, William Rookas of Chicopee, Steve Paleologopoulos, Thomas Papanastasiou and James Harris of Am-

herst; chaplain, Basil R. Chaoush and warden, Peter Loumos.

Approximately 500 attended, there being many guests present from Hartford and surrounding communities. Besides Mr. Michalaros, the other speakers were Milton L. Davis of Suffield, Conn., William Kimberley Palmer of Chicopee, and Supreme Governor Janetis. Assisting Mr. Janetis in the installation exercises were Thomas Kokinos, Demetrius Zades, George Andronikos, Constantine Primbas, Peter Stavropoulos and Harry Batonthakis of Chicopee.

Music was furnished by James Starr of Hartford and following the exercises refreshments were served in the banquet hall.

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa Bulletin

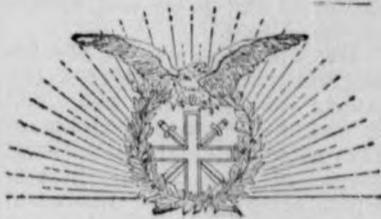
February 1929

Volume II

Number 15

Entered as second class matter, October 22, 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The AHEPA



BULLETIN

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA
SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES \$1.00 PER YEAR

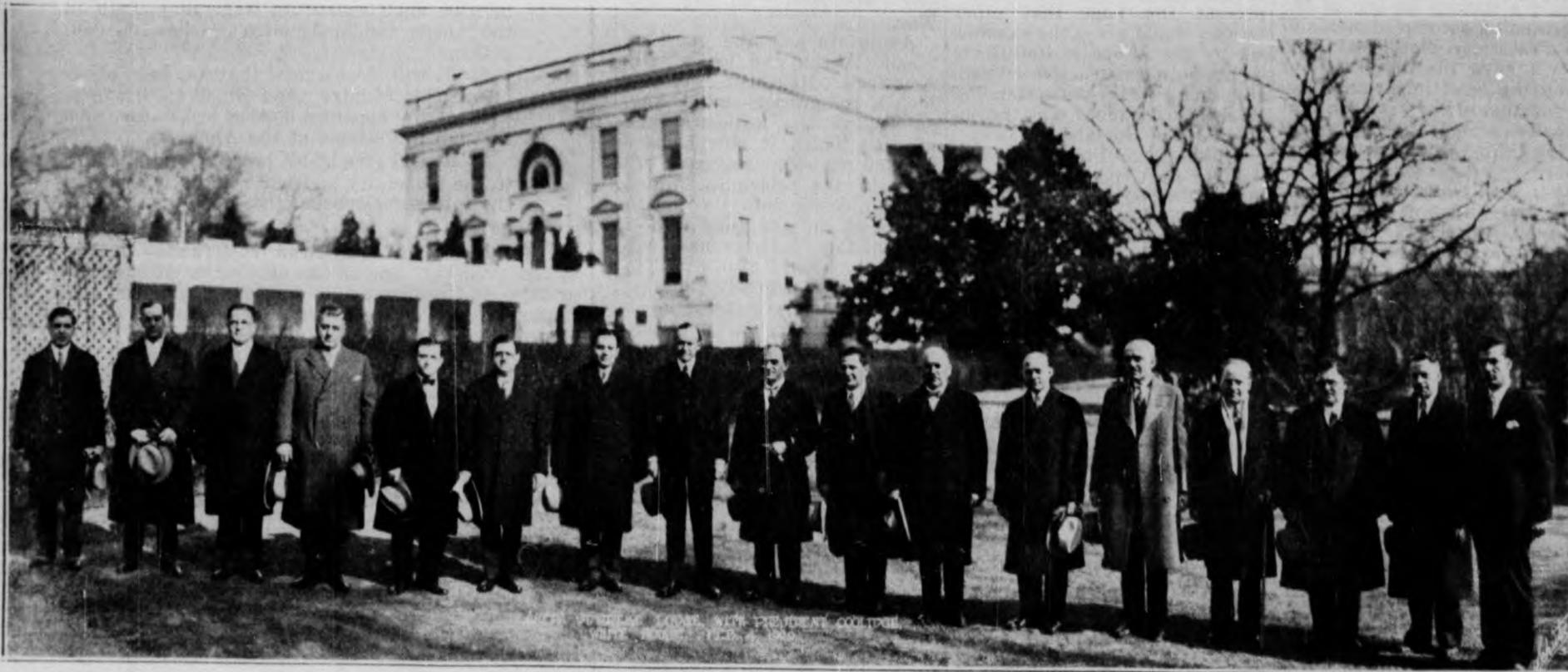
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PUBLICATION OFFICE:
139 SEVENTH AVENUE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

VOL. II. No. 15.—FEBRUARY, 1929.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TEN CENTS A COPY



MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF AHEPA WITH PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE
Left to right: Parasco E. Volo, A. Petrellis Perry, P. S. Marthakis, P. G. Sikokis, James Veras, Constantine Tsangadas, Dean Alfange, President Coolidge, George E. Philles, Achilles

Η ΑΧΕΠΑ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΑΠΟΡΟΙ ΦΟΙΤΗΤΑΙ

—Ο Έλλην μετανάστης τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἀποτελεῖ στοιχεῖον ἀξίον ἰδιαίτερης μελέτης καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν μελέτην ταύτην δὲν δύναται παρὰ νὰ θαυμάσῃ τις τὰς ἀξιολόγους προόδους του. Ἐλθὼν προσφάτως εἰς τὴν χώραν ταύτην, ξένος πρὸς τὴν γλώσσαν, τὰ ἥθη, παραδόσεις καὶ ἐμπορικῆς συνθήκας τοῦ τόπου, στερούμενος κατὰ τὸ πλείστον τῆς ἀπαιτουμένης μορφώσεως καὶ ἔχων ὡς μοναδικὰ ἐφόδια τὴν νοημοσύνην του καὶ τὴν φιλεργίαν του, ἐρρίφθη ἀκράτητος εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα τῆς ζωῆς. Ὑποκειλίζων μύρια ἐμπόδια πού συνήντα εἰς κάθε του βῆμα καὶ πηδῶν ἀπὸ ἐπιτυχίας εἰς ἐπιτυχίαν, κατώρθωσε νὰ δημιουργήσῃ δι' ἑαυτὸν θέσιν λίαν τιμητικὴν καὶ νὰ θεωρῆται σήμερον ἀξιόλογος παράγων τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς ἐμπορικῆς κοινωνικῆς ζωῆς.

—Ἀπὸ τὰς τάξεις αὐτὰς τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ μετανάστου, ἐξῆλθε μία ἄλλη τάξις νεαρῶν μεταναστῶν πού ἀποτελοῦν τοὺς Ἑλληνας φοιτητάς. Οἱ νεαροὶ οὗτοι ἰδεολόγοι ἦλθον εἰς τὴν χώραν ταύτην μετὰ τὰς ἰδίας διαθέσεις καὶ σκοποὺς πού ἦλθομεν ὅλοι. Ὅταν ὅμως ἀντελήφθησαν τὰς εὐκαιρίας πού παρέχει ἡ χώρα αὕτη πρὸς ἐπιστημονικὴν μόρφωσιν, ἐγκατέλειψαν ἄνευ διαταγμοῦ τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦ ὕψους πλουτισμοῦ καὶ ἐπεδόθησαν εἰς τὸν σκληρότατον καὶ πλήρη στερησῶν ἀγῶνα τοῦ πνευματικοῦ τοιοῦτου. Χωρὶς νὰ ἀναμένουν μηνιαῖον ἐπίδομα εὐπόρου πατρὸς ἢ συνδρομὴν συγγενῶν, ὀπλισμένοι μόνον μετὰ θέλησιν ἀκατανίκητον καὶ διανῆ ἀντίληψιν περὶ τῆς παιδείας, εἰσιῆλθον εἰς τὸν πῦρ ἀκανθῶν καὶ στερησῶν δρόμον τῆς ἐπιστημονικῆς μορφώσεως, ἥτις ἐν τέλει στεφανώνει τοὺς νικητάς μετὰ τὸν στέφανον τῆς ἀληθοῦς δόξης. Οἱ νεαροὶ οὗτοι φοιτηταί, ἐργαζόμενοι κατὰ τὰς διακοπὰς πολλὰς εἰς σκληρὰς ἐργασίας ἀντὶ ἐλαχίστης ἀμοιβῆς, στεροῦνται διαρκῶς τῶν ἀπολαύσεων τῆς ζωῆς διὰ νὰ πληρώσουν τὰ διδάκτρα τῶν καὶ νὰ ἀγοράσουν τὰ ἀπολύτως ἀναγκαῖα διὰ τὴν ἐξακολούθησιν τῶν σπουδῶν των. Ὀλλογοὶ ἴσως γνωρίζουν πούσ σκληροὺς ἀγῶνας καὶ τὰς στερήσεις εἰς τὰς ὁποίας ἐθελουσίως ὑποβάλλονται οἱ ἄποροι φοιτηταί μετὰ ἀξιοθαύμαστον καρτερίαν χάριν τῆς ὑψηλῆς ἰδεολογίας τὴν ὁποίαν ἐπιδιώκουν καὶ ἡ ὁποία τοὺς ὀπλίζει μετὰ δύναμιν ἀκατανίκητον διὰ νὰ ἀντιμετωπίζουν μετὰ θάρρος ὅλα τὰ ἐμπόδια πού συναντοῦν.

—Πλείστοι ἐξ ἡμῶν, μὴ δυνάμενοι νὰ ἐμβαθύνωμεν εἰς τὰς σχέσεις, τοὺς σκοποὺς καὶ τὰ ὄνειρα τῶν ἀπόρων ἀλλὰ φιλοτίμων αὐτῶν φοιτητῶν τοὺς ἀγνοοῦμεν ἢ τοὺς βλέπομεν μετὰ κάποιαν ψυχρὰν ἀπάθειαν, ἐνῶ ἄλλοι τοὺς ἀπειθύνουν κατὰ πρόσωπον τὰς φράσεις: «Δὲν πᾶς νὰ χάνεις τὸν καιρὸν σου μετὰ τὰ σχολεῖα... κλπ» Ἐκεῖνοι ὅμως ὄχι μόνον δὲν μνησικακοῦν οὔτε ἀπογοητεύονται, ἀλλὰ ἐργάζονται δραστηρίως καὶ συστηματικῶς πρὸς ἀνυψώσιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ὀνόματος. Ἐὰν ὑπάρχῃ σήμερον μία τιμητικὴ θέσις εἰς τὰς καρδίας τῶν διανοουμένων Ἀμερικανῶν περὶ τῶν νεωτέρων Ἑλλήνων, ἡ θέσις αὕτη ἔχει κατὰ μέγα μέρος δημιουργηθῆ ἀπὸ τοὺς Ἑλληνας φοιτητάς οἱ ὅποιοι διαρκῶς εἰς τὰ σχολεῖα, εἰς τὰς ἐκκλησίας καὶ εἰς ὅλας συγκεντρώσεις διαφωτίζουν τὸ Ἀμερικανικὸν κοινὸν περὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν πραγμάτων δημιουργοῦντες φιλελληνικὸν ρεῖμα. Οἱ νεοὶ αὐτοί, οἱ ἀποτελοῦντες τὴν εὐγενεστέραν λεγεῶνα τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ οἱ ὅποιοι αὐριοὶ θὰ ἀναδειχθῶν εἰς τὴν κοινωνίαν καὶ θὰ τιμῶν τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὄνομα, ἔχουν ἀνάγκην ἐνθαρρύνσεως ἠθικῆς καὶ ἀρωγῆς ὕλικης.

—Ο Ὑπάτος Πρόεδρος τῆς Ὀργανώσεώς μας ἀδελ. Κ. Ἀλφαντζῆς, ἔχων πικρὰν πείραν περὶ τῶν φοιτητικῶν στερησῶν καὶ ἀγῶνων, εἶχε τὴν ὠραίαν ἐμπνευσιν νὰ ζητήσῃ ὅπως ἡ Ἀχέπα ἔλθῃ ἀρωγὸς εἰς τὴν σπουδάζουσαν Ἑλληνικὴν νεότητα καὶ τὸ ὠραῖον του ὄνειρον τίθηται ἤδη εἰς ἐφαρμογὴν διὰ τοῦ σχηματισμοῦ Ταμείου Ὑποτροφίῶν διὰ τοὺς ἀπόρους Ἑλληνας φοιτητάς μετὰ κεφάλαιον ἐξ 100,000 δολαρίων. Ἡ ἐκστρατεία πρὸς συλλογὴν τοῦ ποσοῦ αὐτοῦ ἤρχειεν ἤδη μετὰ ἀκράτητον ἐνθουσιασμόν, πιστεύεται δὲ ὅτι τὸ ποσὸν θὰ ὑπερκαλυφθῆ μόνον ἀπὸ τοὺς εὐπόρους Ἀχέπανς. Ἐπιτροπὴ ἀποτελουμένη ἐκ τῶν κ. κ. Ε. Κεχαγιᾶ, Στεφάνου, Ἡρακλείου, Γκοβάτου καὶ Πέππα θὰ προϊσταται τοῦ εἰδικοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου θὰ λαμβάνουν ὕλικὴν βοήθειαν οἱ ἔχοντες ἀνάγκην τιαύτης Ἑλληνες φοιτηταί πρὸς ἀποπεράτωσιν τῶν σπουδῶν των. Κατὰ τὴν τελευταίαν συνεδρίαν τοῦ Ὑπατοῦ Συμβουλίου, ἐπεβλήθησαν πρὸ αὐτοῦ πενήτηντα περίπου αἰτήσεις ἀπόρων φοιτητῶν δι' ὑποτροφίας ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ἀχέπα, ἐδόθησαν δὲ μόνον 16 συμφώνως τῇ ἀποφασί τοῦ παρελθόντος Συνεδρίου. Τὰ μέλη τοῦ

Ὑπατοῦ Συμβουλίου ἀντελήφθησαν ἰδίῳις ὄμμασι τὴν πραγματικὴν πραγματικότητα ὅταν ἀνέγνωσαν τὰς αἰτήσεις τῶν ἀπόρων φοιτητῶν. Κάθε αἴτησις συνοδεύετο μετὰ ἐνδεικτικὰ λαμπρῶν σχολικῶν ἐπιδόσεων καὶ μετὰ πειστήρια ἐπαιγούσης οικονομικῆς ἀρωγῆς. Μέσα εἰς τὰς αἰτήσεις αὐτὰς γεμάτας ἀπὸ πίστιν καὶ ὑψηλὴν ἰδεολογίαν ἐφαινότο ζωντανὴ ἡ τραγικὴ ἀγωνία καὶ ἡ παθητικὴ ἰστορία τῶν ἀπόρων φοιτητῶν πού κινδυνεύουν νὰ ἴδουν τὰ ὠραῖα των ὄνειρα διαλυόμενα ἐκ τῆς ἐλλείψεως ὀλίγων ἑκατοντάδων δολαρίων. Ἐχομεν ἀπόλυτον πεποίθησιν ὅτι οἱ εὐποροὶ Ἀχέπανς θὰ σπεύσουν νὰ προσφέρουν γενναίως εἰς τὸ Ταμεῖον Ὑποτροφίῶν τῆς Ὀργανώσεώς μας, ἵνα δυνηθῆ ἡ Ἀχέπα νὰ ἀπλώσῃ τὴν στοργικὴν τῆς χεῖρα πρὸς τοὺς ἀπόρους Ἑλληνας φοιτητάς δίδουσα ἠθικὸν θάρρος καὶ ὕλικὴν ἀρωγὴν εἰς τὴν εὐγενῆ λεγεῶνα τῆς σπουδάζουσας Ἑλληνικῆς νεότητος, ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ ἐκπηδήσουν αὐριοὶ οἱ πνευματικοὶ ἡγῆται τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ οἱ στυλοβάται τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἰδεῶν.

Springfield, Mass.

ΗΛΙΑΣ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗΣ

Supreme Lodge Endorses Janetis' Book

The attention of the Supreme Lodge having been called to a book entitled, "Philiki Etairia," recently published by Brother Elias L. Janetis, Supreme Governor of the First District, and the Supreme Lodge after a thorough examination having found that the book will be of interest and inspiration to Ahepans, adopted the following resolution:

"That this body officially endorse the book of Brother Elias Janetis on the "Philiki Etairia", and that proper mention be made of this recommendation in the Bulletin."

My
I
sibl
nity
eve
and
tha
tern
whi
of
bloo
D
fron
ruar
mee
ton.
coul
mee
scop
goin
the
Cos
bers
enne
last
the

I
conf
ly el
enne
Kisci
short
relat
Chey
and
hepa.
enjoy
joint
cause
ies a
must,
rooted
we h
able t
three
apart
was a
learn
were
miles
to go
meet
thithe
Mexic
brothe
spirit

A Letter to the Members of the Fraternity

By the Supreme President

My dear Brethren:

I often wish that it were possible for me to have the opportunity to sit down with each and every one of you individually and tell you about the progress that is being made by our fraternity and the significant work which it is accomplishing for all of America's citizens of Hellenic blood.

During the month last past—from the 4th to the 8th of February—our Supreme Lodge meeting was held in Washington. I wish that every member could have sat through the meeting and gained a kaleidoscopic glimpse of what has been going on in the fraternity from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. At this writing our membership totals 20,000; the Cheyenne, Wyoming Chapter—the last to be organized—carrying the number "211".

Ahepa Spirit

I just had the privilege to confer personally with the newly elected president of the Cheyenne Chapter, Brother P. T. Kisciras, and it was nothing short of inspiring to hear him relate how quickly our boys in Cheyenne grasped the spirit and the significance of the Ahepa. Our chapters in the East enjoy the privilege of many joint inter-chapter meetings, because the distances between cities are relatively short. There must, however, be some deep-rooted reason—a cause that we have not yet perhaps been able to explain—for chapters three to seven hundred miles apart to hold joint meetings. It was a real thrill, therefore, to learn that the boys in Wyoming were traveling hundreds of miles in the wide open spaces to go to Denver, Colorado, to meet others who had traveled thither from Utah and New Mexico. To do what? To meet as brother Ahepans. It is this spirit which gives the fraterni-

ty life and carries it on in its noble work.

Supreme Lodge Meeting

The intention of this letter is to tell you something of the national accomplishments of general interest which were consummated by the Supreme Lodge. The Supreme Secretary has already written to the chapters, giving them a detailed account of rulings, decisions and resolutions affecting procedure and the substantive rights of chapters and members. Elsewhere in this Bulletin you will read accounts of the social activities incident to the meeting, such as the reception by His Excellency, the President of the United States; His Excellency, the Minister of Greece, and the National Banquet at the Hotel Willard. I merely desire to bring to your attention by this letter a few of the things which are of general interest to every member, and, as a matter of fact, to every Ahepan.

Scholarships

There were over seventy-five scholarship applications presented to the Supreme Lodge from Hellenic students studying in colleges and universities throughout the United States. Out of this number sixteen were granted to the following persons:

Nicholas K. Matsoukas, Chicago.
George J. Blaetius, Omaha, Neb.
James A. Mitchell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Constantine Gatsos, Cleveland, O.
D. Daniel Papanicles, Syracuse, N.Y.
John Leacacos, Cambridge, Mass.
John Rodites, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peter Kourides, Manchester, N. H.
C. S. Stephanides, Ithaca, N.Y.
E. Athanaslades, Worcester, Mass.
D. Diamandides, Springfield, Mass.
George E. Loucas, Weirton, W. Va.
St. S. Aridas, Newark, N.J.
George Phalares, Chicago, Ill.
C. Orphanides, Worcester, Mass.
August Pantages, Aberdeen, Wash.

The large number of applicants, all of whom merited assistance, has thoroughly convinced the Supreme Lodge of the necessity of successfully completing the great movement

which is now going on for the \$100,000 Scholarship Loan Fund. It was the consideration of these individual cases brought before it that caused that body to consider this movement as the outstanding project undertaken by the fraternity. May I personally appeal to you at this time to lend your every assistance in making this project a monumental success for the benefit of America's future Hellenism, and for the glory of our Ahepa!

It might be added in passing that the majority of the scholarships granted were to students of sciences, engineering and agriculture.

Corinth Fund

It will be of general interest to know that a final disposition of \$38,243.33, was made pursuant to the specific directions of the Detroit Convention. After several communications with the Greek Government, His Holiness the Archbishop of Corinthia, and His Excellency the Greek Minister to the United States, Mr. Simopoulos, is was decided by the Supreme Lodge that the above mentioned sum shall be deposited at the Athens office of the National Bank of Greece, which bank is to hold the money under an indenture of trust from the Order of Ahepa, which indenture will contain the specific conditions laid down by the Detroit Convention concerning the building of an Agricultural School in the Province of Corinthia. The main conditions, as most of you remember, were: that the School was to bear the name of Ahepa; that it should be dedicated for practical agricultural purposes, and that its continued sustenance should be guaranteed by the Corinthian or Greek governments without further obligation to the Ahepa. The Greek Government has established an independent unit known as the Organization for

the rehabilitation of Corinth. This organization is sponsored and financed by the Government and includes in its membership some of the outstanding citizens of Greece. We are informed that all moneys collected have been turned over to that body for the rehabilitation of Corinth. The indenture of trust which will be made pursuant to the resolution of the Supreme Lodge, provides: That the National Bank of Greece shall turn over the moneys deposited when and if the said organization for the rehabilitation of Corinth is ready to accept the said sum, subject to the conditions of the Detroit Convention. We are already assured by the responsible members of the organization that the conditions of the Detroit Convention are entirely acceptable.

Ahepa Magazine

Passing from the question of Corinth, I am happy to inform you that due to the action taken by the Supreme Lodge, a thirty-two page Magazine will make its debut before the end of April of this year. Following the mandates of the Detroit Convention, a separate corporation has been organized, known as "The Ahepa Publishing Company", the chief officers and directors of which are the Supreme President, Supreme Treasurer, and Supreme Secretary. The corporation is organized with a capital stock of \$10,000, only \$6,000 of which will be issued and owned entirely by the fraternity. The corporation shall have power to retain an Editor-Manager with an assistant, or assistants, if necessary, to arrange for the editorial and business aspects of the publication. We plan to have the new organ contain twenty pages of interesting reading matter, both in the English and Greek languages, most of which will concern the Order of Ahepa and its activities, and the balance of the twelve pages shall be reserved for advertising purposes. It is the plan of the Supreme Lodge to make this publication not only self-sustaining, but a source of continued revenue to the fraternity. The officers of this organization are already negotiating with prospective candidates for the office of Editor-Manager and as soon as definite arrangements are made, the work shall proceed

forthwith. Every member shall be asked to pay the sum of one dollar year for twelve 32-page issues of this interesting magazine, and, in order to facilitate its publication and to make it an assured success, I am hereby requesting every chapter and every member not to delay sending in their subscription of \$1.00 when the same is solicited by the proper authorities.

Ritual

Following, again, the dictates of the Convention, a committee of five was appointed by the Supreme Lodge with power to select an expert on the writing of rituals, to initiate him into the mysteries of the Order, to provide him with the necessary historical data concerning our fraternity and to instruct him to draw up and prepare a three-degree ritual which was authorized by the Convention. The new ritual shall have ample reference to Ancient, Byzantine and Modern Greek and American history. The new ritual will also take note of the emigration of the Hellenes from Greece to America and the significant role which they have taken in the development and progress in the land of their adoption.

Membership Drive

In reference to the membership drive, a committee of three headed by Supreme Governor Philip D. Peppas, was appointed for the purpose of securing the fifteen prizes which are to be awarded to the fifteen chapters at the termination of the drive. The following committee was appointed for the purpose of going over the returns and awarding the prizes:

George Phillies, Sup. Vice-President, Chairman.
George C. Peterson.
G. S. Smitzes.
E. L. Janetis.
P. G. Sikokis.
P. S. Marthakis.

Second Excursion

The arrangements for an excursion to Greece which were made by a committee headed by C. R. Nixon, Supreme Governor, were ratified by the Supreme Lodge. The second excursion to Greece will therefore assume an official aspect, subject to a reservation that at least 400 bona fide bookings are procured be-

fore the 15th of March; otherwise, the official excursion will be called off. Resolutions were passed by the Supreme Lodge under the terms of which strict military discipline will govern the conduct of all excursionists while the excursion officially lasts. It was the strict adherence to these rules that made the first excursion to Greece such an overwhelming success. Supreme Governor Elias L. Janetis of the first district has been appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, with full power and authority. Brother James Veras, Supreme Governor of the second district, will be second in command, with the rank of "Chief Executive Officer". Ahepa's excursion to Greece must assume no aspect other than that of a lofty mission of good will and friendship from America's citizens of Hellenic blood to the land of their origin. I respectfully urge all those who participate in this excursion to abide voluntarily by all rules and regulations set down by the commander-in-chief and executive officers and to cooperate with them in every way in making the second excursion to Greece fully as successful and memorable as the first.

War Orphans

It has been the custom in the past three years to solicit from each member at this time fifty cents for the benefit of the Greek War Orphans. This has become the method by which our organization celebrates annually the anniversary of Greek independence on March 25th. It is proposed that the sum total of the moneys collected from these small contributions be turned over to Brother E. L. Janetis, the Commander-in-Chief of the second excursion to Greece, who has been commanded by the Supreme Lodge to present the check to the President of the Greek Republic upon the arrival of the Ahepan excursionists in Greece. I sincerely trust that each chapter will send its per capita allotment to Headquarters immediately, that we may manifest in this way our appreciation and sympathy for the unfortunate waifs of the late Greek wars. I urge particular speed in the collection of this fund at this time because I do not desire to have the Com-

ma
sionI
tim
has
sion
ada
tant
ture
nati
been
the
a n
tion
ters
ada.T
that
tain
ters
tion
Pap
na")
men
the
the
pose
na S
men
los a
datic
deser
swer
I dee
the
the
Miami
indiv
pledg
ing
and,
Miami
their
paign
premi
cusse
bers
would
a can
Mrs.
count
fore h
had
the st
to thi
Ahepa
ous
the F
tirely
Sanat
heart
people
firme
sonal
In vie
preme
ingtor

mander-in-Chief of the excursion go to Greece empty handed.

Canada

I wish to announce at this time that the Supreme Lodge has decided against any expansion of the fraternity into Canada. We have decided that to be tantamount to changing the nature of our organization from national to international. It has been and still is the policy of the organization to function as a national American organization and for this reason no chapters will be established in Canada.

Manna Sanatorium

This letter is of such a nature that it must of necessity contain many miscellaneous matters. I might call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Anna Papadopoulos, known as "Manna", has issued certain statements in the press criticising the organization in reference to the Corinth drive and the proposed Ahepa drive for the Manna Sanatorium. While the statements made by Mrs. Papadopoulos are so utterly without foundation in fact that they do not deserve to be dignified by answer or even by consideration, I deem it my duty to you to state the following: The officers of the Supreme Lodge elected at Miami and Detroit have never individually or collectively pledged themselves to the raising of any money for Manna and, while the delegates of the Miami convention expressed their desire for an active campaign, the officers of the Supreme Lodge, for reasons discussed in the executive chambers of that body, decided it would be injudicious to carry on a campaign for such a purpose. Mrs. Papadopoulos came to this country to collect \$50,000. Before her campaign was over she had collected much more than the sum originally intended and to this fund we believe that the Ahepans were the most generous contributors. Furthermore, the Headquarters was not entirely satisfied that the Manna Sanatorium had the wholehearted support of the Greek people—a belief which was confirmed as a result of my personal trip to Greece last year. In view of these facts, the Supreme Lodge, meeting in Washington in 1928, decided not to

carry on any active drive for that purpose, and that same body instructed me to return to the chapters the sum of \$1,701.25 which had been collected by them, which instruction was fully carried out by myself.

In reference to her statements about the Corinth fund, they are so unwarranted and so obviously unfounded, that they may be dismissed without comment.

The Biggest Project of All

In closing I want to thank the members and chapters for their splendid cooperation and for the healthy and wholesome spirit which has been manifested at all times. Our fraternity will always merit the prestige which it to-day enjoys only as it justifies its existence by the continuous accomplishment of constructive work. The biggest constructive project before us today and, for that fact, ever before us, is the \$100,000 Scholarship Loan Fund. The members of the Supreme Lodge feel strongly that unless this drive is overwhelmingly oversubscribed, the prestige of the fraternity will be considerably impaired. Our organization is today too big and too important not to succeed in matters which it undertakes—especially in matters of such a tremendous importance as the Scholarship Loan Fund. In closing this letter, may I appeal to you to cooperate with your chapters in making this drive a memorable success. The necessary literature has been sent to all chapters. Action alone remains and activity is the measure of both men and institutions.

Again assuring you of my appreciation for your splendid work, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

DEAN ALFANGE

Supreme President

BIGGEST EVENT OF YEAR AT CHICAGO

The biggest Ahepa event of the year took place as usual in Chicago, Ill. on Monday, February 18 when the officers of the eight chapters of the "windy city" were installed at the Trianon ballroom amid elaborate pomp and ceremony.

Eight Presidents were installed on that evening, together with their fellow-officers:

George Porikos, Chicago Chapter No. 46.

Arthur H. Peponis, Woodlawn Chapter No. 93.

William Georgiou, North Shore Chapter No. 94.

J. A. Koliopoulos, Oak Park Chapter No. 104.

Demetrius J. Michalopoulos, Hellenic Center Chapter No. 202.

John Karamelas, Garfield Chapter No. 203.

A. Pantelis, Evanston Chapter No. 204.

Dr. James Femedas, Pullman Chapter No. 205.

If one had never seen the magnificent and spacious Trianon ballroom which, incidentally, is owned by an Ahepan, Brother Karzas, he would never believe that nearly eight thousand persons were present, and they were all, without exception, attired in evening dress, the ladies grasping the opportunity to display their best apparel.

One of the most impressive events of the evening was the splendidly drilled guards of the Chicago Chapters who together with the officers gave to the throng an exhibition of military discipline that could hardly be emulated by any organization.

Brother Demetre Parry, Past President of Chapter No. 46, acted as Chairman of the ceremony and introduced the Supreme Governor of the District, Brother P.G. Sikokis, whose tireless efforts and never ceasing activity was largely responsible for the tremendous success of the occasion.

After a few brief remarks were made by the Supreme Governor, the Supreme President, Brother Dean Alfange, installed the local Presidents and delivered a few words of commendation to the Chicago Chapters. The other installing officers included Supreme Governors P. G. Sikokis; Parasco E. Volo of District No. 7; Past Supreme Governors Zaph and Spannon of the 8th District; Supreme Governor A. Petrellis Perry of the 7th District and Supreme Governor George C. Peterson of District No. 11.

After the ceremony dancing ensued until a late hour. Admission to the affair was on invitation.

THE AHEPA BULLETIN

THE NATIONAL BANQUET

The National Banquet held in Washington on February 6th, 1929, will go down in the Fraternity's history as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Fraternity. Needless to say, it will have the distinction of being the most important Ahepa function of the year. On that occasion seventy-five members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, together with two-score of prominent journalists of national reputation, Governors, ex-Governors, Governmental Department heads, and other prominent visitors, assembled at the Hotel Willard that night—the occasion of our first national banquet to do honor to the Ahepa. It was one of the most brilliant gatherings of the Nation's leaders which Washington had ever witnessed. To quote the words of a United States Senator who was present, "There were never so many Senators and Representatives of different political faiths sitting together at the same table at the invitation of a third party." The Supreme President in making the principal address of the evening, touched upon the significance of the occasion when he said, "This affair tonight, brings to us an Ahepa climax—a rich fulfillment of our hopes and our aspirations". And these words were true for that night it might be said that the United States of America was officially honoring the Ahepa—giving to it official recognition for its long period of faithful service and imparting to it encouragement to carry on the great work that it is propounding.

The presence alone of these eminent men would be an ample testimonial of their recognition. But the hour of real significance began when the Supreme Governor George C. Vournas, Chairman of the National Banquet Committee and originator of the idea, arose and introduced that great Philhellene, United States Senator William H. King as the toastmaster of the evening. Before assuming his function as toastmaster, Senator King delivered an eloquent oration in which he lauded America's citizens of Hellenic extraction and signalled the Ahepa as the outstanding patriotic

organization of the United States which is sponsored by citizens of foreign descent. In closing the Senator expressed to his colleagues and to all those present the hope that other peoples would grasp the example set by the Ahepa in its efforts to promote constructive citizenship and a better understanding of the Government and the institutions of the land.

The Supreme President, who was the first speaker, explained in his oration the principles and mission of the Order, and was followed by his Excellency, the Minister of Greece, Mr. Simopoulos. Mr. Simopoulos spoke splendidly in both the English and Greek languages. The concluding speech was delivered by Hon. Theodore G. Risley, Solicitor for the Department of Labor. Mr. Risley profusely praised the Ahepa and the cooperation which it is giving to the United States Government.

Space would not permit the printing of the names of all guests present. The list, however, included the following United States Senators: Reed, of Missouri; Bayard and Hastings of Delaware; Dill of Washington; George of Georgia; Neely of West Virginia; Pittman of Nevada; Robinson of Indiana; Smith of South Carolina; Walsh of Massachusetts; Trammel of Florida, and many others.

Expressing our thoughts editorially, we wonder whether this great honor could come to the Order of Ahepa if it followed principles and policies other than the ones which it has been defining and expounding for the past six years. This was the first time that any organization composed of American citizens of foreign descent—regardless of their nationality—ever received such an honor from the outstanding representatives of the United States Government.

zation of the scope and nature of the Ahepa.

On the occasion of the inaugural parade of March 4 the Ahepa was again honored when it was invited to participate in that great national institutional event of the United States. Upon accepting, the inaugural committee gave the Ahepa a place of honor in the division of patriotic organizations, placing it in the same group with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Union Veterans and Confederates of the Civil War.

Again we ask the question, "Could Ahepa and incidentally America's Hellenism receive such a recognition—could Ahepa acquire the influence and prestige which it now holds—if it did not so courageously adhere to the principles which were injected into its constitution on the very day of its founding?" Ahepa has realized its goal and is destined to perform even a greater mission because it operates as a loyal, patriotic American organization—because it is non-political and non-sectarian. In this way it serves loyally the United States, the land of our adoption, and in so doing it aids most efficiently all of America's citizens of Hellenic origin.

We revert to the National banquet. That was our source of inspiration. It will continue as a national institution. We trust that the chapters will grasp its spirit and its mighty significance and give it in the future even better and quicker support than they have in this instance. We express the belief and hope that the national banquet of the Ahepa will become an annual institution—a day not only in honor of the Ahepa but in honor of our adopted land, in honor of all America's citizens of Hellenic blood.

THE AHEPA BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Editor: ACHILLES CATSONIS

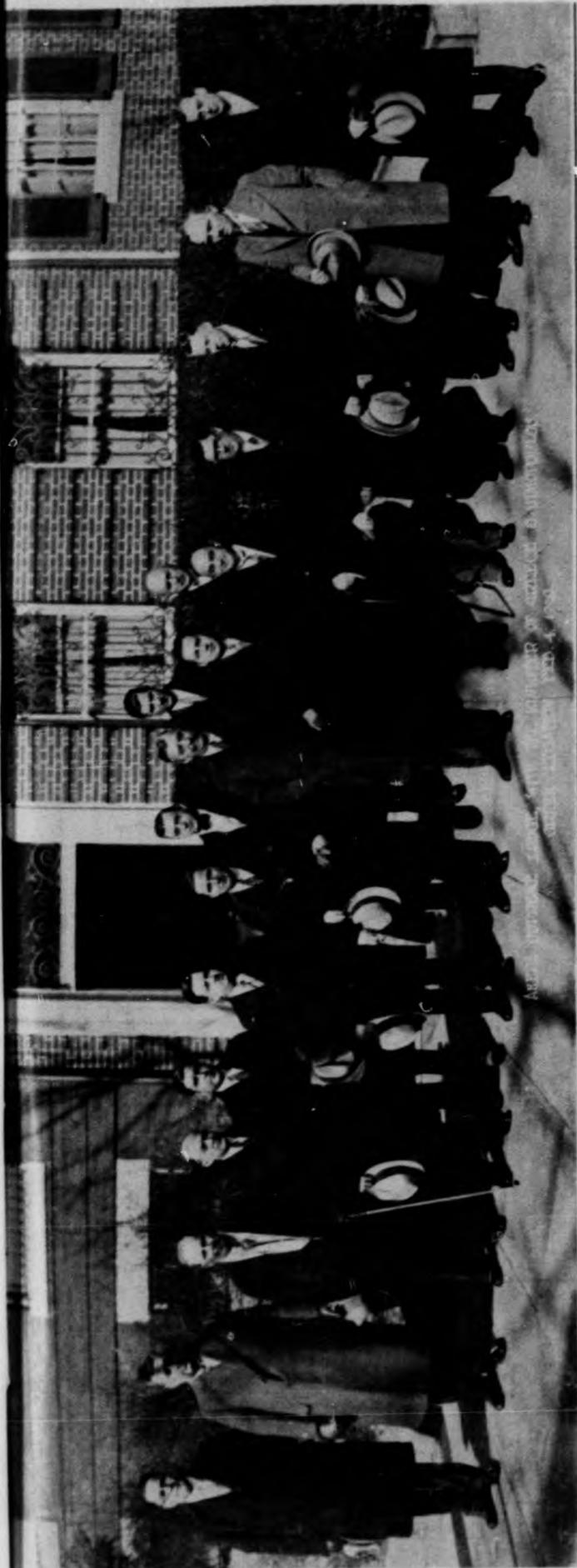
PUBLICATION OFFICE: 139 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK

Subscription \$1.00 a year

Address all communications for publication to the Editor: A. CATSONIS, National Headquarters, 2149 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

th
pr
ce
ec
M
re
ly
w
A
fi

had been extended to an organi-



MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE WITH HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF GREECE TO THE UNITED STATES, CHARALAMBOS SIMOPOULOS.

The Scholarship Fund

The Supreme Lodge at its last regular meeting in February voted that the \$100,000 Scholarship Fund now being raised is the **most important project** that the Order of Ahepa has yet undertaken. It therefore urges every chapter and every individual to make the success of this drive the supreme effort of the year.

The Supreme Lodge voted that the drive was the most important project for the following reasons:

- 1.—It will be an investment in the future of the Hellenic youth of America which tomorrow shall constitute leadership both in the Ahepa and in America's Hellenism, generally;
- 2.—It will meet a need that has been existing in this country and which still exists, without any apparent hope of assistance, save through the efforts of the Ahepa;
- 3.—It will give added prestige and stability to the fraternity and will set the example in the future for constructive work of a similar nature.

The creation of such large trust funds—the ownership of real property through the acquisition of our own homes or other institutions makes for sobriety, responsibility and conservatism. These elements constitute the pillars of an organization because when an organization becomes the custodian of funds and properties to be administered for a public benefit, then the element of individuality and of personalities entirely disappears. A high sense of trust assumed for common benefit and common good is substituted in its place. A fraternity or institution does not therefore become really great until it has become imbued with that mature responsibility which comes through the acquisition of such funds for benefit purposes.

The Scholarship Loan Fund, from the point of view of fraternal stability, will constitute a great pillar of strength for the organization, around which other pillars by example will eventually be erected. In this way we grow larger and, at the same time, stronger, by the natural and healthy process of growth. For all these reasons the Supreme Lodge feels that this drive **must be overwhelmingly over-subscribed**. That must be done at the first opportunity, without delays or procrastinations.

Since the Supreme Lodge adjourned, New Castle Chapter No. 87, New Castle, Pennsylvania, has pledged \$2,000; Wolverine Chapter No. 142, Lansing, Michigan, has pledged \$1,000; Blue Ridge Chapter No. 193, Hagerstown, Maryland has pledged \$1,000, while additional assurances of new pledges are forthcoming from all over the country.

At a recent dinner given by the Supreme President in honor of the presidents and past-presidents of the Chicago Chapters, and at which this project was discussed, the Chicago leaders through their Supreme Governor assured the Supreme President that there would be forthcoming from the Chicago district a sum not less than \$15,000 and perhaps over \$25,000.

With these assurances we are well on our way to the realization of the goal. Several chapters which are small and located in districts not favored industrially and whose members do not possess the best of means have contributed their thousand dollars. Yet, on the other hand, many of the larger and older chapters—those with larger membership—have for some reason or other failed to respond. It is to these chapters that this appeal is made. The purpose of the drive is to procure the funds from those who can afford to give. So far the smaller chapters are in the lead. Will your chapter be one of those which neglected or refused to respond to this—the biggest project of the organization and first great pillar of strength to be erected? The success of this drive is another acid test of Ahepanism. Get back of it now and let it be made an exemplary and overwhelming success.

LEHIGH CHAPTER SPONSORS CONTEST

The Lehigh Chapter No. 60 of Allentown, Pennsylvania is undertaking an unusual educational project which may spread over the entire United States by fostering an essay contest in the seven insitutions located in the vicinity of Allentown. The offer is \$200 in prizes and a certificate of honorable mention which will be engraved both in English and Greek for the four best essays on the subject, "Hellenic Contribution to Civilization". The first prize will be \$100 in gold; second prize \$60.00 in gold; third prize, \$40.00 in gold; and the fourth prize, the certificate of honorable mention.

Edwin J. Heath, President of the Moravian Seminary and College for Women, of Bethlehem, in expressing the hope that many students of the College will participate in the contest, observes: " * * * In our machine-controlled civilization it is important that we do not lose our idealisms, and for these we must turn time and again to certain of the Hellenic philosophers and especially to Plato. Utility has its place in every modern system but it so easily becomes not only unattractive but even repellent unless it is wedded to that artistic spirit, form and expression which Greece exhibited in the Periclean and other ages. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of the deft manner in which the profoundest problems of life and destiny are presented by Hellenic tragedians. Next to the sublime messages of the Hebrew prophets the civilized world needs to cherish the contribution, elemental and comprehensive but also delicate and subtle, which has come to us from the artists, philosophers, historians, commanders and literary geniuses of ancient Greece. Any effort which will impress upon our college youth their indebtedness to the glory of this great past is heartily to be commended and encouraged."

The proponent of the essay feature is Brother Milton Scouris, chairman of the committee. Other members of the committee are: J. B. Ducas, George Fullas, Peter Nicas, Spiro Phillips, George Spallas and C. N. Stavrou. Philippus Mosescu is the secretary.

There is no doubt that in sponsoring this essay contest the Lehigh Chapter is performing a valuable service to itself, to the National Order of Ahepa, and to Hellenism, at large. One of the primary objects of the Ahepa is to promote in the United States a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Greek nation and people and to revive and marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism. Perhaps no better way could be devised than that which has been set in operation by the Lehigh Chapter for the purpose of interesting the American youth of today in the study of Hellenic civilization. The students of today will be the citizens of tomorrow in whose hands the destiny of the nation depends. It is important that the citizens of tomorrow, even more than the citizens of today, shall have a thorough knowledge of the background of their fellow citizens who trace their lineage to the men who have contributed so much to civilization. A more profitable investment of \$200 could hardly be made by a chapter of the Ahepa, and the sponsors of this contest deserve the thanks of the fraternity.

In urging other chapters to follow the example of Lehigh, we suggest that in addition to the cash prizes for the winners of first, second and third prizes, a certificate be also awarded so that it can be framed and permanently kept by the winner, serving as a constant reminder of the Ahepa and as a tangible evidence to which the student may point with pride many years after he has spent his cash prize.

PLACE OF HONOR TO AHEPA IN INAUGURAL PARADE

The Order of Ahepa paid its respects to President Hoover, when on March 4, a corps of Ahepans, headed by Supreme Secretary Catsonis and Supreme Governor Veras of the second district, passed by the reviewing stand and saluted the incoming President.

It was the first time in American history that organized Hel-

lenism participated in the inaugural ceremonies. The Ahepa was specially honored being the only organization of its kind to be granted the right to march in the group of patriotic Societies, such as the American Legion, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Civil War etc.

Among the participants were:

James Koliopulos, A. B. Nicol, J. Paul Smith, John N. Collas, John P. Callas, Mike Sallas, John Nacopoulos, John Stamatakos, Thomas Pliopilis, George Pappoutsis, Mike Procopiou, James Pananes, Wm. Geckas, James Touloumis, C. H. Contos, Bro. Mantis, Peter L. Dounis, Dr. Chas. J. Demas, Geo. H. Chaconas, Nick Manos, Nicholas Sakelos, Costas Paxenos, S. Kappiris, G. S. Andoniades, Themistocles N. Gounaris, Harry D. Nicholson, George Theodorou, Louis Lampros, George Katsaros, George G. Gouvas.

CHICAGO

If it were possible for every Ahepan to have been present at that great Trianon ballroom in Chicago, Ill. on February 18 when the officers of the eight Chicago chapters were installed in the presence of a magnificently attired throng of eight thousand human beings, he would no doubt have gained a true conception of the glory and the significance of the Ahepa. It was an awe-inspiring spectacle. It was a salient example of what can be accomplished by unselfish cooperation. It was an example not only of beauty and splendor but of real organization.

Chicago takes Ahepa at its full value. It does things in a big way. It has earned a claim to unquestioned leadership. This leadership was clearly demonstrated when at a meeting held on the day after the installation, the officers and past officers of the Chicago chapters gave their solemn word and their assurances to the Supreme President that the Chicago chapters would secure no less than \$15,000 toward the \$100,000 Scholarship Loan Fund, and expressed their belief that Chicago's contribution would substantially pass the sum of \$15,000. It is activity that makes for leadership. The commendable example set by Chicago deserves the praise of the entire fraternity.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

GARY, HAMMOND AND INDIANA HARBOR CHAPTERS HOLD COMBINED INSTALLATION

The installation of officers of the three Lake County Chapters, Gary, Hammond and Indiana Harbor, Indiana, was held on January 31st in the beautifully decorated Women's Club at Hammond, Ind.

In spite of the subzero weather and the heavy snow menacing the roads, the attendance was more than was expected. Delegates were present from various neighboring chapters. The ceremony was conducted by Supreme Governor, P. E. Volo, of the 7th District. Brother Volo was ably assisted by the Patrol Team headed by Brother Gust A. Vaichis.

Past Presidents' jewels were conferred upon the retiring presidents of the three participating chapters. Brothers Louis George, A. Eliopoulos and S. Skoufakis.

DAYTON PATROL FEATURES BEFORE HUGE GATHERING

About seven hundred persons gathered to witness the installation of the officers of Dayton Chapter No. 113, held on January 28th at the "Greystone." Supreme Vice-President George E. Phillis, the installing officer, was ably assisted by the "wing-footed" patrol of the Dayton Chapter, lead by its agile and intrepid captain, Brother G. N. Michael.

An additional feature of the affair was the awarding of a past-president's jewel to District Deputy, J. T. Leakas, past-president of the chapter. Much credit for the success of the affair is due to the untiring efforts of Brother George Stefens.

AMERICAN LEGION COMMENDS AHEPA AT NEBRASKA MEETING

The installation of officers of the Grand Island Chapter No. 167 was held in the G. A. R. Hall. Delegations from Lincoln, Kearney, Hastings and Norfolk were present to witness the ceremonies. The address of the evening was given by H. A. Kriz, the Sixth District Commander of the American Legion, who had been invited to address the members on Americanization. Mr. Kriz commended the Ahepans on their endeavors to enter into full participation in American life and added that the

services of the American Legion are always at their command to aid them in securing naturalization.

BINGHAM CANYON INSTALLS OFFICERS

Installation of officers of the Bingham Canyon Chapter No. 183 was held in the lodge rooms recently. The ceremony was conducted by Supreme Governor, P. S. Marthakis, and was very impressively and ably performed.

Among those who made addresses were Supreme Governor Marthakis, Harry Metos, president of the Beehive Chapter, Salt Lake City; N. J. Cotro-Manes; A. Batistas, president of the Ogden (Utah) Chapter, and Ernest K. Pappas, past-president of the Bingham Canyon Chapter. Musical numbers were rendered by Mrs. Louie Panos, and a vocal trio by the Misses Jemas, Takis and Kuklis.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES CO-OPERATING AT HOPEWELL

The Chamber of Commerce, the police department, the educational society, and every other civic institution of Hopewell, Va. was ready to respond to requests of Hopewell Chapter No. 155 in extending facilities for the installation of the new officers. The newly elected president, Brother G. H. Ellades, is to be congratulated for marshaling all the forces of Hopewell to the auditorium of the public high school to witness the public installation of the chapter. Supreme Governor of District No. 4, Brother George C. Vournas, was the installing officer. Many delegates from neighboring chapters honored the affair with their presence. Among those present were: the president of the Chamber of Commerce; the judge of the Corporation Court; the Commonwealth Attorney; the Corporation Attorney; head of the Educational System; a State Senator, and others.

Many of the above spoke appropriately, explaining the usefulness of the Ahepa as a civic institution. Mr. Cambourl of the Washington Chapter supplemented the remarks of the Supreme Governor. Music was furnished by the American Legion band of Petersburg. At the termination of the ceremonies a banquet was held which was enjoyed by all.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SUPREME OFFICERS ADDRESS 500 AT RICHMOND

One of the most impressive installations held this year was that of the Richmond (Virginia) Chapter No. 83, on the 30th of January. Approximately five hundred people gathered from neighboring chapters to witness the ceremonies. The installing officer was Brother George C. Vournas, Supreme Governor of the Fourth District. The Supreme Secretary explained the principles of the Ahepa. Many prominent Americans were present, including: The Honorable Col. John R. Saunders, Attorney General of Virginia; Hon. J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor of the City of Richmond; and A. H. Hill, Superintendent of the Richmond Public School. Rev. Stamo Spathey, past Supreme Governor and newly elected president of his chapter, was at his best, especially in furnishing the humor at the banquet held after the installation.

The Attorney General spoke at length on the contribution of Virginia to the United States and linked some of the history of that state with the history of Ancient Greece. He also spoke very highly of the Greeks as law-abiding citizens. Mayor Bright stressed the desirability of the Greek population of Richmond and offered to assist in the erection of a new Greek church in the city. Mr. Hill praised the educational purposes of the Order.

AHEPA LEADERS OF UTAH MEET IN OGDEN

Ogden Chapter No. 184 of Ogden, Utah, held a public installation of officers on January 22nd. Many delegations from neighboring chapters were present. Supreme Governor P. S. Marthakis of the Tenth District was the installing officer.

Among the speakers were: N. J. Cotro-Manes, past deputy Supreme Governor; Ernest Pappas, past president of the Bingham Canyon Chapter and Hon. Fred Williams, County Commissioner of Weber County. The speakers stressed the importance of being obedient to the laws of the nation and referred to the contribution of Greece to civilization. Refreshments were served at the Palace Candy Company.

YPSILANTI CHAPTER TRUE TO NAME

Ypsilanti Chapter No. 118, Toledo, Ohio, held its first public installation on January 13. The affair was a very elaborate one. Past president Const. Maludy, was the insalling officer. The new officer made appropriate speeches, indicating that they are assuming their duties, fully realizing that they must keep high the name of the Ahepa, and promised to do their utmost for a successful administration of the affairs of the Ypsilanti Chapter.

SCRANTON TAKES LEAD AGAIN

Keystone Chapter No. 84, Scranton, Pennsylvania, held a most impressive installation of officers at the Hotel Casey. Over five hundred people gathered to witness the ceremony, including many prominent Americans.

Supreme Governor James Veras, the installing officer, was ably assisted by a well trained degree team under the captainship of Brother Deloucas. Supreme President Alfange and the Supreme Secretary were the speakers of the evening. The editor of "The Scranton Sun" made very pertinent observations regarding the usefulness of the Ahepa and complimented its members for the splendid work they are doing.

Delegations were present from Allentown, Binghamton, Reading, Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre, New York City, Buffalo, Newark, Jersey City and several other neighboring towns.



Degree team of Keystone Chapter No. 84, of Scranton, Pa., officiating at installation ceremonies held at the Hotel Casey.

MARTHAKIS SETS CHEYENNE ON FIRE

Supreme Governor P. S. Marthakis of the Tenth District, being a professor of mathematics, believes in killing two birds with one stone. On his return from the Supreme Lodge Meeting he established the 211th chapter of the Order in Cheyenne, Wyoming. He was assisted by district representatives from Denver and many members of chapters from neighboring towns. The installation of the chapter was preceded by a dinner at the Plains Hotel.

Supreme Governor Marthakis expounded in detail the principles of the Ahepa. Other prominent guests on the speaking program included Governor Frank C. Emerson; Mayor C. W. Riner; Congressman-elect, Vincent Carter; State Auditor, Ross Alcorn; President of the Chamber of Commerce, Tracy S. McCracken, and John C. Thompson, editor of the "Tribune Leader."

Peter Kisciras is the president of the new chapter.

Brother Marthakis informs headquarters that within the next month he will have chapters organized in Boise and Pocatello, Idaho.

VOLO ORGANIZES NEW CHAPTER AT MUNCIE, INDIANA

Parasco E. Volo, Supreme Governor of the Seventh District, has organized the 210th chapter of the Ahepa at Muncie, Ind. The establishment of the Muncie chapter is the culmination of several preliminary visits of the Supreme Governor during which he expounded the principles of the Order.

The installation of the chapter, held on Feb. 17th, was a memorable event for the Greek Community of Muncie. Many of the Ahepans and non-Ahepans who attended the open meeting before the installation were convinced by the Supreme Governor that the organization was one worthy of their support. Other prominent speakers helped to make the meeting a success.

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΑ ΣΥΓΧΑΡΗΤΗΡΙΑ

Πολύ εύχαρίστος πληροφορούμαι απόφαση νέας έκδοσης εις Ελλάδα. Συγχαίρω ο Αχέπανς διὰ τὴν ὀργάνωσιν ἐκδομῶν προωρισμένων διατηρήσων ἰσχυροῦς δεσμοῦς Ἑλληνισμοῦ Ἀμερικῆς πρὸς μητέρα Ἑλλάδα.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ ΒΕΝΙΖΕΛΟΣ

Χαίρω πολὺ πληροφορούμενος διὰ τὴν προσεχῆ ἐκδομὴν Ἀδελφῶν Ἀχέπανς διὰ μητέρα Ἑλλάδα. Ἀνοπομόνως ἀναμένο ἔφισίν των. Πιρακαλῶ δεχθῆτε τοὺς ἀδελφικούς μου χειρτασμούς τοὺς ὁποίους διαβιβάζετε εἰς πάντας τοὺς ἀδελφούς. **ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ**, Δήμαρχος Πειραιῶς.

The newly elected officers of the chapter have undertaken their duties with zeal and enthusiasm and have "thrown the gauntlet" to other chapters of the Seventh District, giving them fair warning that the Muncie chapter is to be the leader of that district.

Brother Volo informs us that before the month is over he will establish another chapter in Indianapolis, Indiana.

WHAT A DISH!

You've got to hand it to the Norfolk Ahepans for being enthusiastic!

It was during a rush hour at Secretary George Pahno's restaurant. As usual Mr. Pahno was afire with the spirit of Ahepa, the fire having been rekindled by a recent address of the Supreme Secretary at Richmond, Va. Mr. Pahno was taking orders and eulogizing Mr. Catsonis at the same time. The result was rather disastrous. An order was given: "Soft shell crabs on toast"—and Mr. Pahno paused long enough in his effusion to relay the order to the kitchen—"CATSONIS ON TOAST!"

ATLANTA CHAPTER HAS IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION

Atlanta Chapter No. 1 held a most impressive installation of officers in Taft's Hall of the city auditorium. Many persons gathered to witness the ceremony and prominent speakers extolled the principles and work of the Ahepa. Brother Harry Angelopoulos, member of the Mother Lodge and A. E. Constantine, president of the chapter, worked hard to make the affair a success. They were ably assisted by other members of the chapter.

AHEPA RE-AFFIRMED AT POUGHKEEPSIE

New officers of the Poughkeepsie Chapter were installed by Deputy Governor, P. Bekeros. Many prominent speakers explained the purposes of the Ahepa. Among them were: the District Deputy, P. Bekeros; the president of the chapter, George Antonakos; president of the Hudson Valley Chapter, G. Koch; past president of the Hudson Valley Chapter, George Chamuris; N. Pavliopoulos; Rev. J. Stavros and the teacher of the Greek School, Mr. Bouzalos.

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa Bulletin

March 1929

Volume II

Number 16

MISSING

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa Bulletin

April 1929

Volume II

Number 17

MISSING

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

May 1929

Volume III

Number 1



The **AHEPA**



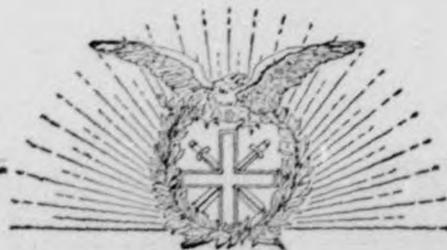
OUR PRESIDENT

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

PRICE 25c A COPY



This, the First Issue of
The Ahepa
National Monthly Magazine
The Official Organ
of the
Order of Ahepa
Is
Respectfully Dedicated
to the
President of the United States
of America
Herbert Hoover



FOREWORD

For our 23,000 loyal members, for the 220 chapters of the Order of Ahepa, this publication shall be the official spokesman and supporter.

From a four and eight page bulletin to a 36 page monthly magazine marks a decisive forward step.

With your co-operation it shall become an effective champion for every good and righteous cause.

DEAN ALFANGE,
Supreme President

V. I. CHEBITHES

Representing

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES



WILL BE PLEASED TO CORRESPOND
WITH MY FRIENDS RESPECTING
ANY FORM OF LIFE INSURANCE IN
WHICH THEY MAY BE INTERESTED



V. I. CHEBITHES

16 Court St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: TRIANGLE 2192



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ Of The

AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor

Vol. III.

May, 1929

Number 1.

FROM THE PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA:

A—Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof;

B—Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the

entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law;

C—Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith;

D—Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment.

Contents

<i>Our Principles and Ideals</i>	<i>By Dean Alfange</i>	7
<i>Impressions of Congressman Hancock</i>	<i>By Hon. C. E. Hancock</i>	8
<i>Address at National Banquet of Ahepa</i>	<i>By Hon. Wm. H. King</i>	9
<i>Editorial Comments on Ahepa</i>	<i>The Press</i>	12
<i>Ahepa in the March of Our National Progress</i>	<i>By Hon. Fred W. Green</i>	13
<i>The Congress of the U. S. and How it Functions</i> ...	<i>By Hon. Wm. T. Page</i>	14
<i>America's Contributions to Greek Independence</i>	<i>By Achilles Catsonis</i>	16
<i>The Post-War Temper in Greece</i>	<i>By Nicholas S. Kaltchas</i>	20
<i>The Members of the President's Cabinet</i>	<i>(Biography)</i>	22
<i>The Corinth Ahepa Agricultural School Fund</i>		24
<i>The Smoking Car Plato</i>	<i>By Dr. Glenn Frank</i>	25
<i>The Scholarship Fund Drive</i>		26
<i>The Ahepa National Orphanage Project</i>		27
<i>Editorials</i>	<i>By the Editor</i>	28
<i>The Reception in Greece of the Ahepa Excursionists</i>		30
<i>Fraternity News</i>		32

Published Monthly by

Advertising Rates
Furnished on Request

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
Publication Office: 139 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y.
Editorial and Advertising Offices:
1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The officers of The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc.: DEAN ALFANGE, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; JOHN GOVATOS, Secretary-Treasurer; MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director.

Subscription to members of the Order of Ahepa \$1.00 per year in advance. To non-members \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscription to Canada and Foreign countries \$2.00 per year in advance.

Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

Copyright, 1929, by The Ahepa Magazine Pub. Co., Inc.

Entered as second class matter, October 22, 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The REALM of the ORDER of AHEPA

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 — Atlanta, Ga. | 75 — New Brunswick, N. J. | 148 — Yorkville, Ohio |
| 2 — Charlotte, N. C. (Marathon) | 76 — Sunbury, Pa. | 149 — Blank |
| 3 — Birmingham, Ala. | 77 — Binghamton, N.Y. | 150 — San Francisco, Calif. |
| 4 — Charleston, S.C. (Plato) | 78 — Gary, Ind. | 151 — Fresno, Calif. |
| 6 — Jacksonville, Fla. (Socrates) | 79 — Chester, Pa. | 152 — Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 7 — Memphis, Tenn. | 80 — Worcester, Mass. | 153 — Sacramento, Calif. |
| 8 — Shreveport, La. | 81 — Ft. Wayne, Ind. | 154 — Portland, Oregon |
| 9 — Fayetteville, N.C. | 82 — Portland, Maine | 155 — Hopewell, Va. |
| 10 — Raleigh, N.C. | 83 — Richmond, Va. | 156 — Washington, Pa. |
| 11 — Wilson, N.C. | 84 — Scranton, Pa. (Keystone) | 157 — Indiana Harbor, Ind. |
| 12 — Tampa, Fla. (Lycurus) | 85 — Springfield, Mass. (Altis) | 158 — Poughkeepsie, N.Y. |
| 13 — Tulsa, Okla. | 86 — Jamaica N.Y. (Long Island) | 159 — Casper, Wyoming. |
| 14 — Miami, Fla. | 87 — New Castle Pa. | 160 — Pueblo, Colo. |
| 15 — St. Petersburg, Fla. | 88 — Warren, Ohio (Zeus) | 161 — Orlando, Fla. |
| 16 — Tarpon Springs, Fla. | 89 — Youngstown, Ohio. | 162 — Bridgeton, N. J. |
| 17 — St. Augustine, Fla. | 90 — Danbury, Conn. | 163 — Detroit, Mich. (Icaros) |
| 18 — W. Palm Beach, Fla. | 91 — Buffalo, N.Y. | 164 — Beloit, Wisc. |
| 19 — Forth Worth, Texas. | 92 — Steubenville, Ohio. | 165 — Sinaia. |
| 20 — Dallas, Texas. | 93 — Chicago, Ill. (Woodlawn) | 166 — Lincoln, Nebraska. |
| 21 — Ft. Smith, Ark. | 94 — Chicago, Ill. (North Shore) | 167 — Grand Island, Nebraska. |
| 22 — Eldorado, Ark. | 95 — Wilmington, Del. | 168 — Bridgeport, Neb. |
| 23 — Montgomery, Ala. | 96 — Clarksburg, W.Va. | 169 — Atlantic City, N. J. |
| 24 — Boston, Mass. (Athens) | 97 — Astoria, L.I. (Queensboro) | 170 — Freport, L.I. |
| 25 — New York City (Delphi) | 98 — New Haven, Conn. | 171 — Oakland, Calif. |
| 26 — Philadelphia, Pa. | 99 — Stanford, Conn. | 172 — Trinidad, Colorado. |
| 27 — Muskogee, Okla. | 100 — South Bend, Ind. | 173 — Walsenburg, Colorado. |
| 28 — Asheville, N.C. | 101 — New Bedford, Mass. | 174 — Albuquerque, N. Mexico |
| 29 — Houston, Tex. | 102 — Lowell, Mass. | 175 — Bronx, N. Y. |
| 30 — Baltimore, Md. | 103 — Weirton, W.Va. (Hancock) | 176 — Woburn, Mass. |
| 31 — Washington, D.C. | 104 — Oak Park, Ill. | 177 — Seattle, Wash. |
| 32 — Winston-Salem, N.C. | 105 — Marlboro, Mass. | 178 — Tacoma, Wash. (Olympic) |
| 33 — Johnstown, Pa. (Athena) | 106 — Providence, R.I. | 179 — Aberdeen, Wash |
| 34 — Pittsburgh, Pa. (Aristotles) | 107 — Erie, Pa. | 180 — Spokane Wash. |
| 35 — Nashua, N. H. | 108 — Jersey City, N.J. (Hudson) | 181 — Rock Springs, Wyo. |
| 36 — Cleveland, Ohio. | 109 — Pottsville, Pa. | 182 — Green River, Wyo. |
| 37 — Syracuse, N. Y. | 110 — Norwich, Conn. | 183 — Bingham, Utah. |
| 38 — Brookline, Mass. | 111 — Elmira, N.Y. | 184 — Ogden, Utah. |
| 39 — Haverhill, Mass. | 112 — Pittsfield, Mass. | 185 — Price, Utah. |
| 40 — Detroit, Mich. (Alpha) | 113 — Dayton, Ohio. | 186 — New York City, (Hermes) |
| 41 — Brooklyn, N. Y. | 114 — Plainfield, N.J. | 187 — Wichita, Kansas |
| 42 — New York City Manhattan | 115 — Newburgh, N.Y. | 188 — Ely, Nevada (White Pine) |
| 43 — Milwaukee, Wisc. | 116 — Uniontown, Pa. | 189 — Springfield, Ill. |
| 44 — Manchester, N.H. | 117 — New Britain, Conn. | 190 — Sioux Falls, S.D. |
| 45 — Springfield, Mass. | 118 — Toledo, Ohio (Ypsilanti) | 191 — Sioux City, Iowa. |
| 46 — Chicago, Ill. (Chicago) | 119 — Peabody, Mass. | 192 — Des Moines, Iowa. |
| 47 — Lawrence, Mass. | 120 — Moline, Ill. (Tri-City) | 193 — Hagerstown, Md. |
| 48 — Waterbury, Conn. | 121 — Pawtucket, R.I. (Olympia) | 194 — Cedar Rapids, Iowa. |
| 49 — Fond du Lac, Wis. | 122 — Norfolk, Va. | 195 — Ann Arbor, Michigan |
| 50 — Lynn, Mass. | 123 — Hammond, Ind. | 196 — Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| 51 — Yonkers, N.Y. | 124 — Morgantown, W.Va. | 197 — El Centro, Calif. |
| 52 — Newark, N. J. | 125 — Schenectady, N.Y. | 198 — Anderson, Ind. |
| 53 — St. Louis, Mo. | 126 — Meriden, Conn. | 199 — Kalamazoo, Michigan |
| 54 — Paterson, N.J. | 127 — Cincinnati, Ohio. | 200 — Coney Island, New York |
| 55 — Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 128 — Lewiston, Maine | 201 — Champaign, Ill. (Illini) |
| 56 — Easton, Pa. (Eastonia) | 129 — Louisville, Ky. | 202 — Chicago (Hellenic Center) |
| 57 — Brockton, Mass. | 130 — Ansonia, Conn. | 203 — Chicago, Ill. (Garfield) |
| 58 — Hartford, Conn. | 131 — Joliet, Ill. | 204 — Evanston, Ill. |
| 59 — Canton, Ohio. (Longfellow) | 132 — Bluefield, W.Va. | 205 — Pullman, Ill. |
| 60 — Allentown, Pa. (Lehigh) | 133 — New Orleans, La. | 206 — Butte, Mont. |
| 61 — Reading, Pa. | 134 — Lynchburg, Va. (Hill City) | 207 — Mason City, Iowa. |
| 62 — Bridgeport, Conn. | 135 — Pontiac, Michigan. | 208 — Ft. Dodge, Iowa. |
| 63 — Akron, Ohio | 136 — Watertown, N.Y. | 209 — Middletown, Ohio. |
| 64 — Harrisburg, Pa. | 137 — Roanoke, Va. | 210 — Muncie, Ind. |
| 65 — Bethlehem, Pa. (Homer) | 138 — Fall River, Mass. | 211 — Cheyenne, Wyo. |
| 66 — Minneapolis, Minn. | 139 — Columbus, Ohio | 212 — Stockton, Calif. |
| 67 — Rochester, N. Y. | 140 — Albany, N. Y. | 213 — Muskegon, Mich. |
| 68 — Wheeling, W.Va. | 141 — Flint, Mich. | 214 — Battle Creek, Mich. |
| 69 — Camden, N. J. | 142 — Lansing, Mich. | 215 — Portsmouth-Dover, N.H. |
| 70 — Springfield, Mass. | 143 — Utica, N.Y. | 216 — Saginaw, Mich. |
| 71 — Lancaster Pa. (Red Rose) | 144 — Elyria, Ohio | 217 — Vallejo, Calif. |
| 72 — Trenton, N. J. | 145 — Denver, Colorado. | 218 — Waukegan, Ill. |
| 73 — Kansas City, Mo. | 146 — Salt Lake City, Utah | 219 — Phoenix, Ariz. |
| 74 — Massillon, Ohio. | 147 — Omaha, Nebraska. | 220 — Vulcania (at large) |

"Herewith is printed the latest revised list of the Chapters of the Order of Ahepa and their locations in the order of their establishment. The combined total membership is over 22,000 men. *

*This list does not include the Chapters of our Junior Order "The Sons of Pericles" whose Chapters number 33 with a total membership of 2,000 young men.



THE AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association

Volume III

MAY 1929

Number 1

Our Principles and Ideals

By DEAN ALFANGE

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

President Herbert Hoover, in his address before the members of the Associated Press in the city of New York, Monday, April 22, said in part: "I consider the dominant issue before the American people... is the enforcement of and obedience to the laws of the United States, both Federal and State. I ask only that . . . you support the one force that holds our civilization together — Law."

Article No. 2 of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa reads as follows:

The objects, Principles and Ideals of the Order of Ahepa always shall be, the initiation work shall teach, the degrees conferred shall exemplify, and every member of the Order shall pledge himself to:

Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions; obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof.

Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law.

Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States; its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith.

Encourage its members always to be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and strive always for its betterment.

Awaken in every member an abhorrence of all political corruption—the destroyer of free institutions—and pledge each member to do his utmost to stamp out from the United States every trace and influence of this evil.

Support and maintain the American system of public schools.

Resist any union of Church and State in the United States, or any tendency thereto, and strictly insist that no church shall undertake to dominate, in any manner, the Government of the United States."

The Order of Ahepa feels intensely proud that its mission is dedicated to the principle so clearly and ably enunciated by President Hoover.

Since the day of its inception, — July 26, 1922 — the Order of Ahepa has whole-heartedly pledged itself to the policy of enforcing, aggressively and honestly the principles embodied in its Constitution. The principles of the Ahepa are the principles of the United States of America. Its promotion of better and more effective citizenship; its co-operation with the established authorities throughout the country, and its solemn pledge of loyalty to the United States which it demands in no unmistakable terms of every member make the Ahepa an unofficial but forceful arm of the government of the United States.

Mr. Paul McNut, National Commander of the American Legion, said in a recent address at San Francisco:

"Our interest in immigration problems has been stimulated by the activities of certain groups of foreign born. One of these bodies is composed of individuals who openly declare their allegiance to two sovereigns—to the United States of America, of which they are naturalized citizens, and to the sovereign of the land from whence they came.

"For generations this nation has endured this situation. The American Legion believes that the time has come to say to these people, if they are going to stay here, earn a livelihood here, rear a family here under the protection of our institutions, their allegiance to the United States of America must be exclusive."

In making this statement Mr. McNut might well have been the official spokesman of our Order. Nothing is more derogative to constructive citizenship and incidentally to obedience to the law of which Mr. Hoover speaks than the attempt to maintain a dual allegiance. If those who willingly assume the privileges of citizenship do not give in return an undivided and unqualified loyalty to the land to which they have sworn allegiance, they are not entitled to share the opportunities nor seek the protection which this nation affords. Upon this sincere conviction the Order of Ahepa was founded, and because of this conviction it has met with unparalleled success in the field of Fraternal organization.

The Ahepa represents the principal movement of its kind in the United States of a people of foreign extraction who have organized on a such huge scale for the purpose of inculcating upon themselves the spirit, ideals and institutions of the United States. And they have organized not by compulsion, imitation nor by suggestion, but voluntarily and of their own free will and accord. The Springfield Union, commenting editorially on the principles of Ahepa correctly stated the propo-

sition when it said: "Unlike some other racial groups, the sons and daughters of Greece are attending to their own Americanization. They are not looking to others to acquaint them with the principles of the American form of Government, but are ascertaining those principles for themselves under the guidance of the Order of Ahepa."

In pursuing this program of self-Americanization, we do not ask the Greeks of America to discard their noble heritage. It is not necessary to cast aside one's heritage and traditions in order to be a loyal American. To the contrary, we are helping through our policies to marshal into active service for our country the finest attributes of true Hellenism. We do insist, however, that the Ahepa shall be at all times a non-hyphenated American organization in spirit and in letter. If those migrating to these virgin shores refused to become assimilated and to become imbued with the spirit and institutions of the land and insisted only in maintaining intact their old world traditions and ideals, the United States would be, but a cross-section of Europe. We would look upon our neighbors in terms of erstwhile prejudices and antipathies of the old world and not as fellow American citizens of a great commonwealth working toward the realization of a common good.

The instruments which make up a symphony orchestra vary in size, sound, structure and appearance and differ considerably with one another in historical background. When, however, the various sounds of these instruments are blended together under the able guidance of the conductor, there is produced a soothing and harmonious symphony. The symphony is produced only because the instruments subordinate themselves to the main theme which is propounded by the conductor; because they become imbued exclusively with the spirit of the composition. And so it should be with our foreign born citizens who may vary in appearance and differ in language, traditions and historical background. It is only when they become imbued with the spirit, ideals and institutions of America and pay a

single allegiance to the land of their adoption that there can be produced that symphony of thought and action which makes us all common citizens of a great commonwealth working for a common good. The Ahepa was founded as an American patriotic organization because we want it to play the principal part in the production of the great American symphony. We do not believe in dual allegiance. We believe in primary and undivided loyalty to the land of our adoption.

The far-sighted group of men who founded this organization some six years ago fully realized the fundamental principle of this position. They realized that while we should maintain unalterable spiritual bonds with Greece the land of our origin, we should be above all loyal and true Americans. A foreign organization cannot be reared on American soil and in American environment any more than a palm tree can be reared in Alaska or cotton on the icy fields of Labrador. If an organization is to have power, influence and prestige that power, influence and prestige can only be derived through the confidence of the American people and the American government. Our people could never grasp the progressive spirit of this country and partake of its limitless opportunities through an organization which was foreign in language and spirit to the laws and institutions of the land. If Hellenic prestige in America is to be elevated, such elevation must come through an organization which breathes of the atmosphere and speaks the language of the land.

The Ahepa is today an organization of 22,000 men and 220 chapters scattered throughout the United States. Its accomplishments are in evidence everywhere. Its influence is felt in every good and worthy cause. It enjoys a standing rare in the annals of fraternal organization. It has earned the confidence of American public opinion, the esteem of America's public servants and the commendation of the American press. We have faithfully played our part in "the enforcement of and obedience to the laws of the United States, both Federal and State."

Impressions of Congressman Hancock

Through the generosity of my friends in the Syracuse Chapter of the Ahepa it was my pleasure to be a guest at the annual banquet of the Supreme Lodge in Washington last winter—a notable gathering of leaders of the Order and of men prominent in the Federal Government. For several years I have known in a general way the fine aspirations of the Order and of its increasing influence for good citizenship in America, but I had no true appreciation of these things before meeting the Ahepa leaders and listening to the speeches on that occasion. It stimulated my sense of local pride to know that both the Supreme President and Mr. Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary, were one-time residents of my home city and received their education there.

I was deeply impressed with the high type of men who are devoting their energies to the upbuilding of the Ahepa and with their earnestness. No one discussing the Order with them could fail to be impressed with the humanitarian and patriotic purposes of the Order and with the value of its work to America. To keep alive a sense of allegiance to the Hellenic Republic or to perpetuate old world political ideas and national prejudices are not among its purposes. Its objects are rather to teach loyalty to America, obedience to its laws, respect for its traditions, and the responsibilities of citizenship in this country, so that the men and women with Greek blood in their veins coming to these shores to make

permanent homes for themselves and their children may take their proper place among the groups of various national origins who are building our great and powerful nation.

It is natural and proper that the Hellenes should be proud of their race. No other people has such a glorious background of service to civilization. Americans of Hellenic origin will always be proud of their ancestry, but they will love America and pay her unwavering allegiance if they are true Ahepans.

The Ahepa seeks to "revive and marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism." It seems to me that these words from the Constitution of the Order are indicative of the spirit that animates it—the sincere desire of a proud people to give the best of the land of their forefathers to the country of their adoption.

No American with any knowledge of the Ahepa can fail to admire and applaud the highmindedness of the men who conceived the principles of Ahepa and whose patriotic zeal has brought it to a place of power and prestige. With such leadership and such ideals the Ahepa will continue to prosper and its members to grow in the esteem of their fellow Americans.

C. E. HANCOCK

Member of Congress, 35th District, N. Y.

D
I
of
me
bro
ship
tion
to
I
Me
ton
cus
Hou
of
that
the
disp
Sen
of
brat
that
the
form
caus
that
muc
Hou
P
colle
at
errac
grow
been
had
Pe
advic
orga
the
and
the
whic
selec
name
tonig
trioti
repre
of
are
find
a
per
been
philos
in
earne
portu
and
portat
which
a
par
Grec
any
shoul
jectiv
I
resolu
casion

Address By United States Senator Hon. William H. King

Delivered at the First National Banquet of the Order of Ahepa Held February 6, 1929, at Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

I can not find fitting words to express my appreciation of the most cordial and generous welcome accorded me. I deeply appreciate the evidences which have been brought to my attention from time to time, of the friendship and regard of the members of the Ahepa organization, and I feel deeply honored in having been selected to act as Toastmaster upon this occasion.

I note a large number of distinguished Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, who are here tonight as the guests of the Ahepa. May I say, facetiously, that it is not often members of the Senate and House are called upon to arise and join in applause of one of their own number. I am inclined to the view that Representatives who sit at the opposite side of the Capitol from that occupied by Senators, will be less disposed to join in greetings extended to a member of the Senate; (laughter) because, as is well known, Members of the House of Representatives regard that important branch of our national legislature as far more important than the Senate. I notice that my friend, Mrs. Kahn, the distinguished lady Member of the House from California approves of the last part of my statement because she smiles and applauds. I might add, however, that I am in agreement with her because when I was much younger I had the honor of being a Member of the House of Representatives. (Laughter and applause.)

Perhaps any feeling of jealousy that my Senatorial colleagues may have because of my selection to preside at this banquet instead of one of their number will be eradicated from their hearts when I say that the reason grows out of the fact that for a number of years I have been deeply interested in this organization and, indeed, had something to do with its creation.

Perhaps there are some present who are not fully advised as to the character of this important and splendid organization. By reference to the menu, you will notice the word "Ahepa". Some may be curious as to its origin and attempts may be made, out of the letters forming the word, to frame some Greek word or sentence for which it stands. The word "Ahepa" is formed by selecting the first letter of the words constituting the name of the organization which has brought us together tonight, namely, American Hellenic Educational Patriotic Association. This organization was founded by representatives of the Hellenic race who are now citizens of this Republic. Some were born in Greece, others are descendants of Greeks who left their native land to find a home in the New World. If I may be pardoned, a personal allusion;—From my boyhood days I have been deeply interested in all that pertains to Greece; her philosophy, history, literature, art; indeed, her history in all its varying phases has engaged my serious and earnest attention. I saw in the World War an opportunity for the Hellenic race to receive a new birth and to become a powerful State; indeed, the most important nation in the Levant. I believed the territory which more than two thousand years ago constituted a part of the Hellenic nation, should be restored to Greece and that the Allied and Associated Powers in any treaty which they might negotiate with Turkey, should make provisions for the realization of that objective.

I had the honor of offering in the Senate one or more resolutions expressing that view and upon various occasions urged that the boundaries of Greece should be

extended to include the islands in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas and territory in Asia Minor which was occupied by the Hellenic race and which in past centuries constituted a part of the Hellenic States. Because of my position in this matter I was, perhaps, brought into closer contact with those of the Hellenic race who had made their homes in this Republic. May I add, somewhat by way of parenthesis, that these were thousands of fine, courageous and patriotic Americans of Greek birth or descent, who formed part of the mighty host enlisted in the United States to participate in the conflict which we called, and history will declare, the World War. Upon a number of occasions I had the opportunity of addressing persons of Greek birth or descent, in various parts of the United States. I discovered that they were anxious to discharge every responsibility resting upon them as citizens of this Republic. Some of them, as I have indicated, were the descendants of Greek parents. Of those born in Greece many had taken upon themselves American citizenship, while others were waiting with eagerness the day when they might renounce their allegiance to their mother country and take upon themselves the high responsibilities of American citizenship. I repeat, when I say that all, whether citizens or not, were deeply interested in learning of our government, its philosophy, its fundamentals, and the principles upon which it rests. All desired to enter into the spirit of the Republic, to be guided by its ideal and to contribute to the accomplishment of the great mission for which, by Providence, it has been ordained. In some of these gatherings in which I had the pleasure of participating, suggestions were made that an organization or society be effected, national in extent, with local subdivisions, the membership of which should be American citizens of Greek birth or descent. The object of the organization was to inculcate American ideals, teach democratic principles and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and also to help those of the Hellenic race who come to our shores to become oriented, to learn our language, customs and thoughts, and to be prepared for useful work and service. It was believed that there was a broad field for the activities of an organization of this character; and the result was the organization of the Ahepa.

In the beginning the organization was small, but it has grown rapidly and it now has more than 20,000 members. It has scores of chapters in various parts of the United States. Its work has been of a very high character and its accomplishments of inestimable value, not only to its members, but to those who have been brought within its influence. It has been a sincere teacher of Americanism and has exercised a powerful influence upon those of Hellenic birth or descent within the United States. It has impressed upon the minds of Greeks who have come to America, that there were serious and heavy responsibilities resting upon them when they sought citizenship in this Republic. In addition to its demands, that all Greek-Americans should be patriotic and loyal to the spirit and institutions of this Republic, it has emphasized moral and ethical and spiritual precepts as indispensable guides to the lives of Greek-Americans.

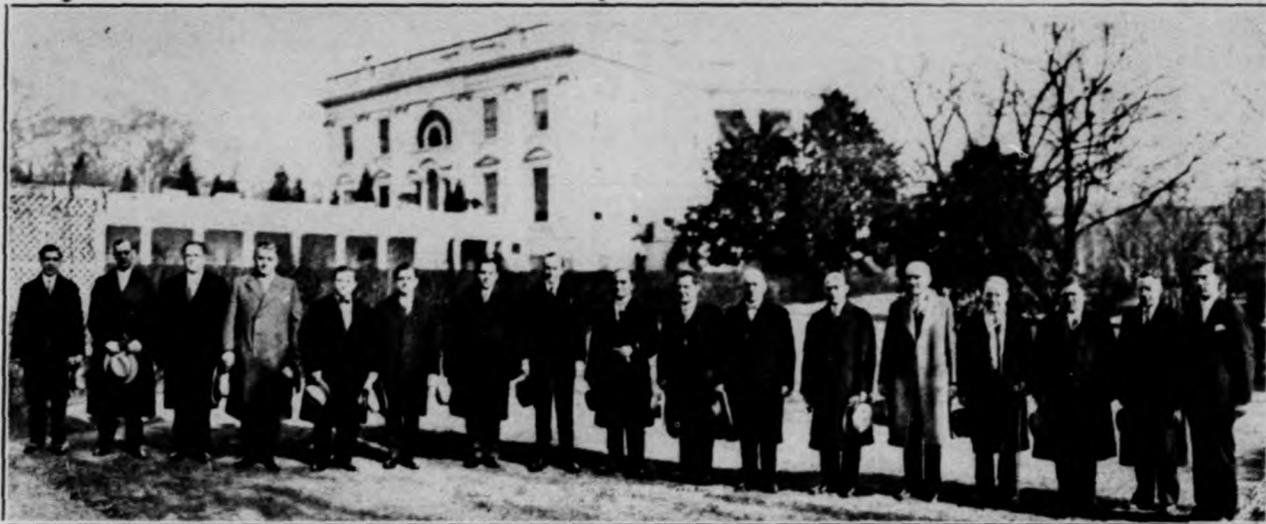
As I am advised, there are chapters of the Ahepa organization in every state of the Union, and the large number of Senators and Representatives gathered around these banquet tables, if they have not been told, will now

appreciate that the invitations received by them came through or by reason of the Ahepa organizations within their own States and districts. I take this opportunity to state to my friends from the House and the Senate, that in the organization which has brought us together tonight, there are hundreds, if not thousands, of men of high standing who hold positions of importance and responsibility in various parts of our country. In the Ahepa organization there are thousands of men who came to the United States as poor boys, perhaps without friends and without any knowledge of our language. By their thrift and energy and industry they have risen to positions of trust and responsibility in the communities in which they live. Many of them are preachers, lawyers, engineers, doctors, bankers, business men active in industrial and other enterprises, professors, teachers, and, indeed, there is scarcely any useful and important field of human endeavor which they have not entered. I personally know of scores of men within the categories referred to, who came to the United States as poor and friendless boys, who have by their genius, energy, integrity, and indomitable courage, won their way to

qualities of mind which were so conspicuously developed by the Hellenic race in past centuries. Many are devoted to art and literature and to professional activities. Others succeed in the field of business and trade and commerce.

When Mr. Vournas was speaking about Euripides I was reminded of the statement made by a great French savant who said of Raphael, that he had absorbed his predecessors and ruined his successors. It is not improper, upon occasions of this kind, or indeed when persons meet to discuss religion, philosophy, art and literature, and those questions relating to human progress, that reference should be made to Greece and the great contributions which she has made to the advancement and civilization of the world. The world is indebted to Greece for the rich inheritance which she bequeathed to mankind. Not only American citizens of Hellenic origin, but all who live under the flag of this Republic, are the direct beneficiaries of the intellectual conquests and mighty achievements of the Hellenic race.

Is it not true that long before the Christian era the Greeks had absorbed their predecessors and had carried



MEMBERS OF SUPREME LODGE OF AHEPA WITH FORMER PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE
 Left to right: Parasco E. Volo, A. Petrellis Perry, P. S. Marthakis, P. Sikokis, James Veras, Constantine Tsangadas, Dean Alfange, Calvin Coolidge, George E. Phillis, Achilles Catsonis, John Govatos, Philip D. Peppas, Elias Janetis, George C. Peterson, George Smitzes, C. R. Nixon, George C. Vournas.

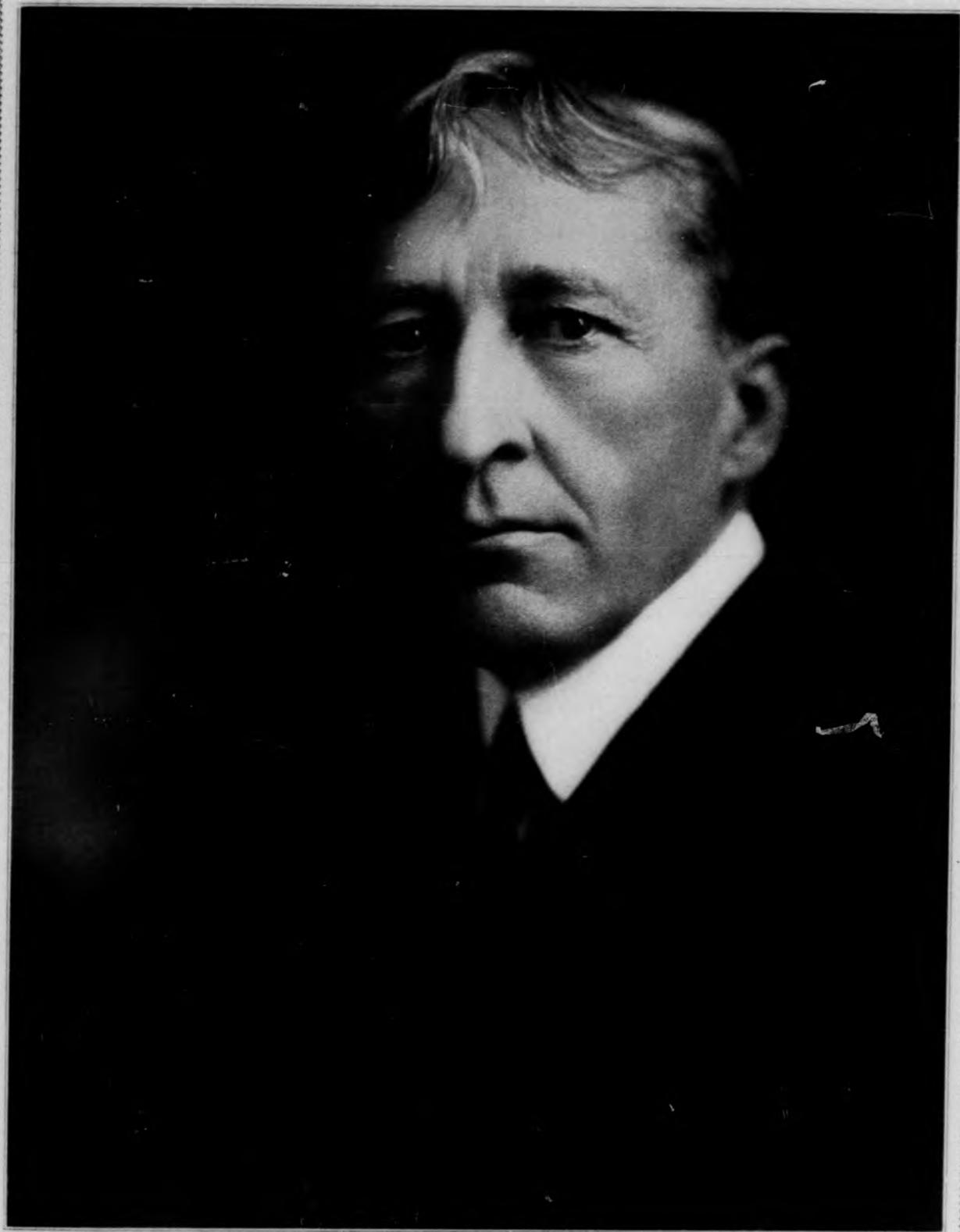
positions of prominence and influence in the communities where they are established.

From Salt Lake City, my own home, there is present here tonight a member of the Ahepa who is one of the finest and most representative men of my State. I shall take the liberty of asking him to stand up so that we may see him. (Thereupon, Mr. Marthakis arose and was enthusiastically applauded.) He worked his way through our public schools and through the University and is now professor of mathematics in an important educational institution of the State.

It is a great pleasure to refer to the excellent work which has been performed by the Ahepa society, and to bring this organization to the attention of so many representatives of our national legislature.

It is significant that among those of Greek birth or descent, we find, when opportunity is given, so many of the characteristics which brought ancient Greece to the position which made her the intellectual leader of the world. I have observed among members of the Ahepa society, as well as others of Greek origin or birth, those

to the highest point theretofore reached the standard of literature, of painting, of sculpture, of philosophy, of logic? Indeed, there are many who say that no higher standard of intellectuality has ever been attained in any age or by any people. Even in this enlightened age we go back to ancient Greece and the rich treasures she garnered for succeeding ages. I sometimes wonder if the world has made much intellectual progress since the days of Plato and Socrates and Aristotle. In pure intellectuality, no age has ever surpassed, and perhaps none has ever equalled, the Greeks of the time of Pericles. Noble and elevated conceptions of the unity of the universe, of the principles of justice and morality, were understood and taught by Grecian philosophers and poets hundreds of years before the Christian era. Hellenic civilization in the Fifth Century B. C. underwent a remarkable transformation not unlike the Renaissance in later Europe. Old forms were modified and discarded; new concepts of the universe and man's relation to it were developed, new social forms were created and new forms of thought evolved, and the most gifted of



Hon. WILLIAM H. KING
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM UTAH
Eminent Philhellene and Spiritual Father of the Order of Ahepa

the races of men burst into maturity. Socrates, as revealed in the *Phaedo* gave to the world a vivid impression of an implicit confidence, not alone in God's existence, but in His intelligent and spiritual perfection. The God of Socrates is an infinite spirit, a Being in whom all wisdom, truth, and beauty lie—the one real Existence to which the mind of man may turn. He asks of man, ".....shall the seeker of true wisdom, who cherishes the hope that he will meet with it nowhere but in eternity, be grieved at death and not rather glad to go? Surely must he think so, friend; for, if a philosopher, he will be firmly convinced that he will find true wisdom in the other world along."

He speaks of mortal man who dies, but that part of him which truly lives "takes its flight afar, safe and imperishable." He speaks of the virtue and wisdom of the "wings of the soul" in its flight, and asks the people to leave nothing undone to share therein for "noble the reward and great the hope".

These conceptions of the varieties and fundamentals of life and of nature, have seldom been attained and are only surpassed in the sublime teachings and the spiritual manifestations of the faith of the Risen Lord. The philosophy of Socrates teaches that injustice begets injustice, and therefore it is the duty of a just man "neither to injure a friend nor any other". May it not be said that he teaches that we should do unto others as we would have them to do to us? Plato speaks of those who earnestly seek to become just and in the "practice of virtue become like God as far as lies in the human power".

Aristotle speaks of the Deity as a "First Cause and Principle of things", and the poets of Greek tragedy such as Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, give emphasis to the higher moral and spiritual concepts of their day. We often speak of law of nature or of a higher law which rises above human pronouncements. Antigone gave expression to this view when she declared that there were laws higher than those which came from Zeus or mortal men and that decrees of the later could not "override those unwritten and unfailing mandates which are not of today or yesterday and no one knows their birthtime". Centuries later Cicero spoke in a similar way of the higher law, "which was never wrong and which we are never taught, which we never learn by reading, but which was drawn by nature herself". And

Excerpts from Editorial Comments on the Order of Ahepa

"In Binghamton we have only a few hundred Greeks. There is room for many more of their kind. As a class they are highly respected and desirable citizens. And this is mainly due to the fact that they take their citizenship seriously, appreciate the opportunities and advantages they find here and are determined not only to make the most of them but to repay their adopted country through a strict observance of its laws and an intelligent understanding of American principles.

"Last night Leonidas Chapter No. 77 of the Order of Ahepa held its third annual banquet in this city. In the official program of yesterday's gathering appeared the following declaration of principles for which the Ahepa stands. (Objects and principles of the Order were reprinted.)

"Reading of these objects make it easy to understand why the Greeks have won, in comparatively few years, a warm place in the regard of those of older and more established citizenship. Here is a fine set of rules for any organization to pattern after. They are not mere

this view was developed in the Roman law and recognized in the distinction between just civile, or the law of the state, and just naturalae, or the law of nature. Our judicial system recognizes a higher law which even transcends the authority of living generations—the natural law, the law of God, the eternal principles of justice and righteousness.

So we go back to ancient Greece and draw from the fountains of her universal knowledge principles to guide this generation.

The writings of the Greeks speak of an omnipotent divinity and emphasize their belief in man's immortal nature. Moreover, they present a noble conception of ethics and morality,—justice being the aim of their system of philosophy and religion, and the highest attribute of God himself.

Aeschylus speaks of the great "King of Kings, most blessed of the Blest, most perfect might of powers last decreed;" and of God and his justice, man's immortality, and the retribution of sin:

"Look up to him who watches from on high
And guards the toiling sons of men, and those
Who justice from their fellows seek in vain;
The wrath of God of suppliant abides,
Nor by the guilty's woes is soon appeased."

And Euripides says:

"Far better than a host, without the right
Is one good man in God's and Justice's sight;"

"Who knows but what we live in Death's dull bond,
And dying, enter into life beyond."

When one speaks of Greece the temptation is great to enlarge upon her imperishable gifts to humanity. We are indebted to Greece, and so long as men seek justice and the realization of Democratic ideals and beauty and art, Greece always be remembered. But I shall not transgress the proprieties of the occasion and occupy more of your time. As you know there are other speakers whom we shall be delighted to hear; and following the addresses and the musical numbers which the program calls for, the Ahepa Society invites us to enter the magnificent ball room which this hotel provides and take part in the dance. (Applause).

words because the Greek-American lives them and practices them in his everyday dealings with others.

"They are proud of the fine traditions brought with them from their native land, but they are more proud of America and of the city of their adoption. The city, in return, may well be proud of them.

"The Binghamton Sun, Binghamton, N. Y."

"Perhaps the most notable movement in this country among people of foreign birth is that of the Ahepa among Greek-born residents * * * *"

"But be the causes as they may of the past indifference of resident Greek to American affairs, a tremendous acceleration was given to their interest in their new home by the World War. It is a notable fact that most of the Greek nationals of proper age and physique * * * after April, 1917 * * * preferred to enter the army of the land of their adoption and to fight for the traditional Greek ideals of freedom and equality. * * * Thus a

(Continued to Page 29)

Ahepa in the March of Our National Progress

By HON. FRED W. GREEN
Governor of the State of Michigan

In material prosperity, in scientific advancement, and in all the things that make for satisfaction of man's world-old longing to live in comfort and be free from want, America leads the world. We stand on a pinnacle looking back over ages of misery and hunger.

I cannot bring myself to join with those who consider our material advancement a paltry achievement. To be able to care for our children as no nation's children were ever cared for, to be able to give to the poorest of our boys and girls the benefits of education, to be able to master the diseases that have been the dread of mankind for countless generations, to be able to furnish the humblest of our people with comforts that even the kings of a generation ago could not command—these are not mean achievements.

Nor can I bring myself to believe that these improvements in our material well-being have been too dearly bought. They have cost effort and time and thought. They have resulted in the speeding-up of all our social and industrial processes. But I do not believe they have cost us our immortal souls. Rather have they made new demands upon our minds and our consciences which call for improvements in our public and private morals and in our standards of citizenship that will match our material achievements.

Our problem, it seems to me, is to catch up with ourselves. We cannot run an age of flying machines with the moral standards of the age of the one-horse shay. We cannot run the greatest nation on earth in the twentieth century with the laws and the standards of citizenship that were adequate to scattered communities of farmers and fishermen and sailors a hundred years ago.

But in advancing our standards to meet the new demands of an increasingly complex civilization, we still must build on the foundation that the ages have tried and found true. Our material prosperity did not develop out of nothing. It grew, step by step, out of Hero's experiments with the steam turbine and Archimede's discoveries about the mechanical powers of the screw and wedge and lever, out of the mathematical discoveries of Euclid and Pythagoras, and out of the modern application of the inductive scientific methods of Aristotle.

Just as our whole industrial structure has its founda-

tion in the axioms of science that were discovered by Hellenic thinkers and scholars of long past ages, so the standards of citizenship and public morality that are required to live within this complicated modern structure must be based on those principles of responsible freedom that developed in the rough camps of Beothia, within the Athenian democracy and even among the Macedonian outlanders whom Philip welded into the armies with which Alexander conquered the world.

At a time when there is some tendency to take the responsibility of citizenship lightly, it is well that there should be among us an organization like the Ahepa, dedicated to preserving those fundamental virtues of good government. Those that come here from other countries bent on throwing overboard all the traditions of their people through a mistaken notion that their americanization will be hastened by such foolishness do no service to themselves or to this nation.

There are things in the heritage of every people that should be preserved and emphasized here in America. In the heritage of no people is there a greater wealth of wisdom for America than in the traditions and History of Greece.

I can think of no higher purpose for any American organization than the preservation and dissemination of that heritage among our people,

and America is fortunate in having a society such as the Ahepa and I am proud to be among its members.

EDITORIAL COMMENDATION

"The influence of THE AHEPA already has made itself felt in the Greek community life in every part of the country where there is a chapter of the Order.

Ten years ago few, if any, Greeks in the United States were interested in any movement which had for its object the banding together of the Hellenic race in this country. They then were not certain that this would be their permanent home. Since the war this has changed. They are fast becoming American citizens; are acquiring American culture; are establishing homes and businesses and are rearing their children to be real Americans."

—Chicago Daily News



Hon. FRED W. GREEN

Governor of the State of Michigan and member of the Icaros Chapter No. 165, Detroit, Mich., of the Order of Ahepa.

The Legislative Body Of The United States And How It Functions

Efficient Machinery is Necessary to Keep the Legislative Wheels Running Smoothly.—Personnel is High.

By **WILLIAM TYLER PAGE**
Clerk of the House of Representatives

The Constitution created a legislative body which is called the Congress. This body consist of two parts, a Senate with ninety-six members, two from each state, and a House of Representatives with 435 members, elected in districts in which the population is as nearly equal as possible. The present basis of the 1910 census is 211,877 for each congressional district. Members of the House are spoken as Congressmen. This may be correct, but it is unofficial and misleading. Members of the Senate are just as much "Congressmen" as are those of the House, but they are Senators and are never called "Congressmen." The use of the term "Congressman" as applied to members of the House has led many good people into the mistake of thinking that the House is Congress and the Senate something else and apart from Congress. Frequently strangers ask, "Where does Congress meet?" when they mean, "When does the House meet," and when asked whether they mean the Senate or the House the reply is, "We don't mean the Senate, we mean Congress." This all comes about through the application of the term "Congressman" to members of the House alone. The correct designation of a House member is "representative." Congress itself is often spoken of as the "two Houses."

There are two kinds of legislative machinery just as there are two coordinate branches of Congress. One kind is official and the other is party, or political. The former could hardly function without the latter. This was not always so. At one time it was a matter of catch-as-catch-can; but now Congress is better organized for business than ever before in its history. The Senate reels off a lot of work when it buckles down to business. The house works with celerity and precision. The great appropriation bills are considered and passed according to schedule, and every class of business is given a chance for consideration. The official machinery is set up by the rules; the political machinery is the creation of party.

The Presiding Officer of the Senate

The Vice President is the Senate's presiding officer. The enrolled bills he signs as "Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate." He is elected by the people in the same manner as is the President, that is by the electoral votes of the states. He can vote in the Senate only in case of a tie. The Senate itself elects a President pro tempore, who presides in the absence of the Vice President, and when the former is not present a Senator is designated whose title is presiding officer. The Vice President may be of a different political faith than that of a majority of the Senate, which latter selects the President pro tempore.

The Senate's officers—secretary and sergeant of arms and doorkeeper and chaplain—are elected by its political majority, and their subordinate employes are appointed as senatorial patronage, dispensed through a majority-party committee; but minority senators are accorded some recognition and certain employes are carried on the efficiency roll.



CHARLES CURTIS
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate

Senate Committees Membership

Membership on Senate committees is determined by party conference and selections ratified by the Senate. The seniority rule is generally observed. A political majority of a committee is in ratio to that of the Senate itself.

Party policy in the Senate is sought—not always determined—in conference, never in binding caucus. Conferences select the majority and minority floor leaders, respectively.

These functionaries are parliamentary and political mouthpieces and are usually accorded prior recognition by the chair. The majority leader is a member of the steering committee (whose function is to formulate a legislative program more or less in conjunction with a like committee of the House), and he, together with the floor leader of the House, confers with the

President,—assuming their political faith to be the same.

The Senate whips—majority and minority—are also selected in party conference. They represent their respective parties in appraising party strength on a given question, finding the weak spots, rounding up absentees, and in arranging and announcing pairs.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall choose its speaker from its own membership. The House, unlike the Senate, must organize every two years. The Senate being a continuous body, is not subject to reorganization biennially unless its political complexion should change when one-third of its membership undergoes election.

Prior to the first meeting of a new House the political majority in caucus, designates its nominee for Speaker, and its nominees for other officers—clerk, sergeant at arms, doorkeeper, postmaster, and chaplain; selects a Committee on Committees, composed of one member from each state having party representation in the House and elects a chairman and secretary of the party caucus.

The person thus selected for Speaker is placed in nomination in the House by the chairman of the caucus, a minority nomination is likewise made, and the vote is viva voice, recorded by tellers. Until a speaker is

elected the clerk of the preceding House presides. A speaker pro tempore may be appointed by the speaker or elected by the House, according to the period of the speaker's absence. The other officers of the House are elected by resolution. Their subordinate employes are selected by a patronage committee. There are many other functionaries, each a cog in the congressional machinery, the most important of which is the speaker. Although divested of power once possessed and now diffused, that great office is second in importance in our system only to that of the Chief Executive.

House Committees Membership

The Committee on Committees selects the majority members on House committees, usually following the seniority custom. These selections, as well as those of the minority, must be ratified by the party caucus and elected by the House. This committee also nominates the personnel of the steering committee and of the patronage committee and selects the majority floor leader and the whip, subject to the approval of the caucus.

This constitutes the machinery of the political majority of the House.

The political minority has its own methods for organizing. As now constituted it acts chiefly by caucus decree. The caucus selects its membership on the Ways and Means Committee and this in turn nominates minority representation on committees. The caucus also elects a minority floor leader, usually the minority candidate for speaker. Its patronage consists of "minority employes" to the number authorized by the law who are selected in caucus.

The majority steering committee consists of nine members, with the floor leader chairman, ex officio, and the speaker, by courtesy.

The floor leader is not a member of any House committee his position requiring him to be in touch with the work of all committees, through their chairmen. He is the majority spokesman in a parliamentary and political sense. But the conduct of particular business is generally controlled by the chairman of the committee reporting it.

The patronage committee consists of three members of the majority party.

The number of members to be appointed on committees of the House is determined by its rules, but the majority party conference fixes the ratio of party representation according, as near as may be, to the relative party representation of the House. The larger and more important committees are divided into sub-committees, the political ratio still being observed, such committees being necessary for expeditious action. Thus the Appropriations Committee of thirty-five members is divided into ten sub-committees, each formulating an appropriation bill.

The chairman of the committee, unless he assigns that duty to another member of the majority, usually has charge in the House of a measure reported from his committee; and the ranking minority member of the committee controls the debate for and represents his side.

The "ranking member" either was chairman when his party controlled the House or is in line for promotion when party control changes.

The "Workshops" of Congress

A distinction between a "majority" and a "political majority" should be made. The latter organizes, formulates and customarily dominates the House, but the former, disregarding party lines, not infrequently controls a given situation. This also is sometimes the case in committees.

The Committee on Rules is an important part of the House political organization. It is given high privilege under the rules and can bring in special rules. Hence it is that the steering committee's program or policy must often be translated into action by one of these special rules.

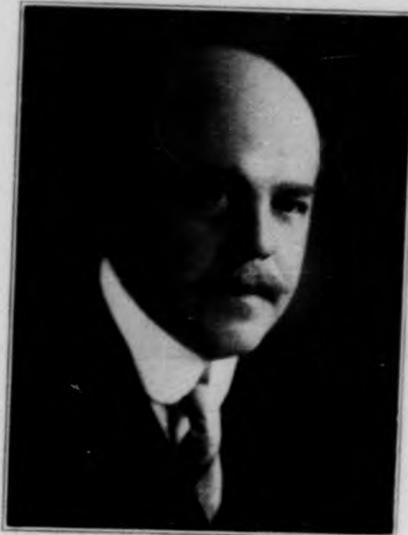
Committees are the workshops of Congress. In the Senate are thirty-four and in the House forty-five standing committees. They are tributary mills that turn out the grist for the finishing touches of the main legislative body. Hearings before committees cover a wide variety of subjects. They are a safety valve. They offer the opportunity to blow off a lot of steam harmlessly. Hearings before any given committee furnish a complete library on the subject of that committee's jurisdiction. In one session following the World War, the total number of printed pages of hearings reached the fabulous figure of over 12000000. Ornamental committees have been abolished, and now all committees

function. There are a few special and one joint committee.

Legislation

A legislative proposition of the superior class is called a "bill." When a bill is approved by the President it becomes an "act." The term "bill" is derived from English parliamentary terminology (with apologies to Mayor Thompson), and is very old. A bill of the same import may be pending at the same time in each House, but both Houses must pass an identical bill before it can become a law. When we speak of laws passed by Congress we really mean enactments, because the bulk of congressional legislation is administrative and temporary in character and not laws for the regulation of conduct. The great appropriation bills in the main carry no permanent legislation. They must be passed each and every year, and the great majority of so-called laws are of mere private and not public interest. On the fingers of the two hands may be counted the number of actual laws.

A "JOINT" resolution differs in no essential respect from a bill. It must go through the same legislative process. A joint resolution, however, proposing an amendment to the Constitution does not require presidential approval. Practically, therefore, the only difference between a joint resolution and a bill is in the name. Resolutions are local to each House and concur-



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH
Speaker of the House of Representatives

(Continued on Page 24)

America's Contribution To Greek Independence

By *ACHILLES CATSONIS*

Καλλίτερα μᾶς ὄρα· ἐλεύθερη ζῶν
παρὰ σαράντα χρόνια σκλαβιά καὶ φυλακή.

These words of Rhexas Pherraios, inspiring poet-warrior, and one of the first martyrs of Greek Independence, freely paraphrased by Patrick Henry's emphatic declaration in the Virginia House of Burgesses—Give me liberty or give me death—strike the keynote and reveal the mainspring of Greek Independence. The Greek was not born to be a slave. Independence of physical and mental action is ingrained in his being and has characterized his conduct ever since he loomed on the horizon of civilization. Even during the long years of Ottoman oppression when the gleam of yataghans ruled the course of his conscience and the whip of a merciless conqueror extracted homage to the crescent, he held fast to the Cross and to his God and hoped for a brighter day when the "Glory that was Greece" would reflect in the splendor of the glory that IS Greece. In subterranean passages dimly lighted by the faint beams of a candle, in the cellar of his cottage, or in an obscure corner far away from the ear and the eye of his moslem tyrant, the Greek taught his children the language and religion of his fathers, their priceless heritage, and the value of liberty. 'Twas theirs to regain the lost prize; 'twas theirs to break the manacles that bound her and give to the world once again a free Hellas! Slowly but surely the acorn grew into the open air when on March 25, 1821, the venerable Bishop Germanos of Old Patras hoisted the symbol of Independence.

The many heroes who distinguished themselves in that wellnigh superhuman struggle need no mention here. They have chiseled their names on the stubborn rock of history for all ages to come, and neither the inclemency of weather nor the ravages of time can mar or efface them. They belong to eternity and immortality! We, however, descendants of those illustrious ancestors who suffered privations, endured hardships and sacrificed their lives that we may live free, owe them our gratitude, and on this 25th day of March—the 108th anniversary of our independence, bow in reverent obeisance to their memory and in praise of the indomitable spirit which carried them victoriously thru a most difficult and noble conflict.

America Helps Greece

It is proper that this should be done; it is equally proper and fitting that due respect and praise be given to the friends of Hellas, who helped her in that critical hour of her history. Grateful tribute has been paid to the memories of Byron, Hastings and Canning, to Favvier, Eynardt and other European Philhellenes, and their names are forever enshrined in our hearts. But while England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Bavaria and Switzerland were contributing their share of Philhellenes, it must be remembered that America and American Philhellenes also were writing a noble chapter of history.

Monroe Lifts Voice for Greece

Let us go back in our thoughts one hundred years to the days when the Greeks, unwilling longer to live under the hand of the oppressor, started their heroic struggle for freedom. Fighting against powerful odds, any encouragement that came to them from external sources was a welcome omen.

It was in those crucial days, while European poten-

tates looked aghast at the boldness of the Greeks and characterized their uprising as "throwing a firebrand in the midst of the Ottoman Empire", that the chief executive of the United States, then a comparatively young nation and facing problems of its own, took the time to think of and speak about the Greek struggle in terms that would put to shame the crowned heads of Europe, their Chancellors and Ministers, who sought to discourage and suppress any desire on the part of oppressed racial minorities to secure their freedom.

In his annual message to Congress, delivered on December 3, 1822, President Monroe spoke eloquently and from the heart concerning Greece and the Greek cause:

"The mention of Greece feels the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public liberty, are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed, and so long hidden as it were, from the world, under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the reappearance of these people in their original character, contending in favor of their liberties should produce the great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signally displayed thruout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth."

Addressing Congress on another occasion, President Monroe spoke optimistically of the revolution and expressed the hope that Greece would become again an independent nation. "That she may obtain that rank", said the president "is the object of our most ardent wishes."

Adams Supports Greek Cause

John Quincy Adams, while Secretary of State under Monroe, showed his solicitude for the Greek cause by acting as the intermediary between President Monroe and Louriotes, the agent of the Revolutionary Government, in London, who frequently appealed to the American people and to the President through Adams. One of Louriotes' appeals became the subject of a serious and prolonged discussion in a presidential cabinet meeting. Later when Adams became president, he said in his annual message to Congress on December 4, 1827:

"We hope that the Greeks will obtain relief from the most unequal of conflicts which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessing of self government, which by their sufferings in the cause of liberty they have richly earned, and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood."

Congress Takes Up Cause of Greece

The messages of the chief executives were not without their effect upon Congress. Shortly after President Monroe had indicated his position toward the Greeks,

several resolutions were presented in the House of Representatives recommending an expression of moral support; one of them, submitted by Daniel Webster, member of the House from Massachusetts, recommended, in addition, that a sufficient appropriation be made by Congress to send an agent of the United States to Greece, which would have meant virtually the recognition of Greece as an independent nation.

Webster Champions Greek Cause

The debate on this resolution commenced on the 19th of January 1824 and finished on the 26th. It occupies 120 double column pages of the Annals of Congress. To its defense came some of the greatest intellects of Congress. Webster and Clay were its protagonists. "We must fly beyond the limits of the civilized world", said Webster in defending the resolution, "we must go beyond the limits of social order before we can turn away from memorials of ancient Greece." Referring to the modern Greeks, he said: "These people are a people of intelligence, ingenuity, refinement, spirit and enterprise. They have done much. Two hundred thousand have heroically laid down their lives—and what say the rest? Some of our nation are yet alive, and we will all perish before we will yield up again our country to the oppressor."

In his concluding appeal for the adoption of the resolution he said:

"The Greeks, contending with ruthless oppressors, turn their eyes to us and invoke us by their ancestors, by their slaughtered wives and children, by their own blood poured like water, by the hecatombs of dead, they have heaped up as it were to heaven, they invoke us, they implore of us, some cheering sound, some look of sympathy, some token of compassionate regard."

Clay Throws Gauntlet

Webster was not alone in the fight.

"Go home, if you dare, to your constituents!" thundered Clay, "and tell them that you voted down this resolution, that the spectre of scimitars and crowns and crescents gleamed before you and alarmed you".

Poinsett Praises Greeks

Poinsett of South Carolina altho opposed to sending an agent was, nevertheless, heartily in sympathy with Greece.

"The descendants of that illustrious people to whom we owe everything which gives charm to life are not only heirs to the immortal fame of their ancestors, but also rivals of their virtues. In their heroic struggle for freedom they have exhibited a persevering courage, a spirit of enterprise, and a contempt of danger and of suffering worthy of the best days of ancient Greece. They have determined to stand up manfully and perish before they submit."

And another member urged:

"Let us then hail them as our brethren and cheer them in their struggle."

Cook Compares Action of Greece with American

To the same effect were the words of Cook of Illinois:

"On the principles of the American Declaration of Independence Greece has dared to act; she has broken her chains and set up for herself a free government; in recognizing that government we break no international law."

Dwight Urges Support

Henry W. Dwight, a colleague of Webster's from

Massachusetts eloquently pleaded for the adoption of the resolution:

"No, sir, not to England, out to America, did Greece appeal from the Senate in Calamata, in language we cannot refuse to hear: 'That having deliberately resolved to live or die for freedom, they were drawn by an irresistible sympathy to the people of the United States.' In further elucidating his position he proceeded as follows: 'The descendants of those heroes, who first conquered freedom, and of the sages who first taught civil liberty to mankind, are now struggling under the yoke of barbarian bondage; it is to us who have partaken of their acts and sciences, their literature and religion, their forms of political power, and their notions of civil liberty that they appeal for sympathy.'"

South Carolina Legislature Responds

Official notice of the Greek War of Independence was taken by several states also. In the early history of the conflict, specifically on December 19, 1823, a resolution was adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of South Carolina the body of which is "that the State of South Carolina regards with deep interest the noble and patriotic struggle of the modern Greeks to rescue from the foot of the infidel and barbarian the hallowed land of Leonidas and Socrates and would hail with pleasure the recognition by the American Government of the Independence of Greece."

This resolution was transmitted to the Congress of the United States and was considered by the House of Representatives on January 2, 1824.

New York Appoints Joint Committee

The sovereign State of New York also was one of the many states taking official cognizance of the determination of our forefathers to achieve their independence. A joint committee of the Senate and Assembly was appointed for the relief of the Greeks and reported favorably on March 1, 1827 saying among other things that the stake for which Greece was fighting was also that for which the pioneers of American independence had fought. The committee having directed a bill to be prepared and presented to the legislature for the relief of the Greeks concluded its report in the following words: "that land from which we derived our first ideas of freedom, which produced the heroes and statesmen whose example is constantly exhibited for our emulation, which gave birth to the authors in whose works their country still lives and will forever live and whose precepts formed our minds and planted there the seeds of intelligence; the land of which we are perpetually reminded by the monuments of art, in painting, sculpture and architecture,—the land, finally, to which the heart of every scholar turns with the devotion of a long absent pilgrim,—that land supplicates our benevolence . . . To us, the youngest and most free of the nations of the world, is this appeal made. In the opinion of your committee, a refusal would ill become such a nation."

Citizens Render Help

While the chief executive, congress and the various legislatures of the states were seeking a way of rendering help to Greece, private citizens were also exerting their efforts in their behalf. Committees headed by outstanding citizens of each community were organized in many cities and appropriate resolutions urging congress to recognize Greek independence were drafted and forwarded to Washington. In addition to

that, ways and means were devised for rendering material aid.

Founder of Rochester Ardent Philhellene

The present city of Rochester in the State of New York with a population of nearly half a million was, in 1822, a small village of 7,000 inhabitants. The citizens of the village had formed a committee which during December 1822 raised the sum of \$1500.00 and an ox for the Greek cause. A few years later much larger contributions were made by the same city. It is interesting to learn that Col. Nathaniel Rochester, the distinguished citizen after whom the city has been named, was himself an ardent Philhellene and during the period of the Greek War of Independence made a touching appeal to the citizens of his village urging them to come to the assistance of the struggling Greeks. After stating that the country which once presented the sublime spectacle of the first free government on earth; that country where the heroes, the statesmen and philosophers of antiquity once gave luminous displays of whatever can adorn and dignify common nature, was overrun and subjugated by the Turks, he commends the Greeks for resolving to make a desperate effort to throw off the iron yoke of their oppressors. "The Greeks," he said, "appealed to heaven for the justice of their cause—but not to heaven alone. They have appealed to the United States for sympathy and assistance. We rejoice that that appeal has not been made in vain . . . Fellow-citizens, think of the nature of the contest in which that valiant nation is engaged; the sufferings she has endured and her destitute situation."

Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Among Leading Contributors

Other committees were organized in Philadelphia, Boston and New York City. The memorial presented to the House of Representatives on December 29, 1823 by the committee appointed at a "numerous and respectable meeting" of the citizens of New York and signed by a committee of 37 states that it was the "anxious desire of the citizens of New York" that congress recognize the independence of Greece urging as a special reason that the Greeks had proved themselves competent to maintain it.

Provisions Sent

The moral support of the various committees was usually accompanied with assistance in the form of food, dry goods, and medicines, all of which were sorely needed. The New York committee raised funds to purchase provisions enough to load and man three ships which were sent to Greece there to be distributed by the agent of the committee, Col. Jonathan P. Miller. Two more were sent from Philadelphia and one from Boston. Roughly estimated, over \$100,000.00 worth of goods was transported in these six ships and distributed chiefly to non-combatants.

Pulpit Takes Active Part

Many prominent clergymen, at the request of various committees for the relief of the Greeks, volunteered their services to plead the Greek cause and exhort their congregations to contribute. Of the many who served in that capacity a few may be cited here:

Ezekiel G. Gear

The Reverend Ezekiel G. Gear, in a sermon delivered at the taking up of a collection for the benefit of the Greeks, at Saint John's Church of Ithaca, N. Y., on January 18, 1824, said:

"The prayers of more than five million people have reached our ears and I am convinced have found a spot in our hearts. Their only hope centers now in their fellow-men of a free and democratic America. And it is natural that they look to us and hope that a great and prosperous nation which laid its foundation on the precepts of their ancestors to whom the world owes everything that is beautiful and good in civilized life, would hasten to their assistance. It is unnatural for us to listen to their voice with indifference."

Sereno Edwards Dwight

Rev. Sereno Edwards Dwight in an address delivered in Park Street Church, Boston, on Thursday April 1, 1824, said:

"What heart does not throb, what bosom does not heave, at the very thought of Grecian Independence? Have you the feelings of a man, and do you not wish that the blood of Greece should cease to flow, and that the groans and sighs of centuries should be heard no more? Are you a scholar; and shall the land of Muses ask your help in vain? With the eyes of an enthusiast do you often gaze at the triumphs of the Arts; and will you do nothing to rescue their choicest relics from worse than vandal barbarism? Are you a mother, rejoicing in all the charities of domestic life;—are you a daughter, rich and safe in conscious innocence and parental love? And shall thousands more, among the purest and loveliest of your sex, glut the shambles of Smyrna, and be doomed to a captivity inconceivably worse than death...

Are you an American citizen, proud of the liberty and independence of your Country; Greece, too, is struggling for these very blessings, which she taught your fathers to purchase with their blood. And when she asks your help, need I urge you to bestow it?

William W. Miller

In the city of Newark, on January 18, 1824, the Reverend William W. Miller exhorted his congregation in touching words:

"Let us send to the countrymen of Themistocles and Phocion a joyous message of congratulations! Let us encourage them to go forward until triumphant Hosannahs shall resound in the Saint Sophia."

Gregory T. Bedell

Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, of Philadelphia, speaking in St. Paul's Church, on the evening of February 26, 1827, at the request of the Committee for the Relief of the Greeks, said: "I am not of those who would, in the hour of utmost peril, withhold such encouragement as might be properly and lawfully given, and when the crisis should be past, overwhelm the rescued sufferer with kindness and caresses. The Greeks address the civilized world with a pathos not easy to be resisted. They invoke our favor by more moving considerations than can well belong to the conditions of any other people. They stretch out their arms to the Christian communities of the earth, beseeching them, by a generous recollection of their ancestors, by the consideration of their own desolated and ruined cities and villages, by their wives and children, sold into an accursed slavery, by their own blood, which they seem willing to pour out like water, by the common faith, and in the name which unites all Christians, that they would extend them, at least some token of their compassionate regard."

Solomon Drown

The citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, held a celebration on February 23, 1824, in commemoration of Washington's birthday and in aid of the Greek cause. The speaker of the occasion was Dr. Solomon Drown, Professor of Materia Medica in Brown University, who concluded his appeal with the following apostrophe to Greece:

"Oh Greece! thou wert indeed glorious in numerous respects. Thou wert the cradle of all that is elegant in art; of all that is excellent in legislation and political science, or splendid in martial achievements! of all, in a word, that can add interest and true nobility to the human character. Thy mighty genius has slumbered for many ages, but is now awakening from a long night of melancholy stupor, and shedding gleams of glory round thee, emulative of that which adorned thee in the zenith of thy former splendor. We, though far remote, and separated from thee by the multitudinous waves of ocean and the midland sea, yet cannot look with frigid indifference upon the virtuous struggles for all that mankind holds most dear. There are still some remaining amongst us, who have participated in like conflicts, for the ennobling prize of liberty!

"Ancient nursery of freedom,—Greece!—farewell; but we bid thee not farewell without an effort to assist thee."

Edward Everett

Edward Everett, distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, and during the decade of the struggle for independence, Editor of the North American Review, was one of the most energetic and influential philhellenes. He wrote many able articles championing the Greek cause and frequently spoke in its behalf. As a member of the Boston Committee for the Relief of the Greeks he drafted a resolution urging the people of America to take an interest in the struggles of five millions of Christians rising not in consequence of revolutionary intrigues as has been falsely asserted by the crowned arbiters of Europe, but by the impulse of nature, and in vindication of rights long and intolerably trampled on. "We invoke the ministers of religion to take up a solemn testimony in the cause; to assert the rights of fellow-men, and of fellow-Christians; to plead for the victims whose great crime is Christianity. We call on the citizens of America to remember the time, and it is within memory of thousands that now live, when our beloved, prosperous Country waited at the door of the court of France and the States of Holland, pleading for a little money and a few troops; and not to disregard the call of those who are struggling against that tyranny infinitely more galling than that which our fathers thought it beyond the power of man to support. Every other civilized nation has set us this example; let not the freest state on earth any longer be the only one which has done nothing to aid a gallant people struggling for freedom."

American Philhellenes in Greece

Besides this moral and material support there is another evidence of this friendship, which is very significant. Americans in the prime of life left their homes, friends, careers and prosperity, crossed the Atlantic to sacrifice their lives, if needed be, for the cause of Greece. We are familiar with the names of European Philhellenes, but ought to know more than we do about the Americans; Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Col. Jonathan P. Miller, Lieut. General George Jarvis, Henry A. V. Post, John R. Stuyvesant, kinsman of Peter Stuyvesant, Dr. J. D. Rush, a graduate of Yale, who assisted Dr.

Howe in managing the affairs of the hospital established by them to care for the wounded, William Washington, relative of George Washington, and several others. In fact, Miller, in his journal speaks of one James Williams, a "black man from Baltimore". The services of these men stand as a lasting memorial to a mutual friendship binding the mother of democracy with its most prosperous and charming daughter, America, the greatest of democracies. They distributed the supplies which a generous American public had sent over to feed the starving mothers, wives and children of those who had poured out their blood in the name of freedom; they clothed the naked bodies of thousands; furnished medical aid; established hospitals to care for the suffering victims; brought hope and inspiration where extreme want and discouragement prevailed. More than that, they took part in the active fighting. All of them risked, some gave, their lives, fighting bravely for freedom's sake on the soil where freedom was born.

And now, somewhere beneath the azure tinted skies of Hellas, among the graves of the heroes of '21, content in the part they had taken for the land they loved, sleep the liberty-loving Americans who gave their lives for Hellas. All of them went through the same privations and sufferings. They asked for no favors, wanted no privileges.

Samuel Gridley Howe

"With heavy gun on my shoulder", writes the youthful Doctor Howe to his friends in America, "I traversed mountains all day, ate sorrel or snails, and at night, wrapped in my capote, I lay on the ground and slept soundly."

What unselfish devotion to the cause of liberty on the part of a brilliant youth, who at the age of twenty-three was ready to begin the practice of medicine. Before him lay broad vistas of great opportunity, yet to him the title of "Philhellene" meant more than financial success. And well did he deserve that title, for even as late as 1867 we find the aged Dr. Howe, then over 70 years old, going to Crete with his wife to distribute \$37,000, collected in Boston and New York.

The following excerpt is taken from one of Dr. Howe's letters:

"Greece is my idol, and the sufferings and privations I have endured in her cause have rendered her fate and her future to be more interesting. I can say sincerely that I have found the Greeks kindly, affectionate, truthful and honest. There is a spark left of the spirit of ancient Greece which four hundred years of slavery has not been able to blot out."

Jonathan P. Miller

Colonel Miller of Vermont offered great services to the Greeks during the Revolutionary War. He was present through much of the siege of Missolonghi. On his return to America he brought with him an orphan boy who later became Col. Lucas Miller, Congressman from Wisconsin. Speaking of Col. Miller, Dr. Howe says in a letter to his father, dated March, 1825:

"Captain Miller you have seen. He is as brave a man as ever stepped foot in Greece; has the most sterling integrity, and an entire devotion to the cause of liberty. You would laugh to see him; he has his head shaved, has on the Greek *floccata*, and petticoat trousers, and with pistol and dagger stuck in his belt, and his musquet on his shoulder, cuts a most curious figure. He serves as a captain, and if his life is spared, he will be of the greatest use to the cause."

(Continued to Page 21)

The Post-War Temper In Greece

By NICHOLAS S. KALTCHAS

In the course of the celebration of the 108th anniversary of Greek Independence in Salonica, on the 25th of last March, the Italian Consul took exception to a banner inscribed "Liberty and Union", carried by a delegation of Dodecanesians (whose native islands are under Italian occupation) and peremptorily demanded its removal. The demand was complied with by the all too complaisant Greek authorities. But this exhibition of Fascist arrogance and bad manners, although it aroused considerable indignation, did not cause anything like the storm that a similar incident would have raised a generation or so ago. Instead of the strident newspaper polemics, diplomatic representations and ministerial crises, which usually followed such an affront to national susceptibilities in the past, there was only a brief and perfunctory debate in the Chamber of Deputies, in the course of which it was recognized on all sides that, though the incident was regrettable, the Greek Government could not afford to allow it to disturb its friendly relations with Italy. The *ad hoc* protest of the Dodecanesian students was hardly heeded, whereas in the past the Cretan students, under closely analogous circumstances, repeatedly shook the world of Greek politics to its foundations. In short, the Salonica episode made it abundantly clear that, greatly though the Greek people sympathize with the oppressed Dodecanesians, Dodecanesian irredentism, unlike Cretan irredentism in the past, is not a paramount issue for the Greek State. This striking reversal of policy is not due merely to the powerlessness of Greece as against Italy. For Greece was equally powerless in 1897 when she pitted herself, with disastrous consequences, against the Ottoman Empire over the Cretan Question. The fact is that while in the past, whenever it was a question of liberating their unredeemed brethren, the free Greeks did not stop to consider the odds, they are now inclined to take a much more hard-headed view of similar situations. The difference between then and now is basically psychological. The refusal of the Greek Government to quarrel with Italy over the Dodecanese is symptomatic of a profound change in the state of mind of the Greek people. A brief discussion of this new national temper, which was born in the storm and stress that followed the catastrophic outcome of the Asia Minor campaign, is the purpose of this article.

The Asia Minor disaster was an event so momentous and pregnant with immediate consequences that the contemporary estimate of its significance will probably be also the verdict of history. The year 1922 has already taken its place, along with 1453 and 1821, as a landmark in the history of the Greek nation. For, (a) it marked the failure of the greatest effort made by the Greek State since its foundation to complete the work of national unification on a **territorial basis**; and (b), it witnessed, as a result of this failure, the migration of the Greeks of Thrace and Asia Minor to free Greece, and what virtually amounted to a settlement of the vexed question of Greek unity along **ethnic lines**, through the creation of an ethnically compact state of six and a half millions, one of the most homogeneous of present-day Europe. This solution of the problem of Greek irredentism has been hailed with satisfaction by foreigners as destined, by removing the main cause of Greco-Turkish friction, to promote interna-

tional stability and peace. But for a Greek such a severely detached view of the calamity that befell hundreds of thousands of his fellow-countrymen would be unseemly, even if it were psychologically possible. The uprooting of nearly a million and a half people from the lands which they fecundated for centuries with their creative toil and to which they could advance claims infinitely older and more valid than those of the conqueror, will ever be regarded by the Greek nation as a tragedy comparable to the fall of Constantinople. Nor does the Lausanne settlement represent the solution of the problem of Greek unity which the Greek people desired and struggled for a hundred years to achieve. But such as it is, they have accepted it loyally, and immediately set to work to make the best of it. For a nation that wills to live cannot afford to mourn indefinitely over the ruins of its shattered dreams. And of her will and ability to carry on Greece must have convinced even the most sceptical by the prompt and effective handling of the stupendous problems bequeathed to her by the unprecedented catastrophe of 1922.

The student who reviews the uphill progress of the Greek people since that fateful year will probably reach the conclusion that the Asia Minor disaster marked the end of the **romantic period** of modern Greek history. Now when one considers that the basic ingredient of romanticism—political as well as literary—is a nostalgic contemplation of a glorious and often idealized past, it is not hard to see that Greece was bound to pursue a romantic foreign policy. Hence, the "rehabilitation of the race", i.e., the liberation of the greatest possible number of unredeemed Greeks through the annexation of lands historically and ethnologically Greek, was the lodestar that guided for a century the efforts of the Greek State and the aspirations of the nation on both sides of the boundary. But such a task was disproportionately heavy for the puny Greece that emerged, with her independence, from the Pevolutionary struggle of 1821. The obvious disparity between the comprehensive aspirations of the nation and the meagre resources of the State was partly made up for by another moral force, **Neo-Hellenic idealism**, which was the natural complement of Neo-Hellenic romanticism. Now idealism and fanaticism have been cognate forces in history. Their essence lies in the steadfast and uncompromising pursuit of an aim without counting the cost or recking the consequences. In the case of the Greek nation, whenever its idealism was blind, as in 1897, its efforts ended in disaster. Whenever, on the other hand, its idealism was tempered with realism, as in 1912-14, they were crowned with success. The last and greatest of these efforts, the Asia-Minor campaign, which was intended to complete the work of national unification, came to a catastrophic end because Greek idealism, already exhausted and faltering (witness the General Election of 1920) had to face a powerful combination of Turkish idealism (which was more vigorous because more recent and less sophisticated) with the ruthless realism and the almost hysterical pacifism of war-weary post-war Europe.

In the psychological reaction which inevitably set in after the Asia Minor disaster, romanticism and idealism, the twin ingredients of Neo-Hellenic mentality during the last hundred years, suffered a perceptible

slump. The Greek people, bending under the economic incubus bequeathed by an ambitious foreign policy, taxed to the bone in order to enable the State to meet its international obligations and preserve its credit, wrestling with the staggering problems of the reconstruction of the national economy and the settlement of the refugees, are facing the struggle for existence with a grim realism that has been heretofore alien to the Neo-Hellenic character. A careful study of the Greek press reveals this change. The Athenian newspapers are no longer occupied, as in the past, almost exclusively with politics and particularly with international affairs. They are devoting more and more space to economic, financial and social questions and their contents reflect the intense and ever-growing interest of their readers in the problems of internal reconstruction and development. Under the new dispensation even the foreign policy of the country has been subordinated to, and made to subserve, its domestic progress. It no longer concerns itself with alliances, wars and frontiers, but with such pedestrian questions as reparations, debts, tariffs, commercial treaties and pacts of friendship and arbitration. Underlying all this, there is a startling change in the attitude of the citizens towards the State. During the last hundred years the Greek citizen regarded the State primarily as the instrument of the liberation and unification of the entire nation. To that noble end he was ever ready to dare magnificently, and often blindly, to sacrifice his treasure and shed his blood without stint and without any thought of ulterior personal benefit. Today, however, his attitude is becoming increasingly individualistic. Like the American and the Englishman, he is coming to regard the State as the servant of the individual and to look to it for aid in his pursuit of happiness. Mr. Venizelos, who had been in the past the embodiment of Neo-Hellenic romanticism, and whose return to active politics, therefore, caused grave misgivings among European pacifists and adherents of the status-quo, appealed to the Greek electorate last year on a strictly realistic and materialistic platform which might have emanated from Mr. Hoover or Mr. Baldwin. He turned his back on the "historic rights of the nation" and promised the Greek people prosperity and a full dinner pail. And his resounding victory on August 19, 1928 showed that he had diagnosed quite accurately the needs, the aims and the temper of present-day Greek society.

This new orientation is, within bounds, desirable and salutary. That foreign policy is being relegated to a secondary place, and that it has lost much of its old glamor is all to the good. It is equally gratifying to see the Greek Government concern itself more actively than heretofore with such humdrum but extremely important matters as the amelioration of public health, the promotion of agriculture and industry, the enactment of welfare legislation for the working classes, the reduction of the cost of living, the settlement of disputes between Capital and Labor, the improvement of housing conditions, the policing of the countryside, the modernization of education, the reform of the judicial system; with everything, in short, that promises to add to the well-being, security and dignity of the individual citizen. Moreover, the intense preoccupation of the people with the pressing and largely material issues of the present has compelled all political parties to revise their programs along constructive lines and to discard all appeals to past loyalties and grievances, thus bringing about a perceptible

subsidence of political passions and a remarkable increase of political stability.

But all this does not mean that Greek idealism, despite its present slump, is bankrupt. It, too, is being re-oriented. Whereas in the past it inspired the laborious march of the Greek people towards the glittering goal of freedom and national unity, under the new dispensation it is being transferred more and more to the sphere of social relations. Now that the vast majority of Greeks are citizens of free Greece, the feeling of racial solidarity towards the unredeemed brethren is being transformed into one of social solidarity. It was an uncommonly large supply of both that enabled Greece, a country of five millions, exhausted by ten years of war and stunned by military disaster, to absorb into her economic and social fabric nearly a million and a half destitute refugees without going under in a welter of revolutionary violence. This amazing exhibition of national discipline and social stability is indicative of a profound and encouraging change in the national character. Along with, and as a corrective to, the individualism and the materialism of the post-war period, there is growing a new moral force, which is the social counterpart of nationalism. The romantic idealism of the past impelled successive generations of Greeks to make heavy sacrifices for freedom and unity. With freedom won and unity achieved, a new and practical idealism, applied to social relations, will, let us hope, make modern Greece a nursery of that "good life" the promotion of which the greatest thinkers of ancient Greece regarded as the primary aim of the State.

America's Contribution to Greek Independence

(Continued from Page 19)

George Jarvis

George Jarvis, was one of the first Americans to go to Greece. The Commercial Adviser, a New York newspaper, quotes in its issue of July 8, 1829, the *Ephemeris* of Jan. 9, as follows: "The first supplies sent out from America were confided to different American Philhellenists, but were principally distributed by the blessed George Zerbe (Col. Jarvis was called Zervos by the Greeks). This invaluable man died at Argos, by sickness, on the 11th of last August and received a decent burial. On his monument is inscribed an epitaph (suggested by Mr. John Tsoulouphiades) which is worthy of a philhellenist who from the beginning of the revolution has stood firm in his lot by sea and land, by the Greeks who were struggling for liberty."

In those stirring days, then, when Greece was casting her dice for life or death, America rendered her moral and material support. From one end of the land to the other the name of Greece was on the lips of every liberty-loving American. In popular assemblies a common sympathy for Greece was expressed. In Congress, official America gave her moral support. From the lips of Webster, Clay, Dwight, Cook and a host of other names came encouraging words. In the churches the inspired servants of God gave their support. Let us then as descendants of the heroes of '21 remember this debt of gratitude, that America has always been a good friend to Greece and that we want to be good friends to America.

Members Of The President's Cabinet

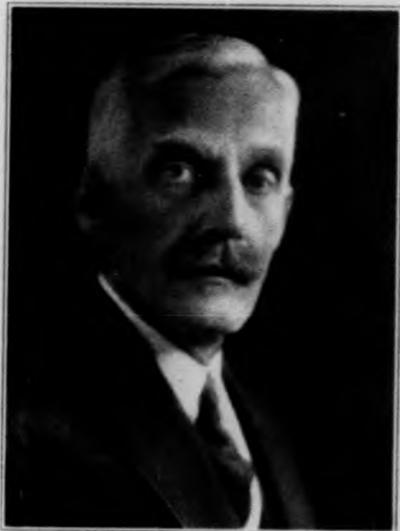
The Men Who Conduct The Administration Of The Government



Hon. Henry L. Stimson

SECRETARY OF STATE

Hon. Henry L. Stimson. — Lawyer was born in New York City, September 21, 1867. Graduated at Yale in 1888. Harvard Law School 1890. Married Mabel W. White of New Haven July 6, 1893. Admitted to bar in 1891. U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York 1906-09. Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1910. Secretary of War in Cabinet of President Taft. Commissioned Major Judge advocate U. S. Res. March, 1917; Colonel in 31st Field Artillery in France 1917-18. Special representative of President to Nicaragua in 1927. Governor of Philippines since 1927. Presbyterian.



Hon. Andrew W. Mellon

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Hon. Andrew W. Mellon. Banker, is

Secretary of the Treasury. He was born in Pittsburgh on March 24, 1855, educated at Western University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1873. Married Nora McMullen 1900. Was President of Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, and officer or director of various financial and industrial corporations. Resigned as president of Mellon National Bank on March 1, 1921, and has been Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1921. He is chairman ex-officio of the Federal Reserve Bank, the Farm Loan Board and the War Finance Corporation. Episcopalian.



Hon. James W. Good

SECRETARY OF WAR

Hon. James W. Good. — Lawyer, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 24, 1866. Graduated from Coe College, Iowa, and the University of Michigan. Married Lucy Deacon, of Cedar Rapids, October 4, 1894, and has two children. City attorney of Cedar Rapids 1906-1908; Member of Congress from 5th District of Iowa for fourteen years, 1909-1923. Chairman of Committee on appropriations, House of Representatives; joint author of the law establishing Bureau of the Budget. Resigned from Congress June, 1922, to engage in law practice in Chicago. Has been an active advocate of waterway development over many years. Presbyterian.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Hon. Charles Francis Adams. — Business man; was born at Quincy, Mass., on August 2, 1866. He is a great-great grandson of John Quincy Adams. Graduated at Harvard in 1888. Married Frances Lovering, of Tauton, Mass., on April 3, 1899. Member of Quincy



Hon. Charles Francis Adams

City Council 1893-95; Mayor 1896-97. President of Fifty Associates; Vice-President of the Provident Institute of Savings; Trustee of Boston Ground Rent Association and Boston Real Estate Trust; Director of Old Colony Trust Company; Treasurer of Corporation of Harvard College since 1898. Yachtsman. Sailed the Resolute which won the American Cup in the International Yacht Races of 1920.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur. President of Stanford University, California. Was born at Boonesboro, Iowa, April 13, 1875. Graduated at Stanford University



Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur

in 1896 and Cooper Medical College; Frankfurt, London, and the University of Munich. Married Marguerite May

Blake, of San Francisco, December 1898, and has five children. Was made Dean of Stanford Medical College in 1911, and has been President of the University



Hon. Arthur M. Hyde

since 1916. Chief of Division in Food Administration during the war. Was American Delegate to 6th Pan American Conference at Havana.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Hon. Arthur M. Hyde. Farmer and business man; was born at Princeton, Mo., July 12, 1877. Graduated at University of Michigan in 1899, and in law from University of Iowa. Married Hortense Culleds, of Trenton, Mo., in October, 1904, and has one daughter. Was Mayor of Princeton 1908-1910. Candidate for State Attorney General on Progressive ticket in 1912. Governor of Missouri 1921-25.



Hon. Robert Patterson Lamont
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Hon. Robert Patterson Lamont. Engineer of Chicago, Ill. Born at Detroit, Mich., December 1, 1867. Graduated in

Engineering at the University of Michigan in 1891. Married Helen G. Trotter, of Chicago, October 24, 1894. Started engineering practice with construction of Chicago Exposition, and has since been engaged with various industrial concerns. Represented U. S. Chamber of Commerce in the International Committee for study of European economic conditions and in various committees concerned with foreign trade; Trustee of the University of Chicago and Director of its first endowment drive; President St. Luke's Hospital; Trustee of Chicago Art Museum.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Hon. Wm. D. Mitchell.—Lawyer, was born at Winona, Minnesota, September 9, 1874, son of William Mitchell, who



Hon. Wm. D. Mitchell

was for twenty years Justice of the Supreme Court. He was educated at Lawrenceville, N. J., and as a student of Electrical Engineering at Yale. Graduated in law at the University of Minnesota in 1896. Married Gertrude Bancroft, of St. Paul, on June 27, 1901, and has two children. Was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1896. Regional Counsel of U. S. Railroad Administration 1919; served in Spanish War as Second Lieutenant 15th Minnesota Infantry 1898-1899, and as Acting Judge Advocate 2nd Army corps. Volunteered for Field Artillery, Camp Taylor, Ky., 1918. Solicitor General of United States by appointment of President Coolidge since June 4, 1925.

SECRETARY OF LABOR

Hon. James J. Davis.—Pittsburgh, Pa. Was born in Tredegar, South Wales, October 27, 1873; his father, mother and their six children immigrated to Pittsburgh in 1881. At the age of 11 began learning his trade as a puddler in the iron and steel works at Sharon, Pa. In 1892 went to work in the iron works at Pittsburgh; joined the Amalgamated

Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America; elected recorder of Madison County, Ind., in 1902; joined the Loyal Order of Moose in 1906; in



Hon. James J. Davis

1907 became Director General of the Order. Married Jean Rodenbaub in 1914, and has five children. Secretary of Labor since 1921.

POSTMASTER GENERAL

Hon. Walter F. Brown.—Lawyer, was born at Marsillon, Ohio, May 31, 1869. Received his A.B. at Harvard in 1892; Harvard Law School 1893-94. Married Catherine Hafer of Cincinnati, September 19, 1903. Chairman of Republican Central Committee 1906-12; Chairman of Progressive State Central and Executive Committee of Ohio 1912-13; and member of National Progressive Exec-



Hon. Walter F. Brown

utive Committee; Chairman of Congressional Joint Committee on Reorganization representing the President 1921; Assistant Secretary of Commerce since November, 1927.

Corinth Money Transmitted to Greece for Erection of Agricultural School

AMOUNT REACHES \$48,000

Institution Will Bear Name Of Ahepa And Will Be Maintained By The Greek Government

The balance of the Ahepa Corinth fund over and above the sum of \$7,189.00 which was already given in cash to the President of the Greek Republic for the benefit of the Corinth earthquake sufferers and which balance amounts to \$39,618.20 including accumulated interest to April 1, 1929, is now being transmitted to the head office of the National Bank of Greece at Athens through the local agency of that bank in the City of New York. This sum plus the amount above mentioned which has already been given in cash brings Ahepa's contributions for the earthquake sufferers to nearly \$48,000.

The funds which are being transmitted to the National Bank of Greece which is acting as Ahepa's trustee to the Autonomous Organization for the rehabilitation of Corinth when this Organization complies with the terms and conditions of the trust agreement. The terms and conditions of the trust agreement are those which were enacted by the Sixth Annual Convention at Detroit, and the substance of the trust agreement between the National Bank of Greece and the Order of Ahepa is as follows:

The trustee bank undertakes to hold the moneys in deposit and to notify the Autonomous Organization of the conditions set forth by the Detroit Convention which are as follows: (1) That the Autonomous Organization shall with these funds undertake to build an agricultural school in the Province of Corinth without further obligation to the Order; (2) that it shall undertake and agree to maintain the school for all time;

(3) that the said agricultural school shall bear the name of the Order of Ahepa; (4) the Autonomous Organization shall agree to accept the conditions within one year from the date of notification.

When the Autonomous Organization signifies in writing to the National Bank of Greece, the Fraternity's trustee, that it is willing to accept the conditions embodied in the indenture of trust, to build an agricultural school, with the funds donated, give to it the name of the Order of Ahepa and undertake perpetually to maintain and support it without further obligations to the Order, then in that event the National Bank of Greece will turn over the moneys to the Autonomous Organization for the rehabilitation of Corinth.

This agreement with the National Bank of Greece executes to the letter the mandate of the Detroit Convention and it meets with the universal approval of the Greek Government, the Corinth authorities, the Minister of Greece H. E. Ch. Simopoulos and His Holiness the Archbishop of Corinth, who specifically and personally recommended such a course of action for the disposition of the moneys collected by the Order of Ahepa for the benefit of Corinth to the delegates of the Sixth Annual Convention.

Water continually dropping will wear hard rocks hollow.—Plutarch.

Hold him alone truly fortunate who has ended his life in happy well-being.—Aeschylus.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF THE U. S. AND HOW IT FUNCTIONS

(Continued from Page 15)

rent resolutions express fact, principles, opinions, and purposes of the two Houses, but may not contain legislation. In the last Congress a grand total of 24,729 propositions were submitted in Congress. The total enactments were 1,423, including omnibus pension bills containing 5,533 House and Senate bills lumped together. It is easy to introduce bills. In the House they are dropped into a hopper. In the Senate they are formally presented. But it is a far cry to final enactment.

The negative work of Congress is not appreciated. It requires as much or more time and labor and more courage to kill a bad bill than it does to pass one.

The first thing Thomas Jefferson did when elected Vice President was to formulate a code of rules for the Senate. Rules are indispensable for the orderly transaction of business. Upon their interpretation has grown up a vast body of parliamentary practice without which a legislative body representing 125,000,000 people would be as a ship without a rudder. And in a body like Congress, where so many and diversified interests clash, rules and practice are inseparably linked with the destiny of every measure.

Congress a Hardworking Body

There is an old saying that "more water runs through the mill than wots the miller of"; and this is true of the mill we call Congress. I dare say the average busy

person knows little and cares less about Congress, except to get a wrong impression of what it really is and of what it does. From the gallery, the idea is conveyed to the unformed that it is a do-nothing body and given to "much heap" talk. It does talk a lot but it works harder than it talks. The real work is done behind the scenes, not behind closed doors, but out of view of most people. Congress is not only a hard working but a much-worked body. Propagandists add to its troubles. Members work on an average of ten to fourteen hours a day, and even their social hours are not free from official cares and intrusion. Congress always has been and probably always will be the butt of coarse jokes and quips. It has no comeback. A teacher asked a class of youngsters, "Of what is Congress composed?" The answer came back from a little urchin: "Civilized, half civilized, and savage." This is a fairly good illustration of what a lot of grown folks think who believe, and seem to want to believe, the mean and unjust things said of their own representatives. Congress, no matter what it does or fails to do, will never escape criticism or receive due meed of commendation. And still the fact remains that Congress is a fundamental creation of the Constitution. It is a free people's institution. It is no better nor worse than the people choose to make it. It represents the sovereignty of the American people. Its deeds are the people's deeds. The people make and unmake it. Therefore, it does not lie in the mouths of Americans unduly to criticize it, for it is not a thing apart from themselves. It is the system whereby government by the people finds expression—the representative system.

A Smoking Car Plato

By *GLENN FRANK*

(President of the University of Wisconsin)

By and large, pluck plays a larger part than Plato in the average smoking-car conversation.

We expect the mind to lounge in negligee between insistent cares at the office and insistent conferences awaiting at the destination.

The American smoking car is designed as a sort of vacation ground for the American mind.

The captain of industry laboriously resting his tired mind with a detective story is the ideal citizen of the smoking car.

And yet most of us can look back upon some smoking-car chats, brilliantly exceptional, that provoked us to new adventures in thought and fancy.

Here is a smoking-car conversation that delighted me.

A blue-law advocate of a drum-tight Sunday had been having his say.

"We do not need to hark back to any commandment of God," he said, "because physiology as well as theology backs us up in our demand for one day of rest out of seven. Hurried humanity needs the day of rest to-day more than ever."

"There's a book I'd like to have you read," said a smoker who had not until then joined the discussion.

"What's the title?" asked the blue-law advocate.

"The dictionary," said the other, with a quizzical

smile. "I'd like to have you read the dictionary in order to discover that the rest isn't the calm and actionless thing your drum-tight programs seem to imply. After I've been at my desk for six days it is quite possible that a brisk game of tennis on Sunday will rest me more than a whole day spent in an armchair with a good book; it is even possible that a game of tennis Sunday morning will clear my brain and put me in better mood for service and sermon later in the forenoon."

"A long walk would serve the purpose just as well as games," said the blue-law advocate.

"But I refuse," said the other, "to see the subtle spiritual distinction between the slow motion of my legs while walking and the swifter motion of my legs in a tennis game."

"But," persisted the blue-law advocate, "America is becoming too materialistic; we need to give more time to things of the mind and the spirit."

"I agree," said the other, "but that cannot be insured by a return to the cheerless regime of Puritan days. The Puritan sabbath was not a day of rest. I'll venture the guess that the old Puritans were more tired on Monday morning than on any other morning of the week."

BANK OF ATHENS TRUST COMPANY

Capital and Surplus	\$1,000,000.00
Resources more than	\$6,000,000.00

CHECKING ACCOUNTS

SIGHT AND TIME DEPOSITS IN:
DOLLARS, DRACHMAS AND OTHER FOREIGN MONEY

COMPOUND INTEREST ACCOUNTS IN DOLLARS

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

SPECIAL CHECKS IN DOLLARS AND DRACHMAS

MAIL AND CABLE TRANSFERS TO GREECE AND OTHER PARTS
OF THE WORLD

205 West 33rd St. - - New York, N. Y.

We Shall Not Fail

In The Scholarship Loan Fund

The success of the Scholarship Loan Fund is our present aim. Everything else must be subordinated to its success. It is the Fraternity's biggest project so far, and for that reason alone, if for no other, IT MUST SUCCEED.

It is an acid test of Ahepa's efficiency. It will be a mighty pillar of constructiveness. It shall establish the nucleus around which other pillars will be erected by example. It will inspire confidence and sustain our faith. It will make for stability. It will create a trust to be administered for a public benefit. It will pave the way to a larger and more powerful growth. It shall reaffirm Ahepa's prestige as a national institution dedicated for the public good.

It is constructive accomplishments of this nature that make for sobriety, responsibility and conservatism. It is these elements which build up a great fraternity and make it an influential and useful institution.

Further down you will see the names of the chapters and individuals who have contributed to this fund. Is your chapter on the list? Will your chapter be one of those which neglected to respond to this—the biggest project of the organization and the first great pillar of strength to be erected? Are you going to contribute to the mercury and help raise the thermometer to the goal, or will you sit back, let others do your share, and then reap the credit only? This is the test of your Ahepanism. Determination is the motive power of the will to accomplish. We must go over the top. Do not delay it for tomorrow, for tomorrow is another day. Do it today—SEND IN YOUR PLEDGE NOW.

The following are the pledges to date toward the \$100,000.00 Scholarship Loan Fund Drive:

Brother Ery Kehaya, Delphi Chapter No. 25, New York City	\$1,500.00
" Peppas and Alex Co., of Cleveland and Chicago	1,000.00
" Dean Alfange, Delphi Chapter No. 25, New York City	1,000.00
" John Govatos, Wilmington Chapter No. 95, Wilmington, Del.	1,000.00
" P. G. Liarakos, Wilmington Chapter No. 95, Wilmington, Del.	1,000.00
" John Manos, Schenectady Chapter No. 125, Schenectady, N.Y.	1,000.00
" Harry C. Boolookos, North Shore Chapter No. 94, Chicago, Ill.	1,000.00
" Angelo Constant, Stanton Chapter No. 92, Steubenville, Ohio	1,000.00
CLEVELAND, OHIO CHAPTER NO. 36:	
R. E. McMasters	\$200.00
James Xenoules	200.00
William Athas	400.00
Gus. Carnavos	200.00
Louis D. Kelles	200.00
Gust Pasalis	200.00
Louis Limber	200.00
Andrew Prinios	200.00
Louis Pappas	200.00
	\$2,000.00
GOODFRIENDSHIP CHAPTER No. 63 AKRON, OHIO:	
Leo Bambour	\$300.00

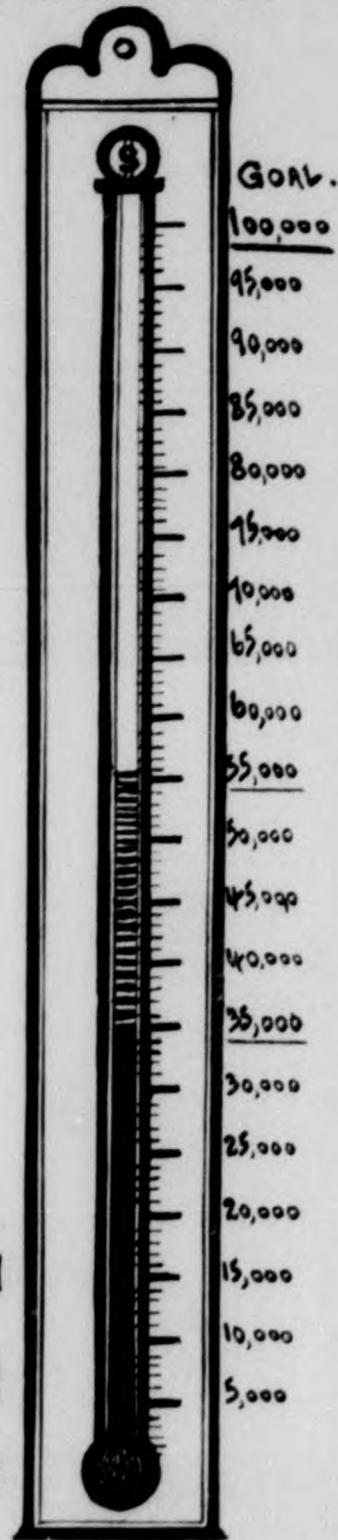
THE GOAL \$100,000.00

THE
BAROMETER
OF THE
SCHOLARSHIP
FUND DRIVE

LET US RAISE
THE MERCURY
TO THE GOAL!

WILL YOUR
CHAPTER
BE LEFT OUT?

PLEDGES MADE AND FILED	\$ 35,000
PLEDGES MADE BUT NOT YET FILED	\$ 20,000
TO BE RAISED	\$ 45,000



James Thomas	300.00	Charles Freeman	200.00
J. D. Petrou	200.00	Karidis Bros.	200.00
Dr. S. G. Karavasiles	200.00	P. Brown & W. Lestas	200.00
Theo. Konstantinopoulos	200.00	Geo. Giacomakis &	
William Marnas	200.00	Eustathios Giacomakis	200.00
Jim Baglaris	200.00		
Economou Bros.	200.00		
Messrs. Patapes,			
Biris, Karris and			
Geo. Bellios	200.00		
			\$1,000.00
WM. MCKINLEY CHAPTER No. 91,		WILMINGTON, DEL. CHAPTER No. 95,	
BUFFALO, N. Y.		Nicholas A. Jones	\$200.00
Geo. E. Phillis	\$200.00	John G. Calojohn	200.00
Theophane E. Phillis	200.00	John Cooles	200.00
Peter & James Vazos	200.00	Constantine Couvas	200.00
James Yianilos	200.00	James Xanthoulakos	200.00
Sam S. Dallas	200.00		
John M. Melandinos	300.00		
Joseph Frashari	300.00		
	\$2,000.00		
		HESPERIA CHAPTER No. 152, Los	\$1,000.00
		Angeles, Calif.	2,000.00
		WOLVERINE CHAPTER No. 142,	
		Lansing, Mich.	1,000.00
		FURNITURE CITY CHAPTER No. 196,	
		Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,000.00
		WM. PENN CHAPTER No. 61,	
		Reading, Pa.	1,000.00
	\$1,600.00	NEW HAVEN CHAPTER No. 98,	
ALPHA CHAPTER No. 40, DETROIT, MICH.		New Haven, Conn.	1,000.00
Acme Pie Co. (P.J.Lecody)	\$200.00	PONTIAC CHAPTER No. 135,	
Louis Christopoulos	200.00	Pontiac, Mich.	1,000.00
Marathon Linen Supply		DENVER CHAPTER No. 145,	
N. & G. Genematas)	200.00	Denver, Colorado	1,000.00
Rosedale Butter & Egg Co.		BEEHIVE CHAPTER No. 146,	
(Geo Copulos & Peter		Salt Lake City, Utah	1,000.00
Boussoulas)	200.00	BUTTE CHAPTER No. 206,	
The Fair Creamery Co.		Butte, Montana	1,000.00
(Thomas G. Economy)	200.00	YPSILANTI CHAPTER No. 118,	
John Barbas	200.00	Toledo, Ohio	1,000.00
Anthony C. Lingon	200.00	NATHAN HALE CHAPTER No. 58,	
		Hartford, Conn.	1,000.00
	\$1,400.00	LEONIDAS CHAPTER No. 77,	
ELYRIA-LORAIN CHAPTER No. 144,		Binghampton, N. Y.	1,000.00
ELYRIA, OHIO.		SYRACUSE CHAPTER No. 37,	
George Demetral	\$200.00	Syracuse, N. Y.	1,000.00
Peter Jevas	200.00	ATHEN CHAPTER No. 24,	
Dellis Bros.	200.00	Boston, Mass.	1,000.00
George Bates	200.00	ALBANY CHAPTER No. 140,	
Peter Tender	200.00	Albany, N. Y.	1,000.00
	\$1,000.00		
NEW CASTLE, PA. CHAPTER No. 87,			
Speer Marousis	\$200.00		
		GRAND TOTAL	\$34,500.00

Committee Makes Study Of National Orphanage Project

A national committee appointed by the Supreme President under the chairmanship of John Givas of Eureka Chapter No. 52, Newark, N. J., is making a comprehensive study of the National Orphanage project which was endorsed by the Detroit convention. The committee is delving into every angle of the subject and expects to make a thorough and exhaustive report to the Kansas City convention.

The committee is now studying the following phases of the project upon which it will report to the next convention.

1. Site where the orphanage will be located and the amount of land to be required.

2. Preparation of architectural plans for the proposed building or buildings and plans for the general layout of the grounds.

3. The working out of a plan to regulate admittance to the institution and the maintenance of those admitted.

4. Arrangements and recommendations for the internal administration of the institution.

7. To make a comparative study of all such similar institutions in the United States for the purpose of deriving the benefits of their past experiences.

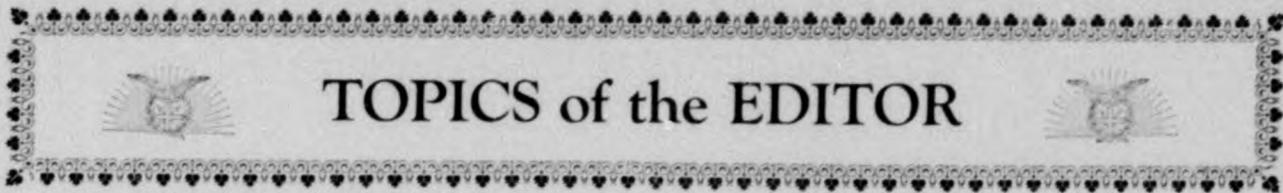
8. To give recommendations on all incidental matters in connection with the institution.

9. To study and consider the recommendations made and to be made by the various chapters of the Order and members of the fraternity on this subject.

This project, when completed, will assume the aspect of a great national Ahepa institute. While the Detroit Convention has given the Supreme Lodge full power to raise all necessary funds

and to proceed with the execution of the project, it has been considered a better policy, in view of the hugeness of the undertaking, to first work out all the necessary plans in detail and then submit the report to the Convention before proceeding with the actual work. In this way the Supreme Lodge and the committee designated by the Supreme President to work out the plans will have the benefit of both the advice and the cooperation of the chapters and members to a fuller extent.

For the present we recommend that every chapter send any recommendations which it has to make on this project direct to the Chairman of the committee, Brother John Givas, 192 Market St., Newark, N.J. Several chapters have already sent in their recommendations and we urge all chapters which have not done so to do likewise.



TOPICS of the EDITOR

THE GREEK AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

The vigorous efforts of the Ahepa in its nation-wide campaign among the people of Hellenic origin in behalf of naturalization have been crowned with extraordinary success. The Order of Ahepa, through its many chapters located in almost every important city of every state of the United States, has been preaching the doctrine of citizenship and urging most successfully the people of Greek descent to become American citizens.

The Order of Ahepa could not too strongly emphasize the necessity to those who are not naturalized to immediately take steps to take out their first papers that they may, in due course of time, become American citizens, and to that end it has been earnestly cooperating with the Naturalization Bureaus of the government and offering its services freely.

Statistics, painstakingly gathered from the Immigration Bureau of the United States, indicate that only one per cent of those of us who immigrated into this country go back to Greece and among those again who go back more than fifty per cent eventually return to America to make it their permanent home.

If there is any race which can aptly fit into the structure and fabric of this government, it is the Hellenic race. It is, because the United States of America, the greatest democracy in the history of the world, and certainly the strongest government in the world today, is the magnified fulfillment of a dream, first conceived and visioned in the minds of the citizens of Ancient Greece, our ancestors.

The moral teaching of Socrates, the philosophies of Plato and Aristotle, the wisdom and speculative contemplations of Thales, the patriotism of Demosthenes, the songs of Homer and Pindar, the statesmanship of Pericles, the martyrdom and struggles of the Byzantines against the barbarians in their efforts to maintain unbroken the chains of Hellenic culture and traditions, the heroic deeds and self-sacrifices of the patriots of 1821, down through the years have come to us as the heritage of the citizens of Athens who insisted that Man of Right was and should be free.

The glories that were Athens, surely furnish an incentive, which should compel us, the sons of the world's first freemen, to take up the battle here, and by rendering our aid, help perpetuate and make secure the principles of free government.

America expects much of the Greeks, within her borders, and she has a right to assume that glories of the past will lead to earnest endeavor in the present and great accomplishment in the future.

THE NEW AHEPA MAGAZINE

The publication of the new Ahepa Magazine is an event that has been awaited with keenest anticipation by the rank and file of the Order of Ahepa throughout the land.

The record of the Order of Ahepa extends not over seven years, but it has been a record of growth and accumulated prestige unparalleled in the annals of fraternal organizations. Its greatest asset today is the organization itself, comprising 22,000 men representing the best elements of manhood faithfully drawn to-

gether and bent on a great mission—a mission of mutual understanding and good citizenship. Its members, cooperating with determination and sagacity in the cultivation and promotion of the best attributes of human conduct and purpose in political, civil, social and commercial advancement, are voluntarily helping in the general scheme of the government itself.

Consider what has been the astounding results of the seven years of existence of the Order of Ahepa. It has been building steadily, increasing in virility and enlarging step by step its benevolent program, patriotic work and humanitarian scope through the undaunted devotion and untiring labors of its self-sacrificing officials and members. Its influence today is being felt everywhere and one can not in tangible values estimate the magnitude of its usefulness. The ablest minds of our element in the United States have joined its banner and the result has been a truly bewildering accession not only of knowledge and ideas among them but a desire for ideals and knowledge.—A wondrous revival of the "united enthusiasm of earlier days" for law and order, good government, culture of the individual, love of art, music, poetry and the broader and general refinements of life is unmistakably manifesting itself in its ranks, affecting likewise those who come in contact with it.

Great indeed have been the sacrifices of the individual members, in every respect, but happily all the sacrifices have been in the direction of constant improvement and accomplishment.

With the growth and development of the fraternity it has been deemed appropriate to publish this magazine, the purpose of which shall be not only to present the news of the general activities of the fraternity faithfully and efficiently, but to make it the mirror in which shall be reflected the hopes and aspirations, the deeds and accomplishments of the newer American; it shall promote and uphold the general policies, program and ideals of the Order of Ahepa which have proved so effective and successful for the general good. It shall never fail to constantly preach the principles of loyalty to the United States of America, advocate and teach the highest form of patriotic sentiments of national honor and national service. It shall foster high standards of business ethics, particularly realizing that an ethical, honorable, progressive type of business man whose character, integrity and straightforwardness are high can not but reflect upon the progress of the nation. It shall strive to maintain impartiality in the treatment of controversial issues; it shall endeavor to diffuse general knowledge of literary, scientific, religious, political and commercial activities earnestly and truthfully. To sum it up, it shall be a true representative of the Order of Ahepa, a medium which shall loyally and courageously serve the best interests of the United States of America our adopted home and country.

OBSERVE MOTHER'S DAY MAY 12th

May 12th is dedicated and observed throughout the land as Mother's Day. Rudyard Kipling, the English poet, struck a truly wonderful keynote of universal

appeal and understanding when he wrote his poem "Mother of Mine."

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
 Mother o' mine. O mother o' mine.
 I know whose love would follow me still,
 Mother o' mine. O mother o' mine.
 If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
 Mother o' mine. O mother o' mine.
 I know whose tears would come down to me,
 Mother o' mine. O mother o' mine.
 If I were damned by body and soul,
 I know whose prayers would make me whole,
 Mother o' mine. O mother o' mine.

Who is there, who will dare dispute successfully the poet in his spontaneous declarations? Mother! What a reverential esteem of things sacred the name "Mother" does not embody. Who can apathetically ignore the mother's concern, anxiety, sorrow, unselfishness, fear, suffering, sympathetic understanding, tenderness, patience, boundless kindness and her everlasting love for her offspring; her fervent and pious prayers and constant contemplation, her undaunted and earnest hope and anxious expectations for the welfare of her sons and daughters are, indeed, marvelous.

There is no artist or poet who can adequately picture or sing a mother's loving care, testing trials, sorrows and joys, and it is truly said that "Motherhood is Humanity's Glory."

How many of us, however, thoughtfully appreciate the wondrous things that our mothers do in their care for us? Very few. Her labors, sympathetic feelings, genuine interest, sincere devotion and kindly understanding can not be fully compensated.

May the 12th is Mother's Day. Plan to give her a bouquet of flowers—a message of remembrance—it will be most welcome and will gladden her heart no matter where she may be. If you are living with her under her care and constant vigil buy her a gift, it matters not what and how small. If she is away, as may be the case with many of you, send her a message by wire or cable reminding her that your thoughts are with her and how much you love her. That will make her happy. She will appreciate it beyond words to express and you will feel proud and content that at least you have performed a grateful duty for what she has done, is doing and will do for you. Yes, what you will do looks insignificant to you, but invaluable to her, because it will be coming from her loving son or daughter. Her blessings will be your guardian angel. If she has departed from life, then respect and cherish her memory by devoting a few moments Sunday, May the 12th, in silent pensive prayer, imploring the Almighty to rest her soul. You have performed an honorable duty toward her loving memory and you will feel restful, satisfied and filled with new hopes and aspirations.

M. E. M.

EXCERPTS FROM EDITORIAL COMMENTS

(Continued from Page 12)

large element of Greeks fought for America in the greatest of all wars, in which this Republic undertook 'to make the world safe for democracy.'

"THE ST. LOUIS STAR, St. Louis, Mo."

**** "What is AHEPA? you ask. It is a fraternal Order, and its purpose is to unite the Greeks of this country into a compact body, working in every possible way for the genuine Americanization of its members. This a no more commendable undertaking than it is an important one—important to the Greeks themselves and also to the United States ****"

"The AHEPA'S interest is to promote the spirit of Americanism among the Greeks, to induce them to take out naturalization papers, to study American customs and practices, to acquire the American spirit and point of view in all things, and to make it easier for young Greeks to adapt themselves to the new American methods in commerce and industry. This is a commendable task, one whose accomplishment means as much for this country as it does for the individuals concerned, or more ****"

"THE TAMPA DAILY TIMES, Tampa, Florida."

"Unlike some other racial groups, the sons and daughters of Greece are attending to their own Americanization. They are not looking to others to acquaint them with the principles of the American form of government but are ascertaining those principles for themselves under the guidance of the Order of Ahepa. ****"

"Through the Order of Ahepa they have found an agency which voices their aspirations and enables them to obtain sooner than they otherwise would the knowledge and understanding necessary to a full realization of their ends.

"This order not only teaches the soundest of American doctrines but inculcates respect for the law, furthers education and religion, and broadens friendship. The Ahepa merits the cooperation of every Hellenic born resident in the city and the support and encouragement of the public generally, especially of those who can date their Americanism back to the beginning of civilization on this continent. IT IS MOVEMENTS SUCH AS THIS THAT MAKE FOR THE SAFETY AND THE CONTINUED PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE REPUBLIC."

"THE SPRINGFIELD UNION, Springfield, Mass."

INVISIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AHEPA

In Wilmington, Delaware, the nine leading Confectionery establishments were merged into one Corporation. It is estimated that by this merger, approximately \$50,000 will be saved annually. This project of course was promoted and financed but the usual finance and promotion fees were lacking.

Each of the owners of the nine establishments were members of Wilmington Chapter No. 95, and the chief promoter was the Ahepa spirit prevailing among them. Through the teachings of the Fraternity they learned the value of co-operation and organization, and applied it to their business activities.

Before the establishment of the Ahepa Chapter in Wilmington, these men who are now members of the Corporation were individual competitors. Today they are practicing the principles of big business so indispensable to successful American commercial enterprise.

Considerable credit for this commendable venture goes to the esteemed Supreme Treasurer John Govatos, who took the initiative in bringing his brothers together. They have learned their lesson in the Ahepa and have applied it to their commercial advantage. This is but one of the invisible contributions of the Ahepa.

D. A.

Ahepa Excursionists Receive Tremendous Ovation. Premier Venizelos Receives Ahepans and Praises Order at Banquet. Parade Overwhelming Success. Airplanes Flying Over City in Honor of Event

\$3,200 CABLED FOR WAR ORPHANS

According to reports received at Headquarters, the Second Ahepa Excursion to Greece has resulted in an overwhelming success and judging from cables we are receiving, it may even eclipse the first excursion of 1928.

From the day the Vulcania left her dock daily radio messages conveyed the news of Ahepa spirit and discipline aboard the vessel. Following the example of the first expedition, the excursionists, approximately seven hundred in number, were divided into squads and platoons and trained aboard ship for the parade which was to take place in Athens. The drilling was in charge of Vice President Phillip Stylianos and Past Supreme Secretary Andrew Nickas. All Ahepans were provided with uniform dress and the regulation fez, and the strict military discipline evinced by their drilling was the continued topic of conversation of the passengers officers and crew of the Vulcania. As the steamer approached Marseilles a final dress review was held. All Ahepans in squad formation lined on the lower deck and were reviewed by the Committee of Ahepa officers and the officers of the Vulcania, who uttered words of high commendation for the discipline of the Order.

But it was not all work aboard the huge motor ship. While Commander Janetis was carefully and seriously arranging his plans, step by step, Supreme Governor James Veras, second in command, was seeing to it that every Ahepan on board was well amused. His daily doings were regularly reported in the Oceanic Bulletin of the Vulcania.

Twenty-Three Initiated On Board

While the Vulcania was in mid-ocean, twenty-three non-Ahepans, all duly vouched for and carefully selected, were initiated into the mysteries of the Order in the presence of four hundred members who attended the initiation Ceremonies which were conducted by Supreme Governor James Veras, with the assistance of the other Supreme Lodge Officers and members of the Committee on board. The large ball room of the huge steamer was converted into a lodge room for the purpose. The initiation ceremonies were reported to be among the most impressive ever witnessed.

Arrival At Athens

On arrival the Ahepa excursionists were cordially greeted by a Reception Committee consisting of representatives of the Government, Members of Parliament, representatives of the press, the municipalities of Athens and Piraeus, the Chambers of Commerce of those cities, the American Legion's Athens Post and several civic organizations. The spontaneous public reception was everywhere in evidence.

The baggage examination of the Ahepans was facilitated by the cooperation of the Government and the landing was effected with rapidity and grace. Both the cities of Athens and Piraeus were gaily decorated with American flags and emblems of the Order of Ahepa in honor of the event. The parade of the Ahepa platoons was held on the first day after landing and

it was a brilliant and colorful success. Huge crowds turned out to witness the event and scores of airplanes flew over the City of Athens in honor of the arrival of Ahepa's hosts. The cable reports indicate that the parade of the Ahepans in Athens was equally colorful and as impressive as that of April 7, 1928.

Received by Venizelos

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos enthusiastically greeted the Ahepan Excursionists. At a reception banquet held in honor of the coming of the second Ahepa Expedition, the Prime Minister in voicing his words of welcome praised in high terms the Order of Ahepa and the lofty work which it is doing in cementing the bonds of friendship and appreciation between the United States and Greece. The press joined with the Prime Minister in the reception and in the commendation of Ahepa's initiative in promoting two successive excursions to Greece. The three honorary members of the Ahepa, Honorable Spiros Patsis, Mayor of Athens, Honorable Panayotopoulos, Mayor of Piraeus and General Ambrosio Franges displayed the same zeal and devotion in receiving and making pleasant the stay of the Ahepans as they did the year before.

The sum of \$3,200 which was collected by general contributions of members of Ahepa in this country for the benefit of the war orphans was transmitted to Commander Elias Janetis and handed by him and the Committee to the President of the Republic Hon. Paul Coundouriotis. E. L. Janetis, Supreme Governor of the First District is Commander-in-Chief of the excursion and Supreme Governor James Veras of District Number Two is chief executive officer. The members of the Committee accompanying the excursion are Brothers C. R. Nixon, Supreme Governor of District No. Six, Chairman, and Philip Stylianos, Past Supreme Counsellor, Vice Chairman. Andrew Nickas, Past Supreme Secretary is also accompanying the excursion and took considerable part in the drilling of the Ahepans aboard the vessel.

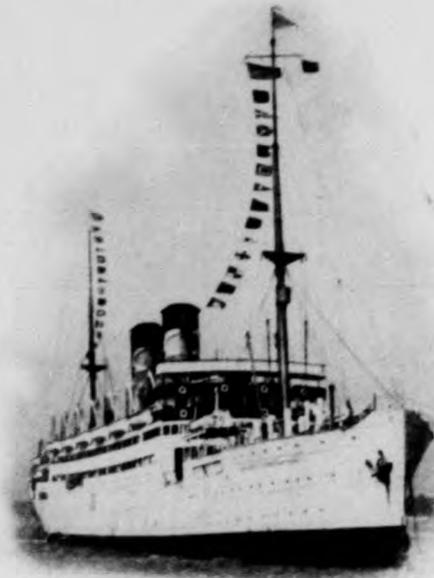
Thus far news received at Headquarters concerning the excursion have been in the form of radiograms and cables. We expect that when the full report is officially transmitted in writing that reports of an even more glowing reception than the one here indicated will be revealed. We are satisfied, however, that true to Ahepa form, the Second Excursion is also a big success.

DEBATES AND LECTURES

Debates and lectures on subjects that touch upon social and educational problems are always instructive and stimulating and they help maintain a wholesome activity among the chapter members and should be very much encouraged by the chapter officials. Of course care should be taken in the selection of the subject as much as of the individuals who will undertake to debate or deliver the lecture.

GREEK LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Service
BETWEEN NEW YORK - PATRAS - PIRAEUS
AND THE NEAR EAST (VIA BOSTON)



SCHEDULE FOR 1929

Sailings from NEW YORK

S/S BYRON, June 15, July 30, September 18, November 9.
S/S EDISON, May 15, July 2, August 17, October 2, November 29.
From Boston the following day.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. OF GREECE

44 Whitehall Street, - - New York, N. Y.

Other Offices:

S. B. DEMOPOULOS
134 N. La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

N. PRINTEZY
988 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif.

P. P. KUTRUBES
147 Harrison Ave.
Boston, Mass.



FRATERNITY NEWS



NATIONAL STATE AND CITY OFFICIALS ADORN WILMINGTON FUNCTION

Hon. Daniel O. Hastings, United States Senator from Delaware; Hon. Robert P. Robinson, former Governor of the state; Congressman Robert G. Houston, and Mayor G. W. K. Forrest of the city of Wilmington, were the speakers at the brilliant annual banquet and dance given by the Wilmington Chapter No. 95, Wilmington, Delaware, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Dupont-Biltmore. The Greek Government was represented at the banquet by His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister of Greece, who was a guest of honor and one of the principal speakers of the occasion. The toastmaster was the venerable Supreme Treasurer, Brother John Govatos. Every speaker lauded the Order of Ahepa for its high type of Americanization work and invariably complimented Brother Govatos for his exemplary citizenship.

On account of a train wreck the supreme President arrived at the banquet room five hours late. His appearance relieved the tension as there was feared that he had been injured.

After the speaking a reception and dance was held in the Grand Ballroom. There were several visiting delegations present from nearby chapters in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York. The Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, George C. Vournas, was also present. Over five hundred persons participated.

OFFICIALS EXTOLL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SOUTH JERSEY CHAPTER

The largest ballroom of the largest Hotel of Bridgeton, N. J., was not large enough to accommodate the delegations of Ahepans who attended the first anniversary banquet and dance of South Jersey Chapter No. 162, making necessary the use of a second room.

Camden and Wilmington chapters with delegations of about fifty each, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Chester and other neighboring chapters, with small delegations, also honored the affair.

Speakers on the occasion who addressed those present at the banquet praising and complimenting the Order of Ahepa for its efforts in constructive citizenship and civic improvements as well as for its educational activities were: Sen. A. R. McAllister (Ex-senator F. M. Reeves; Mayor Erierson of Bridge-

ton; Mayor Lirio of Vineland; John Govatos, Supreme Treasurer, and Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary. The audience was indeed profoundly impressed with what the speakers aforementioned had to say.

Peter Blackpool, President of the Chapter, acted as toastmaster.

MAYOR BROENING PRAISES WORTHINGTON CHAPTER

Once again the Worthington Chapter No. 30, of Baltimore, was the host to many distinguished guests.

Approximately three hundred Ahepans and their friends gathered in the magnificent ball room of the new hotel "Baltimore" to participate at the an-

PLEASE NOTE

If the activities of your chapter are not reported in the magazine it will not be the fault of headquarters or the publication department. We can only print what news we receive. Please send all news of the activities of your chapter direct to the attention of the editor of the Ahepa magazine, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

nual banquet given under the auspices of the Worthington Chapter.

Brother N. Sakelos, President of the Chapter, introduced the toastmaster of the evening, who in turn presented the speakers to the audience.

Mayor Broening received a tremendous ovation when called upon to speak. His pleasant personality has won for him a place in the heart of every Ahepan of Baltimore.

The Mayor praised the principles of the Ahepa and the splendid work the Chapter was doing in the city.

The Supreme Secretary explained briefly the progress of the order during the last six months.

The Supreme Governor, George C. Vournas, of the 4th district was another member of the Supreme Lodge who contributed to the success of the banquet by his presence.

SUPREME PRESIDENT, PAST AND PRESENT, AT SYRACUSE BANQUET

Past Supreme President, V. I. Chelbithes, and Supreme President, Dean Alfange, were both principal speakers at the brilliant banquet-dance held by Syracuse (New York) Chapter No. 37 at the Syracuse Hotel.

The banquet was attended by over five hundred people from the city of Syracuse and vicinity and after the feast a dance was held in the grand ballroom of the hotel.

Among the speakers and guests of honor of the occasion was Congressman Clarence E. Hancock of Syracuse; Professor Paul Shipman Andrews, Dean of the College of Law, Syracuse University; Senator George R. Fearon; Assemblyman Willis H. Sargent, the President of the Common Council, Rolland B. Marvin and Mayor Hanna of Syracuse.

All speakers joined in felicitating the Syracuse chapter for the exemplary work which it is doing and for its effective assistance in cooperation with the local authorities. The local Syracuse papers carried the affair prominently and gave a substantial account of the principal speeches which were delivered on the occasion.

The toastmaster was Deputy District Governor, Nicholas S. Valentine.

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS CELEBRATE MARCH 25TH

The eight chapters of the Order of Ahepa in the City of New York took the leading part in the celebration of Greek Independence Day, March 25th. The exercises were held at the Mecca Temple in New York City. The house which holds four thousand people packed to capacity and it was estimated that between four and five thousand people were turned away.

The Chairman on arrangements was Hon. Apostolos Macheras, Consul-General of Greece, New York City. Supreme President, Dean Alfange, addressed the gathering in behalf of the order of Ahepa. The Supreme President stated in his remarks that in reality there was no need to celebrate Greek Independence Day for the spirit of Hellas has never been enslaved. "The Revolution of 1821," he said, "marked rather the anniversary of an event which was but a reaffirmation of that spirit which has always been Greece." Mr. Alfange said in part: "The superhuman accomplishments of such revolutionary leaders as Diakos, Kolokotronis and Miaoulis exemplified but a reincarnation of the genius of Miltiades and Themistocles. It has the same spirit of eternal sacrifice which lived in Leonidas when he defended the pass of Thermopylae that became revived in the soul of Demetrius

Ypsilanti when he defended the citadel of Argos with 400 men against tens of thousands of Turks and then in the battle of Petra finally crushed the hopes of the Turkish invaders.

"I pause at the mention of that heroic prince Demetrius Ypsilanti who abandoned position, wealth and a life of leisure in a foreign court to fight the battle of liberty in the hills of the Peloponessus. It was to his everlasting memory that six months ago the Order of Ahepa dedicated a statue to a city in the State of Michigan which bears its noble name—a statue made of pentelle marble extracted from those very hills which he so many times traversed with his indomitable soldiers.

As a result of these sacrifices, Greece is today a free and sovereign nation. Her people occupy the same territory, speak the same language and exemplify the same spirit of eternal genius as their forefathers of yore. It was re-demonstration of that very spirit which lived thru the ages, when after the catastrophe of Smyrna the unbelievable was accomplished. The absorption of millions of refugees by a country small in area, poor in natural resources, immersed in debts and recuperating after ten years of continued war, was an accomplishment equally heroic to the defense of Thermopylae and equally brilliant to the fight at Argos by Demetrius Ypsilanti. It is the same eternal spirit living on thru the decades and thru the centuries, and living not only in the confines of Greece but in every nook and cranny of the globe where a Greek is to be found. In these United States there are nearly six hundred thousand Americans of Hellenic origin. They are an indispensable asset to the land of their adoption. While maintaining a lofty regard for their noble heritage they are primarily loyal and patriotic citizens of the land of their adoption"

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION TENDERED AHEPA EXCURSIONISTS

Seven Hundred Participate in Second Pilgrimage to Greece

JANETIS FIRST IN COMMAND

The magnificent ball room of the Knights of Columbus Club Hotel was on the evening of March 29, the scene of a memorable gathering.

The Ahepa chapters of the metropolitan district were for the second time the host of 700 Ahepans coming from every part of the country to participate in the second excursion to Greece.

Addresses were made by Geo. E. Johnson, Past President of the Astoria chapter who acted as toastmaster; Supreme President, Dean Alfango; Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis; Supreme Governor of District No. 1, Brother Elias

Janetis, who also goes as Commander-in-Chief of the excursion; by his Excellency, the Greek Consul General of New York, and His Holiness, Archbishop Alexander. Other officers present were:

THE AHEPA BULLETIN

A Word of Appreciation

The Ahepa Magazine, the official organ of the Order of Ahepa, published by the mandate of the Miami convention, wishes to express its predecessor, the Ahepa Bulletin, which has been published temporarily to serve the needs of the Fraternity, its appreciation for the praiseworthy work which it has done in behalf of the Order.

Its life of one and a half years has been highly meritorious and although its edition has been an added burden upon the shoulders of its able editor, Brother Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary, whose duties upon the phenomenal growth of the fraternity and the subsequent increase in the work at headquarters were manifold and arduous, taxing him to the utmost of his energies, yet the issues published contained carefully selected material, and maintaining a high standard of ethical journalism, efficiently and impartially served and recorded the progress of the fraternity. The invaluable service thus rendered under trying circumstances is not only appreciated by the staff of the new Ahepa Magazine, but, we are certain, by the rank and file of the Order. The Ahepa Bulletin by surrendering its usefulness to the new Ahepa Magazine and ceasing its publication shall not be forgotten but rather fondly remembered by its readers and admirers.

Supreme Governor, George C. Vournas; C. R. Nixon; Past Supreme Counsellor, Philip Stylianos; E. G. Psaki deputy governor of the Metropolitan District, and the presidents of the host chapters.

All the speakers stressed the importance of the occasion and complimented the excursionists of their good fortune to visit their motherland and celebrate Easter amid scenes of their childhood, among relatives and friends. Tears of happiness streamed down the eyes of many who contemplated with anxious solicitude the hour of reunion with their parents after many years of separation, and many of them thanked the Ahepa for making it possible for them to go. The metropolitan chapters deserve credit for initiating the practise of welcoming the excursionists each year

and for their efforts in making the affair a success.

The welfare committee consisted of: George Johnson, Chairman, George Litras, Vice-chairman, William Koonan, Secretary, Denis Pappas, Treasurer.

MINISTER OF GREECE GUEST OF READING CHAPTER

His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister of Greece to the United States, was the guest of honor at the banquet held at the Berkshire Hotel, Reading, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the William Penn Chapter, No. 61. Mr. Simopoulos was also the main speaker of the evening, and in his speech urged harmony and co-operation among the Greeks of the United States.

The Mayor of the city re-affirmed his belief in the Ahepa, and said that in many instances he was glad to call upon the William Penn Chapter to assist him in solving the local problems affecting Greek residents of Reading.

The Mayor was followed by Judge Shanaman who paid an eloquent tribute to Classic Greece, and said that the modern Greeks had much to contribute to the present day civilization. The Supreme Secretary, speaking in behalf of the Supreme President, thanked the Judge for the beautiful tribute paid to Hellas, and recalled the services of American Philhellenes toward Greek Independence. Brother Sofianos, President of the Chapter, introduced the toastmaster, Mr. Johnson, who took his part very commendably. Congressman Esterley of Pennsylvania, who is also a member of the Order, praised the work of the Ahepa. Supreme treasurer, John Govatos, was present. Several delegations from neighboring Chapters helped to swell the attendance. The entire affair was characteristic of the William Penn Chapter.

NORFOLK CITIZEN PRAISES AHEPANS AND EXTENDS THE HAND OF FELLOWSHIP

Mr. Edmund L. Whitehurst of Norfolk, Virginia, who attended the installation of officers of Norfolk Chapter No. 122, in a letter to brother George Pahno, Secretary of the Chapter, says in part: "As I sat in the lodge room observing the actions and expression on the faces on those men as they were escorted before the American Flag — as they on bended knee, with their left hand on the Holy Bible and their right hand lifted towards heaven, swore allegiance to the flag and promised to live and uphold the constitution of the United States—is there any wonder that I was thrilled! Any wonder that I said, 'Let race hatred and religious prejudice be discarded!' Thank God for such noble aspirations, high ideals and self-express-

sions! Welcome brothers, welcome adopted children of Uncle Sam,—sons of a noble race, sons by adoption of the greatest nation on earth, and accept the right hand of fellowship."

WE FEEL COMPLIMENTED

It has been generally known that chief naturalization examiners in many parts of the country in quizzing Greek applicants have asked them if they were members of the Ahepa and if they knew the names of the national officers of the organization. Several reports have come to headquarters that the first question asked in many instances is: "Are you a member of the Ahepa?", and if the answer is "No" the examiner invariably wants to know the reason why.

In New Jersey, however, the examiner has gone still further. He not only asks if they are members of the Ahepa and for the names of the national officers of the organization but he wants to know if the applicant is familiar with the names of the officers of the local Chapter of his city.

GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER WILL DONATE TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Golden Gate Chapter No. 150 of San Francisco is making a large collection of books which are to be donated to the public library in the city of San Francisco. The books will constitute a general encyclopedia and will be offered to the public to aid in the research work concerning modern and ancient Hellenism. The collection of books is being made exclusively by the members of the Ahepa of San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER HAS DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Hon. Mayor Tulley of New Haven and many prominent luminaries of Yale University were present at the public meeting recently held by the chapter. The Mayor in addressing the audience commented enthusiastically upon the splendid work of the Order of Ahepa in its efforts to cultivate and promote patriotic sentiment and loyalty to the government and institutions of the country.

Other speakers who followed the Mayor in his address expressed their admirations and amazement for the remarkable progress and accomplishments of the Order.

The splendid organized Springfield Patrol of the Order assisted in the ceremonies of the meeting and made a fine impression on those present.

The Supreme President of the Ahepa, Dean Alfange, assisted by Supreme Governor Elias L. Janetis, of District No. 1, presided at this meeting and in their masterly way inspired the audiences with their timely and expressive addresses about the work and scope of

the Order. The Elm City Chapter of the Sons of Pericles participated in the ceremonies.

CHICAGO CHAPTERS SPONSOR DEBATES

Under the auspices of the North Shore Chapter No. 94, Chicago, a lively debate was held in its spacious chapter rooms. The question under debate was "Whether Religion Or Science Has Contributed More To Civilization." Brother D. C.

of many who were not able to be present at the debate so outspoken and insistent, that, under the initiative of Brother D. Perry, the former President of Chapter No. 46, another debate on the same subject was arranged and given under the auspices of the Chicago Chapter No. 46. At this debate the part of religion was presented by the young and romantically inclined student of literature and allied arts, Constantine Argoe, and the part of science was presented by the student of philosophy and pedagogy, austere and scholarly Mr. Pappas. The Washington Hall of Chapter No. 46 where the debate was held was overfilled with an even more enthusiastic and eager audience than that of the previous debate. The intellectual gladiators presented their part in a masterly manner and their arguments in behalf of their parts left a vivid impression upon those who were fortunate enough to be present.

ATHENS CHAPTER OF BOSTON SPONSORS DANCE FOR SCHOOL WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Athens Chapter No. 24 of Boston is sponsoring a dance in behalf of the Greek schools of Boston and suburbs, to be held June 5th next.

The announcement of the dance has met with general public commendation and approval. Praising the Ahepa for this noble gesture in behalf of education, the commonwealth of Massachusetts has offered the use of the magnificent State Armory of Cambridge gratuitously for the occasion. Arrangements are being made to have the famous Boston Ahepa Patrol Band of Shriners, composed of seventy-five pieces, furnish the music for the affair.

A vigorous spirit of activity and substantial service is exerting itself in pronounced terms among the officers and members of the Boston chapter and they merit congratulations for their commendable and encouraging work.

OAKLAND CHAPTER IN NEW QUARTERS

Oakland Chapter No. 171 now occupies the entire top floor of the Madison Temple which was the former Scottish Rite Temple. It consists of a beautiful large meeting room, smoking room, library, banquet room and many other attractive features, making the members of the chapter proud of their meeting place.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHAPTER HONORS ITS NAMESAKE

No. 189 of Springfield, Illinois, placed a wreath on the tomb of its namesake. The committee consisted of Dr. G. Kokenes, past president of the chapter; C. Athans, Vice-President; G. Perganson, Treasurer and G. Limperis, Governor.

NOTICE

To the Presidents, Secretaries, Officials and Members of the Order of Ahepa: Please take notice that all material intended for publication in the Ahepa Magazine hereafter shall be addressed as follows:

The AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING Co. Inc.,
1132 Investment Building,
Washington, D.C.

For the Attention of the Editor:

Material sent in for publication shall not be combined with regular correspondence of the fraternity. Such material shall be in typewritten form for purpose of expediency. Your cooperation is earnestly solicited.

The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Company, Inc., is a separate corporation, controlled by the Order of Ahepa, and which corporation has undertaken the publishing of the Ahepa National Monthly Magazine of which this is the first issue. More pages shall be added to its present size as conditions may warrant later on. The officers of the corporation are as follows:

Dean Alfange, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa; President and Chairman of the Board, Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa; Vice President, John Govatos, Supreme Treasurer of the Order of Ahepa; Secretary-Treasurer, Milton E. Meltiades, Editor and Managing Director.

Mihalopoulos, President of the Hellenic Center Chapter, a lawyer and scholar, took the part of religion and the picturesque young student of sociology, Louis George, took the part of science. The debate aroused such an activity and enthusiasm among the chapter members and the general public that the hall was filled to capacity. The intellectual duel was of a vigorous nature and considered by those present to have been a success with its outcome of victory in balance between the two gladiators of wit and knowledge.

In fact, the interest this debate has created was so striking and the desires

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

(Founded 1842)

Head Office: ATHENS, GREECE

OVER 90 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREECE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: DRACHMAS 1,193,000,000

DEPOSITS: DRACHMAS 5,500,000,000

NEW YORK AGENCY

NEW QUARTERS: 51 MAIDEN LANE

□ □ □ □

Transacting Every Banking Business

Issues Checks, Money Orders, Travellers Checks, Letters of Credit.

Cable Transfers payable in Drachmas or Dollars.

□ □ □ □

*Ask your Banks to issue checks upon the National Bank of Greece payable in Greece
or direct to the*

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

NEW YORK AGENCY

51 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. CITY

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

33 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO

CAV. RAYMOND GUARINI
President

DEAN ALFANGE
First Vice President

Telephone: Worth 2494-5-6-7

Cable: Guarintco

~ A Friendly Institution ~

MADISON STATE BANK

100 PARK ROW, ——— NEW YORK, N. Y.

□ □ □ □

The Madison State Bank was the first institution to give assistance to the Greek merchant in the City of New York and to help him in his phenomenal business rise.

After thirty years of faithful service and friendship the Madison State Bank proudly counts among its many customers the leading Greek merchants of the City of New York and has justly earned the title "*The Bank of the Greeks of America*".

□ □ □ □

SAVINGS and CHECKING ACCOUNTS™

TRANSMISSIONS OF MONEY TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

LETTERS OF CREDIT — FOREIGN EXCHANGE

"BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES"

OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

June 1929

Volume III

Number 2



The AHEPA



GEORGE HIGGINS MOSES

U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Former U. S. Minister to Greece, Eminent Philhellene and staunch friend of the Order of Ahepa

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Philosophy • Science • Arts • Politics • History • Religion
Poetry • Music • Literature • Commerce • Industry • Travel

"Staiko"
 Η υπέρμα των Έλαιολών
 Τέχμων μας' όσα



Οι επιζητούντες τὸ κα-
 λύτερον μόνον τὸ "STAIKO"
 Λάδι μεταχειρίζονται.

Τὰ Παντοπωλεῖα ποῦ δι-
 ακρίνονται γιὰ ποιότητα
 ἔχουν τὸ "STAIKO" πρῶτο.

Ἐάν τις τὴν πῶλιν σας δὲν ἴσχυται Ἑλληνικὸν
 Παντοπωλεῖον ἢ ἂν δὲν δύναιται ὁ παντοπωλεὺς
 σας νὰ σας προμηθεύσῃ τὸ "STAIKO", γράψα-
 τε ἀπ' εὐθείας.

STAIKOS BROTHERS

NOTARA 47
 PIRAEUS, GREECE

458 PEARL STREET
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ὁ Κυριαρχῶν Οἶκος ἐν Ἀμερικῇ δι' ἐκλεκτὰ Ἑλληνικὰ προϊόντα.



ΤΟ ΜΕΓΑΛΕΙΤΕΡΟΝ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ

ΧΑΡΙΛΑΟΥ Μ. ΣΤΑΜΑΤΑΚΗ

444 PEARL STREET - NEW YORK

Μὲ τὰ τελειότερα τυπογραφικὰ μηχανήματα, κυλινδρικὰ αὐτόματα πιεστήρια καὶ λινότυπίας, ἀναλαμβάνει τὴν ἔκδοσιν ἑφημερίδων, περιοδικῶν καὶ ἐν γένει οἰανδήποτε ἄλλην τυπογραφικὴν ἐργασίαν

ΕΙΣ ΤΙΜΑΣ ΑΣΥΝΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΟΥΣ

ΔΙΑ ΠΕΡΙΣΣΟΤΕΡΑΣ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΜΑΣ ΓΡΑΨΑΤΕ ΩΣ ΕΞΗΣ:

HARRY M. STAMIS

444 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK CITY

ΤΗΛΕΦΩΝΟΝ 3519 WORTH

BROOKLYN TRAVEL BUREAU

Courtesy — Efficiency — Comfort in Travel the World Over

Will save you money — insure you comfort
— relieve you of all detail worry . . .

All arrangements made for SEA, LAND and AIR Travel in all countries. Write, indicating length of tour, places to be visited, and we will gladly mail to you itinerary with special suggestions made by our experts. If you wish to bring anybody over from abroad, we can attend to it.

Passports — Visas — Permits — Baggage Insurance

Independent and Escorted Tours, Private Couriers

Steamship, Hotel, Air and Automobile reservations in U. S. and abroad

BROOKLYN TRAVEL BUREAU

MECHANICS BANK BUILDING

215 Montague Street at Borough Hall Brooklyn, N. Y.

Correspondents in all Principal Cities

Official Agents for all Steamship Lines

Steamship Tickets, Tours and Pleasure Cruises

TICKETS SOLD AT REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMPANIES RATES

ME

• **ΑΔΕΛΦΙΚΟΥΣ ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΥΣ** •

□ □ □ □

ΔΙ' ΟΛΑ ΤΑ ΕΙΔΗ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ

ΠΡΟΣ ΧΡΗΣΙΝ ΤΩΝ CHAPTERS, ΑΞΙΩΜΑΤΟΥΧΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΛΩΝ

Διά Στολάς 'Αξιοματούχων, Φρουρών, Κάπταινς, Παρελάσεων—Διά Φέσια 'Αχέπας, άρίστης ποιότητος, με τὸ Ἐμβλημα κεντημένον—Διά Κοσμήματα καὶ Ἐμβλήματα 'Αχέπας, Σήματα 'Αξιοματουχων, Κομβία, Ζώνας, Καρφίτσας, Δακτυλίδια, κλπ.—Διά Λάβαρα 'Αχέπας, καλλιτεχνικώτατα ζωγραφισμένα—Διά Σημαίας Παρελάσεων πολυτελεστάτας, Μεταξωτάς, με ὅλα τὰ Ἐξαρτήματά των.—Διά Ξίφη 'Αχέπας, με Ζώνας καὶ με τὸ Ἐμβλημα, Ἱερὰς Βίβλους, Προσωπίδας, Κάλπας, Σφύρας, Σπάνκερς, κλπ.

ΖΗΤΗΣΑΤΕ ΤΑΣ ΤΙΜΑΣ ΜΑΣ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.

48 MADISON ST.

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 5609



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETIADES, *Editor*

VOLUME III

JUNE, 1929

NUMBER 2

From the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa:

☛ A — Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof;
☛ B — Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law; ☛ C — Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; ☛ D — Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment.

CONTENTS

Ahepa and Character	by DEAN ALFANGE	6
A Message to the American People	by HON. CH. J. SIMOPOULOS	7
The Greeks are Patriotic People	by HON. THEODORE G. RISLEY	8
Post Armistice History	by NICHOLAS S. KALTCHAS	10
Editorial Comment on Ahepa	THE PRESS	12
Hellenic Contributions to Civilization	by DUDLEY L. HARLEY	13
The North American Committee of Friendship and Cooperation with Greece	by M. E. AXEARLY	14
Current Poetry: (The Butterfly—Thrills—In Flanders Field)	AUTHORS	17
The Second Excursion of Ahepa to Greece (<i>in Greek</i>)	THE STAFF	18
Festival in Honor of Ahepa at Athens Stadium	(PICTURE)	19
Comments on Ahepa by the Hellenic Press of Athens	THE HELLENIC PRESS	20
Topics of the Editor:		
The Allentown Essay Contest on Greek Letters		
The Athenian Temple of Youth		22-23
Letters to the Editor		23
Touring in Greece	by TRAVELER	24
American Hellenic Progress (<i>John Govatos — Ery Kebaya</i>)	THE STAFF	25
Page of the Secretary	by ACHILLES CATSONIS	27
Fraternity News		28
Aspects of Life		34

Published Monthly by THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED

Publication Office: 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.

Editorial and Advertising Offices: 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Telephone, National 2359

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED: DEAN ALFANGE, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; JOHN GOVATOS, Secretary-Treasurer; MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director.

Subscription to members of the Order of Ahepa \$1.00 per year in advance. To non-members \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscription to Canada and Foreign countries \$3.00 per year in advance. Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

Copyright, 1929, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Request

Application pending for entry as second class matter from the Post Office at New York, N. Y., to Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879



THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association



Volume III

JUNE, 1929

Number 2

Ahepa and Character

By Dean Alfange

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

WE become a part of every man with whom we come in contact. Man is the sum total of his past associations. Our conduct, good or bad, is governed by the impressions made upon us by those with whom we associate. Character is not altogether inherent. It is the aggregate of all the influences to which we have been subjected throughout life. We can and will imitate the good things which we observe in others. We will also emulate the faults if the moral influences surrounding our lives are not strong enough to check us. A great crisis comes. Whether we go right or wrong in the crisis depends upon whether the good or the bad influences on our lives have been the most impressive. In other words, whether our associations have been good or bad. Character is tested in a great crisis where we must act on impulse. If on impulse we do the right thing it is proof that the influences of our lives have been good. Associations thus mould the character.

Things do not happen. They are the results of causes. Not one cause, but many. A climax may happen over night. The causes, however, which accumulate to bring about the climax may have been at work for years or even for centuries. Everything we do, our conduct, our success, or our failure, is the result of a long series of causes. If each one of these causes were to be individually analyzed and atomized they would perhaps seem insignificant and inconsequential. Taken in their sum total, however, they produce the efficient cause — the thing that makes us act right or wrong, which determines whether we are a success or a failure. If we could only realize the ul-

imate effect upon our lives of each apparently insignificant or inconsequential cause, our whole conduct would be different. We would solve our problems differently. We would think differently. We would seek new and better associations. For, after all, it is the aggregate of these apparently insignificant causes that determines the course which our life is to take. Associations, to reiterate, provide the influences and the impressions which cause us to do one thing or the other. The sum total of these causes produces the effect; good or bad character, success or failure.

These simple truths on the effect of association are absorbed in a large way in the idea of organization, for here association plays its biggest part. In our Ahepa some 22,000 men have taken an oath which represents the highest code of ethics which the human race has ever evolved. Each of these individuals, by living the principles embodied in his oath, radiates the influence which make for good, for success, for progress. Not only for himself but for those with whom he is to associate.

Scientists have told us that, if we could properly utilize the energy inherent in the atoms of a simple coin that we could derive sufficient energy to destroy a battleship. In our organization each individual is

an atom. He is a force. He is a link in the great chain which makes the whole. If each man exercises conscientiously the principles set down by the Fraternity there will be sufficient moral force in our Ahepa to carry on and execute the most stupendous and gigantic undertakings.

A Tribute

A FINE trait always discernible in the groups of our citizenship who claim overseas origin is the ready assimilation of the principles of the republic which they demonstrate by all their public action.

With this goes another fine trait — more of the heart than of the head — in which they retain their affection for the motherland. In this they exemplify those lines of John Boyle O'Reilly —

*"New loves may come with duties but the first
Is dearest yet — the mother's face and smiles."*

In this sense, the Order of Ahepa recognizing the place which its membership holds in the citizenship of America, but carrying nevertheless the recollection of the needs of the homeland, has undertaken a great and helpful movement in its scholarship loan fund and in its coöperation with the work for establishing an agricultural school at home. These two projects afford the truest measure of the purposes of Ahepa; and under the brilliant leadership which the Order now has I feel sure that success will crown its efforts.

To these efforts and to all the purposes which Ahepa espouses I wish to add the sympathetic coöperation of a real Philhellene.

GEORGE HIGGINS MOSES,
U. S. Senator from New Hampshire.

I
coun
and
incre
achie
coun
most
know
comp
been
Indus
have
to pr
count
nation
Dilbo
Wit
tween
I con
the u
nomic
count
comm
repres
States
countr
It is
see the
the shi
very fa
sels of
may be
democr
should
Greece
doing i
doing i
that th
been u
supply
the dr
being e
Compa
Compa
Ulen C
The J
enjoy se
ican Co
one of c
They w
activitie
and tho

A Message to the American People of Gratitude and Friendship

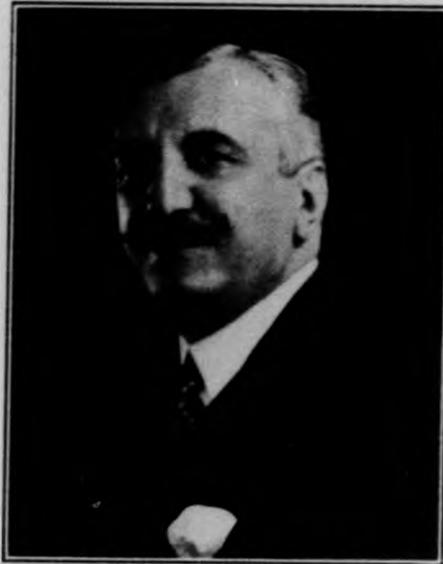
By Hon. Ch. J. Simopoulos

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece

I HAVE had the occasion, in my different visits, to know the personal history of many of our countrymen in the United States, and this intimate knowledge has only increased my admiration for their achievements. They came to this country, not so very long ago, and most of them, without the slightest knowledge of the language, and in this comparatively short time they have been able to make wonderful progress. Industrious in time of peace, they have been brave in time of war, glad to prove their love for their adopted country and proud to have given a national hero to America, George Dilboy, who was one of them.

With regard to the relations between Greece and the United States, I consider that the Greeks have been the unofficial promoters in the economic intercourse between the two countries. Even our exchange of commodities with the United States represents a greater volume than all of the other Balkan States together. This is in great part due to the Greeks in this country.

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that every day I see the number of vessels going to Greece become larger, and the ship lines increase. I sincerely trust that the day is not very far distant when the present passenger and freight vessels of the various lines between Greece and the United States may be enlarged so that direct intercourse between the oldest democracy and the youngest may reach its maximum. I should also like to point out that the Americans visiting Greece will have the opportunity not only to see what we are doing in our country, but to ascertain what the Americans are doing in Greece, because many of you will be happy to learn that the construction of our most important public works has been undertaken by American companies; that is, the water supply of Athens and Piræus; the drainage of the Strouma; the drainage of Axios are being executed by the Ulen Company, the Foundation Company, and the Monks & Ulen Company of New York. The American visitors will enjoy seeing the Greek-American College, which will be one of our finest institutions. They will be interested in the activities of the Y. M. C. A. and those of the Near East



HON. CH. J. SIMOPOULOS
Minister of Greece

Relief. They will also view carefully and admire the marvelous work of the American Archaeological School, and I hope very soon this school will see its activities enlarged, and when the agreement with the Greek Government will be consummated under which the area around the Acropolis will be excavated by this school, it will be of the greatest interest to see the sons of this active and progressive democracy unearthing the treasures of the golden age of Pericles.

But, in order to appreciate fully what has been accomplished by Greece in one hundred years, the visitor must take into consideration the fact that Greece emerged from a long and destructive war of seven years, after finally throwing off the Turkish yoke. One hundred years ago Athens and Piræus together did not have a population of more than 14,000 souls, whereas today the population of Athens alone is close to 700,000, while

the then deserted port of Piræus now has become one of the busiest ports in the Mediterranean.

When Modern Greece was first created, its population was hardly one million, and the majority of our race was left under the Turkish yoke. If we were not conscious of our national obligation, we could have had the most perfect life, enjoyed the greatest prosperity under our beautiful blue skies; but we always felt that we had to accomplish our historical destiny and liberate our oppressed brothers, and the Greek people, during all this century, unhesitatingly accomplished all the sacrifices, and animated by this spirit, after the disaster in Asia Minor, we have received 1,500,000 refugees, proud to share with them the miseries resulting from the war.

Now, with the greatest majority of our people within our own frontiers, all of our efforts are directed towards peaceful and constructive work; and under the powerful leadership of Mr. Venizelos our policy is directed to the establishment of

most friendly relations with our neighbors, and I need not add the marvelous repercussion that the efforts of this great country towards peace have found in my country.

We are, indeed, grateful for the help given us by the American people, and I shall end by wishing continued greatness and prosperity to the United States and her people.



The Zappeion, Main Exhibition Hall in Athens, Greece

The Greeks Are Patriotic People and Make Genuinely Patriotic American Citizens

By Theodore G. Risley

Solicitor, United States Department of Labor

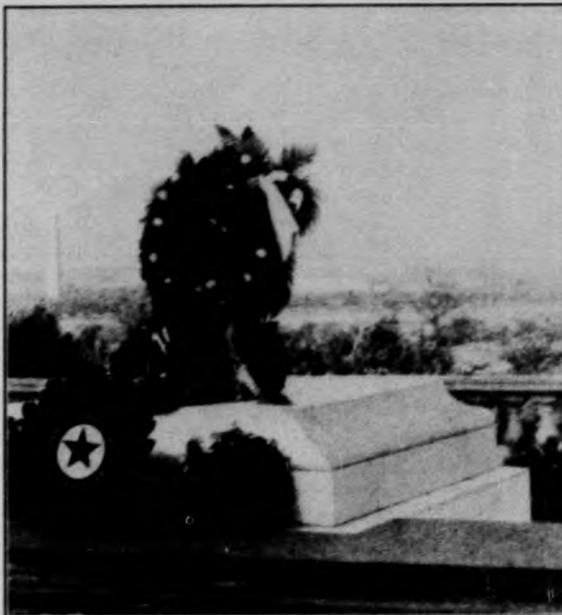
THE Greek people, whether ancient or modern, whether at home or abroad, have always been distinguished for their intense patriotism. You can scarcely go into a Greek place of business in this country but what you will see chromos and pictures of Greek heroes from Pericles to Venizelos, and you will see pictures of historic scenes of old Greece reflecting the ideals of its people.

There are probably people of no nationality who are more thoroughly informed about the history of their country and more thoroughly steeped in its lessons than the Greeks. They not only teach it in their homes and drum it into their school children, but their newspapers constantly proclaim it and their literature is saturated with it. I believe it is from this source of inspiration that the splendid objects of the Order of Ahepa with its fundamental principles of loyalty to the Hellenic race and to its adopted country originated.

I wish to dwell briefly upon a page in American history that has for a hundred years, and will, through the coming centuries, thrill the hearts of the Greek people and inspire them with an abiding admiration for our country. The Greek people were intensely sympathetic with our Revolutionary fathers. It was the study by the Greek people of the Declaration of Independence and the stories of Valley Forge and Yorktown and the great governmental principles of our Constitution that created the spirit of resistance to tyranny that moved them to raise the standard of revolt against the despotism under which they had lived and suffered for centuries. In our country, when the grim struggle for Grecian independence was being waged, when Greek liberty was all but despaired of, a mighty wave of sympathy for their cause swept over this land and inspired some of the greatest men of our country to cry out in sympathy with the struggling Greeks.

President Monroe, in his Sixth and Seventh Annual Messages, made fervent pleas to the American people on behalf of Grecian liberty and the suffering people of that distracted country. Webster introduced his famous Greek Resolution, and on that occasion he poured forth the splendor of his marvelous eloquence with such appealing effect that the speech at once gave him an immortal reputation as an orator. And Henry Clay, one of the most perfervid of all great ora-

tors, championed the cause of Greek independence. Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote the lyric strains of that martial air, "Marco Bozzaris," which some of us in our school days used to recite in the old country school houses. The thrilling music of its patriotic lines inspired every Greek soldier on the battlefield to reaffirm his determination to achieve the liberty of his country or perish in its cause.



Ahepa Reverently Honors Unknown Soldier with Wreath of Roses Placed on His Grave at Arlington Cemetery, Memorial Day

In the midst of that struggle America produced an immortal philanthropist and one of the greatest lovers of his fellow men. A serious-minded, generous-hearted, chivalrous young man just graduated with high honors from Harvard Medical College was Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. He had read the speeches of our famous orators and the poems of Halleck and Lord Byron, and his soul was moved with sympathy and determination to render service to the suffering Greeks. He had pondered over the story of how Lord Byron gave his life in that great cause, whose heart was entombed by the side of the hero, Marco Bozzaris, in the historic church of Missolonghi. He went to Greece and offered his medical services. Soon he was made the surgeon of the Greek fleet and also distinguished himself as a military man and performed

deeds of valor which have enrolled him in history as the modern Bayard. He returned to the United States and in response to his pleas, shiploads of provisions were sent to the starving, and tens of thousands of dollars in money. He founded hospitals and saved the lives of hundreds of perishing Greek women and children. Many times he had no pillow but a stone and no food but roasted wasps. His little daughter said to him once, "Daddy, how could you eat such horrid things as wasps?" In reply he said, "Daughter, if you were starving and had some wasps toasted crisply and strung on a straw like dried cherries, you would think they were quite delectable food." The Grecian people hailed him as the Lafayette of their war of independence, and his name will forever live in the hearts of the Greek people. Years after the war had closed he visited Greece, and as he attempted to ride through the streets the women and children lifted him from his horse and carried him on their shoulders in triumph, loudly acclaiming him the Grecian Lafayette.

Here in the United States we have sixteen million foreign-born people, and thirty-six million who are either foreign-born

June,

or born. dialect such become religio tinctio

The

until

it was

and fi

one ha

Greek

ferred

tions a

upon t

150 G

landed

had ne

and, o

nor wr

preced

to fin

labor

by a r

ern Ca

to buil

wilder

at the

ect fai

wilder

means

even t

to civ

they t

ness, I

sisting

they c

northe

people

and ra

them t

Eve

an am

he ma

I AM but housed hand t and, pe necessa

My serious cause a which

or born of parents one or the other of whom were foreign-born. Here we have nearly a hundred different languages and dialects spoken. In no country in the world has there been such an intermingling of different racial elements that have become so harmoniously fused, and in no other country have religious hatreds and racial characteristics and ethnic distinctions been so completely overcome as in the United States.

The first Greek came to the United States in 1848 and not until 1858 did any more arrive, at which time two came. But it was not many years before they began to come by the tens and finally by the thousands, and now we have approximately one half a million Greek people living in the United States. The Greeks who first came here suffered many hardships and privations and oftentimes were imposed upon and harshly treated. In 1880, 150 Greeks came in a group and landed in New York City. They had no means, no prospective jobs, and, of course, could neither speak nor write our language, and the first preoccupation of their minds was to find employment. Through a labor agency they were employed by a railroad contractor in northern Canada where it was proposed to build a railroad through a great wilderness. They no sooner arrived at their destination than the project failed and they were left in a wilderness without provisions or means of any kind and no one even to direct them how to return to civilization. For three weeks they tramped through the wilderness, hunting their way and subsisting on berries and roots until they came to a little village in northern Maine where the kindly people administered to their needs and raised money enough to send them to Boston.

Every Greek, as soon as he gets to the United States, has an ambition to establish a business of his own, although he may have to undergo years of patient labor before he

achieves his object. It is indeed a rare thing for a Greek to become a public charge.

The immigrants who come to the United States now have to pass a very rigid examination consisting of about forty-two questions in all. When an immigrant has passed this test and has been admitted to this country as his permanent home, it is as much our duty as it is to his interest to acquaint him with our habits and modes of life and political institutions, and to see that he is placed in a wholesome environment, one in which influences will surround him that will inculcate in his mind and heart a spirit of love and loyalty to his adopted country.

The immigrant should first learn to speak and read the English language, because it is the only medium through which he can ever acquire a real conception of American ideals and an understanding of our political and domestic institutions. If the immigrant is made to feel that he is welcome to our country and that our people have an interest in him he will reciprocate that feeling. He will feel that he is appreciated and that somebody cares for him and that the fact that he was born in a foreign land shall not be a barrier to his privileges or a handicap to his children, and from this realization there will naturally grow upon him a feeling of attachment for his new home.

This is the land where hate should die —

This is the land where strife should cease,

*Where foul, suspicious fear should fly
Before the light of love and peace.*

Then let us purge from poisoned thought

*That service to the state we give,
And so be worthy as we ought
Of this great land in which we live.*

"Ahepa promotes unity among the Hellenes and advances the common interests of America and Greece," declares its sincere admirer, Professor Edward Capps of Princeton and former U. S. Minister to Greece.

THESE are auspicious days for Greece. There is evidence on every hand that she is making progress steadily in prosperity and is gaining in prestige among the nations. Her sons in America, by their good citizenship, genuine patriotism and progressiveness, have greatly strengthened the ties that bind the two countries together. May the Order of Ahepa continue to play well the rôle it has chosen, promoting, first, unity among the Hellenes of America and then throwing their united strength heartily and effectively into every good cause that tends to advance the common interests of your noble Fatherland in the East and the great Democracy of the West. Please accept my greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the Order.

EDWARD CAPPS.

I Am Uncle Sam

By Americanus

I AM wise with the wisdom of maturity and of experience, but without great age. I am affluent, well clothed, well housed and well nourished. My eye is the seeing eye and my hand typifies strength — although it is as yet an untrained and, perhaps, an unconscious strength, because it has not been necessary for me to use it.

My vision is broader and I meditate on things of more serious nature than it was my custom to consider before, because a War has brought me into a new relation with things which are world-wide rather than held to the limits of my

own land. I face new problems, new relations, new obligations. To me many look to take up the torch of Progress, where War and Hate have cast it down, and to march on with it, not for the betterment of myself alone, but of mankind. And I know I must be humble without cowardice, strong without arrogance, simple without folly and ready without design.

I am the spirit of the United States of America. They call me Uncle Sam, but I am more than the lank figure clad in the uncouth garments of a by-gone age. I am the soul of a people.

Post-Armistice History

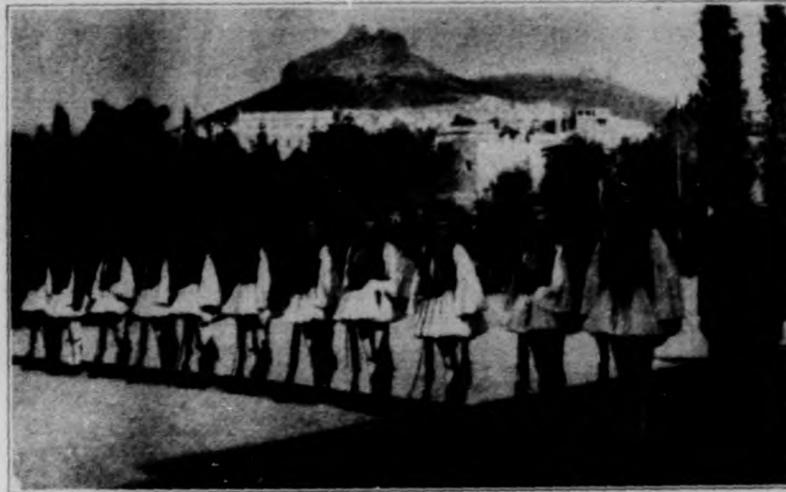
The Aftermath, 1918-1928. By the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.00

Reviewed by Nicholas S. Kaltchas

THE Armistice on November 11, 1918, did not end the Great War. Its liquidation was effected slowly and laboriously amid the turmoil of political and social revolutions, Red and White Terrors, civil wars and even international conflicts. It is with these post-Armistice developments that Mr. Winston S. Churchill, ex-Chancellor of the British Exchequer, deals in *The Aftermath*, with which he concludes the story of the World Crisis. In making this five-volume "contemporary contribution to the history of the Great War," Mr. Churchill has "strung the record and discussion of world-famous events upon the thread of personal narrative." That he has thereby produced a work of tremendous scope, which, though less than a comprehensive history of the war, is much more than a personal record and apologia, attests to the range and variety of his activities during these eventful years. Thanks to their dual nature, these five volumes furnish a basis for judging Mr. Churchill not only as a historian but also as a statesman. The four volumes of *The World Crisis* revealed him, despite the much-advertised failure of some of the schemes that he sponsored, as one of the few leaders on either side endowed with the intelligence and imagination necessary to cope with the strategic, tactical and technical problems of a modern world-wide war. In *The Aftermath* he displays an equally firm grasp of the problems of peace and world reconstruction and, incidentally, dispels the widely prevalent impression that he is an inveterate militarist and war-monger.

As Minister of Munitions, Secretary for War and Colonial Secretary in Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government, Mr. Churchill took a prominent part in the liquidation of the Great War. He is therefore able to discuss more or less authoritatively most of the major developments between the Armistice and the British stand at Chanak: the demobilization of the British Army and the restoration of British industry to a peace basis, the General Election of 1918, the Revolution, foreign intervention and civil war in Russia, the Peace Conference and the resultant treaties, the Russo-Polish War, the Sinn Fein and Black and Tan Terror in Ireland and the founding of the Irish Free State, the Greco-Turkish War and the triumph of the Turkish Nationalist movement. Mr.

Churchill's narrative, though uniformly vigorous, colorful and absorbing, is naturally most illuminating and convincing when it deals with those events in which he was an active participant, and of which he therefore has immediate personal knowledge. Thus his account of the Irish settlement, in which he played a part second only to that of the Prime Minister, is



THE BODY GUARD TO THE PRESIDENT OF GREECE

A squad of Evzones, the crack regiment of Greece, in costumes similar to those worn by the mountaineers who achieved freedom from the Turkish yoke a hundred years ago

by far the most satisfactory part of the book. It reveals his grasp of the fundamentals of the Irish problem and shows him at his best as a statesman: clear-sighted, resourceful, conciliatory and chivalrous. No historian could sum up the history of Anglo-Irish relations more concisely and cogently than does Mr. Churchill in a few pregnant sentences. "The relations of Britain and Ireland were established during centuries when the independence of a hostile Ireland menaced the life of Britain. Every policy, every shift, every oppression used by the stronger island arose from this primordial fact. In the twentieth century it was a fact no longer." Firmly convinced of the necessity of a new policy towards Ireland, he threw himself with enthusiasm into the protracted negotiations that preceded the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Entrusted by the Government with the responsibility of putting the treaty into effect, he showed a perfect understanding of the difficulties that beset the harassed Irish signatories, and, at the risk of his popularity with the Conservatives, did all in his power to enable them to carry out their part of the compact and to build a government of law and order out of the chaos of revolution and civil war. "Tell Winston that we could never have done anything without him," was the valedictory message sent by Michael Collins, shortly before his death, to Mr. Churchill. The reader of this fascinating account of the birth of the Irish Free State will readily concur in the verdict of the martyred Irish patriot.

The chapters on Russia, enlivened by a rather wordy and rhetorical portrait of Lenin, are colored throughout by Mr. Churchill's pronounced anti-Bolshevik bias and confirm his reputation as an interventionist. He contends that the Allies "were bound to intervene in Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution if the Great War was to be won." The end of the war being still very distant, "it would have been criminal negligence to make no effort to reconstruct the anti-German

front in
in food a
cause ha
Armistic
on to ar
not have
British.

"those t
as possi
the Allie
supplies,
and a con
vention

Allied p
compani
he does
heartedn
stice ext
from war
classes w
view of t
doubtful
Lloyd G
coherent
anti-Bols

Mr. C
than wit
Hence h
volumin
interesti
the prota
Mr. Chur
He succe
rather th
exemplif
and not
His estim
little sym
to the rev
that in th
conciliato
after his
the Franc
and his b
hand, he
minds ha
League.
shaped by
world ove
English p
truly laid
of Americ

The Gre
two chapt
Turkish se
Mr. Chur
"an act pe
craft wrot
that in go
greatest P
States, Gre
cence of It
Why this c
been popu
Its prospe
and to the
Asquith's

front in the East, and so to deny the vast resources of Russia in food and fuel to the Central Powers." The anti-Bolshevik cause having thus become bound up with Allied strategy, "the Armistice proved to be its death-warrant." Mr. Churchill goes on to argue with surprising naiveté that whereas "it would not have been right after the Great War was over to use British, French or American troops in Russia," and that "those that were already there must be withdrawn as soon as possible," it was nevertheless quite fitting and proper for the Allies to help the anti-Bolshevik leaders with "money, supplies, munitions, technical instructors, moral countenance and a concerted diplomacy." He attributes the failure of intervention mainly to the vacillations and tergiversations of Allied policy. "Half-hearted efforts to make peace were accompanied by half-hearted attempts to make war." But he does not emphasize sufficiently the fact that this half-heartedness of the statesmen merely reflected the post-Armistice exhaustion of the peoples and their psychological recoil from war as well as the widespread sympathy of the working classes with the Russian Revolution in its initial stages. In view of the state of public opinion in England, it is extremely doubtful whether even Mr. Churchill, had he been in Mr. Lloyd George's position, would have been able to pursue a coherent interventionist policy for all his masterfulness and anti-Bolshevik ardor.

Mr. Churchill had less to do with the Peace Conference than with any other phase of the post-Armistice period. Hence his account of it is based almost entirely on the voluminous literature dealing with the subject and is chiefly interesting for its characteristically Churchillian reactions to the protagonists and the main episodes of the Versailles drama. Mr. Churchill writes with a strong European and British bias. He successfully defends Europe against the American, or rather the Wilsonian, assumption of moral superiority as exemplified in Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's somewhat moralistic and not entirely accurate history of the Peace Conference. His estimate of President Wilson's rôle, though marked by little sympathy and marred by occasional flippancies, seems to the reviewer substantially correct. He shows, for example, that in the making of the Versailles Treaty the moderating and conciliatory influences emanated less from the President, who after his return from America made repeated concessions to the French and the Japanese, than from Mr. Lloyd George and his brilliant lieutenant, Mr. A. J. Balfour. On the other hand, he recognizes Wilson's supreme claim to fame. "Many minds had made their contribution to the Covenant of the League. . . . Nevertheless . . . the mighty foundation stone, shaped by the innumerable chisellings of merciful men the world over and swung into position by loyal and dexterous English pulleys, will bear for all time the legend, 'Well and truly laid by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.'

The Greek reader will turn with expectant eagerness to the two chapters of Mr. Churchill's book which deal with the Turkish settlement and the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-1922. Mr. Churchill characterizes the Greek landing in Smyrna as "an act positive, aggressive and by every standard of statecraft wrong." Yet he admits Mr. Venizelos' right "to plead that in going to Smyrna he acted as mandatory for the four greatest Powers," or rather, more accurately, for the United States, Great Britain and France, with the reluctant acquiescence of Italy. "But he went as readily as a duck will swim." Why this eagerness? "Smyrna and portions of its littoral had been populated extensively by Greeks for thousands of years. Its prosperity was largely attributable to their intelligence and to their industry and agriculture. As early as 1915 Mr. Asquith's Government had resolved that in any partition of

Turkey, Greece, if she took part in the war, ought to have Smyrna." The partition of Turkey, envisaged in 1915, was now in process of realization, and Smyrna was in danger of being seized by Italy and condemned, on the principle "*heali possidentes*", to the fate of the Dodecanese. That is why the Greek Premier accepted the invitation to go to Smyrna with alacrity. This also explains the prosecution of the Asia Minor campaign by Mr. Venizelos' successors. They could no more "give up what he had so surprisingly gained" than could the British Government in August 1914 refuse to go to the assistance of Belgium. For irredentism, i.e., the liberation of the "unredeemed" Greeks from Turkish rule, was as much a national policy for Greece as the defense of the coast of Flanders against whichever happened to be the strongest continental Power had been a national policy for Britain for over three centuries. Mr. Venizelos was repudiated at the polls in November 1920 not on account of his foreign policy, of which the entire nation approved, but because, in order to enable Greece to participate effectively in the war, he had been compelled to establish a virtual dictatorship which was galling to the eminently democratic Greek people. But it is not fair to impute to King Constantine and his ministers "a desire to secure extensions of Greek territory in Asia Minor beyond anything Venizelos had deemed possible." The Greek advance into the heart of Anatolia was purely strategic. It merely aimed, by destroying the Turkish Army, to compel Mustapha Kemal to recognize the territorial awards which Greece had secured by the Treaty of Sèvres. Mr. Churchill's instructive account of the summer campaign of 1921 shows how near the Greeks came to attaining their goal. "There is no doubt," says Mr. Churchill, "that under the restored Constantine they (the Greeks) made an intense and persevering national effort. Had they enjoyed the support in credit, munitions and good will of the Great Powers, no one can say for certain that they could not have enforced a peace upon the Kemalists Turks which would have secured them Thrace and a footing in Smyrna."

The fateful mistake of Mr. Venizelos' successors was their failure to liquidate the Asia Minor adventure after they had realized, or should have realized, that they had forfeited the support of the Allies to an extent that threatened even to rob them of the fruits of ultimate military victory. For this mistake, which is partly attributable to the vacillations and equivocations of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, Mr. Gounaris and his coadjutors paid with their lives. But what about the responsibilities of the Allies themselves? Italy and Greece were rivals in Asia Minor and the Greeks expected, and received, nothing but hostility from that quarter. As for France and Britain, "all the loyalties of the Allies began and ended with the Greece of Venizelos. All their resentments centered upon the Greece of Constantine. . . . The return of Constantine therefore dissolved all Allied loyalties to Greece and cancelled all but legal obligations. In England the feeling was not resentment, but a total extinction of sympathy or even interest. In France. . . . after the first astonishment had worn off, an air of relief became manifest in controlling circles. There was no need any more to pursue an anti-Turkish policy. . . . Greece had in fact become a liberator. . . . It is not every day that moral creditors are so accommodating." Given the interminable delays of the Turkish settlement and the peculiar psychosis of post-war Europe, these reactions were perhaps inevitable. But if the Allies could not bring themselves to help, Greece had a right to demand that they should at least not hinder. As long as she was acting as their mandatory, it was right and proper that they should limit and control her diplomatic and military action. But after they had practically revoked their mandate and completely withdrawn

their support, after France had concluded a virtual treaty of alliance with Angora, they still claimed the right to control the policy and strategy of Greece, and seriously to hamper her conduct of the war. *This was the essence of the Greek tragedy.* When in July 1922 the Greek Government made a feint against Constantinople with two divisions taken from the right wing of the Anatolian front, this ingenious politico-strategic move was peremptorily vetoed by the Allies. Great Britain, France and Italy, at loggerheads over every post-Armistice issue, were able to present a united front against little Greece, their whilom ally and mandatory! And yet that diversion against Constantinople, had the Allies allowed it to be carried out, might conceivably have ended the war. "There is no reason," writes Mr. Churchill, "to doubt their (the Greeks') power to occupy the city (Constantinople), and the mere threat when it became known startled the Angora Turks. It is quite possible that under cover of a temporary Greek occupation of Constantinople with Allied approval, the escape of the Greek Armies from Asia Minor might have been honorably and comparatively painlessly merged in negotiations for peace. . . . However, here again, all ended in futility. The Greeks were forbidden by the deployment of the armed forces of England, France and Italy, to enter Constantinople, and the only lasting result of an exceedingly well conceived means of covering their retirement from Anatolia was a weakening of their army on the threatened front. This was the final move before the catastrophe." It was also the *coup de grace* to the morale of the Greek Army and nation. When Mustapha Kemal struck shortly afterward, he attacked a Greek front materially weakened by the futile withdrawal of the two divisions and, moreover, "he understood that the Greek troops before him were aware that anyhow they would have to leave Asia Minor." It does not detract from the indisputable prowess of the Turkish soldiers and the magnificent leadership of their great Commander to point out that their efforts were decisively seconded by the action of the very governments by whose decision the Greek Army originally went to Asia Minor. They had not only ceased to be the allies of Greece, but, by condemning her to fight, as it were, with one arm tied behind her back, they had virtually become the allies of Kemalist Turkey.

Mr. Churchill does not consciously belong to the "revisionist" school of historians of the Great War. He is still a firm believer in the sacredness of the Allied cause, and his views on the question of "war-guilt" are entirely orthodox. Yet his account of what he so aptly calls the Greek Tragedy should contribute materially to a revision of the generally prevalent notions about the post-Armistice events in the Near East. In this "pragmatic" age, when nothing succeeds like success, it was inevitable that Greece should reap not only material

losses but also moral discredit from her military defeat. To the superficial, and often malicious, judgments formed in those days Mr. Churchill supplies a much-needed corrective. In one respect in particular he points the way to a revision of values by his fine tribute to the Greek Army, which in one victorious battle after another had advanced to the gates of Angora: "Justice must be done to the Greek soldier, so often the butt of ignorance and prejudice. Imagine an army of two hundred thousand men, the product of a small state mobilized or at war for ten years, stranded in the center of Asia Minor with a divided nation behind them, . . . conscious that they were abandoned by the Great Powers of Europe and by the United States; with scanty food and decaying equipment . . . without hope or even a plan of despair; while before them and around them and behind them preyed and prowled a sturdy, relentless and ever more confident foe. . . . Over the Greek Army in Asia Minor there stole an ever-growing sense of isolation; of lines of communication in jeopardy, of a crumbling base, of a divided homeland, and of an indifferent world. Nevertheless they remained in martial posture for upwards of nine months."

The reader of the five volumes of *The World Crisis* carries away an impression of the author as a vibrant and zestful personality, a man of tremendous vitality and driving power, who is essentially a British patriot and a realist. When his business was to prepare for, and to help to conduct, the greatest war in history, he plunged into it with such enthusiasm and effectiveness that he acquired the reputation of a "war-monger" and a "militarist." When the war was over, the aims of British policy had been achieved and world-peace and reconstruction became the dominant British interest, he was transformed into an almost equally zealous apostle of retrenchment, reconciliation and appeasement. In his final summing up of the lessons of the Great War he leaves no doubt as to his present temper. "The disproportion between the quarrels of the nations and the suffering which fighting out those quarrels involves; the poor and barren prizes which reward sublime endeavor on the battlefield; the fleeting triumphs of war; the long slow rebuilding; the awful risks so hardily run; the doom missed by a hair's breadth, by the spin of a coin, by the accident of an accident — all this should make the prevention of another great war the main preoccupation of mankind. It has been stripped of its glitter and glamor. . . . Next time the competition may be to kill women and children, and the civil population generally, and victory will give herself in sorry nuptials to the diligent hero who organizes it on the largest scale." This robust and clear-sighted realism promises to do more for world-peace than the uninformed and nebulous idealism of emotional pacifists.

Greeks in the Melting Pot

They Are Good Material and They Will Make Good Citizens

"OUR fellow citizens of Hellenic ancestry are to be congratulated upon deciding to organize their own Americanization.

"The first immigrants from Greece came here to earn a competence and return. Most of them fell under the spell of America and remained.

"They have made good. They are law-abiding, industrious, thrifty. They become public-spirited as they learn our ways.

"But the span of Greek immigration has been short. It

takes time to complete so marked a change in adjustment. Leading Greeks in America who have won an understanding of our life are, therefore, wise in cooperating to aid their countrymen to reach a similar placement.

"Our medium of this cooperation is the Ahepa, a nationwide fraternal organization now having a chapter in Rochester, where approximately 7,000 Greeks reside.

"We trust that it may prove a useful agency of assimilation and teach Americans as well as Greeks what America means." — From an editorial of *Rochester (N. Y.) News*.

H

(E
No.

DODLEY
(Lefebvre)

Southern
teenth
petus f
civilizat
which
centurie
leaders
and writ
of the
our mo
consider
easy fo
conclus
our own
the assi
by no
as stood
civilizat
And so
more an
with pe
dria, th
fluences
Now
First th
the Ke
static v
And th
terns of
And the
them c
they re
and lov
And th
irrevoca
in our c
Perha
was his
Aristot
mere it
cuttle-f
habits,

Hellenic Contributions to Civilization

By Dudley L. Harley, '30, A.B. (in Course), Lehigh University

First Prize Essay

(Editor's Note: This essay by Mr. Dudley L. Harley of Lehigh University won the first prize in the essay contest, sponsored by the Lehigh Chapter No. 60, of the Order of Ahepa, located at Allentown, Pa., in which the students of the high institutions of learning of Lehigh Valley participated.)



DUDLEY L. HARLEY
(Lehigh University)

Southern Europe in the fifteenth century with an impetus from which our own civilization arose, and on which it still rides. Five centuries before Christ the leaders of Greece were talking and writing about every one of the things which today our most thoughtful people consider finest. It has been easy for us to accept their conclusions and fit them into our own order of things. For the assimilation was hindered by no alien traditions such as stood between us and the civilizations of the Orient. And so we identified ourselves

more and more closely with the past, until today we may say with perfect truth, borrowing the figure of Clement of Alexandria, that while the river of our civilization has had confluences from many sources, its headwaters are in Greece.

Now we have in general two kinds of legacies from Greece. First there are specific objects like the Parthenon, the Iliad, the Knidian Aphrodite, — glorious remnants, things of static value, to be set aside and cherished for themselves. And then there are intellectual and spiritual concepts, patterns of thought, — the processes as opposed to the products. And they, perhaps, are our very finest heritage, since out of them come those works which a people cherish as long as they retain some spark of admiration for beauty, and justice, and love. These concepts are the really vital things in living. And they are the true Hellenic contributions which bind us irrevocably to that age whence originated what is admirable in our civilization.

Perhaps the most salient feature of your ancient Greek was his omnivorous intellectual curiosity. Take a man like Aristotle. Twenty-three hundred years ago Aristotle, as a mere incident in an immensely busy life, investigated the cuttle-fish of the Mediterranean. He described their anatomy, habits, and development with astonishing minuteness. Today

WE ought to feel peculiarly at home with the ancient Greeks. Those intrepid peoples of the Balkan peninsula who lifted themselves out of barbarism by their bootstraps, as it were, and in the amazingly short space of four centuries erected a civilization which has not yet been surpassed, were in a very real sense our forefathers, spiritually and materially. Their accumulated culture, lying dormant through the Middle Ages, burst upon

we have passed beyond Aristotle, scientifically. We have confirmed and corrected his observations, and discovered a few new species of cuttle-fish of which he perhaps knew nothing. Are we then to conclude that we have extracted the value from his contribution? Quite the reverse. For science is born to be outmoded. And the greatest value of Aristotle's work lies not in the actual knowledge he left us, but in the fact that he saw that these things were good in themselves and worth studying methodically. That is a conception upon which our whole scientifically ordered life is based.

Or, consider that surprising man, Euclid, who, with few materials besides a pit of sand, summed up all that was known

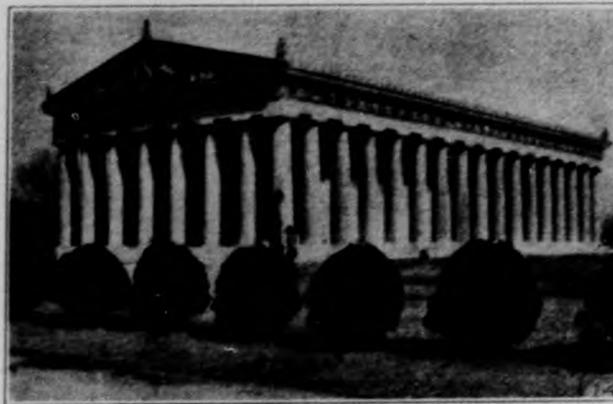
of mathematics in his day, and who wrought so thoroughly that it has taken us two thousand years to improve upon him. Again, his true worth lies less in the actual knowledge he has left us than in the rigid mathematical logic which has enabled us to increase that knowledge.

And the same observation holds for medicine. Though the science of Hippocrates and Galen was crude and often mistaken, we should never have improved upon it were it not for the insistence on hygiene, healthy

skepticism, and scientific experimentation which characterized their schools. The motto of the Delphic oracle, "Know Thyself," was indubitably sound, fundamentally. And could there be a more valuable legacy to the physician of today than that noble oath of Hippocrates, with its exhortation to gratitude, righteousness, and humility?

What we mean by a legacy of patterns of thought is more readily apparent in the theoretical fields of religion, philosophy, and political science. Here the intellectual momentum shows plainly. Widely at variance as the Hellenic and Christian religions may seem to be, it is demonstrable that Christian dogma is lineally descended, through Plotinus and Saint Augustine, from the philosophy of Plato, whom Nietzsche called the Christian before Christ. Indeed, philosophy as such had its origin in Greece. It was, in sharp contrast with Oriental metaphysics, essentially an investigation of man's relation to the universe. And ever since the time of Socrates European philosophers have been called upon to show how man may live the best life. Plato, who was so preeminent in this respect, had profound and liberating things to say on almost all those problems of social, political, and economic science which today seem of such prime importance to us.

(Continued on page 16)



The Replica of the Athenian Parthenon in America, Embelishing the City of Nashville, Tenn.

The North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece

The Athenian Temple of Youth

By M. E. Axearly

IN a recent edition of the *New York Evening Post*, there appeared a drawing, contributed to it by Mr. C. D. Batchelor, picturing two tourists, for the first time visiting Greece, contemplating in awe upon the marvels of the divine Parthenon. One of the tourists addressing the other, exclaimed:

"What nerve! That's an exact copy of our Public Library!"

How realistically true to everyone, who is familiar with the average tourist's ignorance of Greece and things pertaining to Greece. Unfortunately there are also a large number of people in this populous and polyglot country of ours, who do not actually realize the place that Greece holds in the development of our architecture. Still a great many more are not familiar with the enormous part Ancient Greece has played in all our culture; in the conception and establishment of our form of Government; in the development of our institutions, in sciences, in our art, sculpture, literature, poetry, in truth in everything which is worth while living and laboring for in our desire to better ourselves and perfect our civilization.

A still greater number know little or nothing about Modern Greece in her heroic struggle to become a factor in the advancement of humanities in Europe.

Realizing these facts, the North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece was formed, and issued a pronouncement which follows in part:

Ancient Greece is well known —

Medieval Greece is little known —

About Modern Greece, few Americans are informed at all —

Despite the unjustified criticism of enemies or of the uninformed, the Greeks are a superior race. Their history proves that without any reasonable doubt. After the unfortunate and disastrous surrender of Constantinople to the Mohammedan conquerors, they were submerged by from four to six hundred years of cruel oppression and domination. Education, which was always sponsored by the Greek race, was denied them, yet secretly they sent their children by night to school in forest and caves, striving to keep the dim light of education burning. A national song today is "An Ode to the Moon" because "the moon lighted our children's paths to their secret schools."

If Greece has national defects, she is simply in line with all other modern nations, but better still, her defects are understandable and eradicable.

It is marvelous to observe, that the Greeks held their national entity, while other peoples have died out under less rigorous oppression. They still maintain their ancient tradi-

tions as an ideal. They yearn for self-improvement, they strive constantly to propagate high standards of personal and business ethics. This committee, working with colleagues in Greece, advocates the field of sport as a medium of spreading the doctrine of fair play.

Greece has the right to expect support in her courageous campaign for recovery; she wants to employ all available means for rehabilitation. It is very encouraging, indeed, that she finds American methods the most attractive. Greece works hard, expects little, but deserves our unqualified friendship.



"What Nerve! That's An Exact Copy of Our Public Library."
— D. C. Batchelor in the *New York Evening Post*

It is this same spirit which characterized Greece during her most trying periods in her history that is now to be felt in her spontaneous and ever growing rejuvenation. It is present in all of her endeavors, economic, political, artistic and scientific. And this latest venture — the formation of the North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece — is one of the noblest and most hopeful signs of a healthy national growth. For what in life is more commendable than the fostering of a spirit of understanding? Understanding is what is needed most in all of the countries of the world today. Understanding does away with its worst enemy — intolerance; understanding breeds coöperation, paves the way for new developments in almost all of the departments of a national endeavor. It is wholesome, good, beautiful, reasonable, logical. It is the hope of nations.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF FRIENDSHIP AND COÖPERATION WITH GREECE is organized to honor Ancient Greece and to befriend Modern Greece. More than a hundred leading Americans project a timely and welcome service, hand

in hat
ciliati
the G

1. *Th*

This
Youth
the pe
ican f
Munic

The
moder
naval
buildi
ahead

In t
scienti
beauti
picture

As
claspe
so now
like id

2. *Th*
A

Loca
Info

Bull
Serv

hand i
Comm

Arra
to Am
modor
fessor

3. *Bal*

The
agenci
peace.

Com
They v



The Athenian Temple of Youth, which when completed will be the finest temple in Europe, modeled after the Parthenon

in hand with which is a movement toward Balkan reconciliation and understanding. The committee, at the request of the Greek Government, sponsors the following projects:

1. *The Athenian Temple of Youth* —

This is to be the national home of the Brotherhood of Youth, and is to be built jointly by the Government of Greece, the people of Greece, Americans of Greek descent, and American friends of Greece, and is officially requested by the Municipality of Athens and the Government of Greece.

The Greek Temple will be of classic design, a practical modern counterpart of the Parthenon, but to quote a Greek naval hero "will be dedicated not to gods, but to the service of building godly men." It will be erected on valuable property already given by the Government.

In this will be contained the ancient idealism of Plato, the scientific zeal of Aristotle, the simplicity of Socrates, the beautiful in Life as shown by Xenophon, the strong in life as pictured by Plutarch.

As in the olden days, Athenians and Lacedaemonians clasped their hands and formed a powerful state *by coöperation*, so now also this new temple will serve a like purpose and a like ideal.

2. *The Interpretation of Greece to America and of America to Greece.*

Local and International conferences.

Informative addresses.

Bulletins and publications.

Services to American leaders visiting Greece, giving first hand introduction to the real Greece through members of the Committee in that Country.

Arrange meetings with Greek leaders for them, and to bring to America one or two leading Greeks — such men as Commodore Melas, His Grace the Metropolitan of Corfu, Professor Hamilcar Alivizatos of the University of Athens and Professor Soteriades of the University of Saloniki.

3. *Balkan Relations*

The committee proposes to coöperate with Greek private agencies and leaders in working for Balkan understanding and peace.

Comprehensive projects are being studied and adopted. They will be announced from time to time.

With this program, America will serve Greece and feed the interests of World Peace. Such a program will assist Greece in wiping out disabilities inflicted by oppression.

From such a program, America will derive inspiration, receive the gratitude of a great people — and serve her own ends.

The committee has been in formative existence for over a year. It is composed of leading Americans of Greek descent and other leaders in American life. In recruiting a hundred and four members, only a hundred and seven persons were interviewed. The Greek appeal was so attractive that but three refused service — and these with ample personal reasons.

The committee was originally designed to a membership limit of a hundred. Because of the wide-spread interest in its activities, it has been found impossible to confine itself to these limits. Within certain bounds, it has been decided to admit other prominent Philhellenes who wish to assist in the progress of interpreting Greece to America — and in rendering specific service to Greece as invited.

The list of names of the committee speaks for itself. It is composed of representative individuals recruited from the best human material this country offers. These men and women will mean very much to us not only as tacit supporters of the venture but as actual workers toward the realization of our ideal. We know what they have accomplished in their own spheres of activity and therefore rejoice in being associated with them. Their success is ours. They will become the ultimate interpreters of what is best in modern Greek life. We now dip our banners to them — the American Philhellenes.

THE COMMITTEE

His Excellency, The Greek Minister, *Patron*
Ery Kehaya, *Honorary President*

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Dr. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, *Chairman*
Dean Alfange, *Treasurer*
Ulius L. Amoss, *Executive Secretary*
Raymond H. Pierce, *Business Director*

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Richard Boardman	Dr. John Howland Lathrop
C. J. Critzas	Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Dr. Pol N. Coryllos	Miss Jane Adams
Fred I. Eldridge	Peter Adams
Dr. William C. Emhardt	George B. Agnew
Robert Garrett	John Anastasopoulos

Bishop Charles P. Anderson
Rear Admiral Philip Andrews
John Barbas
Dr. Samuel E. Bassett
Dr. William Gerard Beckers
Charles C. Beebe
Dr. William E. Brooks
Commander Richard E. Byrd
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman
Professor Achilles Catsonis
Constantine Cavacos
Dean George H. Chase
V. I. Chebithes
M. Choremi
Louis Christopoulos
Professor Edward Capps
C. Carabateas
Hon. Frederick Kracke
Bishop William Leonard
Dr. Louis E. Lord
L. F. Loree
Judge William Caleb Loring
Bishop William Fraser McDowell
Mrs. M. MacLean
Theodore Malandre
Hon. Richard I. Manning
James Matthews
Dean Everett Victor Meeks
Milton E. Meletiades
Dean Walter Miller
Dr. V. P. Moisesides
Mrs. John F. Moore
Hon. Henry Morgenthau
Peter N. Nicholson
Dr. Robert Norwood
S. M. Pamfilis
Nicholas Paris
Mrs. Henry Parkman
Mrs. A. Windsor Weld
Hon. Charles P. Taft, 2nd
Dean Andrew Fleming West
Henry C. Hathaway
John C. Hegeman
Henry W. Jessup
Charles F. Neergaard

Frank H. Mann
Guy Finner
Charles Reed
Frederick Snyder
Charles S. Peabody
Richard F. Cleveland
Peter J. Christy
Bishop Philip Cook
Nicholas Culolias
Hon. Joseph E. Davies
Dr. Charles J. Demas
Paul Demos
Professor Michael Dorizas
Mrs. John H. Finley
Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick
William Francis
Cass Gilbert
Howard Gillette
Harry Grivakis
Arthur T. Hopkins
W. F. Hypes
George Kalfas
William Karry
Professor Harriet B. Hawes
President John Grier Hibben
Hon. George Foster Peabody
A. P. Pilides
John Plastropoulos
George A. Plimpton
G. K. Poletoros
George Prassas
F. W. Ramsey
Professor David M. Robinson
Dr. William Jay Schieffelin
James Seros
Harper Sibley
Bishop Charles Slattery
Elmer A. Sperry
F. Stavracos
Constantine Stephano
Simon Stein
Theodore Stitt
George Strong
Dr. A. C. Studer
Dr. Joseph A. Vance

The American Minister
The President of the University of Athens
The President of the University of Saloniki
The President of the League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission
The President of the Athenian Brotherhood of Youth
The President of the Saloniki Brotherhood of Youth
His Beatitude, the Archbishop of Athens and of all Greece
His Holiness, the Metropolitan of Thessaloniki
The Most Reverend, the Metropolitan of Corfu

The significant importance of the contemplated establishment of the Athenian Temple of Youth can be attested to by the comments of Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York.

"No institution can do more in the interest of world peace and international good-will than this movement which in Greece will find its national home in the Athenian Temple of Youth."

All Leaders — All Parties — Unite to Thank the Committee

"I also want to kindly ask you to convey our heartiest congratulations to the kind members of the North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece and my assurance that the Greek people are always gratefully remembering the sympathy of the American people for Greece."

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS,
Prime Minister of Greece.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to transmit the enthusiasm of the municipal authorities over the foundation of a committee aiming to cultivate friendship and coöperation among competent circles of North America and Greece."

D. PATIS,
Mayor of the Athenians.

"We appreciate the founding of the North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece. Wishing you all good success for your sacred work and bestowing our blessing upon you we remain"

ARCHBISHOP CHRYSOSTEM,
Archbishop of Athens and all Greece.

"I am especially pleased for the interest of so many Americans . . . as displayed in their organization of the North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece."

P. TSALDARIS,
Chief of the Popular Party.

THE HELLENIC CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE

The Hellenic Corresponding Committee was founded this summer to represent the Central Committee in Greece. It is composed of the most important of Greek leaders, it will open doors, secure audience, assemble information, give prestige and render general service. The present composition:

His Excellency, Admiral Paul Coundouriotis,
President of the Republic, *Honorary President*
Commodore Constantine Melas, *Chairman*
Harry Hill, Manager of the American Express, *Treasurer*

Hellenic Contributions to Civilization

(Continued from page 13)

And if we do not accept his conclusions on every point, we are nevertheless immeasurably indebted to him for provoking the discussion.

And then there is always that vast, fertile field of Hellenic literature, in which was anticipated every form of literary expression that has since been developed. A modern literature whose two types of farce comedy hark back to Aristophanes and Menander, in which the polished pastoral poetry of Tennyson is found purified in Theocritus, and which is bound by a dozen other subtle ties to the age of Sophocles cannot deny its debt to the past. And if, when one thinks of the mighty masterpieces which have come down to us out of antiquity, it seems that we are dealing here with those glorious remnants which we spoke of as being basically the lesser part of our heritage, reflection will show that behind Greek literature,

as behind Greek art, there exists that demiurge which is finally the thing that matters. For the essential motives of Greek artistry were simplicity, and a striving for perfection through beauty of structure rather than ornament, and a basic joy of living. And though we have chosen paths which lead away from these, the art engendered by them still stands, waiting with the serenity of wind-swept mountains. It is a bulwark of sanity for whosoever would return to it.

And, when it comes to that, the aspect of Hellenic life most significant for us may well be that salutary atmosphere of childlike wonder, of patient observation, and of willing surrender to the beauty and mystery of the universe, through which the Hellene strove to attain to *arete*, or supreme excellence. If we cannot live in it always, we shall not fail to be the better for occasionally *nous retrempant dans la nature*. "There were giants in the earth in those days," sang Moses of quite another age. And we may forgive him the conceit.



Current Poetry

To a Butterfly

By Cassia

OF rainbow hues,
And purphyr blues;
Of starry sparks
And sapphire dots
Your fairy robes are made!

In wild entrance
You fly and dance.
Bend and flutter,
Stoop and utter
Mystic whispers to the wind.

You whirl and frill,
And kisses steal
From Aeolus
And Zephyrus,
With every flutter of the wing.

Ah, for a day
Of joy and play;
To dance and sing
On freedom's wing,
Like you, my sweetest creature!

What are to me —
Fettered, unfree —
Decades and years
But sighs and tears,
And one steep rung of theory steps!

"Thrills"

By Kaliope Malamatinis

Editor's Note: The following poem won first mention in a class contest at West High School, Akron, Ohio. The author, a Greek girl, is a senior in the school and is 16 years of age. She aspires to make writing her profession.

I CAN get a thrill from the whiff of a breeze,
From the nodding sway of a flower,
From a floating cloud;
A bird call-loud,
Or a bending, scented bower.

I can get a thrill from the patter of rain,
From the sunset's rainbow hue,
From the hush of night;
The far starlight,
Or the heaven's azure blue.

I can get many a thrill from the little things,
From the smile that is my mother's,
From a friendly face;
A child's embrace,
Oh, I'll leave *big* thrills to others.

Hellas

By William Kimberly Palmer

MANY a Land in area, dwarfs fair Hellas —
But in Influence — what other Land —
But of this Nation Hellas — might be jealous,
Of Her Deeds of Heart and Hand!
Therefore, O Greeks! then evermore be zealous,
To add unto Her Record grand!

In Flanders Fields

Lest We Forget

By Colonel John McCrae

IN Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard among the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

By Moina Michael

OH, you who sleep in Flanders fields
Sleep sweet to rise anew
We caught the torch you threw
And holding high, we keep the Faith
With all who die.

We cherish, too, the poppy red
That grows in fields where valor led;
It seems to signal to the skies
That blood of heroes never dies,
But lends a luster to the red
Of the flowers that bloom above the dead
In Flanders fields.

And now the Torch and Poppy red
We wear in honor of our Dead.
Fear not that ye have died for naught:
We've learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders fields.



Η ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Η ΘΡΙΑΜΒΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗΣ.—Η ΜΕΓΑΛΕΙΩΔΗΣ ΥΠΟΔΟΧΗ.—ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΙ, ΛΑΟΣ, ΤΥΠΟΣ
ΥΠΟΔΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΑΚΡΑΤΗΤΟΝ ΕΝΘΟΥΣΙΑΣΜΟΝ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ.—ΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΜΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΚΔΡΟ-
ΜΕΩΝ ΕΟΡΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΕΞΙΩΣΕΙΣ.—Η ΕΠΙΒΟΛΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ ΕΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΙ.

Η ΘΡΙΑΜΒΕΥΤΙΚΗ επιτυχία της Δευτέρας εις Ελλάδα Εκδρομής της Αχέπας υπερέβη τὰς προσδοκίας καὶ τῶν μᾶλλον αισιοδόξων. Οἱ ἐν Ἑλλάδι—ἐπίσημοι καὶ λαός—ἐπεδέχθησαν τοὺς ἐκδρομείς ὡς ἀδελφούς καὶ τοὺς ἐτίμησαν ὡς μέλη μᾶς ὀργανώσεως, τῆς ὁποίας οἱ μεγάλοι σοφοὶ καὶ ὁ ὑψηλὸς προορισμὸς κατενοήθησαν ἐκεῖ πλήρως.

Προτοῦ ἀκόμη τὰ ἑλληνικὰ ὕδατα θωπεύουν στοργικὰ τὰ πλεῖρα τοῦ φέροντος τοὺς Ἀχέπανς πλοίου—εἰς τὴν Νεάπολιν τῆς Ἰταλίας—οἱ ἐκδρομείς ἐχαιρετίσθησαν ἀπὸ ομάδα Ἑλλήνων ἐπίσημων καὶ δημοσιογράφων, μὲ ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς τὸν βουλευτὴν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἀντιπρόσωπον τῆς Ἀχέπας ἐν Ἑλλάδι κ. Αἰλιανόν, οἱ ὅποιοι ἔσπευσαν νὰ τοὺς προὔπαντήσουν καὶ νὰ τοὺς συνοδεύσουν μέχρι Φαλήρου.

Κατὰ τὸν διάπλον ἀπὸ Νεαπόλεως μέχρι Φαλήρου ἠσθάνθησαν οἱ εἰς Ἑλλάδα μεταβαίνοντες προσκνητὰ τὰ πρῶτα ἱερὰ ρίγη πατριωτικῶν συγκινήσεων, τὰ ὅποια ἐπροξένησαν εἰς αὐτοὺς ἡ ὥραία προσφώνησις τοῦ κ. Αἰλιανοῦ καὶ ὁ συγχρωτισμὸς τῶν μετὰ τὸν λοιπὸν ἀντιπρόσωπον τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἀλλὰ ὁ μεγάλος ψυχικὸς συγκλονισμὸς τοὺς ἐπερίμενεν εἰς τὸ Φᾶληρον, ὅπου ἐγένεν ἡ ἀποθέωσις τῶν.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Πειραιεῖς, σὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ τέχνους, ἐφθάσαν εἰς Φᾶληρον πολὺ πρὸ τοῦ κατάπλου τοῦ ἀτμοπλοίου διὰ νὰ ὑποδεχθῶν τοὺς ἐξ Ἀμερικῆς ἀδελφούς τῶν. Ἡ ἐξέδρα τοῦ Φαλήρου ὅπου θὰ ἀπεβιδάζοντο οἱ ἐκδρομείς, εἶχε πανηγυρικὴν ὄψιν. Σημαιοστόλιστος, μὲ ἀδελφωμένας τὰς σημαίας τῶν δύο δημοκρατιῶν, μὲ τόξα καὶ ἀψίδας ὑποδοχῆς, γέμουσα ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐπίσημους οἱ ὅποιοι προσήλθον νὰ ὑποδεχθῶν τοὺς Ἀχέπανς, μὲ τὴν Φιλαρμονικὴν τοῦ Δήμου Πειραιῶς παινανίζουσαν διάφορα ἐμβατήρια, παρουσίαζε τὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ ἐορτάζοντος ἑλληνικοῦ ἑδάφους τὸ ὅποιον θὰ ἐπάτουν οἱ προσφύγει ἀναμενόμενοι.

Ὁ Φαληρικὸς ὄμιλος ἦτο κατὰ μέρος ἀπὸ ἀτρακτύου καὶ λέμβους πλήρεις ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίους καὶ Πειραιεῖς φιλοδοξούντας νὰ φρονάξουν πρῶτοι τὸ «καλῶς ὠρίσατε» εἰς τοὺς ἐκδρομείς καὶ νὰ τοὺς ζητωκραυγάσουν.

Μόλις διεγράφη εἰς τὸν ὄριζοντα τὸ «Βουλκάνια» ὁ ἐνθουσιασμὸς τῶν ἀναμενόντων ἐξέσπασεν ἀκράτητος καὶ ἀληθῆς πανδαιμόνιον ἐπεκράτησεν. Ἀπὸ τὴν Ναυτικὴν Βάσιν τοῦ Φαλήρου ὕδροπλάνα ἀποθαλασσούντα διὰ νὰ προὔπαντήσουν τὸ ὑπερωκεάνειον. Τὰ μικρὰ πλοία, αἱ ἀτράκατοι, αἱ λέμβοι κατευθύνονται πρὸς αὐτὸ καὶ μυριοστόμος ἀναδίδεται ὁ χαιρετισμὸς ἀπὸ ξηρᾶς καὶ θαλάσσης, τὸν ὅποιον οἱ ἐκδρομείς, συνωδοῦμενοι εἰς τὸ κατὰ στραμα, ἀνταποδίδουν μὲ ὄχι ὀλιγωτέραν ζωηρότητα, ἐνῶ ἡ μουσικὴ τοῦ «Βουλκάνια» σπορπίζει διαρκῶς τοὺς μελωδικούς της ἤχους.

Αἱ λιμενικαὶ ἀρχαὶ ἐπέτρεψαν μόνον εἰς τοὺς ἐπίσημους καὶ τὰς ἐπὶ τῆς ὑποδοχῆς ἐπιτροπὰς τὴν ἀνοδὸν εἰς τὸ ἀτμόπλοιο. Ὁ δήμαρχος Πειραιῶς κ. Παναγιωτόπουλος, ὁ λιμενάρχης καὶ ὁ διευθυντὴς τοῦ Τελωνείου, ἀντιπροσωπεῖα τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λεγεῶνος, ἐπὸ τὸν διοικητὴν τῆς κ. Μπλαῆς, τὸ Διοικητικὸν Συμβούλιον τοῦ Ἑλληνοαμερικανικοῦ Συλλόγου Ἀθηνῶν, ἐπὸ τὸν κ. Ἀποστολόπουλον, ἀντιπροσωπεῖα τῶν ἐν Ἀθήναις παρεπιδημαίνοντων Ἀχέπανς, ἐπὸ τὸν Διευθυντὴν τῆς Τραπεζῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος κ. Ἀναστασόπουλον, κ.λ., ἐπιβαίνουν τοῦ «Βουλκάνια» μόλις τοῦτο ἤγκυροβόλησεν.

Ὁ Δήμαρχος Πειραιῶς κ. Παναγιωτόπουλος, τὸν ὅποιον παρουσίασεν εἰς τοὺς Ἀχέπανς ὁ συνοδεύων αὐτοὺς βουλευτὴς Ἀθηνῶν κ. Αἰλιανός, τοὺς προσφωνεῖ διὰ συγχι-

νητικωτάτης προσλαλιάς. Ἐπακολουθοῦν αἱ χαιρετιστήριοι προσφωνήσεις τῶν λοιπῶν ἐπὶ τῆς δεξιώσεως καὶ ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τῆς ἐκδρομῆς κ. Ἡλίας Τζανετῆς, ἀντιφώνων, ἐκδηλώνει τὴν θαθεῖαν εὐγνωμοσύνην τῶν Ἀχέπανς διὰ τὴν μεγαλειώδη ὑποδοχὴν.

Τέλος οἱ ἐκδρομείς κατὰ ομάδας ἐπιβιβάζονται μικρῶν σηματοστολιστῶν ἀτμοπλοίων καὶ κατευθύνονται εἰς τὴν ἐξέδραν, ὅπου τοὺς ἀναμένει ἀκράτητος ὁ ἐνθουσιασμὸς τοῦ ἐκεῖ συγκεντρωμένου πλήθους. Συγκινητικώταται ἴσαν αἱ εἰς τὴν ἐξέδραν ἐκτιλιχθεῖσαι σκηναί. Συγγενεῖς καὶ φίλοι τοὺς ἐναγκαλιζονται, δάκρυα χαρᾶς χύνονται, ὁ ἐνθουσιῶν λαὸς συνωθεῖται διὰ νὰ καμαρώσῃ τοὺς Ἀχέπανς ἐκ τοῦ πλήθους, τὰ «Ζήτω ἡ Ἀμερικῆ», «Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάς», «Ζήτω ἡ Ἀχέπας» ἀντηχοῦν ἀπὸ παντοῦ, αἱ μουσικαὶ παιανίζουσιν καὶ οἱ ἐκδρομείς ἀποθεοῦνται κυριολεκτικῶς.

Ἡ 11η Ἀπριλίου 1929 θὰ παραμείνῃ ἀληθῶς ἓνας ὡραῖος σταθμὸς εἰς τὴν ζωὴν τῶν μετασχόντων τῆς ἐκδρομῆς τῆς Ἀχέπας.



Τὴν ἐπομένην οἱ Ἀχέπανς, συγκεντρωθέντες εἰς τὰ Προπύλαια τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, παρήλασαν διὰ τὸν κεντρικότερον ὁδὸν τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ἐπὸ τὰς ζητωκραυγὰς καὶ τὰ χειροροσητῆματα τοῦ παρατεταγμένου εἰς τὰ πεζοδρόμια πλήθους, ἐνῶ περιπτάμενα ἀεροπλάνα ἔρριπτον χαιρετιστήρια ἐντυπα.

Ἡ παρέλασις κατέληξεν εἰς τὴν πλατεῖαν τῆς Μητροπόλεως, ὅπου οἱ Ἀχέπανς παρετάχθησαν. Ἐν τῷ μεταξύ προσήλθον ὁ ἐπιτετραμμένος τῆς Ἀμερικῆς κ. Ντόου, ὁ Νομάρχης κ. Τρικοῦπης, ὁ Δήμαρχος Ἀθηνῶν κ. Πάτσης, ὁ βουλευτὴς κ. Αἰλιανός καὶ πολλοὶ ἄλλοι ἐπίσημοι, λαβόντες θέσιν εἰς τὰ προπύλαια τοῦ Ναοῦ.

Πρῶτος ἔλαβε τὸν λόγον ὁ κ. Τζανετῆς, ὁ ὅποιος ἐξέφρασε τὴν συγκίνησιν ὅλων τῶν ἐκδρομέων διὰ τὴν μεγαλοπρεπῆ ὑποδοχὴν καὶ τὸν πρωτοφανῆ ἐνθουσιασμὸν καὶ παρουσίασε τὸν κ. Πάτσην.

Ὁ κ. Πάτσης ἀπήθυνεν ἐγκάρδιον χαιρετισμὸν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχέπανς καὶ ἐπέλεξε τὸν πανηγυρικὸν τῆς ὀργανώσεώς μας, καταλήξας μὲ τὸ «Ζήτω ἡ Ἀμερικῆ! Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Πατριδα! Ζήτω ἡ Ἀχέπα!»

Κατόπιν ὁμίλησε δι' ὀλίγων ὁ ἀδελφὸς κ. Νίκας, τὸν ὅποιον διεδέχθη ὁ Ἀμερικανὸς Ἐπιτετραμμένος κ. Ντόου, ὅστις ἐχαιρέτισε τοὺς ἐκδρομείς ἐπὶ τῇ ἀφίξει τῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν «τὴν ὅποιαν θεωρεῖ ὡς ἰδικὴν του» καὶ μὲ καθαρῶς ἀγγλοσαξωνικὸν χιούμορ ἐπεράτωσε τὸν λόγον του, προκαλέσας τὰς ἐπενρημίας τῶν ἀκροατῶν του.

Ἀκολούθως, χοροστατοῦντος τοῦ Μητροπολίτου Ἀθηνῶν, ἐτελέσθη δοξολογία, μετὰ τὸ πέρας τῆς ὁποίας τὰ μέλη τῆς Ἀχέπας διενήργησαν ἔρανον ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ναοῦ αἷς Μητροπόλεως καὶ διελύθησαν ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ζητωκραυγῶν τοῦ πλήθους.

Κατὰ τὴν δευτέραν ἡμέραν τοῦ ἐπίσημου προγράμματος ἐδόθη εἰς τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ Ἀκαδημίας θέατρον «Ὀλύμπια» ἡ σημεῖωσασα πλήρη ἐπιτυχίαν καλλιτεχνικὴ παράστασις τοῦ Λυκείου τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν Ἀχέπανς, μὲ τὰς ὥραϊας ἀπαγγελίας τῶν νεανίδων, τοὺς κλασικοὺς χοροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀθανάτους ἑλληνικοὺς χοροὺς, οἱ ὅποιοι ἐπροκάλεσαν ἀπερίγραπτον ἐνθουσιασμὸν.

Τὸ ἑσπέρας τῆς ἰδίας ἡμέρας ἐγένετο ἡ ἐπίσημος χοροεσπερὶς πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν ἐκδρομέων εἰς τὸ «Ντελίζ», ὀργανωθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λεγεῶνος.



ΕΠΙΒΑΗΤΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΕΛΑΣΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΔΩΝ ΚΑΛΛΟΝΩΝ ΜΕ ΓΡΑΦΙΚΑΣ ΣΤΟΛΑΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΩΝ

Ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς λαὸς κατὰ χιλιάδας προσήλθεν εἰς τὸν Στάδιον, ὅπου ἰδοῦν ἢ πρὸς τιμὴν τῆς Ἀγέλας ἑορτῆ. Ἐχορηγήθησαν διαφόροι χοροὶ νεοελληνικοὶ ἐπὶ 100 μαθητῶν τοῦ κ. Σακελλάριου καὶ κλασσικοὶ ἐπὶ μαθητῶν τῆς κ. Ραῦμον, παρέλασαν μαθητῆραι τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ὁδείου μὲ Ἑλληνικὰς ἐνδυμασίας καὶ ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸ πρόγραμμα παραστάσις τῆς «Ἀντιγόνης».

Τὴν τρίτην ἡμέραν ἔλαβε χώραν δεξιώσις εἰς τὸ κινηματοθέατρον «Πάνθεον» πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν Ἀγέλας, κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς ὁποίας ὠμίλησαν ὁ διοικητὴς τοῦ Τμήματος Ἀθηνῶν τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λεγεῶνος κ. Μπλαίης καὶ ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἐταιρείας τῶν Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν κ. Π. Καλογερόπουλος.

Ἀλλὰ τὴν κορωνίδα τῶν χάριν τῶν ἐκδρομῶν συγγεντρούσων ἀπετέλεσεν ἡ κατὰ τὸ ἀπόγευμα τῆς τρίτης ἡμέρας δοθεῖσα ἑορτὴ εἰς τὸ Στάδιον. Αἱ παρελάσεις τῶν προσκόπων, τῶν φουστανελλοφόρων μαθητῶν, τῶν μὲ ἀρχαῖα περιβολὰς μαθητῶν ἦσαν θεαματικώταται. Ἡ παράστασις τοῦ «Θανάτου τῆς Ἀντιγόνης», πλαισιωμένη ἀπὸ τὸ Παναθηναϊκὸν Στάδιον, αἱ παρελάσεις τῶν ἐνδεδυμένων κρητικὰς, μακεδονικὰς, ἠπειρωτικὰς καὶ ἄλλας ἐγχωρίους ἐνδυμασίας δεσποινίδων, οἱ ἐγχώριοι χοροὶ ἔκαμαν τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς νὰ περάσουν ἀληθμονήτους ὥρας.

Κατὰ τὴν τετάρτην ἡμέραν ὁργανώθη ἑορτὴ πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν Ἀγέλας ἐν Ἐλευσίνῃ. Ἡ Ἐλευσίς δὲν ὑστέρησε τῶν Ἀθηνῶν εἰς ἐνθουσιασμὸν ὑποδεχομένη τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς. Ὁ λόκληρος ἡ πόλις τοὺς συνώδευσε εἰς τὰ ἐρεῖπια τοῦ ἀρχαίου ναοῦ ὅπου ὠμίλησεν ὁ ἀρχαιολόγος κ. Φιλαδελφεὺς καὶ ἐπαίχθη τὸ χοροδράμα τῆς Δημητρος καὶ τῆς Περσεφόνης ὑπὸ τοῦ γνωστοῦ καλλιτεχνικοῦ ζεύγους Κανέλλου.

Τὸ ἐπίσημον γεῦμα τῆς Ahepa εἰς τὸ «Ἀκταῖον» τοῦ Φαλήρου ἐδόθη τὸ ἑσπέρας τῆς 14ης Ἀπριλίου. Εἰς τὸ γεῦμα παρεκάθησαν ὁ Πρόεδρος κ. Βενιζέλος, ὁ Ἐπιτε-

τραμμένος τῆς Ἀμερικῆς κ. Ντόου, ὁ Δήμαρχος Ἀθηνῶν κ. Παύσης, ἀντιπρόσωποι τοῦ Τύπου κ.κ. Κατὰ τὰ ἐπιδόματα ὁ κ. Βενιζέλος ὠμίλησε πρὸς τοὺς Ἀγέλας ὡς ἑξῆς:

»Κεῖται καὶ κύριοι,

»Εἶμαι πολὺ εὐτυχὴς διότι τὸ Προεδρεῖον τῆς Ὄργανώσεως μοῦ δίδει τὴν τιμὴν νὰ εἶπω ὀλίγας λέξεις διὰ τὴν Ἀμερικανικὴν Πολιτείαν, τῆς ὁποίας πάντες ἡμεῖς εἴθε πολῖται.

»Τὰ τακτικὰ ταξείδια, τὰ ὁποῖα ἀρχίσατε ἀπὸ πέρου καὶ ἐτελείτε κατ' ἔτος εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, γίνονται ἀφορμὴ ὅπως καταστῶσι πολὺ στενωτέρου οἱ δεσμοί, οἱ ὁποῖοι συνδέουν τὴν χώραν τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν μετὰ τῆς μικρᾶς Ἑλλάδος.

»Παρόμοιοι στενοὶ δεσμοὶ ἀναπτύσσονται ὁσάυτως καὶ μεταξὺ ἡμῶν τῶν ἰδίων καὶ τῆς πατρίδος σας, γίνονται δὲ αἷμα ὅπως ἐγχεσθε τακτικῶς ἐπίκουροι, ἀφ' ἑνὸς μὲν πρὸς τὴν οἰκογένειάν σας, ἀφ' ἑτέρου δὲ εἰς τὸν τόπον τῆς καταγωγῆς σας, ἕκαστος ἐξ ἡμῶν ἐκεῖ, ὅπου αἱ γενετῆραί σας ἔχουν ἀνάγκην ἀπὸ δρόμων, γειφῶν, εἰαγῆ ἰδρύματα καὶ γενναιοθυρίας παντὸς εἶδους.

»Ἀλλὰ καὶ πέραν τούτου ἀκόμη ἡ πατρίς Ἑλλάς ἀναμένει νὰ ἴδῃ μεγάλην ὠφέλειαν ἀπὸ τοῦ στενοῦς αὐτοῦ δεσμοῦ, χωρὶς νὰ ἐπιζητῆται ποσὸς ἢ Ἀμερικανικὴ πατρίς σας.

»Κατὰ τὰ πέντε προσεχῆ ἔτη ἡ Ἑλλάς θὰ συνάγῃ εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν δάνεια συνολικοῦ ποσοῦ 54 ἑκατομμυρίων δολλαρίων διὰ τὰ παραγωγικὰ ἔργα τῆς χώρας.

»Ἐάν ἡμεῖς οἱ Ἑλληνοαμερικανικοὶ ἀδελφοὶ μας, θὰ ἠθέλατε νὰ ἐνδιαφερῆτε διὰ τὰ δάνεια ταῦτα, ἢ πραγματοποιήσις των θὰ κα-

θίστατο εύκολωτέρα και ή τοποθέτησι των χρημάτων σας θα ήτο έξ ίσου ασφαλής.

»Από το 1897 ή 'Ελλάς εφάνη ως έν Κράτος, τό όποιον δύναται κάλλιστα να συγκριθῆ προς τά κυριώτερα μεγάλα Κράτη.

»Κατά την διάρκειαν του μεγάλου πολέμου, πολλά μεγάλα Κράτη άνέστειλαν τάς πληρωμάς των χρεών των. Η 'Ελλάς όμως έπλήρωσε πάντοτε τακτικά, όπως και ή 'Αγγλία και ή 'Αμερική.

»Αλλά και μετά την καταστροφήν και την συρροήν ενταύθα λόσων εκατοντάδων χιλιάδων προσφύγων, ή 'Ελλάς έξηκολούθησε να πληρώνη κανονικώς τά χρέη της.

»Επομένως, ή τοποθέτησι των χρημάτων σας θα είναι πάντοτε ασφαλής.

»Αλλά υπάρχει και δεύτερος λόγος, δά τον όποιον οι δεσμοί μας μετά της 'Αμερικής επιβάλλεται να γίνουν στενωτεροι. Και ό λόγος ούτος είναι μάλλον αισθηματικός. Η 'Αμερικανική Δημοκρατία είναι τό μάλλον ιδεώδες πολιτεύμα όλόκληρον του κόσμου. Αλλά και ή 'Ελλάς είναι σύμμερον Δημοκρατία, έπήρξε δέ και άλλοτε τσακίτη, κατά την αρχαίαν έποχήν, και αυτή πρώτη έδίδαξε και εισήγαγε τους δημοκρατικούς θεσμούς.

»Πρέπει δέ να προσθέσω, ότι από των αγώνων της ελευθερίας του 1821 μέχρι των αγώνων του 1866 και του μεγάλου πολέμου, ως και μετά την Μικρασιατικήν καταστροφήν, ή 'Αμερική ήλθε πάντοτε επίκουρος εις την μικράν 'Ελλάδα.

»Κυρίαί και Κύριοι,

»Πρέπει να είσθε υπερέφρανοι διότι άνήκετε εις την 'Αμερικανικήν Συμπολιτείαν Α λ λ α και αν σας έρωτήση κανείς: «Από που έρχεσθε;» θα του απαντήσετε υπερηφάνως: «Από την 'Ελλάδα».

»Και πρέπει να είσθε υπερέφρανοι δι' αυτό, διότι όπως ή 'Ελλάς έδίδαξεν άλλοτε τους άριστους θεσμούς της Δημοκρατίας, αγωνίζεται δέ και σύμμερον υπέρ της επικρατήσεώς των και όπως άντεπεξέλη υπερηφάνως εις τάς συνέπειας των πολέμων και της καταστροφής.

»Υψώνω τό κάπτελλον υπέρ της 'Αμερικανικής Συμπολιτείας και της οργανώσεώς σας.»

Μετά τον κ. Βενιζέλον τον λόγον έλαβεν ό 'Επιτετραμμένος της 'Αμερικής κ. Ντόου, συστήσας εις τους έκδρομείς να μεταδώσουν εις τους συμπατριώτας των έν 'Ελλάδι, ότι καλόν ειδον και ξμαθον εις την χώραν εις την όποιαν ζούν.

'Ακολούθως ώμίλησαν ό κ. Πάτσης, ό αδελφός Νίξον και ό αδελφός Βέρρας, ό όποιος και άνέγνωσε θαυμάσιον λόγον του άπουσιάζοντος, λόγω ασθενείας, αρχηγού της έκδρομής κ. Τζανετή.

Προς τους έκδρομείς παρετέθη γεύμα και υπό του 'Ελληνοαμερικανικού Συνδέσμου, κατά την διάρκειαν του όποιου άνεπτυχθήσαν και συνεζητήθησαν πολλά ζητήματα άφοροντα τά δύο Σωματεία.

'Αναρίθμητοι άλλαι δεξιώσεις προς τιμήν των 'Αγέπων, εις μικροτέραν κλίμακα, έλαβον χώραν καθ' όλην την διάρκειαν της παραμονής των έν 'Ελλάδι, με άμειωτον ένθουσιασμόν, και άπειρα έδόθησαν δείγματα της παρομιώδους ελληνικής φιλοξενίας και έγχαρδιότητος προς τους έκδρομείς.

οι όποιοι οδδέποτε θα λημονήσουν τό προσκύνημά των αύτό εις την χώραν της γεννήσεώς των.



Σύσσωμος ό 'Αθηναϊκός Τύπος δι' ένθουσιωδών άρθρων έχαίρετισε τους έκδρομείς και έτόνισε την εκτίμησιν των έν 'Ελλάδι αδελφών μας προς την Αθερα, λίαν δέ ένδεικτικόν της έπιβολής της Αθερα εις την συνείδησιν των έν 'Ελλάδι είναι τό κατωτέρω παρατιθέμενον άρθρον, τό δημοσιευθέν εις την πρώτην σελίδα πανηγυρικής έκδόσεως της 'Αθηναϊκής εφημερίδος «Πατρις» υπό τον τίτλον «Κ α λ ω ς Η λ θ α τ ε ς»:

«Μέσα από τ' άφροισμένα κύματα του ώκεανού, από τά βάθη της μακρινής ξενητείας, ή πλώρη του καραβιού σας, του στολισμένου με της γιορλάντες της ιδέας, εγγύστησε σήμερα στη θάλασσα την 'Ελληνική και σās έφερε σαν ένα ζωντανό πολύροτο χαιρετισμό του 'Ελληνισμού της 'Αμερικής προς τη γλυκειά πατρίδα. Καλώς ήλθατε, 'Ελληνες της 'Αμερικής, εισηρητικοί μαχηταί του άγώνος της ζωής, σκορπισμένοι, ήττημένοι της χθές και νικηταί της σήμερον!

«Από τάς ύψηλάς επάλξεις του τεραστίου πύργου που εκτίσατε εκεί κάτω, κατορθώσατε να άμυνθήτε άποτελεσματικά εναντίον των μεγαλειτέρων έχθρών που είχε πάντοτε ό ξηνητεμένος 'Ελλη: τής αδιαφορίας, της περιφρονήσεως, της δυστυχίας, και να νικήσετε.

«Ο πύργος αυτός είναι δημιούργημα της πίσσεως προς την ιδέα ν. Θεμέλιόν του είναι τό δικαίωμα της ύπάρξεως: ή θέλησις και ή αδελφότης: στέγη του τό 'Ελληνικόν ιδεώδες, ή έξάπλωσις του ελληνικού πολιτισμού εις την ξένην γην.



'Ελληνίδες καλλοναί, αϊτινες έλαβον μέρος εις την προς τιμήν των 'Αγέπων δοθεϊσαν μεγαλοπρεπή έορτήν εις τό Στάδιον, όπου παρεστάθη τό ελαστικόν θεάμα 'Αντιγόνη».

«Από τάς επάλξεις της 'Αχέπας, όπου κυματίζει ήδη ή σημαία του θριάμβου, αι δεκάδες χιλιάδες των 'Ελλήνων που την άποτελούν και των όποιων ήλθατε πιστοί έρμηνευταί της αγάπης των προς την πατρίδα και εκπρόσωποι, όλόκληρος ό 'Ελληνισμός της 'Αμερικής, συσσωματωμένος εις ένα κοινόν αισθημα, εις ένα παλμόν και εις μίαν και την αυτην διάθεσιν, εξαποστέλλει προς την 'Ελλάδα την λαχνη της νίκης, την διδασκαλίαν της θελήσεως, την όμολογίαν της πίσσεως—ένα θερμόν χαιρετισμόν των παιδιών της, που δέν έχώρσιε ποτέ στην ξενητεία ή διχόνοια και ό ύπολογισμός. Και ή 'Ελλάς απαντά με συγκίνησιν μάννας στοργικής: «Καλώς ήλθατε, 'Ελληνες της 'Αχέπας, εισηρητικοί ήρωες της ζωής! Γνωρίζομεν να νικώμεν όταν θέλωμεν».

«Τό παλαιόν όνειρον είναι ήδη ζωντανή πραγματικότης. Η αρχαία πραγματικότης που έξηφάνισαν ό καιρός και οι βάρβαροι, τό μεγαλειώδες 'Αμρικανιστικόν Συνέδριον της 'Ελληνικής αρχαιότητος που περιήλθεν εις την χώραν των σκιών, δια να τό διαδεχθῆ ή διαίρεσις, ή δυστυχία και ή φτώχεια του γένους μας ειχεν άπομείνει ως γλυκν όνειρον εις τάς ψυχάς των σκορπισμένων για τό ψομί τους 'Ελλήνων. Όνειρον μόνον που εμαλάκωνε την σκληρότητα του άγώνος των

Jun
ξε
λά
φο
φι
θρ
φι
αύ
πί
το
σα
νε
κο
μα
νη
ποι
πλ
μα
γίν
νοι
διη
πνε
του
ση
ιδε
τικ
ρο
τυ
κον
αν
σε.
της
γού
νεα
τιζ
ζοί
χέρ
σε
τό
κό
Ιδο
της
αι
'Ελ
αύτ
παρ
τόν
γάλ
ζε
ραν
ψο
ένδ
Αύτ
του.
μέν
οει
τά
προ
δέν
πασ
βοή

Ξηνητεμένων διά τήν ὑπαρξιν. Ἡ μακρονή μητέρα, ἡ Ἐλλάς, δέν ἠμποροῦσε νά τείνῃ χεῖρα βοηθείας, δέν εἶχε ἰσχυράν φωνήν διά νά καλέσῃ γύρω τῆς τὰ σκορπισμένα παιδιά της.

«Ἀλλά ἡ ἔνωσις δέν εἶναι δύναμις; Ὁ Θεός ὑπό τήν μορφήν τῆς θελήσεως δέν κατοικεῖ μέσα εἰς τήν ψυχὴν κάθε ἀνθρώπου; Ὑπό τήν μαγανείαν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ τῆς ἀρχαίας Ἀμφικτυονίας καί ἐπάνω εἰς τήν στερεάν βάσιν τοῦ ἀξιώματος αὐτοῦ ἡ «Ἀχέλα» ὠρθώθη μέ τήν κρυσταλλίνην σάλπιγγα τῆς πίστεως στό χέρι καί ἐξαπέστειλεν εἰς τὰ τέσσαρα σημεῖα τοῦ ὀρίζοντος τὸ προσκλητήριον σάλπισμα: «Ἐλάτε νά κτίσομεν τὸν ναὸν τῆς νέας Ἀμφικτυονίας! Ἐνωθήτε, Ἕλληνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ὡς ἓνα πνεῦμα καί μία ψυχὴ εἰς μίαν κοινήν προσπάθειαν ἀναδημοουργίας καί δυνάμεως!»

«Γύρω τῆς ἠθοροίσθησαν ἀμέσως τὰ Ξηνητεμένα παιδιά μας. Τὸ ἀρχαῖον Ἀμφικτυονικὸν Συνέδριον ἤρξατο νά παίρῃ τήν μορφήν τῆς ὠραίας πραγματικότητος, τῆς ὁποίας ὑποδεχόμεθα σήμερον ὑπερχλίους ἀντιπροσώπους.

«Ποῖος εἶναι ὁ σκοπός σας;—ἠρωτήθησαν. «Νά ἐξαπλώσομεν εἰς τήν ξένην γῆν, τήν δευτέραν αὐτὴν πατρίδα μας ποῦ μᾶς ἀγνοεῖ, τὸ παντοδύναμον ἑλληνικὸν πνεῦμα· νά γίνωμεν ἰσχυροὶ μέ τήν ἔνωσίν μας καί νά πείσομεν τοὺς ξένους, ὅτι εἰμεθα ἄξιοι νά ζήσομεν καί νά ἐπιτηρήσομεν» νά δημιουργήσομεν τοὺς ἑαυτοὺς μας, νά καλλιεργήσομεν τὸ πνεῦμά μας, νά δημιουργήσομεν μέσα ζωῆς, διὰ νά πείσομεν τοὺς ἄλλους, ὅτι εἰμεθα ἄξιοι καλλιτέρας τύχης».

«Καί εἰς τοὺς πύργους τῆς «Ἀχέλα» ἀνεπετάσθησαν δύο σημαῖαι συμβολικαί ποῦ ἀναοριζοῦν τὰ ρεῖματα δύο θεῶν ἰδεῶν: ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ, σύμβολον τῆς δρασσεως καί τοῦ θετικιστικοῦ πνεύματος, καί ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ, σύμβολον τοῦ ἀνωτέρου πολιτισμοῦ. Καί ἡ ἐργασία ἤρξατο ἐντατικῆ, ἀδιάκοπος, πυρετώδης. Ἐνας ζωντανός, πάλλων, τεράστιος ἠθικὸς καί οἰκονομικὸς ὀργανισμὸς ὑπῆρξε τὸ ἐνθουσιαστικὸν ἀποτέλεσμα.

«Ἡ «Ἀχέλα» ἐνεφανίσθη μέ ὅλην τῆς τὴν μεγαλοπρέπειαν ἐπέβαλε τὸν σεβασμὸν, ἐγέννησε τὸν θαυμασμὸν, ἠλέκτρισε, παρέσυρεν, ἐπεβλήθη. Εἰς ὅλας τὰς σπουδαιότερας πόλεις τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς ἠλείρου θαυματοῦχοι τοῦ Τάγματος, μέ τήν γραφικὴν στολὴν των—μεγαλοπρεπὴ στολὴν ἱεροφαντῶν μιᾶς νέας θρησκείας, ἡ Βυζαντινῶν «τοιμαρχῶν», ἠγούνται φανατικῶν φαλάγγων, ποῦ τῶν ὀρητικῶν ἐφόδων τῶν ὁποίων ἡ ζωὴ παραδίδει, τὸ ἐν μετὰ τὸ ἄλλο, τὰ φρούρια τῆς εἰς τὰ χέρια τους.

«Ἀλλά ποία εἶναι λοιπὸν ἐν τῇ λεπτομερείᾳ τῆς ἡ θρησκείας τῆς «Ἀχέλα» καί ποῖον εἶναι τὸ συμβολικὸν εὐαγγέλιον, τὸ κοινωνικὸν καί ἠθικὸν «πιστεῖον» τῶν μελῶν τῆς;

«Εἶναι ἓνας ἐξάλογος ἐπιγραμματικὸς, σαφής, καθοριστικὸς, κατὰ τι ἀνάλογον πρὸς τὸν ὄρκον τῶν ἀρχαίων ἐφήβων. Ἰδοὺ αὐτός:

«Ὁ πιστεῖον εἰς τήν Ἀμερικὴν πιστεῖται εἰς τὰς ἀρχάς της, καί μιστεῖται ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὅταν ἡ ἀνάγκη τὸ καλέσῃ. Διότι αἱ ἀρχαὶ αὐταὶ εἶναι τὰ μόνα ἰδεώδη τῆς Δημοκρατίας καί Ἐλευθερίας. Ὁ Ἀμερικανισμὸς εἶναι ἡ ρήτρα τῶν ἀρχῶν αὐτῶν, καί ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς τὸ πρότυπὸν των.

«Ὁ ὀπαδὸς τῶν ἀρχῶν αὐτῶν προσπαθεῖ νά ἐφαρμοῖξῃ τὰ παραδείγματα τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ συμπίπτοντος εἰς πολλὰ πρὸς τὸν Ἀμερικανισμὸν· προσπαθᾷ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰδεῶν τῆς Μεγάλης Ἑλλάδος—μητρὸς τοῦ Πολιτισμοῦ.

«Σεβόμενος ἑαυτὸν, ἐπιβάλλει τὸν σεβασμὸν, καί ἀγωνίζεται διὰ τῆς καλῆς συμπεριφορᾶς του, εἰς οἰανδήποτε χώρον καί ἂν εὑρίσκειται καί εἰς οἰανδήποτε στιγμήν, πρὸς ἀνύψωσιν εἰς τὸ οἰκεῖον ἐπίπεδον τοῦ ὀνόματος τῆς εὐγενεῦς καί ἐνδόξου φυλῆς: τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς! Μόρφωσις, Ἀδελφότης καί Αὐτοθυσία, εἶναι αἱ τρεῖς κύριαί βάσεις τῶν ὑποχρεώσεών του.

«Προάγει τὰς ἀγαθὰς του σχέσεις μετὰ τῶν προϊσταμένων του, συνεργάζεται μετὰ τῶν συναδέλφων του, κηρύσσει τὸν σεβασμὸν πρὸς τὸν Νόμον καί τὸ Τάγμα, καί ἐκτελεῖ τὰ καθήκοντά του ὡς πολίτου. Φροντίζει νά εἶναι ἐν παντὶ προοδευτικὸς.

«Προωγεῖ πρὸς τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν διὰ τῆς τιμᾶς ἐργασίας· δέν εἶναι ἐγωπαθής, ἀλλὰ φιλόλληλος. Βοηθεῖ τὸν τυγόν πάσχοντα ἀδελφόν του, καί δέν ἀπαιτεῖ νά τοῦ ἐπιστραφῇ ἡ βοήθεια ποῦ ἔδωκεν.

«Οὐδέποτε ἀπελπίζεται, ἀλλ' ἀναθέτει τὰς ἐλπίδας του πρὸς τὸν Κύριον, τὸν Μέγαν Κήρυκα τῆς Ἀγάπης καί Ἀδελφότητος. Οὗτος καί μόνος εἶναι ὁ ἄξιος πιστὸς τῆς «Ἀχέλα», καί δύναται νά συμβάλλῃ εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα, τὸν προσορισμὸν καί τὴν εὐγένειαν τοῦ Τάγματος μας.

«Ὑπὸ τοιοῦτο πνεῦμα, ὑπὸ τοιαύτας ἀρχάς κατευθύνσεως, μέ τοιαύτας βάσεις ἐργασίας, δέν ἐκλήσεται κανεὶς βλέπον τὸ θριαμβευτικόν, ἐντὸς τόσον μικροῦ διαστήματος, ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἐμπνεύσεως τῶν ἰδρυτῶν τῆς. Οἱ ὑπερχίλιοι πιστοὶ τῆς «Ἀχέλα» ποῦ φιλοξενοῦν σήμερον αἱ Ἀθῆναι, καί τὰ 215 τμήματά της εἰς 200 διαφόρους μεγάλας πόλεις τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, εἶναι αἱ ζωνταναὶ τούτου ἀποδείξεις.

«Ποῖται Ἀμερικανοί, Ἕλληνες καί μὴ, συρρέουν διαρκῶς ὑπὸ τὰς σημαίας τοῦ Τάγματος, δόκιμοι κατ' ἀρχάς, ὀλίγοι ἀπλοὶ καί κατόπιν ἀξιοματικοὶ τοῦ ἀνθρωπισμοῦ, ἀληθεῖς Ἀχελανοί. Διότι «Ἀχελανισμὸς» ὑπὸ γενικὴν ἔννοιαν, σημαίνει ἀνθρωπισμὸς».

«Ἐκείνοι ποῦ τιμωροῦντο τὴν τεραστίαν αὐτῶν ὀργανῶν, κατὰ τὰς πρώτας ἡμέρας τῆς ἐμφανιστέως της, ἤδη ἀποκαλύπτουνται πρὸ τῆς δοξασιότητος τοῦ σκοποῦ της. Ἀνεκλήθησαν ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων, ὅτι ὁ σκοπὸς ἐνός Ἀχελανοῦ δέν εἶναι νά φορῇ τὴν γραφικὴν στολὴν τοῦ Τάγματος, νά δημητῆν κατὰ τετραπλάσιον, νά τραγοῦθῃ καί νά τρώγῃ μετὰ τῶν οὐρανοῦ τῶν ἐπισημοῦν γείματα, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τι ἐπιπλοῦτον, δοξασιώτερον, κοινωδελότερον καί δευσιώτερον.

«Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἰδεωφόροι, προηγουμένως, ἐντελῶς ἀνικανοὶ νά ὀργανώσομεν καί τὸ παραμικρὸν, νά καταροῖωμεν τὰ ἐμπόδια καί νά ἐπιτύχομεν. Οἱ Ἀχελανοὶ ὁμῶς ἀπέδειξαν τὸ τι ἠμποροῦν νά κάμῃ ὁ Ἕλληνας ὅταν, ἀφ' ἐνός, θελήσῃ, καί ὅταν, ἀφ' ἑτέρου, διηδονῆσθῃ τὸ θετικιστικὸν ὀργανωτικὸν πνεῦμα τῆς Ἀμερικῆς μέ τὸ ἰδεολογικὸν ἐκπολιτιστικὸν πνεῦμα τῶν μεγάλων προγόνων του.

«Τὸ δυνάτεον πνεῦμα, τοῦ ὁποίου αἱ ἀκτίνες διαχέονται ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθῆνας σήμερον ἀπὸ τὰ θαυμαστά παιδιά τῆς «Ἀχέλα», ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὡς χρησιμεύει ὡς ὄσητικὸς ὄρατος εἰς ἡμᾶς τοὺς Ἕλληνας τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Ἀπὸ τὴν «Ἀχέλα» ἠμποροῦμεν νά διδαχθῶμεν νά ἀκεπτόμεθα, νά ἀρεθίζομεν, νά ἐκτελώμεν, νά ἐκτιμῶμεν καί νισθετῶμεν τὴν ἀξίαν καί τὴν ἰδέαν τῆς ὀργανωτικῆς προσπάθειας ποῦ δέν μᾶς ἐχαράκτησε παρὰ κατὰ βραχίματα μόνον διαστήματα τῆς νεωτέρας ἱστορίας μας».



Ἀπὸ τὸν τόνον τῆς ἀρθρογραφίας τῶν ἑλληνικῶν ἐφημερίδων, ἀπὸ τὰς δηλώσεις τῶν ἐπισήμων ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ἀπὸ τὸν ἐνθουσιασμὸν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ, ἀπὸ τὴν ὅλην ἀτιμωμένην ἠτιμωμένην τῆς ὑποδοχῆς τῶν ἐκδρομῶν, διεπιστώθη πέραν πάσης ἀμφιβολίας, ὅτι οἱ ἐκείθεν τοῦ Ἀτλαντικοῦ ἀδελφοὶ μας καταβόλῃσιν κατὰ βάθος τὸ «Ἀχελικὸν πνεῦμα», ἐξετίμησαν τὰς κατευθύνσεις μας, ἐδέχθησαν εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν των καί νισθετῆσαν τοὺς σκοποὺς τοῦ Σωματείου μας.

Ἐξετάσαντες μέ εὐρύτητα πνεύματος τὰ ἰδεώδη τῆς Ἀχέλας, τὰ ἐνεκοιλώθησαν ὡς ἰδικὰ των καί δέν ἐδυσχολεύθησαν νά ἐννοήσουν ὅτι οἱ Ἀχέλας γενόμενοι Ἀμερικανοὶ δέν ἀπέλεσαν τὸν ἑλληνισμὸν των.

«Ὅτι δύνανται—καί δεφίλουν—νά κάμουν χρῆσιν τῆς Ἀγγλικῆς γλώσσης εἰς τὰς ἐπίσημους σχέσεις καί ἐμφανίσεις των, χωρὶς τοῦτο νά συντελῇ εἰς τὸ νά λησμονήσουν τὴν γλῶσσαν τῆς χώρας τῆς γεννήσεώς των, οὔτε νά τοὺς ἐμποδίξῃ νά φροντίζον ὅπως τὰ παιδιά των ἐκμάθουν τελείως τὴν γλῶσσαν τῆς ὑψηλοτέρας διανοήσεως καί τοῦ Εὐαγγελίου.

«Ὅτι ἠμποροῦν—καί πρέπει—νά ἐνδιαφέρονται διὰ τὰ κοινὰ τῆς χώρας εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἐγκατεστάθησαν, τῆς θετῆς των πατρίδος, νά εἶναι πιστὰ καί ἀφοσιωμένα τέκνα της καί νά συμβάλλουν εἰς τὴν δόξαν καί τὸ μεγαλεῖόν της, ἀλλὰ καί νά ἀποβλέπουν μέ στοργὴν πρὸς τὴν χώραν τῆς καταγωγῆς των, νά ἐνδιαφέρονται μέ τὴν ἰδίαν θερμότητα δι' αὐτὴν καί νά συντελοῦν μέ τὴν ἰδίαν προθυμίαν εἰς τὴν πρόδον καί τὴν εὐημερίαν της.

«Ὅτι, τέλος, εἶναι τόσον τέλειοι Ἀμερικανοὶ, ὅσον καί τέλειοι Ἕλληνες.



Topics of the Editor



THE ALLENTOWN ESSAY CONTEST ON GREEK LETTERS

IN Allentown, Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Chapter of the Ahepa, in putting into application that part of the constitution of the Order which states that "it shall revive and marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism," conceived the idea of an Essay Contest, among the students of Lehigh Valley's higher institutions of learning, on the subject "The Hellenic Contributions to Civilization," and from reports which we have received, more than 500 students participated in the contest, which met with a signal success.

The outcome of the Lehigh Chapter's enterprise in sponsoring this notable contest cannot be overestimated, and deserves careful attention and analysis, for it bears great significance in its educational aspect, being an attempt to foster the study of the Greek classics throughout the land.

As a matter of fact, the Lehigh Chapter, in conducting the essay contest, and in arousing and stimulating the competitive spirit among the students of the Lehigh Valley's institutions, in behalf of Greek letters, has rendered invaluable service not only in putting into laudable practical ends the program and tenets of the Order of Ahepa, but also in promoting the cause of culture and education in the United States.

The modern world's debt to Grecian culture is well known and appreciated. There are many things in our own American civilization, and many of the most fundamental and important in general make-up, that can be traced to, and have been borrowed from the culture and civilization of Greece.

The more we introduce, the more we encourage and the more we arouse the interest of the people of this country in the study and understanding of the different phases of the Greek civilization, so much more do we help further the wondrous achievements and developments of this nation into a humanitarian and benevolent civilization. For after all, everything which is worth while in life, worth laboring and fighting for, everything that we possess in beauty of thought and culture has not only been conceived and perfected by the Greek people of ancient times, but practised upon with the most gratifying results throughout the history of the world.

The inspiration and knowledge to be derived from the study of the contributions of the Greeks, the incontestable source of all our culture and spiritual achievements, will be of vast benefit to the people of this country.

At this time, particularly, when there is a tendency to disrespect the laws of the land, a tendency to rebel against the established traditions of moral precepts, when there is abroad a feeling of doubt as to the efficacy in the state of conditions in which we live, at the time when the complexity of our civilization is bewildering

and the people seem to grope in darkness, as to what are the best things for them to know, to adopt and to follow, it is about time for us, the sons of the Greeks, who through centuries preserved the heritage and traditions of our race, to grasp with a firm grip the opportunity presented; and if there be any substance to our claim, to pick up the torch left by our forefathers and, refueling it with all the energies and resources at our command, lead on, diffusing and introducing to the people of this country the vivifying, beautifying, and vitalizing forces and elements of Greek civilization. Let us inspire the American people, with the beauty, the sublimity and the refinement of Greek culture, and together with them help build a civilization, free from political corruption and oppressive tendencies.

The Lehigh Chapter's initial success in undertaking this remarkable educational campaign, not only is highly laudable, in every respect, but it is also a challenge to the other chapters of the Ahepa to take up the task and carry on the enlightening torch which they lit in championing the cause of the marvelous Greek contributions, and relay it throughout the country until its benevolent spirit and uplifting influence is felt everywhere.

A great opportunity for constructive work, worthy of the best traditions of the Ahepa, presents itself.

Which shall be the next chapter to carry on the torch they lit?

THE ATHENIAN TEMPLE OF YOUTH

THE North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece, formed not very long ago, composed of prominent American citizens with a corresponding committee of prominent Greeks in Greece, announces that one of its main purposes shall be the building of the Athenian Temple of Youth in Greece, to become the National home of the brotherhood of youth.

This Greek Temple will be of classic design. It will be a practical modern replica of the Parthenon, and according to a Greek naval hero, "will be dedicated not to Gods, but to the service of building Godly Men."

The Committee proclaims that it shall advocate sports as a medium of spreading the doctrine of fair play in Greece, and throughout the Balkan Peninsula. This is highly desirable and it is, we think, about time that such a project should be launched, for we cannot but whole-heartedly endorse the enterprise as a most welcome development in the history of athletics and sports in Modern Greece.

The place of physical training and of games in education, the place of athletics in our daily life and our devotion to sports in our national life are questions of present importance to us all.

The idea of cultivating fair play through sports is not new; nor is new the effect which athletic training produces in the promotion of healthy national physique

Jun
and
len
par
wh
str
do
sen
car
Sou
T
in
bal
bor
the
stre
cas
gre
ado
ica,
the
plac
look
bec
deg
the
thin
a n
peo
diti
very
the
the
W
the
the
In
abo
wou
opp
The
In
nee
cise
Ath
toget
—
The
lent in
job an
that in
space
As
great
prou
malen
presen

and in the development of cultural and artistic excellence. We have examples from the past of the wonderful part sports have played in influencing the people among whom they were sponsored and practised. We have a striking contemporary example of what athletics can do to temper the feelings of the people and arouse a sense of fair play among them from the South American countries. The impulsive temper of the people of South America is well known.

Twenty-five years ago some Englishmen introduced in the city of Buenos Aires the sport of association football (soccer). The sport spread rapidly into other neighboring cities and republics and, in the beginning, when there was a match between two rival teams, because of strong partisanship on behalf of one or another of the entries, the game ended in a riot at times, with many casualties. Little by little, however, as the game progressed and began to be thoroughly understood and adopted by the people of the republics of South America, it steadily developed into a source of fair play, with the result that today the football matches which take place between the various neighboring republics, are looked for with great interest. The friendly intercourse, because of the spirit of the sport, developed to such a degree that today it is a great factor in the relations of the people of South America. In fact, no other single thing had succeeded in the past to bring about such a mutual understanding as now exists among these people, and by those who are familiar with the conditions there it is claimed that the field of sport had very much to do with the binding friendship among them, and with instilling the sense of fair play among the populace.

We believe that to be a fact, and no one can question the influence of sports upon the minds and behavior of the people.

In ancient Greece, when the Olympic Games were about to begin, even wars between cities and states would cease, to give the people of the warring states an opportunity to attend in peace and enjoy the games. The games were their national holiday.

In fact, in ancient Greece, physical fitness was a necessity to the citizen and athletic training and exercises were admirably calculated to produce this fitness. Athletics trained the body as music and letters trained the mind. The one was the complement of the other and together they formed the whole of Greek education.

An ill-trained body was as much as ignorance of letters and the training of the body by athletic exercises distinguished the Greek from the barbarian. Their slogan, in brief, was "Sound minds in healthy bodies."

The effect which athletic training produced on the national physique we can judge from the art which it inspired. The sculptors of ancient Greece portrayed the most perfect types of physical development of strength combined with grace that the world has ever seen. The athletic art of Greece is the noblest tribute to the results of Greek education at its best. The love of competition in sports was characteristic of the Greek. The rivalry between cities was as keen as between individuals. The Greek was always competing or watching competition. The great men who made "the glory that was Greece" were athletes of renown and proud to display their athletic prowess in the national festivals and games.

Athletic meetings, such as the Olympic and other games, were the national meeting places for the whole race; they quickened the consciousness of common brotherhood and kept them true to those traditions of education and culture which distinguished the Greek from the barbarian.

Although athletics and sports were first developed in Greece, yet modern Greeks regrettably lack the interest and spirit in athletics which were indispensable in the education of their ancestors.

We laud with particular joy, therefore, the American Committee of Friendship and Cooperation with Greece on its splendid initiative and extend our warm wishes for the success of the noble enterprise.

The Order of Ahepa, whose primary aim is education, could not render a more redoundable service to its cause than the promotion, among its members and in the communities in which it is established, of athletic training which in the olden times formed such an integral part of Greek education at its best. We can win the further respect and esteem of our fellowmen only when we accomplish constructive and worth-while achievements in our love of and devotion to sports and athletics.

Let us look about us and we will observe that the buoyancy, energy, fair play and good-naturedness of the American people are due primarily to the encouragement and practice of athletics and sports. There is a great lesson for us to benefit from.

Letters to the Editor

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

The first issue of the Ahepa makes an excellent impression. You have done a good editorial job and I want to congratulate you on it. I hope that in the following issues you will devote more space to the Topics of the Editor.

NICHOLAS S. KALTCHAS.

ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1929.

As one of the men who dreamed Ahepa in its greatness and was instrumental in its creation, proudly I congratulate you for the excellent material contained in the magazine and the presentable shape of its design.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

HARRY ANGELOPOULOS,
Member of the Mother Lodge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1929.

I have read the magazine with interest and pleasure. I wish for the Ahepa every success, and sincerely hope that the magazine of which you are editor will receive generous support from members of the organization as well as from the public generally. It has a broad field of service and I am sure will accomplish much good.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. KING, United States Senate.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 16, 1929.

I have read the first number of the Ahepa Magazine and find that you are deserving of the highest commendation. It is a magazine of which any order might be proud—both in subject matter and artistic appearance. It is attractive and worthy of attention.

With my best wishes for its success, I am,

Very truly yours, ULIS L. AMOSS,
Commissioner, North American Committee of
Friendship and Cooperation with Greece.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 18, 1929.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

The first issue of the Ahepa Magazine is, indeed, an accomplishment. I have never seen a better collection of reading material of interest to the Greeks of America than I found in the first issue of the publication.

The highly enlightening article of the Supreme President Brother Alfange, and the exhaustive contribution of the Supreme Secretary, Brother Catsonis together with your editorials and the other material, makes this issue a most valuable one. I am afraid that you have set such high standards for material content that it would be quite difficult for you to improve upon.

You have my hearty congratulations for your worthy results and my best of wishes for your future success.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

D. PARRY,
Chapter 46.

Excellent Touring in Greece

By Traveler

GREECE, at one time the center of finest civilization the world has ever seen, retains priceless monuments of this glorious past and offers touring possibilities of the highest order.

The traveler to Greece will remember all his life the capital of the country — Athens on its gracious hills, wrapped in a violet haze even in sunny weather; Athens with its three clean-lined pyramidal heights, each one having its beautiful crowning building. He will remember the Acropolis where he gazed on the matchless art of the Parthenon and looked down to the Areopagos where Saint Paul preached. He will remember the theatre of Dionysos where Socrates once sat and taught his pupils by asking them questions, the temple of Zeus, the arch of Hadrian, the Roman emperor, the well-known Street of the Tombs, and the little temple of the Winds.

Whether in museum or out of museum, the capital of Greece possesses valuable antiquities from all periods and the whole country serves as a shrine, for the precious works and antiquities which have come down from its Golden Age.

Temples Abound

All around Athens are interesting Byzantine monuments of many descriptions. It would be a pity if the traveler were to see Athens and fail to go out to Kaisariani and Ossiou Loucas. The temple of Neptune has been spared on its fine site at Sounion. Most of it is intact despite the great number of centuries which have elapsed since its erection. The temple of Aphoea Athena and other antiquities in Aegina are also of the greatest archaeological interest.

Supplied with the necessary archaeological map and further topographical information the traveler will enjoy a visit to the plain of Marathon, where was the



The Famous Rocks of Meteora, Thessaly, Greece. On top of these rocks centuries old monasteries are to be found inhabited by monks

famous battle between the Athenians and the Persians, as well as Salamis, the famous island where the Athenians beat the invading Persians.

From Athens one interesting tour goes to Corinth, which may be reached by the Athens-Peloponnesus railway or by motor car. The distance is about 54 miles. The railroad runs to the new Corinth. The old city is three miles away and may be reached by automobile or carriage. In the old city the American archaeological school of Athens is carrying on excavations. The visitor to ancient Corinth must not fail to ascend to the top of Acro-Corinth, a one-hour journey on horseback or afoot. This hill affords a superb view of the ruins of the vicinity.

The same Athens-Peloponnesus railway carries the traveler through Patras-Pyrgos to Olympia where he may admire the ancient gymnasium, the Palaestra, the temples of Jupiter and of Juno, the Hermes of Praxiteles and many other treasures in the museum. Continuing by railway the traveler will visit the famous temple of Apollo of Phigalia. If he takes the Athens-Kalamat railway he may visit Mycenae, Argos, Tyrins, Nauplia, and the famous theatre of Epidavros.

Farther on along the railroad is Tripolitsa whence Sparta, about 36 miles away, may be reached. Here are the ruins of the most ancient temple of Artemis Orthia (standing Diana), the temple of Chalkioun Minerva and the Amyklae where the British archaeological school in Athens has begun excavations. There are also Byzantine emperors' palaces, the monuments of Mystra, and the ruins of the Franks.

From Peraeus, the port of Athens, Itea may be reached by water, and from Itea the famous Delphi, at the foot of Parnassus, which is being excavated by the French

archaeological school at Athens. At this place may be visited the Castilian fountain, in the innermost recesses of the mysterious Phoeiriadae rocks, the treasures of the temples, the sanctuary of Pythis, the Gymnasium, the Stadium, and the museum in which, among its immense archaeological wealth, may be admired the copper statue of the Charioteer, a plastic masterpiece.

Delphi may also be reached from Athens by motor car, about 150 miles, or by railway, stopping at Bralo, and thence by motor through Amphissa.

In the gulf of Nauplia is the island of Spetse, about 50 miles from Piraeus. Here little houses, little churches, mills with

(Continued on page 26)

American Hellenic Progress



JOHN GOVATOS
Supreme Treasurer of the Order of Ahepa

John Gavatos

ONE of the successful industrial leaders in the United States, when asked to state the secret of his leadership in the business world, declared: "First conceive an idea, plan to translate it into action, and go ahead determinedly in the execution of the plan, overcoming all obstacles. See to it that your idea has an ideal attached to it, and you can't go wrong."

When we had the pleasure of calling upon Brother John Govatos, the Supreme Treasurer of the Order of Ahepa, requesting him to relate to us the story of his own phenomenal success in the Banking and Commercial World, he pointed out to us, in a similar strain of mind as that of the industrial leader, that in following the same methods of procedure of thought and action, through hard work, perseverance and fair play, he came to realize and enjoy his present state of esteemed reputation, prestige and success.

The story of Brother John Govatos' successful career runs kaleidoscopically through the stage of action replete with achievements. Brother John Govatos hails from Greece and was born in Katavothra Molacius, district of Epithavrou Limiras, in the province of Laedemon. He received the first rudiments of his education in the public schools of his birthplace. Not yet twenty years old, his ambitious nature brought him to the city of Athens, where he spent two years trying to carve a career for himself. At that time, the alluring tales of America's wonderland stirred the imag-

ination of the Greeks, who began to emigrate to it one after another. Brother John Govatos was one of the many, who, swept by the adventurous stories told about the wonders of America and its opportunities, decided to cast his lot and seek his fortune in the new land of promise.

Landing in the city of New York in 1892, he spent there two years familiarizing himself with the customs and traditions of the country, and diligently applying himself to his new found wondrous environment. Two years later we find him in Wilmington, Delaware, as the first Greek emigrant in that city, and the first one to establish a candy store there. Through his industry, hard work, and congenial personality he made a success of his business venture, and in no time won the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, and of those who came to trade with him, with the result that in a few years, he became the owner of a chain of candy stores in nearby towns, and he prospered as time went by.

Right after the World War, visioning the growth which was imminent to the city of Wilmington, with the business acumen that characterizes him, he realized the great possibilities in the real estate field, and grasped the opportunity presented.

In 1919 we see him acquiring the then well known Ford Building, which is nine stories high, and occupies the lot from Market to Shipley Streets, on the corner of Tenth Street in Wilmington. Later on he purchased several other large buildings in that city.

When the Industrial Trust Company which was occupying the first floor of the Ford Building moved out, he again was alert in foreseeing the need for a bank in that vicinity, and organized the Citizens Savings Bank, Inc., of which he became president, and through his leadership the institution progressed step by step.

For the past ten years he began to interest himself actively in farming and agriculture. He purchased a 600-acre farm near Wilmington, and undertook to raise pedigree Guernsey cattle. Again his venture was a success, and his herd of 125 head of pure-bred Guernsey cattle is the finest to be found anywhere in the state of Delaware.

For the past twenty-six years Brother John Govatos with his family has been summering in the exclusive resort, Rehoboth, Delaware, where he owns a fine summer home.

As a shrewd and enterprising business man, he saw the possibilities for a Bank in that town, and organized the Rehoboth Trust Company, of which he was elected president, and still holds that office. This bank has no connection with the Citizens



ERY KEHAYA
Tobacco Importer of New York

Savings Bank, Inc., and like the latter it also prospered.

In 1902, Brother John Govatos married a Wilmington girl of accomplishments, and together they are the proud parents of four girls and two boys.

He is a member of many clubs and organizations and at the Detroit Convention of the Order of Ahepa in 1928, was elected to the high office of the Supreme Treasurer, which post he fills with exceptional efficiency and diligence. He often represented the state of Delaware in many civic and business conferences, winning the respect of his fellow citizens for his tact and ability in successfully executing the tasks assigned to him.

His philanthropic and benevolent activities are well known, and whoever comes in contact with him can not help but admire the congeniality and confidence inspiring character of the venerable president of the Citizens Savings Bank, Inc., of Wilmington, who unquestionably enjoys the finest reputation and prestige among the business men in the city of Wilmington and throughout the state. He is held, also, in high esteem and respectfully admired by the rank and file of the Order of Ahepa.

Ery Kehaya

AT the unveiling in Central Park, New York, in May, 1926, of the Discus Thrower, the bronze statue by Costas Dimitriadis, doubtless the outstanding achievement of all modern Greek sculptors,

the Venerable Metropolitan of Salonica, His Holiness Gennadios said, "Renan has said that the wonder of the age of Pericles will never be reproduced. But I say that it will be equalled in America and the time has come for America to impose its culture on the world of today."

Such was the deliberate observation of one of the "Wise men of the East" after a sojourn of investigation. Some there are who may differ with this distinguished authority, but certainly none of Greek blood domiciled here would dispute the claim that America now revels in the Golden Age of Opportunity.

It so happens that the superb statue mentioned above was provided through the beneficence of one of Hellenic origin, who gladly gave it to the people of New York as a mark of appreciation of the opportunities afforded him to win unusual success in the land of his adoption, I refer to Ery Kehaya, President of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, one of the notable Americans, whose vision is world-wide and whose interest in philanthropic and educa-

tional movements is of extended practical effectiveness and great value. Starting at "scratch" in the business Marathon, Ery Kehaya has traversed the route with sturdy step, stamina and speed. While winning the race through the fields of commerce and finance he has found time to devote much of his extraordinary energy, acumen and ability in movements for the happiness and betterment of others. In all of these altruistic activities he brings to bear a broad spirit of humanitarianism and a keen understanding of methods for substantial accomplishment.

For example, his intimate knowledge of the needs of the people of the war-torn countries of the Near East, including Greece, impelled him substantially to back a comprehensive plan to rejuvenate the agriculture and the animal husbandry of that section. He obtained the services of the leading American authority on agriculture, who made a complete investigation of the present needs and requirements for modernizing agriculture and restocking the farms, so as greatly to

increase both quality and quantity of output.

In conjunction with the Near East Relief, Mr. Kehaya made shipments of blooded American fowl, swine and cattle to Greece. These animals and fowl were all donated by American stock raisers and were the finest representatives of their kind raised in the United States. Already the beneficial influence on the stock of Greece is apparent in the thousands of fowl, swine and cattle which have come from the original stock and the introduction of American methods in soil tillage and American seeds and which will eventually render Greece agriculturally independent.

Mr. Kehaya with distinguished Americans and notable citizens of Greece cooperated in establishing Athens College at the seat of learning of the ancient world and subscribed \$100,000 toward the cost. Previously he had subscribed \$100,000 to further the agricultural renaissance of Greece. These and other benefactions, large and small, mark Ery Kehaya as one of whom Americans, and particularly Greek Americans, may well be proud.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

THE National Bank of Greece is an independent financial organization, registered as a joint stock company. It was established in 1841.

In the beginning, the National Bank of Greece was a bank of issue and discount, with mortgage and agricultural credit departments. Subsequently, however, the sphere of its activities was widened, and the bank became gradually the central credit organization and the principal economic institution of the country.

The right to issue notes was acquired by the bank in 1842. It has since been extended and renewed several times, the last time being in 1921, when it was renewed for a period expiring in 1950. By virtue of an agreement, however, entered into on October 27, 1927, between the Greek Government and the National Bank of Greece, the latter renounced on behalf of the Bank of Greece the right to issue bank notes as from the date on which that bank has commenced business.

Through its initiative and its discount operations the National Bank of Greece has contributed to the development of trade and industry in Greece. As regards industry, in cooperation with English and American Bankers the National Bank established last year a special organization with ample capital, whose object is to finance Greek industry. The Bank has helped to reduce the discount rate which used to stand at prohibitive levels. It has also promoted in many ways the cooperative spirit, and has strongly supported all enterprises which led to the economic progress of the country.

By granting, through its numerous branches all over the country, loans on mortgage of freehold immovable property of companies or private individuals, and on first charges on the freehold property, or on the revenue, rates and taxes of public bodies (chiefly municipalities, port authorities, and communes), it has rendered great services to the development and consolidation of immovable property and the construction of public utility works in Greece.

In consequence of the general development

of the country and the enormous increase in the population of the big cities, such as Athens, the Piraeus and Saloniki, the mortgage business had outgrown the scope of a department of the bank. Therefore the National Mortgage Bank of Greece was formed in June 1927 with the object of taking over from the National Bank its long-term mortgage business. The capital of this mortgage bank, fixed at 80,000,000 drachmas and divided into 80,000 shares of Drs. 1,000 each, was paid up by the National Bank of Greece.

Greece being above all an agricultural country, it was only natural that agricultural credit should receive the particular attention of the National Bank. By its assistance to agriculture the National Bank has been able to contribute in a very large degree to the progress of this most important branch of the economic life of Greece. The noteworthy expansion of agricultural credit (particularly through the constantly increasing cooperative societies of agriculturists) of the last few years, is due to the joint action of the state and the bank. The latest development in this partnership is the projected creation, jointly by the state and the bank of a special agrarian institution, which when established, will take over from the National Bank of Greece its agrarian credit department. This institution will be administered by a board of directors appointed half by the government and half by the bank. Its operations will be carried out through the branches of the National Bank.

It will be seen from the preceding brief survey that the National Bank of Greece has combined the work as a bank of issue with almost every type of banking transaction. After having transferred its note-issuing right to the Bank of Greece — which was established by the National Bank in agreement with the Government to conform with the modern conception of the duties of a central bank — the National Bank of Greece continues to perform its other functions, which have had such a salutary effect on the economics of the country. The paid-up capital and the reserves of the bank amount to Drs. 1,205,000,000. De-

posits totalled on December 31, 1928, Drs. 5,700,000,000 in round figures. The bank maintains 83 branches in Greece, and an agency in New York. It has a word-wide reputation and maintains old and friendly relations with the principal banks all over the world.

++

C. J. ELIASCO, HEAD OF BANK OF ATHENS, ARRIVES IN AMERICA

MR. C. J. ELIASCO, general manager of the Bank of Athens arrived recently from Greece.

The object of Mr. Eliasco's visit to America is for the purpose of studying the economic conditions which are prevailing in this country at present and particularly the general trend of banking activities. He will also study the economic conditions of the Greeks throughout the country.

The Bank of Athens operates in the United States through the Bank of Athens Trust Company of New York which renders efficient and valuable service to the Greeks in connection with their banking requirements.

Excellent Touring in Greece

(Continued from page 24)

white wings, are set like gigantic pearls in their masses of emerald. The tops of the pines rise with the aspect of conquerors against the Hellenic horizon above the clear waters of Nauplia.

Brilliant rocks, white, red and striated, create a belt along its shores. The tufted pines green and sweet smelling, which cover the island with their shade, do not cease until they get right down to this rocky shore. Their needles fall and mingle with the seaweed thrown up on shore by the sea and which is accumulating around the trunks of the shady pines, on the sinuous route of the verdant crags, and on the picturesque roads, all along the serrated river bank.

Mr. Cor Ath Dea O bon ists. to t frat good you the to G I dian mut abou No. kis Ahe tell othe cut ing I ha main not as in in-C the W "Ca of th and shar by e ton, amat acco chap and, new tive the ley, name fame Gree Peter will the S So chap muni Well, anyo much 213th to m come chapl wrote bent every estab will d organ Calif might exten sidera enoug chap

Page of the Secretary

Washington, D. C., April 4, 1929.

Mr. Elias L. Janetis,
Commander-in-Chief of Excursion,
Athens, Greece.

Dear Brother Janetis:

Only four days have elapsed since I had *bon voyage* to you and the other excursionists, yet I feel the urge of writing a few lines to tell you of the wonderful progress of our fraternity that you in turn may convey the good news to the army of Ahepans under your command—at this moment crossing the Atlantic on Ahepa's second pilgrimage to Greece.

I believe I told you about Muncie, Indiana, Chapter No. 210, organized by our mutual friend, Parasco E. Volo, and also about the Cheyenne, Wyoming, Chapter No. 211, organized by Brother P. S. Marthakis who is expounding the principles of Ahepa in the Tenth District. I started to tell you about the organization of several other chapters when my conversation was cut short by the midnight whistle, indicating the time for departure of the Vulcania. I had a great desire and a good mind to remain and finish our talk but felt that I could not complete arrangements to go to Greece as instantaneously as the Vice Commander-in-Chief, Brother Veras, who decided to join the excursion two hours before sailing time.

When our good brother, Peterson, the "Cal Coolidge" of the distant west, learned of the establishment of chapters in Muncie and Cheyenne, he immediately decided to share the laurels of Parasco and Marthakis by establishing the 212th chapter in Stockton, California. Being somewhat of an amateur historian, Brother Peterson always accompanies the announcement of new chapters with a brief historical background and, in announcing the establishment of the new chapter he says: "Nature in her creative work designed San Joaquin county as the gateway of the great San Joaquin Valley, with the city of Stockton as its capital, named after Commodore Stockton, the famed naval officer." There are about 1,000 Greeks in the vicinity of Stockton and, if Peterson is a good prophet, his new creation will become one of the leading chapters in the State of California.

Soon after the establishment of the Stockton chapter, Peterson made the mistake of communicating the good news to Petrellis Perry. Well, you know Aleck; he doesn't like to let anyone else get the best of him, so without much ado he went to work and established the 213th chapter at Muskegon, Michigan, and, to make sure that Peterson would have no comeback, he also established the 214th chapter at Battle Creek, Michigan, and then wrote a letter to Peterson saying that he was bent upon keeping ahead of him and that for every chapter "Cal" established, Aleck would establish two. I am wondering what Petrellis will do when he learns that Peterson is now organizing five new chapters in the State of California. It looks very much as if Aleck might petition the Supreme Lodge for an extension of his district or he may do considerable gerrymandering in order to find enough room for the establishment of ten chapters in his rather limited territory.

While these three "Sup's" are fighting among themselves to gain the laurels of victory, a humble servant of the Order, Brother A. C. Kirios, past Deputy of the First District, out of a clear sky starts a new chapter at Portsmouth-Dover, New Hampshire, with thirty-four charter members, and threatens to place the Ahepa on the map in the state of Vermont, which is one of the five states where the Ahepa has not yet made its debut. The other four are: North Dakota, Mississippi, Arizona and Idaho. It is quite likely that we shall have new chapters in the last two mentioned states, as Peterson promised me that he will establish a chapter in Phoenix, Arizona, and Marthakis, in Pocatello and Boise, Idaho. If Kirios succeeds in establishing the Ahepa in Vermont, that would leave only North Dakota and Mississippi without Ahepa chapters. Wouldn't it gladden your heart if we were able to announce to the Kansas City convention that the Order of Ahepa actually extended throughout the length and breadth of this great United States, and has one or more chapters in every state!

You might think from this letter that the three Governors mentioned above are the only ones actively engaged in the establishment of new chapters. If so, you are seriously mistaken because all of them have made a solemn promise to establish at least two or more each before August. More than that, it might interest you to know that our esteemed friend, Brother Sikokis, lately christened "Big Chief Sea Hawk," is again on the war path. If you remember, in the early history of the present administration, he surprised all of us by conquering eight tribes and adding as many new bright stars to the brilliant galaxy of the Ahepa constellation. He now threatens to break all previous records and has started a new war, intending to subjugate the entire territory in the state of Illinois. I am afraid if Brother Sikokis keeps going at the present rate that there will be no place available for the establishment of new chapters by future governors of the eight district.

Before I close I want to tell you that Petrellis Perry is trying to make good his promise and is on this day establishing another chapter in Saginaw, Mich.

I wish that you and all the Ahepans under your command will have a pleasant and glorious Easter in our native land.

Fraternally yours,

ACHILLES CATSONIS

++

May 21, 1929.

P. S. There was no sagging in Saginaw. With lightning speed and the intrepidity of a veteran organizer, Petrellis Perry marshaled his forces together, pitched his tents in Saginaw and, only seventeen minutes after I had sealed my letter to you of April 4th, he flashed the news to Peterson, "Established new chapter in Saginaw." Peterson's usual taciturnity and mental equilibrium were visibly perturbed but, undaunted by Aleck's achievements and determined to beat him to the tape, Peterson sent this ominous and lengthy telegram to Petrellis: "Received your wire stop will beat you to it stop and stay where you are Established Solano chapter at

Vallejo California Phoenix chapter in Arizona and Ventura in California Leaving for Santa Barbara San Diego and Bakersfield with blood in my eyes stop again Am asking Supreme Lodge to declare Eskimos eligible to membership as I plan to establish chapter in Alaska."

From the tone of this telegram it seems as if George is after Aleck, don't you think so? And to make things worse, the telegram was sent "collect." You should have seen Aleck when he was ransacking his pockets for enough money to pay the messenger boy!

The scene of battle shifts. If you recall, in my last letter we left Sikokis in Illinois and Iowa emulating Alexander the Great and Napoleon Bonaparte. He was as fortunate as the first, having conquered the enemy at Waukegan, Illinois, and luckier than the second, having won his battle at Waterloo, Iowa, for today I received news from his deputy, Brother Gust Neofotist, who, assuming the rôle of the Duke of Wellington, with the hosts of Des Moines Chapter in the ranks, devastated the ramparts of the enemy at Waterloo, and claimed the territory in the name of his sovereign, the Order of Ahepa.

The above named Chapters are the ones fully organized and chartered so far. There are several others in the process of organization, e.g., in the District of Columbia Supreme Governor Vournas has already initiated a goodly number; in Perth Amboy, N. J., John Givas of the Newark "Tammany Hall" is ready to install a chapter; and in Asbury Park, N. J., Harry Delucas will "thavmatourgisi" as soon as the sun burns up the sidewalks of the famous resort. We may also establish a chapter in Fargo, N. D. Anyway, to keep the latest new chapters in mind, jot down in your "memo" the following:

No. 216 "Saginaw", at Saginaw, Mich.
217 "Solano", at Vallejo, Calif.
218 "Little" Fort, at Waukegan, Ill.
219 "Phoenix", at Phoenix, Ariz.
220 "Ventura", at Ventura, Calif.
221 "Vulcania", at large.
222 "Waterloo", at Waterloo, Iowa.

With best wishes and don't forget to come back soon. A. C.

THREE THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS INITIATED DURING ANNIVERSARY DRIVE.

While the return of the membership drive initiated by the Order last spring has been thoroughly analyzed, a cursory examination indicates that approximately 3,000 new members were initiated into the Order during the period of the drive.

The largest gains by far were made by chapters of the Pacific Coast — Juan de Fuca No. 177 having initiated approximately 150 members, while the Portland and Golden Gate chapters are closely up in the race. Other chapters making substantial gains are: No. 1, 14, 30, 43, 60, 91, 95, 104, 120, 133, 142, 150, 157, 175, 177, 180, 190, 194, 197, 203 and 207.

The Committee on Awards consists of Supreme Vice-President George E. Phillis, Chairman, and Supreme Governors: George C. Peterson, George S. Smitzes, Elias L. Janetis, Peter Sikokis and P. S. Marthakis.



Fraternity News



LEHIGH CHAPTER OF ALLENTOWN HONORS ESSAY WINNERS AT MAGNIFICENT BANQUET AND AWARDS PRIZES

Imposing Assembly of Lehigh Valley's Educational Authorities



JAMES DUCAS
President of Lehigh Chapter,
Allentown, Pa.

CLIMAXING the commendable essay contest on the subject of "Hellenic Contributions to Civilization," initiated last December by the Lehigh Chapter of the Order of Ahepa at Allentown, Pa., in which students of the Lehigh University, Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Cedar Crest College, Muhlenberg College, and Moravian College for Women participated, a brilliant banquet, unique in its enthusiastic manifestation in behalf of Greek Letters, was tendered, May the 8th, at the Americus Hotel to honor the winners of the contest and confer upon them the appropriate prizes.

Never before, in the history of Allentown, were there assembled such an imposing array of prominent educators of Lehigh Valley's institutions of learning, principally, as a testimonial to the importance of the contest from a cultural and educational point of view, and, secondarily, to witness the awarding of the prizes to the winners of the contest in which the student body of their respective institutions had participated.

The contest was a success from every standpoint and the benefits to be derived from such an instructive enterprise can not be over-estimated.

In the *Allentown Chronicle and News and Evening Item* we read the news of the banquet, given in honor of the essay contestants, as follows:

"Last night's banquet of the Lehigh Chapter, Order of Ahepa, at the Americus Hotel, to honor the four Lehigh Valley College students who won the essay prizes on "Hellenic Contributions to Civilization," was undoubtedly one of the most elaborate affairs of its kind.

"This bringing together of over four hun-

THE ESSAY CONTEST PROVED SO WORTHY A PROJECT AND SERVED TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN HELLENIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

MORAVIAN COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Bethlehem, Pa.

My dear Mr. Scouris:

Permit me to congratulate you on the carrying out of the project of the essay contest, sponsored by the Lehigh Chapter, No. 60, Order of Ahepa. It was carried through with great dignity and impressiveness. It stimulated a desirable interest among the students and was a cause for a careful restudy of Hellenic Civilization.

The banquet was a delightful and profitable occasion as well as a pleasure to all who participated. Both banquet and contest were notable for the careful preparation in every detail which they evidenced. You are to be congratulated for the admirable way in which you conducted the preliminary arrangements for the contest and the banquet.

It was extremely interesting to learn more concerning the Order of Ahepa, what it represents and what it purposes to accomplish. What I have now learned leads me to extend best wishes for your further efforts, inasmuch as the Order represents a noteworthy element in the population of our country, an element which can contribute much to the development of American Civilization.

Assuring you that it was a source of satisfaction to the authorities and to the students of this institution to participate in the essay contest which proved so worthy a project and which served to stimulate unusual interest in Hellenic Contributions to American Civilization, I am

With best personal wishes, faithfully yours,
W. N. SCHWARZE.

dred of the district's most prominent educational authorities for the purpose of promoting a better and more comprehensive understanding of Greek civilization and culture was an undertaking which deserves the highest credit, and was carried out beautifully and lavishly."

The guest tables were artistically arranged with flowers and festooned with ferns, and banners of the participating colleges decorated the walls.

After the banquet, James Ducas, president of the local chapter of the order, introduced Dean Charles Maxwell McConn, of Lehigh



MILTON SCOURIS
Chairman of the Essay Contest

University, master of ceremonies, who opened his address by commending the idea of fostering the essay contests on this cultural subject as the best means of bringing it to the attention of all the students of the Lehigh Valley, thus emphasizing the importance of the study of Greek letters as the basis of all the high arts and learning.

Prof. Robert C. Horn, of Muhlenberg College, expressed the pleasure of the colleges in the Greek-American efforts to stimulate interest in the Hellenic subjects and hoped it would create a change of emphasis. He ably pointed the necessity of introducing in every school of the United States the Greek language, the source of all worth while knowledge.

Past Supreme President of Ahepa, V. I. Chebithes, of Brooklyn, in an elegant address, spoke of the efforts of the Greeks to establish themselves in the country of their adoption and that they were organized for the purpose of contributing their share to the country's prosperity and strive for its betterment.

Dean McConn introduced the essay winners who were: Dudley L. Harley, '30, Lehigh University, first; T. Robert Bassett, '29, Moravian College for Men; Ralph C. Dinger, '32, Muhlenberg; Miss Martha M. Schlegel, '30, Moravian College for Women.

Mr. Percy Ruhe, editor of the *Allentown Morning Call* and chairman of the judges for the contest, in a fitting address, handed the awarded prizes to the winners.

The first and second prize essays covered a number of the Greek art contributions to the world. The third, by Ralph C. Dinger, was on "Evolution." The fourth was on "Music." Edgar T. Shields, leader of the Moravian College for Women's Glee Club, who furnished, under his direction, a number of pretty musical selections during the program. The prizes awarded to the four successful contestants were as follows: First prize, \$100; second,

Jun
\$60
four
\$160
H
wh
to h
for
wh
ply.
the
wor
tary
T
the
ure
Frec
C
sym
ville
Che
ilton
City
hem
ton;
bury
Rea
Del.
O
cont
zatio
for t
Se
C. H
win.
Cres
for V
vian
Fi
Edit
rand
Tem
Supr
and
and
Th
able
cons
Lehi
Louis
Emm
Nicas
Exar
Jame
Order
In
term
mitt
of th
or a
deser
frate
the c
prom
attrib
civili
ALBA
AN
PRO
ed
guests
of the
Hotel
the 8
Spe
sioner
cially
of Sc
McCa

\$60; third, \$40; and fourth, \$20. In addition, four beautifully engraved certificates, costing \$160, were also presented to the winners.

High tribute was paid to Milton Scouris, when the past president's jewel was presented to him by the chairman in behalf of the chapter for valuable services rendered to it and to which Brother Scouris made an effective reply. The energetic efforts of James Ducas, the president of the chapter, and the excellent work of Philippus Mosescu, as liaison secretary for the chapter, was also lauded.

The hostesses for the dance which completed the unusual evening of instruction and pleasure were Mrs. Henry Bostdorff and Mrs. Frederic Van Dusen.

Chapters of the Ahepa represented at the symposium included: Anthracite, of Pottsville; Black Diamond, Wilkes-Barre; Chester, Chester; Eastonia, Easton; Alexander Hamilton, Paterson, N. J.; Eureka, New York City; Hermes, New York; Homer, Bethlehem; Hudson, Jersey City; Keystone, Scranton; Lancaster, Lancaster; Rainbow, Sunbury; Sparta, Philadelphia; William Penn, Reading, and Wilmington, of Wilmington, Del.

Over two hundred essays, dealing with the contributions of the Hellenic race to the civilization of man, were submitted to the judges for the contest, who were the following:

Semi-Final Judges — Professors: Robert C. Horn, Muhlenberg; Charles Jacques Goodwin, Lehigh; Joseph M. Shumaker, Cedar Crest; Arthur S. Cooley, Moravian College for Women, and George O. Aykroyd, Moravian College for Men.

Final Judges — Percy Ruhe, Chairman, Editor of *Morning Call*; Prof. Leon Z. Lerrando, Lafayette College; Prof. N. P. Vlachos, Temple University; V. I. Chebitbes, Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, and John W. Stickle, Editor of *Chronicle and News*.

The committee for the contest, under the able chairmanship of Brother Milton Scouris, consisted of the following members of the Lehigh Chapter: C. N. Stravrou, John Stamm, Louis Scouris, John Stathius, Gust Adams, Emmanuel Chiaparas, Frank Economy, Peter Nicas, Spiros Phillips, George Spatas, George Exarchos, George Fullas, Mike Franges, and James Ducas, President of Lehigh Chapter, Order of Ahepa.

In bringing this contest to a successful termination the members of the committee as well as all the other members of the Lehigh Chapter who, in one way or another, rendered their assistance, deserve the hearty congratulations of the fraternity for their invaluable service to the cause of the order in its endeavor to promote in the United States the noblest attributes and highest ideals of Hellenic civilization, past and present.

++

ALBANY CHAPTER HOST TO CIVIC AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERS AT SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET

PROMINENT civic leaders, jurists and educators of Albany and Schenectady were guests of honor at the second annual banquet of the Albany Chapter held at the Ten Eyck Hotel roof garden Wednesday evening, May the 8th.

Speakers of the occasion were Commissioner Leo M. Doody, who represented officially Mayor Thatcher of Albany; the Mayor of Schenectady, Hon. Henry Fegal; John McCabe, City Treasurer; Judge William

Campbell of Schenectady, Daniel Pananicles of Syracuse, William C. Smith, Chief of the State Department of Education, and Emanuel Ermides, President of the Chapter. All the speakers commented upon the patriotic accomplishments of the Ahepa and complimented the Albany Chapter for the interest that it takes in behalf of good citizenship and civic improvements.

Brother George D. Jeoney presided at the banquet and introduced the toastmaster of the evening, Brother Z. E. Djimas of New York City, former Deputy Governor of District No. 2, who in fitting manner conducted the banquet.

"Miss Albany," Bertha Fonda, was one of the guests of honor. Dancing followed the banquet, and a good time was had by the more than four hundred persons present at the affair. The committee in charge were: George D. Jeoney, George Cocoras and John Beckos.

"The American's Creed"

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

ATLANTIC CITY CHAPTER INSTALLS ITS OFFICERS

SURROUNDED by members of the local chapter, representatives of the Supreme Lodge, prominent citizens of Atlantic City, and hundreds of friends and members from neighboring chapters, the officers of the Atlantic City Chapter No. 169 were installed into office in a beautiful and impressive ceremony held in the bronze room of the Hotel President, Monday evening, May the 13th.

Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of the Order, was the installing officer. A splendidly drilled corp of nine men under the leadership of Harry Delucas contributed immensely to the ceremonial part of the installation and elicited considerable favorable comment, both because of its wonderful appearance and of the soldierly manner in which it executed the drills.

M. J. Norwood Griscom, representing the Mayor of Atlantic City, felicitated the chapter and welcomed the visitors to the "World's Playground." Commissioner Hadley also extended the greetings of the city. Dean Alfange, Supreme President, and Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary, were the speakers of the evening, who explained the principles and aims of the order.

A ball followed the installation ceremonies and a merry time was enjoyed by those present.

The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of Harry Delucas, chairman, Frank

Loumas, John Haronis, Thomas Karavas, Theo. Gambranes, Frank Nassis, George La Marr, Gus Johnson, William Scopis, John Pappas and Peter Magdalinos.

++

LYCURGUS CHAPTER OF TAMPA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

UNDER the auspices of the Lycurgus Chapter of Ahepa, the 108th anniversary of Greek Independence Day was for the first time celebrated in the city of Tampa.

Almost all the Greek community of Tampa assembled that evening in the hall especially provided for the occasion, and for an hour or two was under the nostalgic spell of contemplation on the illustrious period of revolutionary days, when that indomitable spirit of the Greeks, for liberty and honor, revolted against the atrocities of the barbarian conquerors, and at the expense of heroic sacrifices of wealth and blood, by the heroes of 1821, a brilliant victory was won out of which a new Hellas was created with hopes and aspirations to continue her humanitarian work in the civilization and progress of man.

A more inspirational atmosphere was added to the occasion by the superb dancing provided by the student of classical dances, Mrs. Noel Armour, that aroused the admiration and exalted the souls of those present to the incomparable beauty and spiritual sanctity of terpsichorean art, seeking to reach the finer expressions of human ideals. Equally impressive and dramatic in presentation was the dancing of the brave and proud "Soulfighters," attired in native Greek costumes, in a wild dance of patriotic sacrifice on the Rocks of Zalongou, tragic and awe-inspiring in its aspects but heroic and beautiful, ready to plunge themselves into the abysmal depths of Zalongou and death below, that they may save themselves from the infamy of the cruel conqueror.

And so under the initiative of the Ahepa the community was fortunate enough to partake of a ceremony unique in the annals of the city and be inspired by the things which are truly worthwhile, the fight of the brave for liberty and freedom.

++

GREEN RIVER FLOWS MAJESTICALLY IN WYOMING

THE first annual banquet of the Green River Chapter No. 182 was held recently in the Union Pacific Hotel. Approximately two hundred members of the local and the Rock Springs Chapters participated. It was one of the finest banquets ever given in Green River. Steve Nitse, vice-president of the chapter, handled the rôle of the toastmaster like a veteran.

Prominent persons in the civic affairs of the city and state spoke at this banquet, praising, in the main, the high standards of citizenship cherished by the citizens of Greek origin locally and state-wide and the commendable patriotic work of the Order of Ahepa. Addresses were made by Senator D. A. Preston, O. O. Davis, George Strike, County Attorney-General W. A. Muir, Rev. C. L. Gallahan, Superintendent H. A. Connet, Rev. A. Basiliades of Rock Springs, Attorney Rush L. Denise, Superintendent R. H. McIntosh, Charles Nicoll, J. H. Jacobucci, Assistant Superintendent B. O. Wedge, S. S. Hoover and President William Koroulis of the local chapter.

The main address of the evening was made by P. S. Marthakis, the guest of honor.

ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER OF NEW ORLEANS ENTERTAINS

Notable Idea Broached by Brother C. Pelias

THE AHEPAN MOTHERS' ORDER

THE Andrew Jackson Chapter of New Orleans gave a banquet at the Marberc Hotel recently, at which Brother S. J. Stamos, member of the mother lodge, was a guest. I. J. Gauthier, past president of the local chapter, was master of ceremonies and G. Nicolades was chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

Brother Stamos spoke on the educational work of the Ahepa. Miss Panne Cajoleas spoke for the Maids of Athens and Nick Bouzon for the Sons of Pericles; they are secretaries of their organizations. Brother C. Pelias, president of the chapter, concluded the program by emphasizing the fact that instead of hitting on three cylinders, the Ahepa should hit on four cylinders to bring the best of results. An organization of the mothers of the Ahepans would make the fourth cylinder, he declared. That is a good idea.

++

PIKES PEAK CHAPTER HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET AND PLEDGES ITS QUOTA TO THE EDUCATIONAL FUND

PIKES PEAK Chapter No. 160 held its annual banquet in the Mirror Room of the Congress Hotel, Tuesday night, April 2. Supreme Governor P. S. Marthakis was principal speaker of the occasion, accompanied by Deputy Governor James Dikeou of Denver. Brother Marthakis ably explained the objects of the order and dwelled particularly upon the educational fund project now being undertaken by the order. Other prominent speakers were: County Judge Frank G. Mirick, Judge J. Foster Symes, who congratulated the organization for its high ideals and patriotic endeavors; Ben Bergerman, Attorney John Martin, S. F. Reno, City Commissioner James W. Carpenter, and George Thliveris, president of the local chapter.

At this banquet the sum of \$1,000 was pledged by the Pikes Peak Chapter, its quota for the \$100,000 educational fund drive. The announcement was heartily applauded and the members congratulated for the fine spirit displayed by each and every one of them in behalf of education. The toastmaster of the evening was Attorney Ben Koperlik, who conducted the affair masterly and kept the guests in merriment with his clever bits of humorous repartee.

++

EUREKA CHAPTER OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ACTIVE IN SPONSORING ELABORATE FUNCTIONS

AMID elaborate preparations the officers elected of the Newark Chapter for the year 1929 were installed into their respective offices. At this affair the presidents of the Washington Rock Chapter, Plainfield, N. J., Hudson Chapter, Jersey City, N. J., and the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Paterson, N. J., were present with many members of their chapters, and participated in the impressive ceremonies. The meeting was a success and helped strengthen the ties of good fellowship already existing among the members of the aforesaid chapters.

By far the outstanding social affair of the year was the first annual ball and dance of the

Sons of Pericles. The attendance was very large and many persons of prominence were present. The feature of the occasion was a play in Greek staged by the members of the Sons of Pericles who were applauded heartily time and again, for their talented enacting of the play.

* * * * *

A lecture on education, delivered by Brother Dr. Alex Alexiou of Delphia Chapter at the chapter rooms, made a wonderful impression on those present and great benefit was derived from it.

The committee in charge of the Scholarship Fund Drive is doing its utmost to fill the assigned quota and certain it is that it will succeed.

The annual ball of the chapter, which was held under date of March 24, was well attended and a jovial time was enjoyed by all present. The committee in charge deserves credit for the efficient manner in which the details of the dance were handled. Credit should also reflect upon the members of the Eureka Chapter who assisted and cooperated in the success of the dance.

The Eureka Chapter should feel proud for the admission of two of its members to the bar of the State of New Jersey, that of Mr. James N. Pappas and Mr. James D. Apostolakis and the best of wishes are extended to them for a successful career.

++

HANCOCK CHAPTER NO. 103, WEIRTON, W. VA., CELEBRATES GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

GREEK Independence Day was celebrated joyously on the 31st day of March by the Hancock Chapter at Weirton, W. Va., with the sister chapters, Stanton of Steubenville, Ohio, and Jefferson of Yorkville, Ohio, participating in the celebration. All the members of the three chapters met at 10 A.M. at the Hancock Chapter lodge room and marched in a body to the church with the Ahepa Band of Weirton leading and playing patriotic pieces. After the services the brothers paraded the streets of Weirton, finally ending at the lodge room where refreshments were served.

* * * * *

On Sunday May the 12th, the Chapter celebrated its anniversary with impressive initiation ceremony at which seven new members joined the ranks of the order. The ceremony was followed by a dance to which the public was invited and the music for the occasion furnished by the Sons of Pericles Orchestra, to the sweet strains of which everybody danced, enjoying a pleasant and unforgettable evening.

Visiting the chapter on that day were several members of sister chapters and among them Brothers A. A. Karkalas of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Angel Alex of Canton, Ohio, and V. Isaris (Barba), of Wheeling, W. Va., who participated in the ceremonies and spoke in praise of the local chapter and the order in general.

++

PIKES PEAK CHAPTER HEARS LECTURER ON EVOLUTION

PIKES PEAK Chapter No. 160 of Pueblo, Colorado, celebrated its first anniversary. Brother N. C. Calogeras, Past Supreme Governor of District No. 10, lectured on "The Evolution of Mankind." Dancing followed and refreshments were served.

JUAN DE FUCA CHAPTER HOLDS IMPRESSIVE DINNER DANCE

Mayor Edwards of Seattle Commends Ahepa

ONE of the most impressive affairs ever given by the Greek people in the city of Seattle was the dinner dance held by the Juan de Fuca Chapter No. 177 in the ballroom of the Olympic Hotel. An array of graceful feminine attire, contrasting with the black and white colors of the Ahepans' formal suits and having as a background the elaborate decorations of the ballroom formed a vivid and impressive picture.

Among the guests were Mayor and Mrs. Frank Edwards, both complacent and merry dancers, and the austere and eloquent judge, Hon. C. Moriarty, with his charming wife.

This was the first social event of the chapter. Miss Dora Sterios, proudly wearing Ahepa's symbolic fez, presented each lady with a beautiful corsage of flowers. A short entertainment was furnished by the Douglas School of Dancing. Solos in English, Greek and French were sung by John Constantoides, who received applause and requests for encores. Brother Steve Katopothis, past-president of the chapter, spoke on the history and aims of the organization.

Mayor Edwards with an evident sincerity complimented the Ahepans for their remarkable obedience to the laws of the land and expressed his appreciation for their cooperation in the betterment of civic affairs.

Judge Moriarty of the Superior Court of Seattle was the principal speaker of the evening and delivered a forceful and inspiring address. He outlined the opportunities afforded every one in this country and highly complimented the Ahepa on its aims, advising members to carry on the patriotic work they have so ably started.

Arrangements of the affair were made by the entertainment committee of which Mr. Clarence Angelle was the chairman. Mr. Thomas Lentgis acted as toastmaster.

Installation of officers of this chapter was held a few days after the dinner dance. Brother S. E. Katopothis, the retiring president, acting as the installing officer.

++

THE SUN SHINES BRIGHTLY ON AHEPA

IMPRESSIVE was the installation of officers ceremony recently held by the Hesperia Chapter No. 152 of Los Angeles. Such, indeed, was the decorum maintained throughout the ceremony, that many non-members became very enthusiastic and some of them wept with joy, claiming that "a new sun has appeared on the horizon for the Greeks" and that "Ahepa shall gather her children under her wings." As a result, many new hopeful members were added to the ever-increasing legion of the Ahepa.

++

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The AHEPA MAGAZINE desires the services of reliable, responsible and energetic parties to represent it in securing advertisements. Territories now available. Write for appointment immediately.

THE FIRST REPERCUSSION OF THE ALLENTOWN CHAPTER'S ESSAY CONTEST

Peter Nicas Donates Hellenic Scholarship

INSPIRED by the Allentown Chapter's essay contest on "Hellenic Contributions to Civilization," and in appreciation of the brilliant address made by Dr. Horn of Muhlenberg College at the banquet, urging the teaching of Greek letters in colleges and universities, Brother Peter Nicas, deputy district governor of the Second District and prominent business man of Allentown, donated \$100 to the Hellenic Department of Muhlenberg College to be used as a scholarship prize.

This notable act of Brother Nicas is hereby acknowledged, and the congratulations of the fraternity are gladly extended to him for his patriotic gesture in behalf of education.

++

NEW BRITAIN CHAPTER, ELPIS, STAGES GREEK PLAY IN BEHALF OF GREEK SCHOOL

UNDER the auspices of the New Britain Chapter, Elpis, the play, "The Slave," was presented to an appreciative audience Sunday afternoon, May 19, at the Odd Fellows Hall.

This play is well known to the Greeks and was, for the first time, presented in New Britain. The proceeds from it will be turned over to the Greek school for children. The committee deserves commendation for the creditable way in which they attended to all the details and made the affair a success.

++

KALAMAZOO CHAPTER HOST AT BANQUET

THE Kalamazoo Chapter No. 199 held its first annual banquet on Washington's Birthday at the Moose Hall. The principal speaker of the occasion was Judge Wiemer of the Circuit Court of Kalamazoo County, who in a fine address praised the aims and ideals of the Ahepa and commended the citizens of Greek origin of Kalamazoo for their law-abiding qualities and their active interest in civic affairs and improvements.

Many members from Detroit, Lansing, and Battle Creek chapters and many other prominent persons were guests of the chapter at the banquet. Over two hundred people participated in the splendid dinner served which was followed by entertainment and dancing. A jolly good time was had by all.

++

WALSENBURG, COLORADO, CHAPTER HOLDS BANQUET

P. S. MARTHAKIS, Supreme Governor of District No. 10, accompanied by Brother Dikeou of Denver, Deputy Supreme Governor, were guests of honor at a banquet given by the Walsenburg Chapter No. 173.

After the banquet a meeting was held at the Eagle's Hall and Brother Marthakis addressed the members, explaining to them the progress which is being made by the organization throughout the country and pointed out the benefits accruing from the active participation of the membership in civic and community affairs. At this meeting nine new members were initiated into the order and after the initiation ceremonies a dance followed which was enjoyed by all.

"WE ARE PROUD TO BE AHEPANS AND AMERICAN CITIZENS"

Message from Rock Springs Chapter, Wyoming

WONDERFUL, indeed, was the spirit displayed by the members of the Rock Springs Chapter at the celebration of the Greek Independence Day. They attended the Greek Orthodox Church in a body and listened with open hearts to the patriotic speeches describing the deeds of the heroes of 1821 who, by their brave sacrifices, won once more freedom for Greece.

Thus writes Louis A. Gianopoulos, president of the chapter:

"About five years ago our community began to grow and we decided that we should have a Greek church and school. With the personal sacrifices of many members of the community we succeeded in building a church and a small school which at its dedication had only seventeen children. Today, however, we have fifty-three children attending the school and when on the 25th day of March at the celebration of Greek Independence Day they sang patriotic songs to us, we felt very proud and glad of the sacrifices which we underwent to erect and maintain the school. After all, we should take an example from this great democratic country which, through education, leads the nations of the world, and no sacrifice that any individual may make in the cause of education is big enough. The Greek children of the school have shown such a wonderful spirit and desire for education that many times we had occasion to be congratulated by our American friends for the remarkable showing and progress of the Greek children in the public and high schools of our city. In fact, one of our boys who has recently graduated from the Rock Springs High School, was awarded a scholarship for mining engineering and sent to the school of mines at Rolla, Mo., by the president and vice-president of the Pacific Coal Company, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe and George B. Pryde, with all his expenses to be paid by the company for the next four years, until his graduation. This young man came from the old country at the age of ten and at the age of eighteen finished the eight grades of public school and won laurels at high school. The lad's name is Mike J. Grillos. We, certainly, are all proud of him and hope some day he will be worthy of our pride in him.

"We all pledge love, faith and obedience to the land of our adoption and tell you that we are proud we belong to the Order of Ahepa; I am not able to express to you in words what the Order means to us. About a year ago the Order of Ahepa was unknown to us, but Brother Calogeras, then supreme governor, paid us a visit one day and established the Rock Springs Chapter. It was the beginning of a new era for us, for the courage and inspiration that the establishment of the Order of Ahepa gave us is beyond my ability to portray to you. All I can tell you is that we see life now from another point of view and we are proud that we are Ahepan American citizens and children of the mother of civilization, Hellas."

HAGERSTOWN CHAPTER CELEBRATES WITH PARADE

THE first big celebration of the Hagerstown Chapter was held recently in which members from Baltimore, Washington and Harrisburg Chapters participated; members from Frederick, Martinsburg, Winchester and Cumberland were also present. The more than one hundred and fifty members assembled and clad in their picturesque attires marched in a colorful parade through the streets of Hagerstown, headed by the drum corps of the American Legion, ending at the lodge rooms where impressive initiation ceremonies were held.

The following high officials of the order conducted the initiation ceremonies: Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; George Vournas, District Governor; Nicholas Sakelos, President of the Baltimore Chapter; William Gekas, President of the Harrisburg Chapter, and Peter Dounis, President of the Washington Chapter. James Koliopoulos, President of the Chapter and Deputy District Governor was in charge of the parade and celebration.

The splendid showing made by the Blue Ridge Chapter pleased very much the high officials of the organization who promised to lend their efforts to bring the next convention of the Fourth District to Hagerstown.

++

NORWICH CHAPTER CELEBRATES MOTHER'S DAY

Proud of Its Champion Basketball Team

MOTHER'S Day was fittingly celebrated by the Norwich Chapter at a gathering attended by all the members and their families.

The celebration began with the singing of the American and Greek national anthems, followed by a touching oration delivered by the president of the chapter, Brother Theodore Philipacopoulos, concerning the "Mother's Day".

After the speech of the president, the chairman presented to the audience the members of the undefeated Basketball Team of the Hellenic Athletic Club, who won the Northern New London County Championship.

Appreciating the athletic prowess displayed by the team and in order to encourage it in its good work, the local chapter, through its treasurer, Brother C. Alexopoulos, handed William Stavrou, secretary of the Chapter and manager of the basketball team, with a substantial check.

The following are the members of the victorious team, who deserve hearty congratulations: Nicholas Economou, captain, Demosthenes J., Christ J. and Nicholas J. Angelopoulos, William Stavrou, S. Stephano, Theodore Vulgaries and Theodore Stavrou.

The members of the Norwich Chapter, certainly, have good reason to be proud of the team. Members of the entire fraternity, as a matter of fact, are proud of and extend their congratulations to the team.

Τὰ καλλιεργητικώτερα Στέφανα καὶ
Βαπτιστικά, τὰ καλλίτερα
Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκους
ἀγοράσατε ἀπὸ τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἀτίλλονται δωρεάν

DR. ALEXANDER ALEXIOU LECTURES AT BROOKLYN CHAPTER NO. 11

A REMARKABLE lecture, notable for its delightful light strain, on mating instincts and affectionate feelings observable in all forms of life, but dwelling on those of human beings, particularly, was delivered by Dr. A. Alexiou of New York, at a meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter on May the 27th.

The nature of the lecture and the fast approaching month of June, the month of honeymoons, undoubtedly aroused in the hearts and minds of his audience, those in the state of bachelorship, the noblest desire of all desires, that of connubial bliss and domestic comforts; they will soon be out hunting their soul-mates, and as Wordsworth sings: "Till heart with heart in concord beats, and the lover is beloved."

We have our suspicion, that Dr. Alexiou deliberately conspired with the season in selecting his absorbing theme, for it was certainly highly seasonable.

The audience, judging from the hearty applause accorded to Dr. Alexiou, enjoyed the instructive lecture immensely. Those who were absent missed a great treat. We advise them that, next time, when they are informed that Dr. Alexiou is to lecture, to be sure and be there, for such interesting and understandable lectures are, indeed, rare.

++

LIBERTY CHAPTER OF CINCINNATI INSTALLS ITS OFFICERS

THE Liberty Chapter of Cincinnati, Ohio, held its installation ceremonies the middle part of April at Moose Hall, and, although somewhat late, the ceremony was impressive and ably conducted by Brother James Leakas of Dayton, Ohio, Deputy Supreme Governor of the Seventh District.

Brother Peter C. Malas, who was reflected President of the Chapter, delivered a stirring address in which he expounded the principles of the order and related the wonderful work being done by the fraternity throughout the country. Other prominent speakers for the occasion were Dr. A. G. Pascal, the Vice-President elect, Brother John Zonars, President of the Dayton Chapter, and Mr. Andrews, Director of the American House in Cincinnati, who praised the Ahepa and its work.

The members of the chapter, appreciating the valuable services rendered by Brother Malas, presented him the past president's jewel. In pinning on him the jewel Brother Leakas proclaimed Brother Malas as a worthy Ahepan and commended him highly for having handled the affairs of the chapter creditably and for his patriotic work in general.

More than 200 members attended the ceremonies.

++

BEEHIVE CHAPTER NO. 146 BROADCASTS

BROTHER N. J. COTROMANES, Past Deputy Supreme Governor of the Tenth District, was the speaker on a radio program given under the auspices of the Beehive Chapter. The speaker explained in an impressive manner the principles, ideals and aims of the Order of Ahepa so that the general public might acquaint itself with the patriotic work which it endeavors to accomplish.

We cannot but compliment the Beehive Chapter and Dr. Cotromanes for the praise-worthy program and say to them: Well done!

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CHARTERS HONOR BROTHER NICHOLAS J. GARIS

IN gratefully acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the Metropolitan chapters by Brother Nicholas J. Garis, an ardent Ahepan and prominent business man of New York City, the following resolution, beautifully engraved and signed by the representatives of said chapters, was officially presented to him at a recent meeting of the Upper Manhattan Chapter:

Order of Ahepa Metropolitan District of New York Combined Committee Fifth Annual Entertainment and Ball Resolution

WHEREAS, for the two successive years last past, Brother Nicholas J. Garis, was Chairman of the Combined Committee for the Annual Entertainment and Ball under the auspices of the Chapters of the Order of Ahepa in the Metropolitan District of Greater New York; and

WHEREAS, under his able leadership and wise direction the said Entertainment and Ball was so remarkably successful as to be rightly acclaimed "The most brilliant affair ever sponsored by Hellenism at any time or place in the United States"; and

WHEREAS, our sense of gratitude prompts and the sublime tenets of our archontic Order require that a formal statement be openly made in appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by our esteemed chairman, the said Nicholas J. Garis;

Now, therefore, BE IT RESOLVED, by the said Combined Committee, in this, its final session, that the signal success of the Fifth Annual Entertainment and Ball is largely due to the strict discipline maintained, unbiased decisions rendered, keen originality displayed, wide experience applied, and to the tireless energy exerted, over and beyond the call of duty, by its Chairman, Brother Nicholas J. Garis; and that an engraved copy of this resolution be presented to him in token of the esteem in which we hold his person and in recognition of his laudable accomplishments for the Order.

In testimony, whereof, the presiding Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of the Combined Committee, and the chairmen of the delegations composing the same have, hereunto, signed their names and the seal of the Combined Committee affixed.

Done at the Pythian Temple in New York City on this the seventh day of March, A.D. One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty Nine.

(Signed) THOMAS S. THEMELIS,
Presiding Vice-Chairman.
DEMETRIUS N. FRANGOULIS,
Secretary.

Chapters represented: Delphi Chapter No. 25, Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42, Brooklyn Chapter No. 41, Westchester Chapter No. 51, Long Island Chapter No. 86, Queensboro Chapter No. 97, Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170, Bronx Chapter No. 175, and Hermes Chapter No. 186.

V. I. CHEBITHES,
Chairman of the Resolution Committee.

++

THE WINNING ESSAYS

The essay which won the first prize in the Allentown Essay Contest appears on page 13. The second, third and fourth prize winning essays will appear in future issues of the magazine.

NORTH PLATTE VALLEY COMMEMORATES GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

FROM reports reaching the headquarters we gather that practically every chapter of the Order of Ahepa either by itself or in conjunction with others, has celebrated the 108th anniversary of Greek Independence.

The words set forth below are typical of numerous others received and exemplify the noble work of the Ahepa wherever a chapter exists:—"March 25 has been observed by the Grecian people of the North Platte Valley for a number of years in the past, but this is the first occasion in which the Order of the Ahepa participated. The Order of Ahepa is an organization national in its scope. It was started in Atlanta, Georgia, and now has its chapters in practically every state in the union. This order has experienced a marvelous growth and has for its object and goal the very laudable idea of bringing about a better understanding between the American and Hellenic people. The Grecian people, as a whole, are very loyal to the land of their adoption; and this particular organization is non-political and non-sectarian, and its members are pledged to the support of the Constitution of the United States, its laws and institutions. Briefly, it might be termed a patriotic American organization."

++

RAINBOW RESPLENDENT IN COLOR

THE Rainbow Chapter of Shamokin, Pa., was the cynosure of attraction for Shamokinians and neighboring Ahepans, who had gathered to witness the installation of new officers. Brother James Veras, Supreme Governor of the Second District, was the installing officer, placing the symbol of authority upon the worthy shoulders of Brother Louis Daniels, new president of the chapter. At the banquet, which followed the installation, many distinguished guests spoke in praise of Ahepa.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλύτερον
Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καὶ Καναδῇ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπέλθονται δωρεάν

Which of these goods do you want?

Don't send money with order. We ship C.O.D. If you don't like what you get, return goods and you get your money back.

AHEPA RING, 14 kt. Solid Gold with solid gold, official Ahepa emblem on a Genuine Onyx base. \$18.75 each.
(Put piece of cord around finger and send cord to us for your finger size)

Ahepa Auto Radiator Emblem
\$2.00 each

Ahepa Auto Pennants
\$1.50 each

GEMSCO

(Largest Ahepa Supply House in U.S.A.)
692 Broadway New York, N. Y.





CHICAGO NEWS

Hellenic Mandolin Orchestra of Chicago Chapter No. 46

BECAUSE of what it means to its own members and the public at large, the Hellenic Mandolin Orchestra of Chicago Chapter No. 46 of the Order of Ahepa is distinctly worth while. Ever so often the members that compose it devote themselves to an evening of industrious rehearsal. Once and sometimes twice a year, they treat themselves to a public concert and permit the public to hear them, as they did on the 16th day of May, at the Kimball Hall.

The result is that Chicago Chapter No. 46 has a mandolin orchestra of amateur artists. The orchestra is so well organized that they have no need of calling upon professional musicians to assist them in their public concerts. The players are business men who enjoy making merry music.

Their playing is uncommonly good. Naturally, they do not reach the levels of the professional mandolin orchestras; no one expects it — they least of all. But they played the "Lustspiel," the "Calif of Bagdad" and Dvorak's "Humoresque" with professional skill and aptitude. No one could fake some of the numbers on the program they executed and hope to get away with it.

Brother Peter Voornas, the director and founder of the organization was, and always has been, the most conspicuous of all players. He played the "Valzer Concerto" by Munier brilliantly and charmingly. He has both imagination and a highly developed skill.

Mr. S. Becatoros is to be thanked for his orchestral arrangement of Grevas "Chamiko" and "Do Not Forget" (Thimasse) — Tango. If it was not for the musical genius of Mr. Becatoros, the Greek community of Chicago would have been lacking many musical creations that adorn the libraries of our music lovers. By the way, the music of the official Hymn of the Ahepa has been composed by Mr. Becatoros.

The evening's program would have been lacking something if Miss Bertha Floros and Miss Angelis Laris had not sung with grace and charm Schubert's Serenade and "Remember, Cruel One" — (Enthimison, Sklera.) an arrangement of Mr. Becatoros. Miss Helen Laris was at the piano.

Chicago Chapter 46 has again assumed the leadership in sponsoring music among its members as well as to interest the members of the Sons of Pericles in music. The above concert was given for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to organize a band of the Sons of Pericles. Worthy accomplishments could be attained if all members of the Order of Ahepa of this city, who can play a string instrument, would cooperate with Brother Voornas, by becoming members of his orchestra.

D. PARRY, 46.

++

Woodlawn Chapter Initiates 400th Member

Woodlawn Chapter No. 93 was at the Miami Convocation honorably mentioned for having increased its membership more than any other chapter in the United States. It seems that the old ire has been revived. Last week the Supreme Governor of this district,

Brother Peter Sikokis, was officially invited to conduct the initiation of the 400th member. Brother Sikokis was assisted by his crack initiation team which has received national recognition for its excellent manner of conducting the work. Brother Peponis, the President of Chapter No. 93 is to be congratulated for the strides of progress his chapter is making.

++

Chicago Chapter 46 has always boasted that it had the largest number of members until North Shore No. 94, discovered the boast and immediately filed sufficient evidence to convince us that their chapter was leading in membership. However, Chapter No. 94 has not as yet been able to refute the fact that Chapter No. 46 has the largest number of members with the highest initiation fee!

We have at the present time in Chicago and the immediate suburbs eight chapters with a membership running close to two thousand.

NOTE

Editor's Note: Brother D. Parry of Chicago Chapter No. 46 has been appointed by this publication to report all events of common interest in the City of Chicago to this office. If you want any news to appear in this magazine (subject to approval) get in touch with Brother Parry. It is suggested that the Chicago chapters place his name on their mailing list and in that way he will have a way of knowing what is going on in all the chapters. Address: D. Parry, 33 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

IMPERIAL VALLEY CHAPTER ENTERTAINS GUESTS

OVER two hundred guests assembled beneath the shades of the cottonwood trees at Tony Psaros' ranch east of Calexico when the Imperial Valley Chapter of the Ahepa was host at a barbecue party.

Following the hearty dinner which was enjoyed by all present, President George Polos of the chapter addressed the gathering and explained to them that the main purpose of the Ahepa is to encourage its members to be good citizens and to provide social and educational opportunities. Many prominent Americans who were present were called upon for brief addresses. Those who responded were: Fred Giannola of the Bank of Italy of El Centro, County Clerk Cal Mousseau, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Watts, A. J. Mercier, Herbert Hadley, Louis Mans, Miss Brown of El Centro, District Attorney Elmer Heald, Mayor McGann of Holtville and Randall Henderson.

Messrs. Mousseau and Heald both asserted that the criminal records of Imperial County showed an unusually small percentage of Greek names, and commended those present for this record. Mr. Mousseau further declared that Greeks exceeded all other nationalities in applications for citizenship.

District Attorney Heald made a stirring plea for Americans, both native and naturalized, to assume their jury responsibilities more seriously. He declared:

"If Americans are going to assume such an attitude we might as well burn all our laws and discharge our law-enforcement officers."

An orchestra furnished music during the dinner and the delicious feast served by the chapter "a la Greek style" was heartily enjoyed by all those present. Many of the Americans inquired about the way the lambs were roasted as they tasted "especially delicious."

THE BOOK OF !
THE HOUR •

"Greece
Back to
Democracy"

By

P. J. Papassoteriou

EASILY the most comprehensive and best written one-volume book on Greece that offers a record of the most important events in the entire political history and literary culture of the Hellenic nation from the earliest prehistoric times to the present. Pleasant and altogether readable, the book, in addition to a vivid narrative of governmental development of modern Greece accompanied by the English text of the new Constitution, contains a penetrating and fascinating study of Greek civilization mostly in footnotes.

The author has left no worthy subject untouched. In no one place can the general reader interested in Greece gather so much useful and significant knowledge of the infinite activity and many-sidedness of the nation which has placed all the civilized world in its debt.

A book to suit every taste and fill every need — to bring one back to things that count. A history of literature of a high order. It ought to be in the home of every Greek. It should be the foundation of every boy's and girl's of Greek parentage Library.

Approximately 260 pages printed in clear, easily read type. Handsomely bound. Limited edition.

PRICE \$3
NOW \$3

++++

On sale by
HERMES PUBLISHING CO.
24 Greenwich Street
New York City

++++

ORDER YOUR COPY BY THIS COUPON

HERMES PUBLISHING CO.
24 Greenwich Street
New York City, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of the book entitled "GREECE BACK TO DEMOCRACY." \$3.00 enclosed.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

D. C. DIVRY
 Publisher
 Printer

ENGLISH and GREEK
 PRINTING
 of Every Description

BOOKS
 BOOKLETS
 CATALOGS
 MAGAZINES
 NEWSPAPERS
 BALL JOURNALS
 CIRCULARS
 FOLDERS
 ANNOUNCEMENTS
 INVITATIONS
 BILLS-OF-FARE
 COMMERCIAL
 STATIONERY
 ETC.

Translations

SPECIAL ATTENTION
 GIVEN TO
 MAIL ORDERS

Complete equipment: Five Linotypes, two cylinder and several job presses, edition and pamphlet bindery.

Publishers of Divry's English-Greek and Greek-English Dictionary, Divry's English-Greek Dialogues, Grammars, Readers, Bible Books, Calendars, etc., etc.

Printers of "Campana," "Satyros," "Estia," "Transatlantic Review," Ahepa Bulletins, "Echo of Cefalonia," "Fedra," and other publications.

139 SEVENTH AVENUE
 NEW YORK

Aspects of Life

"JIM" VERAS ESTABLISHES LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT IN GREECE

ACCORDING to reports from Supreme Governor C. R. Nixon, who has just returned to the United States after accompanying the Second Annual Excursion as Chairman of the Committee, that ubiquitous Supreme Governor of District No. 2, James Veras, commonly known as "Jimmie," has established a Lost and Found Department in Athens, Greece, with various branches and correspondents throughout the Provinces and in the Islands. His department is trying to trace lost husbands and relatives who may be straying in the ancient land of Pericles and trying to find brides for the boys who went across with the excursion. Jimmie claims that the "Found" Branch of his department is doing more business than the "Lost" Department because he is receiving many more applications from charming young ladies of Athens and elsewhere in Greece than he can possibly accommodate. He expects to give a report as soon as he arrives in America and thereafter will complete his plans to run for the office of Mayor of Dunmore, Pa.

Humorous Stories for Speakers
Civic Pride

The efforts of two or more rival towns to out-boost each other know no bounds. The sky is the limit in magnifying the relative importance and commercial attractiveness of each one.

Boosters of two rival cities were trying to impress each other with the importance of their respective communities. One said:

"Why, in our town an architect draws the plans of a ten-story building in the morning, and by night the structure is completed and ready for occupancy."

To this the rival booster replied:

"You call that fast, do you? Well, then, listen. In my town the plans are drawn at 8 o'clock in the morning. A twenty-story fire-proof building is completed during the day, and before sundown the tenants are ejected for non-payment of rent."

Being Talked to Death

On more than one occasion an audience, when being talked to death by some tiresome speaker, feels like sending in a call for help as the burglar did in the story.

A maiden lady was aroused one night to find a man in her room. She neither fainted nor screamed. Instead she indicated an arm-chair and said: "Sit down there, sir. I want to talk to you."

An hour later there came a frantic ring on the telephone at police headquarters and a voice said: "There's a burglar in Miss Spinster's bedroom at number 2313 Blank Street. Send the police at once, for heaven's sake!"

"All right," answered the sergeant. "Is this Miss Spinster speaking?"

"No," came back the anguished voice, "this is the burglar."

Formality

In trying to avoid the habit of formality a speaker may easily make an equally objectionable mistake.

RUMFORD PRESS, CONCORD

The President of a small college was visiting the little town that had been his former home and had been asked to address an audience of his former neighbors. In order to assure them that his career had not caused him to put on airs he began his address:

"My dear friends: I won't call you ladies and gentlemen; I know you too well to say that."

NOTICE

Please note that the closing date of publication for Chapter News is the 20th day of each month. Kindly endeavor to have the news items of your chapter to reach the editorial office of the magazine on or before the 20th of each month. When sending clippings from newspapers or any other publication, please indicate the name of the newspaper and the date of its publication.

OBITUARY

BROTHER Nicholas Geranios departed from this life January 25 last. Nicholas Geranios was an honorable man and his premature death is mourned by those who knew him. The brothers of the Eureka Chapter, of which the departed was a member, attended his funeral services in a body. May God bless his soul and console the relatives and friends of the bereaved.

Πόλλοις Πόνον, πορνείαν, ὁμόνοια καὶ δόξα, δόξα, δόξα, καὶ διακρίαν, καὶ διακρίαν, παραγγέλλει εἰς τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
 48 Madison St., New York.
 Τηροκατάλογοι ἀπέλλονται δωρεάν

REPRESENTATIVES
 Wanted

Men of good standing in their respective communities, can make splendid connections with our firm and begin to earn very attractive checks each week, on commission basis, selling a meritorious Investment, Combining the Maximum in Safety and Profit as the ad on this issue explains. Applicants write in full your qualifications as to why we should give you the preference, assuring you of the strictest confidence in our correspondence.

Attention to Vice-President
 United Hellenic Trading Corporation
 11 Broadway New York

Dear Sir:
 I am interested to become your representative in this City or Cities, as I have explained in detail in my letter.

Name

Address

City

visiting
r home
ence of
e them
put on

ladies
to say

ate of
e 20th
vor to
ter to
azine
onth.
apers
licate
e date

de-
2s
or-
is
The
of
at-
dy.
the

ve
ec-
ry
is-
st-
ty
is.
ns
r-
fi-

ve
in

By All Means— Give Your Customers Fresh Air

THE problem of keeping a steady supply of pure air in circulation is the demand of modern working and living requirements. Crowded offices, shops, theatres and restaurants, steaming sub-cellars and bakeries, fume-filled factories and garages offer even more chance for good ventilation than do homes. ++ FAN-O-PLANE is able to demonstrate the superior ventilating, exhausting or blowing power than four old style fans. It is well designed, well, yet lightly constructed and easy to install. The motor is of special make, air cooled, entirely protected from dirt and moisture, and is absolutely reliable and guaranteed. ++ Restaurants and fountain rooms, and retail establishments, barber shops, beauty parlors, hotel lobbies, banks, dance halls, pool rooms, bowling alleys can supply that fresh crisp atmosphere so stimulative to business with

FAN-O-PLANE



As efficiency is the key note of success so proper ventilation is the key note of efficiency. The Airplane type propeller is far more efficient than any multi-blade fan. Scientifically designed. Proved practical in thousands of restaurants, stores, laundries, etc. ++ Write us for FREE DEMONSTRATION and let us prove that the Fan-O-Plane actually circulates the air through the entire room. ++ Your inquiry entails no obligation on your part.

Correspondence in English or Greek

THE AIRCRAFT MFG. CO., Inc.

DAYTON, OHIO

GEORGE MISSOGENIS · President

G. BOOKEEDIS · Vice-President

New York Office:

THE FAN-O-PLANE SALES CORP.
152-4 W. 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Illinois and Indiana Distributor:

JOHN DAPHNE KOTSOVETOS
117 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Distributor:

GEORGE NEOFES
Box 262, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREEK LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Service

Between **NEW YORK — PATRAS — PIRAEUS**
and **THE NEAR EAST** (Via Boston)

Schedule for 1929

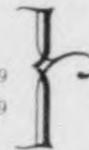


S. S. BYRON
S. S. EDISON

SAILINGS from NEW YORK

June 15, July 30, September 18, November 9
July 2, August 17, October 2, November 29

FROM BOSTON THE FOLLOWING DAY



NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of GREECE
44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Other Offices:

S. B. DEMOPOULOS, 134 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

P. P. KUTRUBES, 147 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

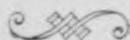
N. PRINTEZY, 988 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Are You Going to Greece?

ASK YOUR BANKER FOR A CHEQUE OR
LETTER OF CREDIT ON

The NATIONAL BANK of GREECE

The Oldest and Leading Bank of That Country
(Founded 1841)



Capital Paid Up and Reserves
Drs. 1,205,000,000

Deposits (on December 31, 1928)
Drs. 5,700,000,000

HEAD OFFICE IN ATHENS — BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREECE

NEW YORK AGENCY (New Quarters) 51 MAIDEN LANE

Transacting Every Banking Business
Issues Checks, Money Orders, Travellers Checks, Letters of Credit
Cable Transfers Payable in Drachmas or Dollars

Special facilities and terms are granted for the deposits, remittances and general transactions of Greeks in America. The National Bank of Greece has correspondents all over the United States of America and Canada, and acts as correspondent in Greece of the principal American Banks.

Chicago Representative Office
NATIONAL BANK of GREECE
33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

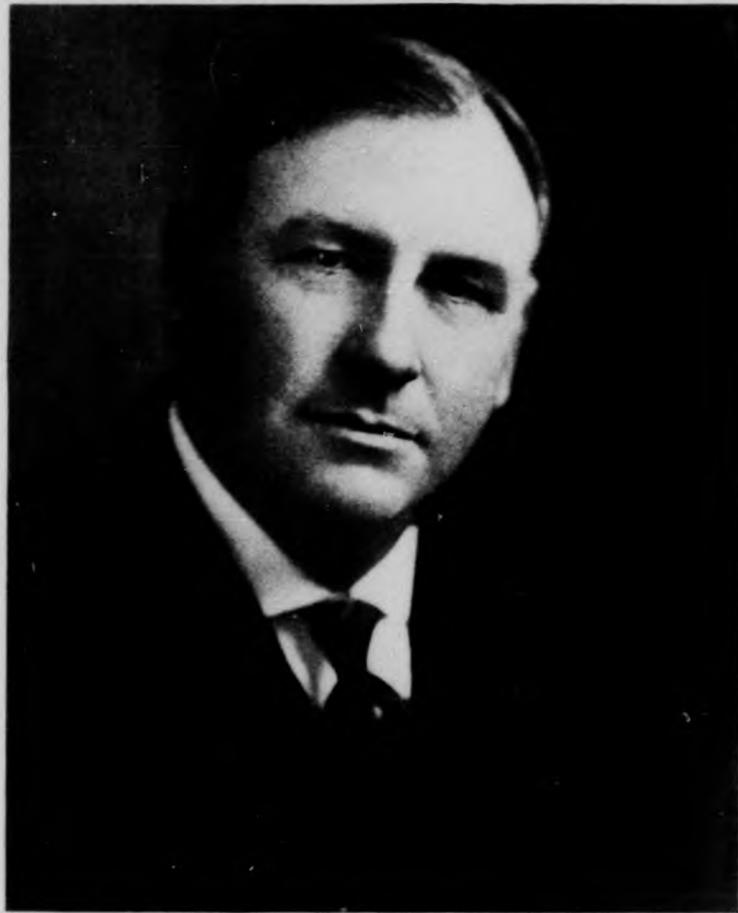
July 1929

Volume III

Number 3



The **AHEPA**



HONORABLE HARLAN FISKE STONE
Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and formerly Attorney General
A sincere friend of the Order of Ahepa

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

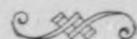
Philosophy • Science • Arts • Politics • History • Religion
Poetry • Music • Literature • Commerce • Industry • Travel

Are You Going to Greece?

ASK YOUR BANKER FOR A CHEQUE OR
LETTER OF CREDIT ON

The NATIONAL BANK of GREECE

The Oldest and Leading Bank of That Country
(Founded 1841)



Capital Paid Up and Reserves
Drs. 1,205,000,000

Deposits (on December 31, 1928)
Drs. 5,700,000,000

HEAD OFFICE IN ATHENS — BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREECE

NEW YORK AGENCY
(New Quarters) 51 MAIDEN LANE

Transacting Every Banking Business
Issues Checks, Money Orders, Travellers Checks, Letters of Credit
Cable Transfers Payable in Drachmas or Dollars

Special facilities and terms are granted for the deposits, remittances and general transactions of Greeks in America. The National Bank of Greece has correspondents all over the United States of America and Canada, and acts as correspondent in Greece of the principal American Banks.

Chicago Representative Office
NATIONAL BANK of GREECE
33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

FABRE LINE
The popular Route to the Mediterranean

**FAST AND MODERN PASSENGER STEAMERS
 SAILING DIRECT TO GREECE**

THE
 POPULAR
 ROUTE
 TO GREECE

Travel
 in Comfort



EXQUISITE
 CUISINE

All our Greek
 passengers praise
 our cuisine
 and service

Complete information furnished on request. Also reservation of berths cheerfully made.

JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., INC., General Agents
 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK



**HAMILTON
 HOTEL**

14th and K Streets, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Russell A. Conn, Manager

HEADQUARTERS of
 THE SUPREME LODGE of AHEPA

Comforts In a Luxurious Atmosphere Await You
 at a Moderate Cost . . .

. . . travelers who enjoy perfect service, excellence in surroundings, splendid foods, convenience in location while at the Nation's Capital, make the Hamilton Hotel their first choice. It is the scene of brilliant gatherings, where statesmen, diplomats and business executives meet, yet it is the outstanding hotel for the family as well as the individual. Every room is equipped with tub and shower bath, all having outside exposure. Booklet mailed on request.

Centrally Located

Opposite Franklin Park, one of Washington's most beautiful centers. Three blocks from the White House, State War and Navy Building and Treasury Department — in the midst of the theatre, shopping and business districts, and within a few minutes of golf courses, principal clubs, and bridle paths.

Street cars or busses carry you anywhere from the main entrance. Within 6 minutes of Union Station by taxicab.

	MEALS	
	DINING ROOM	
Club Breakfast		65c, 85c, \$1.00
Lunch		\$1.00
Dinner		\$1.50
	Also COFFEE SHOP	
	RATES	
Single Rooms		\$3.50-\$4.00-\$5.00
Double Rooms		\$5.00 up to \$9.00

A discount of 15% allowed off above rates to members of the AHEPA



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor

VOLUME III

JULY, 1929

NUMBER 3

From the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa:

☛ A — Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof;

☛ B — Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law; ☛ C — Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; ☛ D — Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment.

CONTENTS

Our Seventh Anniversary	DEAN ALFANGE	6
British Labor in the Saddle	N. S. KALTCHAS	7
What did Happen on July 4, 1776	MARY JANE MOORE	9
Hellenic Contributions to Civilization	T. ROBERT BASSETT	12
Beauty Born of Pain	GLENN FRANK	13
	<i>President of University of Wisconsin</i>	
Current Poetry: (A Cottage by the Sea — The Woman Question in 411 B.C. — Skeographies)		14
Amaryllis the Lovely	THEOCRITUS	15
The Gate	T. P. GIANAKAULES	15
A Glimpse of Athens	CLARA EDITH BAILEY	16
Address at the Ahepa Banquet in Athens (in Greek)	ELIAS L. JANETIS	17
Zethi Ahepa (A Message)	ACHILLES CATSONIS	20
Comment on Ahepa by the Mayor of Dayton, Ohio	ALLEN C. McDONALD	20
Message from the Supreme Governor of the 10th District	P. S. MARTHAKIS	21
Ahepa A Friend of Humanity	DR. GEORGE F. HALE	21
On Fraternalism	GEORGE A. ECONOMOU	21
Topics of the Editor:		
Greece is a Sincere Friend of the United States		
The Significance of the Ahepa Excursion to Greece		22-23
Editorial Comments on Ahepa	THE PRESS	23
Fraternity News		24
Progress and Unity (in Greek)	E. G. VAFIAS	31
Letters to the Editor		32
Aspects of Life		33

Published Monthly by THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED

Publication Office: 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.

Editorial and Advertising Offices: 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Telephone, National 2359

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO. INCORPORATED: DEAN ALFANGE, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; JOHN GOVATOS, Secretary-Treasurer. MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director.

Subscription to members of the Order of Ahepa \$1.00 per year in advance. To non-members \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscription to Canada and Foreign countries \$3.00 per year in advance. Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

Copyright, 1929, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Request

Application pending for entry as second class matter from the Post Office at New York, N. Y., to Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879

ΠΡΑΚΤΟΡΕΙΟΝ

ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ ΦΑΡΟΣ

Κ. ΤΣΙΤΟΥΡΗΣ
Δ. ΠΑΠΑΛΕΞΗΣ
Α. ΧΑΡΑΡΑΣ

Ι. ΜΠΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ
Ν. ΚΑΣΣΑΒΕΤΗΣ



TEL. BOWLING GREEN 7059
9544

We represent all steamship lines for tickets direct to
Greece, via Europe and Italy
We organize excursions to Greece and the Near East in general
We are experts on all travel and immigration matters

Free information on

**TRAVEL, IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, LEGALIZATION
OF ENTRY OF SEAMEN AND OTHERS**

[We organized the First and Second Excursions of the Ahepa.
All the Managers of the Pharos Agency in the United States and
in Greece are members of the Order of Ahepa. Ahepans and their
families receive exceptional and brotherly service at the Pharos
here and in Greece.]

PHAROS AGENCY, Inc.

Travel and Tourist Experts

Offices

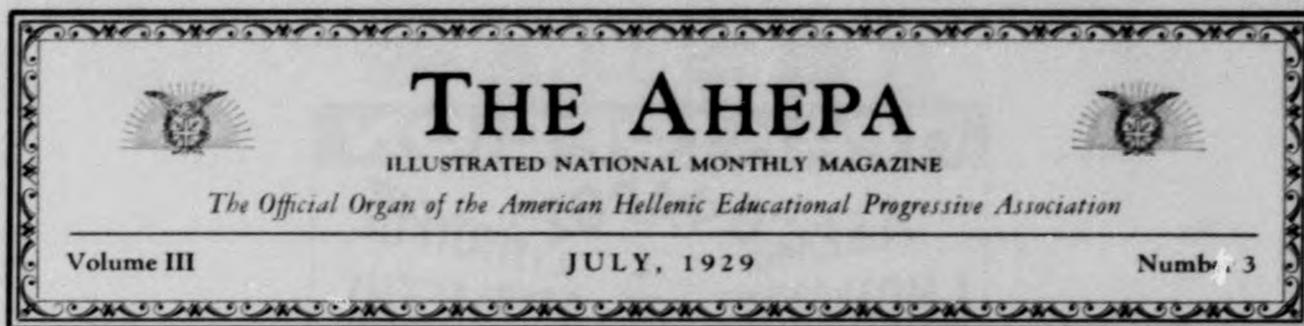
NEW YORK, N. Y. 59 WASHINGTON STREET
 ATHENS, GREECE PLATIA OMONIAS 3
 PIRAEUS, GREECE MEGARON GIANOULATOU
 PATRAS, GREECE PLATIA TRION SYMMAIHON
 TRIPOLIS, GREECE KENTRIKI PLATIA

Representatives

SPARTA	CALAMAS	NAFPLION	CORINTH	LARISSA	MESSOLONGHI	VOLO	KOZANI
CAVALLA	CHIOS	METYLENE	SAMOS	RHODES	HERAKLION	CANDIA (HANIA)	
CYPRUS	ALEXANDRIA	CEPHALLONIA	JANNINA	PREVEZA	CORFU	SANTI QUARANTA	

Also

PARIS	MARSEILLES	CHERBOURG	NAPLES	BRINDISI
BUENOS AIRES		HAVANA, CUBA		SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA



Our Seventh Anniversary

By Dean Alfange

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

JULY 26, 1929, marked the seventh anniversary of the Order of Ahepa. Conceived amidst an atmosphere of doubt and nurtured largely by adversity, it has grown steadily and soundly until today it occupies the position of the largest and most influential organization of its kind in the world.

Ahepa's progress has been an up-hill march. Even before it began to function the rank and file of our people were fast losing confidence in their own ability to unite and organize on a large scale. Our first task, therefore, was to eradicate a mentality which was created by previous unfortunate circumstances and to substitute in its place a spirit of faith and confidence. We pointed out that previous failures were not due to any inherent inability to organize, but in the failure to organize on sound principles. If political and religious differences and mutual mistrust were the factors separating our people, then the elimination of these causes was to be the cornerstone of any successful national organization. Mindful of these facts the Order of Ahepa was conceived as an American fraternal organization, non-sectarian in religion and non-partisan in politics. Its cardinal tenets have been to inculcate good will and mutual confidence upon our people; to eliminate the causes of dissension and separation and, above all, to preach loyalty and undivided allegiance to the United States and obedience to its laws as the prime duty of every American citizen.

In spite of apparently unsurmountable difficulties and notwithstanding the opposition or breach of faith of those whose personal interests were not favored by such a program, Ahepa today, upon its Seventh Anniversary, stands vindicated as a gigantic triumph! Nearly 25,000 good and upright men have been mobilized under its banners; its 240 chapters scattered throughout all the states of the Union bear testimony to its strength. The program of the Ahepa has not only brought our people closer together in bonds of fraternal understanding, it has elevated to a high pinnacle the prestige of the glorious Hellenic name.

Now is the advent of our Seventh Anniversary and at this time it behooves us to take inventory of our stock in trade. It is more important to plan constructively for the future than to remain content with the accomplishments of the past. The real utility of the organization lies ahead and the past, glorious as it has been, is useful only as it provides the motive power and the inspiration for the gigantic work which is yet to be done.

The reputation enjoyed by the Ahepa both at home and

abroad; the confidence reposed in it by well-thinking people everywhere and the hopes which it has kindled in the hearts of thousands place upon the organization, and incidentally upon every member, a more grave and serious responsibility. Unless we are prepared to justify these sentiments of hope and confidence by concrete and exemplary deeds, we cannot expect to forge ahead in the future as we have in the past. Although in the brief seven years just past, which might be properly termed the years of organization, more has been accomplished than any one dared to expect, there is a greater need right now for vision and hard work than ever before in the life of our Order. Vision and determination are the most needed in a period of success, for it is in success that one may more easily lose his bearings. A great historian was once asked what nations in the history of the world had perished through adversity. He replied that no nation had ever perished through adversity, but that they had all perished through prosperity. The historian was right, for prosperity often times brings over-confidence and lessens the rigorous pursuit of hard work.

These seven years last past have been an epoch in Ahepa history. The organization stage has now been passed. A solid and substantial foundation has been established. We must now prepare ourselves for a program of vigorous building upon the foundations which have been laid. The Drive for the \$100,000 Scholarship Loan Fund which will soon be completed and the plans now under way for the National Ahepa Institute are but meagre beginnings! We must vision the Scholarship Loan Fund, reaching a total of several hundreds of thousands. This is not impossible. One single bequest by a willing benefactor might easily double the amount now sought. But we must first set the example by building the foundations and by proving that we are capable administrators of a public trust.

The National Institute of learning is but another vision which must be realized on a large scale before Ahepa can establish her position among the great fraternities of the world. We must vision this institution as the hope of America's Hellenism — a center to which boys and girls of all classes shall come to build character and to learn. With 25,000 loyal members, with a firm foundation such as ours and with a universal good will, any undertaking worthy of the mission of the Order can be accomplished.

Only when Ahepa embarks upon such projects fortified with the vision of her real mission will she establish her claim to that real greatness which lives perpetually through

Ju
th
Na
tu
tic
go
mi

T
tion
The
Bud
disc
plov
forei
whic
paig
rate
511
tests
the a
be de
ethe
decis
and r
with
out t
so ma
that,
menta
Baldw
pretin
his G
for the
Mr. R
called
tion.
Mr.
than it
1924.
and he
true th
in the
the Co
not en
cies of
ernmen
tuous
demand
For Mr
blame
can be
be its in
as long
which w
lion vot

the years. The ownership of real property through our National and local homes; the sponsorship of public institutions of learning and character building; the administration of huge funds for the benefit of education and the public good are the next logical steps in the development of the mission of Ahepa. It is the successful culmination of this

new epoch of Ahepa history which will insure to the organization a perpetual life of universal usefulness. The seven years last past have been a source of inspiration. They have given us the vision of a greater and more useful Ahepa. With this vision we must forge ahead.

British Labor in the Saddle

Prospects and Policies

By N. S. Kaltchas

THE outcome of the British General Election was not entirely unexpected. The Conservative Government had been in office for over four years, and recent by-elections indicated that its popularity was distinctly on the wane. The vote-catching provisions of Mr. Winston Churchill's Budget were not sufficiently alluring to offset the widespread discontent with the Government's failure to reduce unemployment and the alarm caused by Sir Austen Chamberlain's foreign policy. Nor was Mr. Baldwin's slogan "safety first," which epitomized the rather uninspired and apathetic campaign of the Conservatives, calculated to impress an electorate that was eager for change. Moreover, the nomination of 511 Liberal candidates and the resulting three-cornered contests in the great majority of the constituencies redounded to the advantage of Labor, the next strongest party, which could be depended upon to form an alternative Government. Nevertheless, only the most sanguine Laborites expected such a decisive victory. The Conservatives polled 8,506,000 votes and returned 260 members to the House of Commons; Labor, with a popular vote of 8,292,000, won 288 seats, thus wiping out the large Conservative majority; and the Liberals lost so many of the three-cornered contests by a narrow margin that, though their popular vote was 5,178,000, their parliamentary representation does not exceed 59 members. Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative Prime Minister, rightly interpreting these results as a popular vote of lack of confidence in his Government, handed in his resignation without waiting for the inevitable defeat in the new House of Commons; and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Labor Party, was called upon by the king to form the second Labor Administration.

Mr. MacDonald's parliamentary position is much stronger than it was during his brief first tenure of the Premiership in 1924. His majority then was smaller by nearly a hundred, and he was consequently kept in office by the Liberals. It is true that, technically, the Liberals hold the balance of power in the present House also; they only have to combine with the Conservatives to defeat Mr. MacDonald, since he does not enjoy an independent Labor majority. But the exigencies of the present situation compel them to support the Government unconditionally, despite Mr. MacDonald's contemptuous attitude and his refusal to take cognizance of their demand for electoral reform beyond instituting an "inquiry." For Mr. Lloyd George is astute enough to realize that if the blame for an early Dissolution and another General Election can be fastened on the Liberal Party, the probable result will be its irretrievable annihilation. He has, therefore, declared that as long as the Government abides by the popular mandate, which was anti-Socialist by thirteen million against eight million votes, it will enjoy the support of the Liberal group in the

House of Commons; and this promise was made good at the very first trial of strength, when the Liberals combined with Labor to defeat decisively a Conservative amendment to the King's Speech dealing with "safeguarding," i.e. the maintenance of protective duties in certain industries. Unless Mr. MacDonald provokes a crisis by introducing legislation of a



THEY SEEM TO AGREE AND BE HAPPY ABOUT IT

Charles G. Dawes, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, shaking hands with the Labor Premier, Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain

distinctly Socialist brand, he has before him, thanks to the support of the Liberals, a comfortably long tenure of office which will test decisively Labor's capacity for government and determine its future.

The almost entire absence of Socialism from the program outlined in the King's Speech and developed in the course of the subsequent debate shows that the Labor Prime Minister is alive to the difficulties — and the opportunities — of his position. The Government's plans for the relief of unemployment are not nearly as radical and comprehensive as those advanced during the campaign by Mr. Lloyd George. As regards the Trade-Disputes Act of 1927 (which outlaws general strikes, like that of 1926, sympathetic strikes and industrial action by government employees), the King's Speech promises to "remedy the situation" — which may be taken to mean that Mr. MacDonald will abolish the more obnoxious features of the present law but will at the same time resist the clamor

of his radical followers for its complete removal from the Statute Book. On the extremely important question of "safeguarding", which is the British equivalent for a limited protective tariff, it can be taken for granted that Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is reputed to be a doctrinaire Free-Trader, will abolish the existing duties despite the pressure of certain Trade-Unions which seem to have been recently converted to Protection. Finally, the Government's measures towards the sorely needed reorganization of the coal industry will surely be supported by the Liberals unless they go to the extreme of nationalization, which is most unlikely.

The Labor Government will give a new orientation to Great Britain's foreign policy along the following main lines: (1) Assiduous cultivation of friendly relations with the United States, beginning with the elimination of naval rivalry; (2) More vigorous support of, and closer coöperation with, the League of Nations. Mr. MacDonald's announced intention to attend the next meeting of the Assembly, the promise of early adherence to the "optional clause" (providing for the obligatory submission of all legal disputes between States to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice) and Viscount Cecil's return, as British spokesman, to Geneva are indications of a friendlier attitude towards the League than that of Mr. Baldwin's Government; (3) Greater independence towards France and a firmer advocacy of Germany's demand for early evacuation of the Rhineland and other alleviations of the Versailles settlement; (4) Resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Although the international situation is ripe for new departures, Mr. MacDonald's path is beset with difficulties. The naval disarmament negotiations (which, incidentally, are not merely Anglo-American but multilateral) are bound to be long and arduous even if Great Britain accepts the principle of parity with the United States. British adherence to the "optional clause" will probably have to be qualified with important reservations in order to meet the objections not only of the Conservatives, already voiced by Sir Austen Chamberlain, but also, possibly, of some of the Dominions. The relations with France will need extremely careful handling. The protracted negotiations over the relatively unimportant question of the place of meeting of the next Reparations Conference are symptomatic of the tension already existing between the two countries. Whether or not "Pertinax", the able journalistic exponent of French nationalism, is justified in looking upon Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden, "the men of the Second International," as enemies of France, there is no doubt that the attitude of these Labor statesmen contrasts most unfavorably, in French eyes, with the friendliness and complaisance of Sir Austen Chamberlain. Under these circumstances the forthcoming conference on the adoption of the Young Plan promises to be far from a mere formality, especially if the British insist on the immediate and unconditional evacuation of the Rhineland. The situation could be improved, however, if M. Poincaré, who has recently given signs of having reached the end of his political tether, were to

be succeeded by a Government of the Left, which would find it easier to coöperate with Mr. MacDonald, just as M. Herriot did in 1924.* Ironically enough (when one considers that the first Labor Administration was wrecked by the famous "Zinoviev letter"), the one item of the present Government's foreign policy which is encountering the least opposition is the resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, which is expected to stimulate foreign trade and reduce unemployment.

Mr. MacDonald's Government is also facing grave problems in the Imperial and Colonial field. The question of the consolidation of Great Britain's East African possessions, in the face of Germany's demand for the restitution, in the form of a mandate, of what used to be German East Africa, will be an acid test of the Labor Government's friendship for Germany as well as of its faith in the League of Nations. Grave decisions affecting the future of India will also have to be made by Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues when the Commission of Inquiry presided over by Sir John Simon submits its eagerly awaited and momentous report.

In the midst of all these preoccupations it is not surprising that Socialism is no longer a paramount issue for the Labor Government. The responsibilities of office and the lure of power have deprived Labor of much of its former militancy, which survives today only in its extreme Left wing, the Independent Labor Party. Its thirty four members in the House of Commons, under the aggressive leadership of Mr. Maxton, will be a highly articulate reminder to Mr. MacDonald of the source of his power and of his obligations to his immediate constituents: the British working classes. But whether their exertions will hasten the advent of "Socialism in our time" is another question.

* Since this was written M. Poincaré's resignation has taken place. His probable successor will be M. Briand, whose government may be expected to lean somewhat more strongly towards the Left.

In Support of the Constitution

LET every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor.

Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the law be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, the seminaries, and in the colleges; let it be written in primers, in spelling books, and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation. — ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



Seattle — America's Wonder City — "The Largest City of Its Age in The World" invites "AHEPA" National Convention for 1930

What *Did* Happen on July 4, 1776?

Many Adult Americans Have Amazingly Hazy Impressions Concerning Actual Events at Philadelphia on That Epochal Occasion. Some Unremembered History

By Mary Jane Moore

WHAT actually happened in the old State House at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776?

Why, that's easy!

It does sound like an elementary question and so it is, yet among Americans, who pride themselves upon possessing patriotic fervor but whose classroom days are all too rapidly fading into a misty past, there is undeniably a general hazy non-confidence concerning the events of the most important day in the entire annals of the Nation.

Pressed upon this point, many a patriot will disclose his impression that on that day all the chosen representatives of the Colonies went into a huddle over a document evolved by Thomas Jefferson and were so pleased with it that they forthwith endorsed it with their signatures, much as one might sign a petition for a new pavement, while a small boy became so enthralled with the spectacle that to an ancestor perched high in the belfry he shrilled in best sub-title style the childish adjuration: "Ring, grandpa, ring! Oh, ring for liberty!"

What, however, was the extent of the signing done upon the first epochal Fourth of July? Who was the aged man whose daring resolution many days before had set in motion the train of events which finally brought to fruition the hope of freedom to which the Colonies had so long aspired? Whose single vote determined the whole future course of American, aye world, history? What became of Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence? When was held the first public celebration of the event?

These are just a few of the catechistical queries confronted with which many an ardent celebrant of Independence Day finds himself bogged down.

It has been argued that three dates might reasonably compete for designation as the natal day of American Independence and for the honors of the anniversary of that event. They are July 2, July 4 and August 2, and it is worth

HOW MANY CAN YOU ANSWER?

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

Who was his chief helper in the task?

Were the sentiments expressed original?

When did all the Signers append their names?

Where is the document now?

Is this the original copy?

Whose motion led to adoption of the Declaration?

Whose vote alone decided the issue?

What sad coincidence marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration?

→←

All of these questions are answered in the accompanying article

while to recall the events leading up to the milestones reached.

On May 15, 1776, the Virginia convention instructed its delegates to the Continental Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent states, absolved from all allegiance to or dependence on the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain, and that they give the assent of this Colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress for forming foreign alliances and a confederation of the Colonies."

It was a bombshell, therefore, which Richard Henry Lee, the eldest member of the Virginia delegation, tossed into the gathering at Philadelphia representing the patriotism, intellect, and determination of all the

Colonies when he rose to his feet on June 7 and in his clear firm voice proposed a resolution so daring, so treasonable in the eyes of the British government, and so filled with danger to the author if his identity should become known that neither Lee's name nor his words were entered in the minutes.

It was to the effect that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Not a sound broke the stillness of the chamber as Lee took his seat. John Hancock, in the speaker's chair, suddenly straightened, leaned back and was lost in the inner vision the words evoked. The faces of the delegates were grave and set, each alone with his thoughts. For twenty anxious days of suspense, dread and hesitation they had debated the one right step to take in the grim crisis. This surely cut the Gordian knot of doubt and uncertainty by one clear, audacious stroke. Was it wise? Was it expedient? Was it inevitable? Some welcomed the resolutions, some thought the step too radical. Who would second the motion?



The Liberty Bell as installed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The motto encircling its rim "Proclaim Liberty to All the World and the Inhabitants Thereof," molded into its metal years before, proved strangely prophetic on July 4, 1776.

John Dickinson, of New York, who still opposed independence, fixed his eyes intently on Samuel Adams. The latter, sensing the glance, turned, tightened his lips and bowed significantly to his younger colleague. John Adams, who, in a firm voice seconded the motion.

The tension was broken. There was no discussion, but consideration of the resolution was deferred. The delegates passed out slowly into the dusk of the common now known as Independence Square. Each wanted to be alone with his thoughts before reaching a final decision.

For two long days, from early morning until dusk, the resolution was debated in secret session. Then final action was postponed until July 1 and to expedite matters a committee of five—Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston—was named to draft the formal Declaration. Aided mainly by Adams, Jefferson wrote the immortal document in its original form.

On July 1, Lee's resolution was again called up in Congress and on the second of the month it was adopted, the sufficient legislative act. For the remainder of that day and all of the two following Jefferson's draft, as modified by the suggestions of his committee, was debated paragraph by paragraph. The subsequent voting was perilously uncertain, and there was a sigh of relief in many breasts when clattering hoofs were heard through the open windows and Caesar Rodney dashed into the square. Hastily summoned from Dover to break the deadlock in the Delaware delegation, he swung himself into the saddle, galloped the full 80 miles and rushed in, dust-begrimed and breathless, to save the vote of his colony.

Even then the voting stood six colonies in favor and six opposed to adoption. Pennsylvania alone remained to be heard, but it, too, was equally split, awaiting the decision of John Morton, its fifth member. Morton voted in the affirmative and his single ballot determined the freedom of America.

Although there is a wide popular belief that all the Signers went into action that day, the Fourth, actually only two autographs were placed upon the document then, the authenticating signatures of the president, John Hancock, and the secretary, Charles Thompson. Hancock, in scarlet coat, cocked hat and black cockade, dipped his quill deep into the historic ink-well on its silk stand and with full realization that he might be signing his own death warrant on a charge of treason, boldly wrote his name, which from that moment has been the synonym for "signature." Turning to his colleague, he exclaimed: "The British ministry can read that name without spectacles; let them double their reward."

The priceless original, the "fair copy" signed by Hancock

and Thompson on July 4, was lost or destroyed when the assembly ordered a copy of it engrossed on parchment and signed by all the members. The signing ceremony took place August 2 and that is the copy, familiar to all Americans through many millions of reproductions, which reposes under glass in the steel drawer of a vault in the Library of Congress at Washington. It is in a good state of preservation but only on rare occasions is it exposed to view, so detrimental might be the effect of light or air upon it. When the new Archives Building, now in the course of construction, is completed the document will be installed there.

It has been asserted, not without justice, that principles laid down in the Jeffersonian masterpiece were by no means new or original, but this in nowise detracts from the glory of the great Virginian's achievement, which still imparts inspiration to freemen everywhere. On this point the historian Sidney George Fisher says:

"By understanding the writings of Burlamaqui, Locke and Beccaria, which the colonists were studying so intently, we know the origin of the Declaration, and need not flounder in the dark, as so many have done, wondering where it came from, or how it was that Jefferson could have invented it. Being unwilling to take the trouble of examining carefully the influences which preceded the Declaration, historical students are sometimes surprised to find a document like the Virginia Bill of Rights or the supposed Mecklenburg resolutions issued before the Declaration and yet containing the same principles. They instantly jump to the conclusion that

here is the real origin and author of the Declaration and from this Jefferson "borrowed" his ideas.

"Jefferson merely drafted the Declaration. Neither he, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, nor Livingston, who composed the committee which was responsible for it, ever claimed any originality for its principles. They were merely stating principles which were already familiar to the people, which had been debated over and over again in Congress. . . ."

Of the scenes and events on July 4, 1776, outside the chamber in which the grave featured delegates of the Colonies were casting their ballots on the Declaration, J. T. Headley has written:

"In the morning, before Congress assembled, the streets were filled with excited men, some gathered in groups engaged in eager discussion, and others moving toward the State House. All business was forgotten in the momentous crisis which the country had now reached. No sooner had the members taken their seats than the multitude gathered in a dense mass around the entrance. The bell-man mounted to the belfry, to be ready to proclaim the joyful tidings of freedom as



"Drafting the Declaration of Independence," from the painting by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris and by him copyrighted. The figures shown are Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson

soon as the final vote was passed. A bright-eyed boy was stationed below to give the signal.

"Around the bell, brought from England, had been cast, more than 20 years before, the prophetic motto: 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.' Although its loud clang had often sounded over the city, the proclamation engraved on its iron lip had never yet been spoken aloud.

"It was expected that the final vote would be taken without delay; but hour after hour wore on, and no report came from the mysterious hall where the fate of a continent and the birth of a nation was in suspense. The multitude grew impatient. The old man leaned over the railing, straining his eyes downward, till his heart misgave him and hope yielded to fear. But at length, about two o'clock the door of the hall opened and a voice exclaimed, 'It has passed!'

"The words leaped like lightning from lip to lip, followed by huzzas that shook the building. The boy-sentinel turned to the belfry, clapped his hands and shouted, 'Ring! Ring!' The desponding bellman, electrified into life by the joyous news, seized the iron tongue and hurled it backward and forward with a clang that startled every heart in Philadelphia like a bugle blast.

"'Clang! Clang!' the bell of Liberty resounded on, higher and clearer and more joyous, blending in loud and long accents over all the land the motto that encircled it."

Great events, like great mountains, require perspective to be seen aright. Many of the people were too near the Declaration of Independence to realize its tremendous significance. When at noon on July 8, John Nixon, of the Committee of Safety, stood on the flag-draped balcony of the observatory adjoining Congress Hall to proclaim the words of the Declaration, there were few indeed of the rich or prominent of the city to be seen in the crowd which had gathered in Independence Square to hear him.

But there was a generous outpouring of the ordinary citizens to which the document was to mean so much, and a battalion of volunteer militia heard the slow and impressive intoning of the Declaration. The large crowd listened with the utmost attention and manifested its heartfelt satisfaction by general applause. When the reading was finished the Liberty bell again pealed forth its message which was taken up by other steeples all over the city and continued until far into the night when John Adams, staunch advocate of the Declaration though he was, remarked that he had heard enough of the din for one day.

Yet it was John Adams who doubtless had much to do with the establishment of the Fourth of July as primarily a day of noise; for in the midst of the momentous occurrences of early July, 1776, he wrote:

"This day will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by successive generations as the great American festival. It ought to be commemorated by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."



The old State House in Philadelphia, in which construction work was begun in 1732, by a strange coincidence the year in which both Washington and Richard Henry Lee were born

The first real celebration of the Fourth, in accordance with this dictum, was in 1777, when Independence Square was thronged with people, and bells, cannon, fireworks, and bonfires attested the joy of the populace. The anniversary was also celebrated throughout the new Nation.

Thus almost instantly and spontaneously there was born the peculiarly American method of marking the anniversaries of the republic's birthday. In the passage of the years the date became the only rival of Christmas in the imagination of youth and powder-marked faces and perhaps missing fingers were not regarded as too great a possible price to pay for the joy of unrestrained explosion of every conceivable noise-making device. Communities large and small celebrated with picnics and exercises at which oratory was equally unrestrained and nearly as vociferous. In a less regenerate day the copious consumption of malt, vinous and spirituous beverages was also accounted for by many celebrants

an imperative feature of the proper observance of the day.

Both by reason of its historic significance and merely as a coincidence, July 4 has in different periods of history been the date of other notable happenings. The most striking coincidence was the almost simultaneous death on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, of the two men most closely identified with that document. They were Thomas Jefferson, who drafted it, and John Adams, its chief advocate in the Continental Congress. Jefferson was 83 years old and Adams 90.

Other notable deaths on the Fourth were those of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, in 1831, and Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President in Lincoln's Administration. Among the famous men born on July 4 were Nathaniel Hawthorne, in 1804; Giuseppe Garibaldi, the great Italian advocate of liberty; and Calvin Coolidge.

It may be doubted whether any American statesman has ever passed from the earthly scene without lifting up his voice in a Fourth of July oration. Among the notable addresses delivered on this date were those of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington in 1831, and Daniel Webster at the laying of the cornerstone of the extension of the Capitol in 1851.

On July 4, 1861, with the land already rent by Civil War the extra session of Congress was first convened with eight Southern States unrepresented. In 1863 the Fourth saw the surrender of Vicksburg to Grant, and on the same day news of Union victory at Gettysburg was sent over the country. On Independence Day in 1898, a thrilled Nation learned of the emphatic defeat of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, Cuba.

It was just about 20 years ago that the movement looking to the substitution of a "safe and sane" celebration of Independence Day for the traditional uproarious and casualty-filled observance began to gain real momentum. In spite of the annually proved deadliness of the gunpowder method of celebrating the day, there was considerable and stout resistance to the idea of "denaturing" young America's method of marking the Nation's birthday. "Mollycoddle" was a word but recently incorporated into the language of the day, and

(Continued on page 13)

Hellenic Contributions to Civilization

By T. Robert Bassett, '29, A.B. (in Course), Moravian College

Second Prize Essay

(Editor's Note: This essay by Mr. T. Robert Bassett of Moravian College won the second prize in the essay contest, sponsored by the Lehigh Chapter No. 60, of the Order of Ahepa, located at Allentown, Pa., in which the students of the high institutions of learning of Lehigh Valley participated.)



T. ROBERT BASSETT
(Moravian College)

Shelley, Mill, Macauley and many more have paid their homage to the greatness of the Greeks. But, while the opinions of qualified judges command our respect and careful consideration, we dare not linger with their conclusions; we must determine for ourselves, by our own study and contemplation, how we may estimate the importance of the Hellenic factor in the progress of civilization. Striving to appreciate the sweep of the whole, we shall pass in quick review those main elements in Greek civilization which have had a direct bearing upon subsequent history.

Greek literature was the most significant contribution made by the ancient world to civilization, for in it are embodied both the ideas and the ideals of the Greeks. The Greeks invented every known literary form save satire. Epic poetry, lyric poetry, the elegy, drama, historical literature, biography, oratory, the epigram, the essay, the sermon, the novel, letter writing and literary criticism — all were originated by the Greeks. Posterity has made no additions.

The excellence of the works themselves has won the enduring admiration and praise of mankind. It has been the inspiration which has stimulated the genius of many writers. Homer's epic poetry, the historical writings of Herodotus and Thucydides, the orations of Demosthenes, the voluminous works of Plato, the plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and the perennially up-to-date fresh amusing Aristophanes, these are but a few of that great list of writers and writings which is our inheritance from Greece, incalculable in value. The influence of Greek literature upon Rome, its part in the Renaissance, its place in higher education are the briefest possible references to the tremendous impact it has made upon civilization.

“WITHOUT what we call our debt to Greece,” says Dean Inge, “we should have neither our religion nor our philosophy nor our science nor our literature nor our education nor our politics. We should be mere barbarians. We need not speculate how much we might ultimately have discovered for ourselves. Our civilization is a tree which has its roots in Greece.” The testimony of many men of eminence would be found to agree with this thought. Cicero, Goethe, Wordsworth,

The most momentous contribution ever made to the art of architecture was the Doric order. The plans of this architecture were utterly simple and we are still learning lessons from the exquisite simplicity of the Parthenon. Were it not for ancient Greece, art would be at a low level. We are well aware of the influence of Greek art upon Rome, of the revived interest in it through the Renaissance. Donatello and Michelangelo took remains of Greek masterpieces of sculpture and used them as their models and standards of excellence. Aphrodite in statuary stands as a fixed type of female beauty down to our own time.

Marble has crumbled, statuary broken, gold and brass melted — the wrecks of time; but philosophic thought lives on. Philosophy began with the questionings of the Greek Thales about 585 B. C. and except for Pythagoras early philosophers dealt exclusively with physics and natural philosophy. Socrates, the “wisest and justest and best” of all men taught a new doctrine of the soul and his emphasis upon the conversion of souls and the “hortatory discourse” were direct contributions to the Christian church.

But we find Emerson saying that “Plato is philosophy, and philosophy, Plato.” Plato's Timaeus had great influence upon the development of philosophy down to the end of the Middle Ages. The Platonist tradition underlies the whole of western civilization and some-

one has said that “the germs of all ideas, even of most Christian ones, are to be found in Plato.”

Christian minds of every age have been powerfully influenced by Greek thought. There is abundant evidence to show Greek influence upon the teachings of St. Paul. The Reformation had within it certain forces which had their origin in ancient Greece. The clerical profession is directly descended from the Greek philosophers, who were preachers, confessors, chaplains and missionaries. We may trace back to Greek thinking many of the fundamental elements of Christianity. Nietzsche called Plato a Christian before Christ and Platonic thought and Stoic ethics combine to produce the dominant type of Christian philosophy.

Aristotle's book on Ethics is still regarded as a standard work for the modern student. The ideal of the Greeks, and in large measure the achievement, was temperance, moderation. There was neither the downright asceticism of the Puritans nor the license of the libertines. “Do nothing in excess,” a

(Continued on page 13)



The Magnificent Lincoln Memorial, a Fitting Tribute to the Great Emancipator, embellishing the city of Washington

Beauty, Born of Pain

By Glenn Frank

President of the University of Wisconsin

PLATO called suffering a midwife. And, again, he said that no man is really prepared to rule until he has learned to understand men in the school-room of his own sorrows.

Analogy is a treacherous steed to ride far, but the contention that trouble and pain may bring beauty and worth into the world seems fairly well supported on all sides.

Steel is iron that has suffered through fire.

The Venus de Milo is marble that has suffered the blows of the sculptor's chisel.

The lark's song, dropping its lyric lilt from a blue sky, is a cry of fear that has been modulated into loveliness over the centuries.

Wines are grapes that have suffered the bruising of the wine press.

Gold is born of quartz that has suffered rude crushings.

The bronze beauty of ancient cathedral doors was born of the hammerings of consecrated craftsmen whose labors were touched with artistry.

The fertility of modern fields came out of the natural brutality of relentless glacial grindings.

The scintillant loveliness of the diamond is carbon that has suffered from intense heat.

The exquisite allurements of a delicate porcelain, with its tracings from a master artist, came out of the potter's fire.

Bunyan wrote his "Pilgrim's Progress" in prison.

Homer sung himself into immortality out of blindness.

Dante not only wrote his "Inferno," but himself suffered the hell of exile.

Milton managed to see a world of beauty with sightless eyes.

Moses becomes jurist extraordinary, but he spends forty years in the wilderness, and dies without entering the promised land.

A minority greatness must be willing to suffer the houndings of majority littleness.

A gamble for the thrill of victory involves the risk of the tragedy of defeat.

A sensitiveness of spirit that makes the greatest pleasure possible leaves the soul open to the touch of the greatest pain.

Exemption from pain would automatically bring exemption from pleasure; we cannot eat our cake and have it.

We must choose between life as a challenge and life as a comfort; but we must remember that in the tropics, where life is easy, fruits ripen but men rot.

Hellenic Contributions to Civilization

(Continued from page 12)

favorite maxim of the Greeks, sums up well their attitude. Nothing is bad in itself; only disproportional or misdirected indulgence is wrong. It is interesting to note a modern day tendency toward this view, which some have attributed to relativity edging its way into our thinking. Increasingly it becomes apparent that "the Greeks stole all our best ideas."

The Greeks invented politics and the terms and ideas which are our heritage of Greek political study fill a large place in modern life. The great names in Greek political thinking are Thucydides, Plato and Aristotle whose soundness of method has yet to be matched.

The fundamental work done by Euclid in geometry and astronomy, by Aristotle in logic and biology, by Archimedes in trigonometry, mechanics and the science of hydrostatics, and a host of others, may set the student to wondering what has been done in science since ancient Greece. The Greeks set forth the basic principles of mathematics and science, anticipated Copernicus and performed operations equivalent to integral calculus. Mathematical and medical terminology is preponderantly Greek.

Too much cannot be said for the value of the debt of modern medicine to Greek medical writings, both in the material they contain and the spirit in which they were written. Herophilus and physiology; Hippocrates and hospital knowledge; Galen and anatomy, surgery and every department of medicine; carefully collected data on the origin, classification and remedy of disease form the background of the modern practice. Modern medicine in essence is a creation of the Greeks.

All this have the Greeks done, and more. For not only have

they been the benefactors of the human race in leaving individual works of art and thought, intrinsically valuable, but they have held aloft ideals which remain for all time lights to guide and steady a tottering world. That sense of proportion which was the fundamental instinct of the Greeks made them in politics and letters, in philosophy and art, the leaders of mankind. It was that genius which manifested itself in the highest achievement of civilization in the past and initiated the most powerful forces and movements in the march of human progress.

What Did Happen on July 4, 1776?

(Continued from page 11)

many old-timers were wont to apply it as descriptive of the reform which was proposed and energetically supported in numerous influential quarters.

The movement by this time was sweeping the country, with the result that today the community which has no anti-noise Fourth ordinance is quite the exception. In place of giant crackers, cap pistols, toy cannon, and other tetanus-inviting devices, community exercises, sports, patriotic parades and pageants are the order of the day almost everywhere. Fireworks have been by no means eliminated, however, for those of a harmless variety are still widely permitted and more often than not elaborate displays set off by competent adults round out the day's program.

But the ghastly casualty lists which only a few years ago occupied so much space in the newspapers of every July 5 have been tremendously reduced and the era of common sense celebration of the great American festival which John Adams visioned seems really to have dawned.

(Copyright 1929)



Current Poetry

Ay for a Cottage by the Sea!

By Cassia

Ay for a cottage by the Sea!
A hut, a cave, a bending rock —
Just anything to shelter me!

By night to hear the breakers roar,
To see the bursting froth by day
Come dash and spread before my door.

The winds to come and dress my hair,
When among the reefs I wander,
Loosely dressed and my feet bare.

Far around the rim of Heaven
I'll watch the clouds take thousand shapes
And my heart will share their freedom!

There I'll forget struggle and strife
For gain and vanities and creeds
That blind and crush and cripple life!

Ay for a cottage by the sea!
The wondrous fair, the wide blue sea!
Dear world, I ask no more of thee.

Same Kind of Girl and Same Kind of Boy

By Collins

THE WOMAN QUESTION IN 411 B. C.

Chorus of Women

THEY'RE always abusing the women,
As a terrible plague to men:
They say we're the root of all evil,
And repeat it again and again;
Of war, and quarrels, and bloodshed,
All mischief, be what it may —

And pray, then, why do you marry us,
If we're all the plagues you say?
And why do you take such care of us,
And keep us so safe at home,
And are never easy a moment
If ever we chance to roam?

When you ought to be thanking heaven
That your Plague is out of the way,
You all keep fussing and fretting —
"Where is my Plague today?"

If a Plague peeps out of the window,
Up go the eyes of men;
If she hides, then they all keep staring
Until she looks out again!

— Aristophanes, *the Thesmophoriazusaë*
(Collins' translation from the Greek)

Skeographies

By T. P. Gianakoulis

MY QUESTION

WHEN I come, if come I should,
Tell me, how will you greet me?
Yesterday you spoke of love
Today love speaks of you . . .
Oh, When I come if come I should,
Tell me, how will you greet me?

THE COMPANION

While walking through the garden
O life, one day, I heard a voice:
"Wait!" I turned and beheld
Sorrow with a child: "This is
My companion," she said,
"His name is Strength."

VISION

I gazed upon the sky of my grief and beheld Faith,
standing
Alone and desolate, on a barren field of tears . . .
I knelt and prayed for patience and peace.

THE STORM

The silence of the years
Suddenly bursts into a storm —
Rain of tears . . .
A sigh deep in the heart
A lightening across the sky
And then the rainbow of hope
Embracing the soul, all through the night.

ADIEU

Adieu my love . . . good night . . .
Across the solitude of years
And the silence of the night:
I'll knock again at heaven's gate . . .
Adieu my love . . . good night.

WAYFARERS

At dawn they come, at dusk they go away
Knowing not where and why? . . .
They are the restless Wayfarers of the ages
They come and go knowing not where and why? . . .

Amaryllis the Lovely

An Idyll by Theocritus

COURTING Amaryllis with song I go, while my she-goats feed on the hill, and Tityrus herds them. Ah, Tityrus, my dearly beloved, feed thou the goats, and to the well-side lead them, Tityrus, and 'ware the yellow Libyan he-goat, lest he butt thee with his horns.

Ah, lovely Amaryllis, why no more, as of old, dost thou glance through this cavern after me, nor callest me, thy sweetheart, to thy side. Can it be that thou hatest me? Do I seem snub-nosed, now thou hast seen me near, maiden, and underhung? Thou wilt make me strangle myself!

Lo, ten apples I bring thee, plucked from that very place where thou didst bid me pluck them, and others tomorrow I will bring thee.

Ah, regard my heart's deep sorrow! ah, would I were that humming bee, and thy cave might come dipping beneath the fern that hides thee, and the ivy leaves!

Now know I Love, and a cruel God is he. Surely he sucked the lioness' dug, and in the wild wood his mother reared him, whose fire is scorching me, and bites even to the bone.

Ah, lovely as thou art to look upon, ah heart of stone, ah dark browed maiden; embrace me, thy true goat-herd, that I may kiss thee, and even in empty kisses there is a sweet delight!

Soon wilt thou make me rend the wreath in pieces small, the wreath of ivy, dear Amaryllis, that I keep for thee, with rose-buds twined, and fragrant parsley. Ah me, what anguish! Wretched that I am, whither shall I turn! Thou dost not hear my prayer!

I will cast off my coat of skins, and into yonder waves I will spring, where the fisher Olpis watches for the tunny shoals, and even if I die not, surely thy pleasure will have been done.

I learned the truth of old, when,

amid thoughts of thee, I asked, "Loves she, loves she not?" and the poppy petal clung not, and gave no cracking sound, but withered on my smooth forearm, even so.

And she too spoke sooth, even Ag-roco, she that divineth with a sieve, and of late was binding sheaves behind the reapers, who said that I had set

doth she unclasp from her bosom? Blessed, methinks, is the lot of him that sleeps, and tosses not, nor turns, even Endymion; and, dearest maiden, blessed I call Lason, whom such things betell, as ye that be profane shall never come to know.

My head aches, but thou carest not. I will sing no more, but dead will I lie where I fall, and here may the wolves devour me.

Sweet as honey in the mouth may my death be to thee.

++

The Pain of Love

A mighty pain
to love it is,
And 'tis a pain
that pain to miss;
But of pains
the greatest pain
It is to love,
but love in vain.

—COWLEY

++

The Gate

By Theo. P. Gianakoulis

The echoes of the tinkling goat-bells melt into waves of murmurs among the ravines of Peta.

The last note of the shepherd's flute dances across the fairy hills.

The sea, whose children have fallen asleep upon her breast, is as still as death!

Down by the path of thousand dreams hurrying footsteps go knocking on the door of night.

Go! Go way stranger, the dogs are asleep and the village gate is shut!

The pale moon is mingling her stealthy glances with grey clouds.

The stars are dim.

Across the raisin fields purple cloud shadows dance.

Ah, those strange footsteps down by the path of a thousand dreams come knocking on my breast!

Go! Go way stranger, the gate of life is shut and the path of death is dark.



Greek girls who took part in revival of the Delphic Festival. "Prometheus Bound," originally produced by Æschylus about 400 B.C., was enacted this year by dancers trained on the shores of the Ægean

all my heart on thee, but that thou didst nothing regard me.

Truly I keep for thee the white goat with the twin kids that Mermnon's daughter too, the brown-skinned Erith-acis, prays me to give her; and give her them I will, since thou dost flout me.

My right eyelid throbs, is it a sign that I am to see her? Here will I lean me against this pine tree, and sing, and then perchance she will regard me, for she is not all of adamant.

Lo, Hippomenes when he was eager to marry the famous maiden, took apples in his hand, and so accomplished his course; and Atalanta saw, and madly longed, and leaped into the deep waters of desire. Melampus too, the soothsayer, brought the herd of oxen from Othrys to Pylos, and thus in the arms of Bias was laid the lovely mother of wise Alpheisiboea.

And was it not thus that Adonis, as he pastured his sheep upon the hills, led beautiful Cytherea to such heights of frenzy, that not even in his death

A Glimpse of Athens

By Clara Edith Bailey

Berkeley, California

ON a sunny afternoon in the summer of 1928, two American Philhellenes disembarked from a Lloyd-Triestino steamer at the busy Peiraeus harbor, eager, the one to see for the first time, the other to revisit, the ever glorious city of Athens.

The customs routine was but a moment's annoyance, soon forgotten, for were waters ever so blue, or a landscape so enchanting? One searches in vain for a trace of the Long Walls, once the protection of the war-endangered city; but instead there is a highway, partly completed, alive with automobiles rushing at a breakneck speed. In one of them the two Americans continued their journey cityward, thinking and speaking of the days of Pericles and Themistocles, Cleon and Miltiades, Praxiteles and Phidias, and all that those days have meant to the world. What a debt civilization owes to Greece!

Arriving at the Place de la Constitution, they were welcomed most hospitably at the more than comfortable Hotel de la Grande Bretagne, which has now taken Prince Andreas' palace as an addition to its service and offers its guests delightful dinners in the dewy-fresh gardens.

One goes to Athens, however, for more than comfort, and so, as early as possible, the first morning hours are devoted to the Acropolis.

Sunrise or sunset or moonlight, each has its own charm in that sacred precinct. One tries to be alone, to think, to imagine; but a photographer will insist upon perpetrating a picture, and then, as you slip around a column to escape, you encounter more Americans. One says, "My father was born here, but I am an American citizen." The lady from New England thinks, "Not a drop of Greek blood in my veins, and yet I am a citizen of Greece in spirit! For her native-born sons can not love more truly the land which has inspired men of every race to better thinking and higher achievement." This is not lack of proper patriotism; it is merely the acknowledgment of a debt of gratitude, of a rich heritage.

Looking down from the Eastern end of

the Acropolis, one sees the location of the ancient Agora, which the American archaeologists are beginning to excavate. Who knows what treasures may be found? The world certainly will soon be the richer for this great enterprise. To speak of the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheum, the exquisite little temple of Nike Apteros, is to heap Ossa on Pelion. To the visitor these never lose their compelling charm.

No doubt he is right, but that day the reward of Eleusis was surely deserved. The archaeological guide, who is also a philosopher and friend, knows every stone and column, their history and Periclean uses. It is a significant historical spot! From that commanding point of view one can relive the history of the Golden Age of Greece.

It was interesting to visit en route the little Daphne Monastery, where Guy II, the "Good Duke of Athens," was buried, and the ruins of the temple of Aphrodite, whose spirit seemed to smile upon us as we breakfasted in the enclosure on the rocks beneath the lovely trees.

Reëntering the city near the Ceramicus and the Dipylon Gate, still under the spell of days gone by, one could almost see in the crowds a Greek citizenry making its way to an assembly on the Pnyx and wondered if Aristophanes were near, making caustic mental notes for one of the many Athenian newspapers, some of which are quite as candid as he.

Whether or not the barred caves are really the prison where Socrates calmly awaited the cup of hemlock, the spirit of Plato, who tells the story, still pervades the world of those who think. The body dies, but the spirit lives ever. Plato was right. Ideas are realities.

These summer days were days of high hopes in Athens because of the political conditions. Let us hope that they will be realized. Poor Athens has had hardships to combat and she is struggling bravely against Corinthian earthquakes, the innumerable refugees, and the prevalent Dengue fever.

America is showing a friendly spirit which is appreciated, and by cooperation and mutual confidence much may be done in the near future to strengthen and stabilize the land which has suffered so much from war and, at times, internal discord.

With great regret the Philhellenes took their departure, but with them they brought back an inspiration and imperishable memories of the glory that was Greece and hopes that better days are dawning.



Constitution Square, Athens, Greece, which serves as a meeting place for the Athenians every afternoon and evening

After a brief drive, one arrives at the Gateway of Hadrian and is thankful for the fact that, Roman though he was, the emperor has added to the city without harming it, as so many conquerors do.

In the realm of sports as well, Greece is a leader. The huge Stadion, old in tradition, in site, and in structure, is at the same time a vital part of the life of today. All honor to the generous Greek benefactor, Kurios Averoff, who has contributed of his wealth to restore it. It forms another link in Graeco-American friendship.

One dazzling morning, just as "Rosy-fingered Dawn" appeared, the Philhellenes and two American friends, taking with them an appetizing breakfast, which placed the emphasis on fresh fruit and spring water, motored out to Eleusis. The completed part of the highway left nothing to be desired, but during the last part the Greek chauffeur was almost desperately trying to counteract the effect of the jolting with alluring promises of the comfort of next year when the work should be completed.

Ο ΜΝΗΜΕΙΩΔΗΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΗΓΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗΣ Κ^{ΟΥ} ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΓΕΥΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΜΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΞΕΝΟΔΟΧΕΙΩ 'ΑΚΤΑΙΩΝ'

ΠΩΣ ΑΝΕΠΗΔΗΣΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΕΒΛΗΘΗ Η ΑΧΕΠΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΑ Η ΔΡΑΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ.—ΤΟ ΕΘΝΩΦΕΛΕΣ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΝ.

(Δημοσιεύομεν κατωτέρω όλόκληρον τὸν μνημειώδη λόγον τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ τῆς ἐκδρομῆς τῆς 'Αχέπα κ. Τζανετῆ).

'Εξοχώτατε κ. Πρόεδρε τῆς Κυβερνήσεως,

'Εντιμότατε κ. Gould,

'Αξιότιμοι Κυρίαί καὶ Κύριοι,

Υπαρξοῦν παραδόσεις, ὅτι Ἕλληνες ναυτικοὶ ἐπαρέστησαν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα τοῦ Κολόμβου ὅταν ἀνεκάλυψε τὴν Ἀμερικάν. Υπαρξοῦν, ὅμως, πολλοὶ πιθανότητες ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες ναυτικοὶ ἐγκατεστημένοι ἐν Ἰσπανίᾳ καὶ εἰς ἄλλας χώρας, ὄντες κατὰ τὴν τότε συνθήκην ἱετικά ἐπίθετα, ἐπεκρίθησαν τὴν Ἀμερικάν ἢ ἐγκατεστάθησαν ἐκεῖ μαζί με τοὺς πρώτους ἀποίκους τῆς χώρας.

Ὁ πρῶτος Ἕλληνας, ὅστις οἰεῖται ὡς μονίμως ἐγκατεστάθεις ἐν Βοστώνῃ κατὰ τὸ 1600 ἦτο πλοίαρχος τῆς ὀνόματι καπετὰν Θωμάς. Υπαρξοῦν ἐπίσης μεγάλοι πιθανότητες, ὅτι τὰ αἰτήσια Ἄγγλων τινὸς ὀνόματι Τζὼν Μπόλλ πρὸς τὸν βασιλεῖα τῆς Ἀγγλίας ἀρκετοὶ οἰκονόμηται Μανιανῶν μετεφέρθησαν καὶ ἐγκατεστάθησαν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ κατὰ τὸ ἔτος 1675.

Εἶναι, ὅμως, ἱστορικῶς ἀποδεδειγμένον, ὅτι κατὰ τὸ ἔτος 1769 μετεφέρθησαν καὶ ἐγκατεστάθησαν εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν Φλόριδα 1500 Ἕλληνες καὶ Ἴταλοι ἐκ Σμύρνης, οἱ ὁποῖοι ὠνόμασαν τὸν ἀνοικισμὸν τῆς ἐγκατεστάσεως τὸν Νέον Σμύρνην. Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς οὗτοι ἀποικοὶ ἐργαζόμενοι ὡς δοῦλοι ἐπὶ τινι τυραννικῷ Ἄγγλων γαιοκτημονα καὶ ἐποικίμενοι εἰς νηρία στερεώσεως καὶ θαλάσσης ἐπιπελάσσαν καὶ κατόπιν πολλῶν περιπετειῶν ἀπελευθερώθησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἄγγλων κυβερνήτου τῆς πολιτείας, ὅστις ἀγκινυθεὶς ἀπὸ τὴν τραγικὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιπέταν τὸν ἀποίκων τοῖς παρεχόμεναις γαίαις πρὸς καλλιέργειαν καὶ ἐγκατάστασιν.

Διαρκούσης τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπανάστασεως δεκάετη ὄρφανῶν Ἑλληνοπαίδων ἀνελεγχόσαν ἀπὸ φιλανθρωπικῶν Ἀμερικανῶν, οἱ ὁποῖοι μετεφέρθησαν εἰς Ἀμερικάν καὶ εὐθετηθέντες ἀπὸ ἐγγύων Ἀμερικανῶν, ἀπέπεσαν κατόπιν εἰς τὰ γράμματα, εἰς τὴν ἐμπορίαν καὶ εἰς κυβερνητικὰ ἀξιιώματα. Μεταξὺ τῶν ὄρφανῶν αὐτῶν ἐπῆραν ὁ ἐκ Χίου ἰατρός Πασιπάτης, ὁ ἐκ Κωνσταντινουπόλεως καθηγητὴς Ζάχος, ὁ ἐκ Λεβαδείας δυνταγματάρχης καὶ δολερτῆς Λορέας Μύλλερ, ὁ πλοίαρχος τοῦ πολεμικοῦ ναυτικοῦ Καλοκοροσίης ἐκ Χίου, πατήρ

τοῦ κατόπιν ἀναταγάρχου Γ. Καλοκοροσίης, ὁ Φίσις, ὁ Σερβάνης καὶ πλείστοι ἄλλοι.

Ο ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

Εἰς τὰς στατιστικὰς τῶν ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν Ἕλληνες μετανάσται ἤρξισαν νὰ καταγράφωνται ἀπὸ τὸ 1824 καὶ ἐντέθεν. Ἀπὸ τὸ 1824 ἕως τὸ 1834, ἦτοι κατὰ τὰ πρῶτα ἐξήκοντα ἔτη μετὰ τὴν ἰδρυ-



Ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἑλλ. Κυβερνήσεως κ. Ἐλευθ. Βενιζέλος μετὰ τὸν ἀρχηγὸν καὶ ἀπαρχηγὸν τῆς ἐκδρομῆς Η. Τζανετῆ καὶ Δ. Βέρα, φωτογραφηθέντες εἰς τὰ προπύλαια τοῦ Πιτι Παλαί, κατόπιν ἰδιαίτερης ἀκροάσεως.

σιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ βασιλείου, μετανάστευσαν εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικάν 350 Ἕλληνες. Ἀπὸ τοῦ 1835 ἕως τὸ 1900 ἦτοι ἐντὸς 15 ἔτων μετανάστευσαν εἰς Ἀμερικάν 18,469 Ἕλληνες, καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ 1901 ἕως τὸ 1917, ἦτοι ἐντὸς 17 ἔτων, μετανάστευσαν εἰς Ἀμερικάν 354,000 Ἕλληνες, ἦτοι τὸ ὅλον μέχρι τοῦ 1917 εἶχον μεταναστεῖσαι εἰς Ἀμερικάν ἐκ τῆς ἐλευθέρως Ἑλλάδος 373,329 ἄτομα. Ἐάν εἰς τὸν ἀριθμὸν αὐτὸν προσθώσωμεν 150,000 Ἕλληνας ἐκ Τουρκίας καὶ ἄλλων μερῶν μὴ καταγεγραμμένων εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν κατάλογον, 30,000 μεταναστεύσαντες ἀπὸ τὸ 1917 καὶ ἐντέθεν, 5,000 οἵτινες εἰσῆλθον ὡς ναυτικοὶ καὶ 40,000 γεννηθέντες ἐν Ἀμερικῇ, ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἀποτελεῖται ἀπὸ 600,000 ἄτομα.

Ὁ ὄγκος αὐτὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς

Ἀμερικῆς εἶναι ἀνεκδοκίμητος εἰς ὅλην τὴν χώραν εἰς μικρὰς παροικίας, πλὴν τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης καὶ τοῦ Σικάγον, ἐνθα ἐπολογίζεται ὅτι διαμένοντες εἰς ἀπόστρους τὰς παροικίας 100 χιλιάδες, ἦτοι τὸ ἕν ἕκτον τοῦ ὅλου Ἑλληνικοῦ πληθυσμοῦ τῆς χώρας.

ΤΟ ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΞΕΝΗ

Οἱ Ἕλληνες μετανάσται, τὸ πλείστον χωρικοὶ, μετέβησαν εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικάν με προσθέσει θραχίας διαμονῆς καὶ ἐπεκρίθησαν κατ' ἄρχας εἰς τὰς πλέον σκληρὰς ἐργασίας. Ἐργεθέντες αἰθνηδῶς ἐντὸς ἐνὸς περιβάλλοντος ἐξαιρετικῶς προσοικτικῶ, ἔβηον πρὸς τὴν γλώσσαν, τὰ ἦθη, τὰς παραδόσεις καὶ τὰς ἐμπορικὰς συνθήκας τῆς χώρας, κατόρθωσαν διὰ τῆς ἐπιμονῆς τὸν καὶ τῆς ἐπιτότου ἰδιοῦσιαις τὸν νὰ ἐκμάθουν τὴν γλώσσαν ὁμιλοῦντες εἰς τὰς νικητρικὰς ἀγορὰς, νὰ μαροθοῦν ἀρκετὰ καὶ ἐπινοκῶντες ὅλα τὰ ἐμπορία νὰ εἰσέλθουν εἰς τὴν ἐμπορικὴν καὶ κοινωνικὴν ζῶν τῆς χώρας, ἀποδεδειγμένοι νὰ ἀνέγγωνται ἀρκῶς τὴν κλίμακα τῆς προόδου.

Διὰ νὰ λάβετε μίαν ἀμύθησαν ἰδέαν τῆς ἐξελίξεως τοῦ Ἑλλήνου μετανάστου, ὁρᾶτε ἀναγίνω τὸ ἐξῆς παραδειγμα. Πρὸ τριάντων ἐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνεχώρησιν ἐκ Μολάων νεαρὸς τις χωρικός με μόρφωσιν τοῦ Δημοτικοῦ Σχολείου καὶ μετέβη εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικάν πρὸς ἀπόκτησιν μερικῶν γυμνασίων θραχηῶν ἢ διὰ νὰ ἐργασθῆ ἰδίως μικρὸν κτήμα τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ.

Ὁ νεαρὸς αὐτὸς μετανάστης ἐπέδωκε κατ' ἄρχας εἰς ὅλας τὰς σκληρὰς ἐργασίας, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπλοῦ ἐργάτου μέχρι τοῦ πλανοδίου μικροπωλητοῦ, καὶ σήμερον ὁ χωρικός ἐκεῖνος μετανάστης εἶναι ἕνας λαμπρὸς οἰκονομολόγος, ὁ μεγαλύτερος κτηματίας τῆς πόλεως τοῦ διαμένει, εἶναι πρόεδρος δύο Γραμμῶν καὶ αἱ κοινωνικαὶ τὸν ἀγγίζει με γρηγορότερας, κυβερνήτης πολιτειῶν καὶ τοῦ ἀρχηγὸς τοῦ τόπου εἶναι στενωτάτα καὶ λίαν ἐπιθνητοί, εἶναι ἔνθετος Ἀγγέλου καὶ ἐπαρετῆ τὴν Ὀργάνωσιν ὡς Κεντρικός αὐτῆς Ταμίας.

Εἰς ἄλλος ἐπίσης νεαρὸς μετανάστης ἀπεδιδάθη εἰς Νέαν Ὑόρκην πρὸ εικοσῆ πενταετίας, προσερχόμενος ἐκ Πόντου, με ὀλίγα μετῆτα ὡς κεφάλαιον, καὶ ὁ νεαρὸς ἐκεῖνος μετανάστης κατόρθωσε νὰ δημιουργήσῃ περιουσίαν ἄνω τῶν εἰκοσῆ

πτοντα, να αγαπή, να υπηρετή, να προ-
 θαινή αειστάκτως εις θείας χάριν του
 κοινού καλού, να γαλιναγωγή τας κακίας
 του έθνους και να θαμάη την γλώσσαν του
 από την εκόρασίν του Πονηρού. Διδάσκει-
 ται να δέχεται και να έπυτάσσεται εις
 την μεγαλειότητα των νόμων της χώρας
 που διαμένει, να θησάη τα προσωπικά
 πάθη, τούς ιδιωτικούς σκοπούς και τας πι-
 θανάς ανθρωπίνους αδυναμίας του επί του
 κοινού του κοινού καλού. Να είναι πιστός
 και νομιμόφρων πολίτης των Ηνωμένων
 Πολιτειών, να είναι έπαινος διά την
 εθνικήν του καταγωγήν, και να καλλιεργή
 και επαδεικνή τας έπιθέτους αρετάς και
 παραδόσεις του Έλληνος και να όρροντιν
 διά την αναβίωσιν και διαδοχή των θη-
 σατρών της Έλληνικής παιδείας και των
 Έλληνικών ιδεωδών.

ΟΙ «ΥΙΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΚΛΕΟΥΣ»

Υπό τας άρχάς ταύτας ή Άρχεπα προ-
 οδεύει και θριαμβεύει και διά των άρχών
 αϊτών ό Έλλην μεταναστής επανέκτισε
 τό κλονισθέν ήθικόν του, επανεύρεν εαυ-
 τόν και μετεπέθηκεν εις την πρωτοπορίαν
 της Αμερικανικής ζωής. Ηθάθη και
 ενόσθε θαθεία την δύναμιν της ενόσθεως
 και τή εξ αυτής προερχόμενα αγαθά και
 με την έπισημότητα και την αίγλην της Ά-
 ρχιπας διοργανώνει έσπερίδας, δείπνα επί-
 σήμα, τελετάς, παρελάσεις κλπ. διά των
 οποίων οι έπίσημοι Αμερικανοί έρχονται
 εις έπασην και διαφωτίζονται περί των
 Έλλήνων και των Έλληνικών πραγμά-
 των. Έν τωούτων δείπνων έθεθη έν Ουά-
 σινγκτόνι τον παρελθόντα Φεβρουάριον προς
 τιμήν των έπίσημων της πόλεως και του
 Έλληνος προέδρου, εις τό όποιον παρε-
 κάθησαν 70 γεροντάδες και βουλευταί
 και άλλαι έξέχονσαι προσωπικότητες. Τού
 δείπνου προεδρεύον ό παλαιάρχος και
 θεομότητος φιλέλλην γεροντάτης Κίγκ,
 οι δε εκφώνηθέντες λόγοι ήσαν έννοι προς
 τον άρχαίον και τον νέον Έλληνισμόν.

Έκτός όλων αϊτών ή Άρχεπα έχει έξέτος
 δημοσιονομικήν Ταμείον Υποτροφιών με κε-
 ράλασιον 100 χιλιάδων δολλαρίων και έκ
 του ποσού αϊτού θα δίδονται έπιτροφίαι
 προς τούς άριστέροντας άπόρους Έλληνας
 όσιταίς των διαφόρων πανεπιστημίων
 της Αμερικής. Ταύτοχρόνος είναι υπό
 δοθαράν μελέτην ή έρευνή εις τής Ά-
 ρχιπας Έλληνοαμερικανικού Έκπαιδευτι-
 ον έν Αμερική, του οποίου ή αξία θα
 επαυθίη τό ποσόν του ήνος εκατομμυρίον
 δολλαρίων, έντός του οποίου θα λαμβά-
 νοιν τελεσίαν Αμερικανικήν και Έλληνι-
 κήν μόρφωσιν τά τέκνα των μεταναστών,
 τά όποια θα αποτελέσουν τας φιλελληνι-
 κας λεγόμενας του μέλλοντος έν Αμερική
 και από τας όποιους λεγόμενας θα ήέλθουν
 μεγάλοι και σοφοί άνδρες, που θα κυβερ-
 νούν την κρασίαν Δημοκρασίαν. Τό «Τάγμα
 των Υιόν του Περικλέους» αποτελού-
 μενον από Έλληνόπουλας και γιοθετηθέν
 υπό της Άρχεπας εργαίεται ως κλάδος
 της Οργανώσεως και προπονεί τά στέλε-
 χη, που θα ήγορεύται του Έλληνισμού της
 Αμερικής εις τό μέλλον.

ΜΙΑ ΣΥΓΚΙΝΗΤΙΚΗ ΔΗΛΩΣΙΣ

Τελετών, έπιθεμό ν' αναφέρω, ότι όλο-
 κλήρος ό Έλληνισμός της Αμερικής πα-



Τό Άρχηγείον της Έκδρομής.—Έκ δεξιών προς τά άριστερά: Άνδρέας Νίκας, άρχηγός
 της παρελάσεως, Δημ. Βέρας, έπαρχηγός της εκδρομής, Ηλίας Τσαντής, Γενικός Άρχηγός,
 Φίλιππος Στιλιανός, αντιπρόεδρος της Διοργανωτικής Έπιτροπής, C. R. Νίκου, πρόεδρος της
 Διοργανωτικής Έπιτροπής, Καθήμενος: Κωνστ. Σαμαρτζής.

ΤΟ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΗΕΡΑ

Τό Περιοδικόν της Αηερα ήσχισ
 ν' αναληρόνη ένα υφιστάμενον γε-
 γόν και να γίνεται λιαν δημοφιλές
 όργανον των άπανταχού της Αμερι-
 κής Αηερανς.

Τό Αηερα Magazine θα είναι ό καθ-
 ήρκτης διά του οποίου θα παρελαίνη
 ως κινηματογραφική ταινία όλοκληρος
 ή κίνησις και ή δράσις της Αηερα.

Τό πρώτον φύλλον του Μαΐου έξε-
 δόθη ως άφιέρομα προς τον Πρόε-
 δρον των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών και
 τούς έπισήμους άρχοντας της χώρας.
 Απεστάλη gratis προς τον Πρόεδρον
 Hoover, προς όλους τούς έπιτροπούς,
 εις τούς 96 γεροντάς των Ηνω-
 μένων Πολιτειών, εις όλους τούς
 βουλευτάς, εις όλους τούς Κυβερνή-
 τας όλων των Πολιτειών, εις όλους
 τούς δημαρχούς, εις όλους τούς έκδύ-
 τας των έφημερίδων των πόλεων όπου
 υπάρχον τμήματα της Αηερα και εις
 χιλίους άλλους έπισήμους άνδρας της
 χώρας. Πάντες σχεδόν απέστειλαν
 επιστολάς εκδηλώνοντες την έυδοκί-
 σίαν των εις τας άρχάς και τό πρό-
 γραμμα της Αηερα, συγχαιρόντες
 συνάμα διά τό πρωτογενές εις τό
 χρονιά της Αμερικής Έργον της.

ερεκολογήθη πρώτοι με ήρωα άγκυκινθίν
 την θεομότητην έπιδοχήν που έτιχον οι
 πρώτοι εκδρομείς της Άρχεπα και όταν
 κατά τό τελευταίον Συνέδριον των αντι-
 προέδρων προέταθη ή δεύτερη εκδρομή
 πλείστοι έόρσαν αντίρροπην, ότι θα ήγνώ-
 μεθα όχληροί επαναλαμβάνοντες άλλην
 πάλιν εκδρομήν μετά παρελτίσιν μόλις
 έτος έτος, όμως, αποφασίσθη να γίνη
 και ίδού ήμεις εκπρόσωποι των 25,000
 μελών της Οργανώσεως μας και του Έλ-
 ληνισμού της Αμερικής έν γένει έγρήθη-

θημεν έν τώ μέσω ήμών ως είλαθείς
 προδκιννται έλθόντες να προδκιννώσθην
 τά ήρω έθίαη της άθανάτων χώρας και να
 εκδηλώσθην την αγάπην μας και την
 λαοσίαν μας προς την μητέρα Έλλάδα,
 μετά της όποιας μας συνδέονται ήρωι δε-
 σμοί και άναμνήσεις.

Αναμνησίαι από την αδιόληκην ού-
 λωξινίαν του λαού των Αθηνών και Πει-
 ραιώς, από την θεομότητην έπιδοχήν της
 όποιας έτιχονεν και από την τραγωδίαν
 έπίδειξιν των αδιόληκων δεσμών που συν-
 δέονται τούς έν διασπορά Έλληνας με τούς
 έν Έλλάδι αδελφούς των, δεν επήδκομη
 λέξει άσκητά εκδηλωτικές των διγαυθή-
 μάτων, υπό των οποίων καταγόμεθα, δια
 να εκδηλώσθην τας εύχαριστίας μας και
 την εύγνωμοσίην μας.

Αι εκδηλώσεις αϊται αποδεικνύονται, ότι
 εάν ό ένθουσιόσμος των Έλλήνων της
 Αμερικής είναι μέγας, ή αγάπη και ή
 όστοργή της μητρος Έλλάδος προς τά γε-
 ννητεμένα τέκνα της είναι πηγά άνεύλι-
 τος και άστέρευτος.

Έξ όνόματος των χιλιάδων μελών της
 Άρχεπα και των Έλλήνων της Αμερικής
 έν γένει, εκόσάω τας άπειρους εύχαρι-
 στίας των και την εύγνωμοσίην των προς
 τούς άνωτάτους άρχοντας της χώρας, προς
 τούς δημαρχούς και λαόν Αθηνών—Πει-
 ραιώς, προς την Έπιτροπήν της έπιδο-
 χής, τό Αίτιμα των Έλλήνων και γε-
 νικώς προς πάντας τούς τόσον ένθουσιό-
 δως διεντελείοντας εις τό να λάβωμην
 την ισχυροτάτην εθνικήν ένδειξιν που είλα-
 θομεν, ή όποια ένδειξή θα μας ένθαρρήνη
 εις τον μεγάλο άγωνα που έτιχονεν ανα-
 λαβεί έν τή φιλοξένη και κρασίαι Δημο-
 κρατία των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών.

Zethi Ahepa

A Brief Message of the Supreme Secretary on the Seventh Anniversary of the Fraternity, Dedicated to Each and Every Ahepan

BEFORE long the twenty-sixth day of July shall dawn upon us. In the infinitude of God's time, it is but a momentary pause — of sunshine and happiness for some; of sorrow, bitterness and tears for others. But for the entire Hellenism of America it is the brightest day that has yet dawned upon the horizon, for it marks the birth of the Ahepa, the embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the half million Hellenes who have chosen as their adopted country, America, the land of progress and opportunity.

But seven years ago, when the Ahepa first saw the light of day in Atlanta, professional destructivists, basing their judgment on past failures, were ransacking their inventive brains for an appropriate epitaph to inscribe upon the tombstone of "another Greek" organization; well-meaning but credulous individuals looked upon it as one more scheme for extor-

tion, and powerful agencies directly and deliberately sought to undermine its foundations and pave the way for its subsequent delapidation.

Undaunted by opposition, the Ahepa has reached its seventh anniversary stronger than ever. With two hundred and forty chapters located throughout the length and breadth of the country, it spreads a beneficent influence over its 23,000 members and reflects credit upon the entire Hellenic race. It is justly regarded as the most significant contribution of our people in America and has merited the unqualified approbation of our fellow citizens. During its youthful existence it has done more to elevate the Greek name to a higher level than all other organizations combined. It has broken down the supposedly impassable barriers of extreme individualism and lack of cooperation and has united us in a spirit of fraternal love and understanding. Materially, it has contrib-

uted generously to many worthy causes. Briefly, as in the days of Rome's glory, every Roman found pride and strength in the exclamation, "I am a Roman citizen," so should every Ahepan with equal confidence and pride exclaim, "I am an Ahepan."

But let us remember that behind every effect there is moving cause. Behind the Ahepa has been and is the indomitable will of its 23,000 members to conquer obstacles and the boundless energy which they have exerted in its behalf. The indefatigable, unselfish, and constructive efforts of the Ahepans have made the Ahepa of today, and the Ahepans are the ones to chisel on the rock of eternity the Ahepa of tomorrow. Upon all and each of us rests the responsibility. Let us not shirk it; let us upon this, its seventh anniversary, vow to make the Ahepa the Palladium of Hellenism in America. Zethi Ahepa.

ACHILLES CATSONIS.

The Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, Is Amazed at the Lofty Objectives of the Order of Ahepa

IT afforded me much pleasure on the evening of May 17, 1929, to attend the banquet given by the Dayton Chapter No. 113 of the Order of Ahepa. This dinner was given in honor of Mr. Dean Alfange, Supreme President of the national organization, the Archontic Order of Ahepa. As Mayor of the City of Dayton, an invitation was extended to me, as was also done to a number of Dayton citizens, to be present on the occasion named.

I was very agreeably surprised to learn that there is in existence in the city of Dayton, and has been for the past year or so, an organization with the purposes and objects of the Order of Ahepa, and to learn that a large membership has already been brought into the local chapter embracing the active and leading citizens of our community of Hellenic origin. It had been my good fortune to learn and know for several years past many of the citizens of Grecian ancestry and to admire them not only for their business ability, but for their integrity and honesty, and in general for their high type of citizenship.

It had often been a matter of wonder to me how it happened that this special class of our citizens had assimilated themselves so readily into our local environment and have become a part and parcel of us. All of us have known and have appreciated, of course, the Grecian civilization of the past and the wonderful heritage which has come down to all of us from the sciences and arts, education and culture, literature, history and traditions of the Greek peoples. When we have considered these facts, it has not been surprising to us that the so-

called Greek citizens in America, and in fact the present race of Greek people in general, are all of a superior type. I was much interested, however, to learn that the people in this country of Grecian origin have taken it upon themselves to promote a great national organization which should have for its fundamental objective the development among them of the highest class of American citizens and citizenship. I had not known of the "Archontic Order of Ahepa," except perhaps in an incidental way, and when I learned that it is a great American fraternal organization, "conceived in the minds and hearts of American citizens of Hellenic ancestry, established upon faith in God, dedicated to the task of inculcating respect for the inalienable rights of man, loyalty to the United States of America, and reverence for the history, culture and traditions of the Hellenic race," this was really a revelation to me. I cannot express the appreciation which I felt and now feel that a large class of our citizens who have come to us from foreign shores, with their descendants, are engaged in such an important and conspicuous public service as are these people. This is a constructive work of citizenship of the very highest type, and no words of mine in commendation thereof can do more than but faintly express the influence which is being exerted by this class of our citizenship.

I am happy to know more and more of the results of that great voluntary Americanization movement, which is accomplishing so much for a distinctive class of our people, and

which is exerting such a wonderful influence upon our community, state, and national life.

ALLEN C. McDONALD,
Mayor of the City of Dayton, Ohio.

THE INFLUENCES OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA ARE GREATLY FELT, STATES THE DAYTON, OHIO, CHIEF OF POLICE

ON Friday, May 17, 1929, it was my privilege to be present at a banquet given by the Order of Ahepa at the Hotel Miami, Dayton, Ohio. Among other guests at the banquet there were many men of local, state and even national prominence and importance.

"The Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa was present at the banquet and delivered a brilliant address and I was very much impressed by it.

"After listening to the speech of the Supreme President of the organization, I reached the conclusion that the Order of Ahepa, while apparently just in its infancy, is founded on excellent principles and high standards, and its influence is already greatly felt.

"Among the aims of the Order of Ahepa, as outlined by its Supreme President, is the betterment and Americanization of the foreign-born Greeks in this country. An organization based on such ideals will surely succeed and prosper, and above all will accomplish much in the betterment and welfare of its members."

R. F. WURSTNER,
Chief of Police, Dayton, Ohio.

Message from Supreme Governor P. S. Marthakis in Behalf of Scholarship Fund Drive

Tenth District of Ahepa

THE delegates to the sixth annual convocation last August, actuated by the highest altruistic ideals, endorsed the Scholarship Loan Fund for the purpose of aiding meritorious students of Hellenic lineage in need of financial assistance. They realized that these students attending the schools of higher learning will marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes and the highest ideals of true Hellenism.

The capacity of the Hellenic mind and its power of Hellenizing whatever it touches has been more than once reaffirmed by the world's renowned historians. The Greek thought has been the greatest and the clearest that the world has yet known. The Greek influence, coming into Romanized Europe in the fifteenth century, caused such a revolution in the literature and art as to be called "a new birth" — the Renaissance.

Ahepa is destined to infuse the Greeks of the United States with a passion for the beautiful things and a desire to create. She aims to build an harmonious community life on as high a plane as possible, so that the members thereof may enjoy agreement in fundamental principles of fraternalism with toleration and mutual respect of the rights of others. Ahepa

is the result of calm and mature reflection. Its amazing and unparalleled achievements have beyond a doubt convinced every one that whatever the noble Order of Ahepa set forth in its Constitution will stand like the rock of Gibraltar. The splendor of the intellect and the sublime strength of the will of the Ahepans must be shown in the project which Ahepa must accomplish.

Can we the Ahepans, whose forefathers ascended to the sublime heights of the loftiest fame through the courage and heroism which they have shown on the field of literary and artistic excellence, afford to be reluctant to the subscription of the Scholarship Loan Fund?

No greater dynamic force can be acquired by our great Order of Ahepa than that of having hundreds of Greek students in the several universities of the United States ready to defend the glory that once was Greece. Let us, Ahepans, do our best to oversubscribe the *One - Hundred - Thousand - Dollar - Scholarship Loan Fund*. In turn this great undertaking, most noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose, will win for us the undying respect and admiration of our people as well as that of the succeeding generations.

Ahepa, Friend of Humanity

By George F. Hale, M.D.

(An address delivered at the installation of the officers of the Detroit Chapter)

Fellow Ahepans:

This is a wonderful occasion. Today men have laid aside the duties of a busy life and have assembled from all over this jurisdiction to solemnly consecrate themselves by act, word, and deed to a new, broader and higher plane of service to their fellow men. Prompted by no selfish purpose, but with one prime motive and ideal in mind and that to spread the gospel of progressive living, intellectual advancement, personal and civic harmony; thereby promoting the already exalted place their adopted country holds among the nations of the world.

If I should be given the task of renaming the Order of Ahepa I could think of no more appropriate title than that of "Friend of Humanity."

The Greek turned his face toward a western sun and shaped his course to the new country beyond the sea, there to make his home. He brought with him aspirations. He brought with him ideals, he brought faith in his fellow men and by his long Christian training he held fast to that trust in God, a trust which carried his ancestors through the darkest pages of the history of civilization, and when he landed on the shores of his new home he placed upon its altars, intelligence, art, a clean blood and a willingness to make real the aspirations and useful the ideals as a good citizen. Hospitality, generosity, patriotism are his by right of suffering. He knows full well the hardships, civil and domestic. He has tasted of the bitter cup; therefore, he knows the

better how to serve his fellow man and so, my brothers, while men consecrate their lives to a greater endeavor and pledge more usefulness to society it is not strange that this rapid growing institution, known throughout the world as Ahepa, is experiencing such phenomenal growth.

It is the response to a call, a call of need in the domestic and civil compact of the lives of men, and it has answered that call, taken its place in a God given opportunity; and any movement such as this born of necessity and conducted in the fear of Him who directs the destinies of men and nations need have no anxiety as to its future.

May Providence endow us with a spirit of unselfishness. May He banish envy and may His love and humility be so deeply seated in our hearts that our lives will be devoted to our friends. May we be steadfast to our Country and our Order. Holding before us no standard greater than the Flag of the Free with its field of star bedecked blue and the stripes of liberty, save the cross of Calvary, with these two emblems we march onward to conquer.

NOTICE

Please note that the closing date of publication for Chapter News is the 20th day of each month. Kindly endeavor to have the news items of your chapter reach the editorial office of the magazine on or before the 20th of each month. When sending clippings from newspapers or any other publication, please indicate the name of the newspaper and the date of its publication.

On Fraternalism

By George A. Economou

Akron, Ohio

WE, not only of this fraternal order, but men in general, speak of fraternalism. Yet what a comparative few fully grasp the significance of the title which they confer upon one other — Frater — Brother. Immediately you feel a binding tie which draws you warmly toward an individual who thus addresses you. A tie does exist and is markedly evident though invisible.

It is the common task we have undertaken, the common trials which oppose us, the common hopes which inspire us that hold us in so close, so inseparable a union. And united we must stand to attain the goal we have set before us.

Man long ago discovered the strength of union. We can look back upon the pages of history and discover unions of men as far back as any existence of man is evident. To primitive man it was an instinct that desire to unite with his kind and conquer the wilderness. These unions conquered the wilds and upon their battlefields we founded the basis of our civilization.

Our order, likewise, has united to conquer opposition and achieve its purpose, and upon our battlefields posterity will embed its foundations for the task they will continue after we, thus far, will have so nobly advanced.

Let us now turn over a few pages of history. Here we find other phases. One outstanding era is written boldly across the pages of world history, namely, the Napoleonic Period. Here indeed is an example to profit by. If you look back some one hundred and fifty years or so, you will recall that after the banishment of Napoleon I to the Island of Elba, European Powers sent delegates to the Congress of Vienna to redistribute among themselves the Napoleonic realms. Quarrels arose and disputes over territory. Differences weakened the union. Consequently, Napoleon, seeing his chance, returned secretly from Elba with a handful of followers to regain his dominions.

The European Powers, however, faced by eminent danger, did the only thing advisable — reunited, forgetting their mutual misunderstandings and fought the common foe, emerging victorious. Yet a chain once broken and mended, no matter how strongly, cannot stand the same strain as one that is whole. Eventually, when the strain fell upon Europe she was not strong enough to withstand it. Her chain had been broken and mended in a moment of haste and emergency, now again it strained and was violently severed in two.

Historians tell us that history repeats itself because of the fact that *man displays the same reaction under similar circumstances.*

Here we have our example. We Ahepans,
(Continued on page 33)



Topics of the Editor



GREECE IS A SINCERE FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES

In most of the European countries, particularly among those which were Allies in the World War, the United States of America is looked upon with suspicion. She is unappreciated and more or less hated. This state of unjustified feeling against the United States exists because the United States of America from a debtor became a creditor to these nations. They maintain insistently that their debts be forthright cancelled. Most naturally Uncle Sam is unwilling to submit to their unreasonable demands and cancel their debts, contracted for during the World War. On the other hand, the prosperity and happiness enjoyed by the American people seems to react irritatingly upon the European nations to the point that Uncle Sam is looked up to as another Shylock. They seem to forget, although they admit, that the timely participation of Uncle Sam in the World War, with his vast resources at the disposal of the Allies and the force of his powerful fighting army on the field, saved them from an ignominious defeat, which, if suffered, would have placed them at the mercy of an exacting and imperious adversary, intent to destroy not only their liberties but nay their very existence as free nations. When the crisis was intense and they needed help they appealed to and acclaimed Uncle Sam. But now when the crisis is over and the War is won they become arrogant and abusive to their benefactor. Uncle Sam, as a shrewd and practical business man, declines to wipe out the debts owed to him, and in this respect behaves just like the Europeans have been behaving towards debtor nations from time immemorial. And if, by chance, someone should have suggested to these nations prior to the World War the idea of cancelling the debts owed them by other nations, the suggestion even would have been received with ridicule and contempt, let alone the actual cancellation.

But there is a country in Europe, occupying a strip of famed land, inhabited by people of glorious heritage and traditions who know the spirit of gratitude and as such very much appreciate the United States. That country is Greece, and she is grateful for what the American people have done in her behalf. She is mindful of the timely and valuable assistance rendered to her during her struggle for independence, one hundred years ago; then for the encouraging friendship manifested in her behalf time and again during the years of her development; and lately for the magnanimous and unselfish assistance extended to her in the hour of her national need, in giving generous help to her war stricken refugees, voluntarily through her philanthropic agencies and officially by the extension of loans to help sustain her in healthy economic condition. In brief, an altogether friendly attitude towards Greece, a sincere desire to see her once more prosper and become a factor in civilization.

Moreover, the half million or more Greeks in the United States who enjoy the confidence, labor, and who share the opportunities found in this land, respect and appreciate what the United States does for their welfare and progress, and they naturally transmit their happy conditions to their fellowmen in Greece. The manifold services of the Greeks in

America who, by the way, are fast becoming American citizens, are not only acknowledged by the people of Greece, but they act as a great influence in orienting them in the things which are distinctly American, and one may justly state that Greece is fast adopting the spirit of America in her many departments of human endeavor.

Furthermore, the establishment of American schools in Greece and other benevolent institutions is constantly bringing Greece in touch with American ideals and methods, which happily coincide with and resemble many of the things which formerly were developed and practiced by their ancestors, and they rightfully rejoice in observing these things in the United States. With the impending revival of trade in Europe and in the Near East, America, depending upon her sincere and honest friendship, can very well utilize Greece as a depot through which her industrial, commercial and agricultural products may be distributed to every part of the Near East, through the energy and ability of the splendidly equipped Greek business men, and eventually derive great benefit from a business point of view, aside from the altruistic diffusion of her intellectual and spiritual values through her educational institutions.

Thus the United States of America, through Greece, can influence the people of the Near East, intellectually, spiritually, commercially and industrially.

Greece, and the Greek people are profoundly grateful for what the United States of America has done for them. Greece does not envy or hate the American people, but rather fondly admires her fine progressive spirit and her great humanitarian attitudes. She is a true, sincere and appreciative friend of Uncle Sam, and Uncle Sam can absolutely depend on the friendship of Greece at any time.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AHEPA EXCURSIONS TO GREECE

In furthering the scope of its principles and program, the Order of Ahepa has undertaken its Second Annual Excursion to Greece this spring, and upwards of 1,000 stalwart members, flocking from almost every city and state of the United States, where there are established chapters of the Order, joined in the pilgrimage to the land of their birth and ancestry.

From reports which have reached the headquarters, the excursionists were warmly welcomed home by the Greek officials and the people, and were feasted extensively and elaborately in the most cordial and welcome manner. The behavior of the excursionists was exemplary in every respect, and left a splendid impression on the minds of the Greek people. It proved to them what a well organized, disciplined and optimistic body of men can do. Steadfast loyalty to their cause and unwavering obedience to their leaders left an indelible impression on the people of Greece.

To be sure, many of them left Greece years ago poor, with a meager education, and with a listless and adventurous attitude towards life. They returned to Greece rich, educated, organized, with a revived Hellenic enthusiasm, and that incomparable American "pep" and will to accomplish things

that simply astounded the whole nation. They were the Apostles of Americanism, particularly proving what the magic melting pot of Uncle Sam's civilization can produce.

The political and other leaders of Greece could take a lesson from this if they could only observe and study what a well organized body of men can accomplish in their determined effort to eliminate the political differences and strive for common good. For it is a well known fact that yesterday's bitter foes, when they joined the ranks of the Order, forgot their past passionate feelings and hatred against each other and met on a common ground of understanding and fellowship.

The excursionists, moreover, have had a splendid opportunity to observe the conditions in Greece as they now exist, and no doubt many of them marvelled at the new developments, which are miraculous if one thinks of the tremendous war disasters and subsequent influx of refugees. In the absorption of the refugees alone and their establishment on Greek soil they should find reasons of which to be proud, and relate this miracle to their fellow men in America.

The excursionists are in a broad sense ambassadors of America to Greece in fostering friendship and understanding, and a mutually advantageous intercourse, commercially, spiritually, intellectually and culturally will in due time inevitably ensue.

Upon reaching American shores again these men will be the heralds who will announce the news of what is going on in Greece and we feel sure they will never cease praising its

glory and martyrdom, urging their fellow members to continue giving their moral and material support to their mother land.

It is stated that many of the excursionists lost their hearts to fair maidens of Athens, and many of them (the fortunate ones!) are coming back with the bonds of matrimonial bliss. To them we extend congratulations, and to those betrothed, hope and wedlock for the future.

* * * * *

The idea of the annual excursions to Greece, as sponsored by the Order of Ahepa, will have a tremendous effect on the government and people of Greece to realize and eventually exploit advantageously the vast and lucrative tourist trade, which, in view of the marvelous and majestic scenic beauties and the incomparable treasures of historic antiquities in Greece, should easily attract the tourists.

Since the first Ahepa excursion to Greece, almost two years ago, the Greek Government is carefully studying the subject of the tourist trade, which unquestionably, after proper cultivation through efficient advertising campaigns carried out in all the countries of Europe and particularly the United States of America, and the preparation of adequate accommodations, shall prove a source of enormous revenue and of an incalculable benefit to the country. Ahepa may well feel proud of this fact and claim the credit for stimulating this resourceful enterprise in Greece, the importance of which can not be questioned.

"The Ahepans Are Proud to Rear Their Children as American Citizens and Inspire Them with Love and Loyalty to Their New Country"

Declares the Portland (Me.) *Press Herald* in an Editorial reprinted below:

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE

THE American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is an organization devoted to the purpose of promoting and encouraging loyalty to the United States, allegiance to its constitution and traditions, obedience to the laws and to the instruction of its members in the tenets and principles of democracy. It is the only organization of its kind composed entirely of people of foreign origin. The earnestness with which this association is working, the zeal which inspires its leaders and the definite progress it is making among the Greeks now residents and in most cases citizens of the United States is highly commendable. The Association publishes a fine magazine called THE AHEPA in which appears articles written by prominent Greeks who have attained high positions in this country and information concerning the work which the Association is doing through its various chapters in the several states.

In cities and states where there now exist no chapters of this society an effort is being made to create them. It is surprising how many Greeks are found occupying prominent places in the business world and how readily they respond to the appeals of this organization. The representatives of the Hellenic race in the United States are proud of their origin and delight in recalling the history of their own country but, if we may judge from the activities of the Ahepa as related in its magazine, they are even more proud of rearing their children as American citizens and inspiring them with love and loyalty to their new Country.

THE HELLENIC TRADITION

THE AHEPA, national monthly magazine, is the official organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. Its avowed purpose is to promote and encourage loyalty and interest among its subscribers and members for the country of their choice.

An editorial in a recent issue of AHEPA summarizes the success of the fraternity in its campaign in behalf of naturalization among Greeks living in the United States. It is shown that only one per cent of the Greeks who have immigrated into the United States return to Greece and of that number, 50 per cent return to America eventually to make it their permanent home.

The editorial points out that the United States of America is the magnified fulfillment of a dream conceived in the minds of the philosophers of ancient Greece and that democratic principles of government have sprung from the citizens of Athens who maintained that men should be free. America has a right to expect much of these people steeped in the culture of the cradle of civilization.

America owes a debt to Greece, a debt which she can pay with benefit to herself by welcoming the descendants of those philosophers, artists and statesmen on whom the world still depends for its cultural tradition. These children from the cradle of culture have emigrated from their motherland to seek the advantages of a virgin country and America has welcomed them. Who knows but that in the times to come they will instill into the stream of American culture some of those qualities which have made their race one of the most important forces in the civilization of the world? They owe a debt to the glory of their fathers and they have chosen to pay it in America, the land which embodies the principles of the great men that made Greece.

(Editorial which appeared in the *Evening Repository*, Canton, Ohio, May 29, 1929.)



Fraternity News



STATE AND CITY OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN BRILLIANT BANQUET GIVEN BY THE DAYTON CHAPTER

THE banquet of the Dayton Chapter, given at the ballroom of the Miami Hotel, recently, was the most elaborate and brilliant affair ever presented under Greek auspices in Dayton, and was attended by many prominent state and city officials and civic leaders, interested in the history-making program of the Order of Ahepa.

Dean Alfange, the Supreme President of the Order, was the principal speaker. Some of the highlights in his address were these:

"While millions are being spent annually by public and private agencies for the Americanization of foreign-born of other countries, not one dollar need be spent on the Greeks, for they are taking care of their own Americanization through the Ahepa."

"The Ahepa," he said, "is a real citadel of Greek progress; it is teaching the value of mutual benevolence, education, progress, citizenship and is cooperating with local and national governments to the fullest extent in the enforcement of law."

Other prominent speakers on the program included Dr. J. Morton Howell, former ambassador to Egypt; Judge Robert R. Nevin, of the Federal court; William G. Pickrel, former lieutenant governor; John Ahlers, welfare director of the National Cash Register company; Parasho Volo, supreme governor of the Seventh District, Chicago, and Mayor A. C. McDonald, who paid high tribute to the ideals of the order, and the accomplishments which they have made.

Distinguished visitors were present from Columbus, New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Anderson, Ind., Middletown and Hamilton.

"I am intensely interested in this organization," stated Judge Nevin, "because of their efforts at Americanizing their fellow countrymen. I have always been interested in the members of the Greek race."

Dr. Howell, who delivered the final address of the evening, made a profound impression upon his hearers, when he told of his experiences with the thousands of Greeks residing in Egypt at the time he was there. His appearance on the program was received with a prolonged ovation, with the large crowd standing and applauding him for more than a minute, when he arose to speak. The ovation was repeated at the close of his brief address.

Words of greeting were given by Mayor McDonald in his address.

Supreme Governor Volo, paid a high tribute to the Dayton Chapter, in which he stated that it was the best chapter in the order, and had been able to organize three live chapters during the past year, at Middletown, Anderson, Ind., and Muncie, Ind.

Brother J. T. Lekas, deputy supreme governor of the district, presided as toastmaster, introduced by Brother John Jonars, who acted as temporary chairman.

The committee in charge of the affair was

composed of the following brothers: Nick Floridis, chairman, Harry Zonars, Const. Zahars, Stephen Stoycos, Nick Vlahos and George Steffens, who are highly complimented for the careful arrangement and success of the banquet.

++

OFFICIALS PRAISE AHEPA IDEALS AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, BANQUET

THE annual banquet of the Youngstown, Warren, and New Castle chapters, held at the Hotel Ohio, Youngstown, was a brilliant affair and attended by more than 400 members, guests and prominent officials of Youngstown and other cities in that vicinity.

SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND

THE following pledges have been received at Headquarters in addition to those published in the May magazine:

	Chapter No.	
Bingham Canyon, Utah	183	\$1,000
Green River, Wyoming	182	1,000
Pueblo, Colo.	160	1,000
Springfield, Ill.	189	645
Pittsburgh, Pa.	34	1,400
Dayton, Ohio.	113	1,000
Seattle, Wash.	177	1,000
Chicago, Ill., Chapters (Tentative report)....		5,000

Besides the above there are several pledges in the hands of Brother Phillis, the Supreme Vice-President, making the total amount of pledges about \$60,000. The successful termination of this campaign will afford a practical expression to the educational purposes of the Ahepa, and will insure for us in the future, intelligent, well trained and sympathetic leadership. It is a worthy undertaking and deserves enthusiastic support.

A complete report is being prepared which shall be published in the August issue.

The main speaker of the evening was the Supreme President, Dean Alfange, who in a wonderful address stressed the remarkable growth of the order and the patriotic work it is accomplishing.

The chairman of the program committee, C. G. Economou, introduced Judge J. H. C. Lyon, who acted as toastmaster, and Rev. Leonard W. S. Stryker, St. John's Episcopal Church, gave the invocation.

Judge David G. Jenkins, representing the Mayor of Youngstown, spoke of the benefits in art, literature, science and government which the Hellenic people have brought to this country.

Tributes to Greek culture were paid by

Attorney James P. Wilson, Judge Clifford W. Woodside, Senator William E. Winegartner of Pennsylvania, and Prof. J. E. Smith, Hiram College. Judge W. Carter, common pleas court of Trumbull County, extended commendation to the organization for its foundation on fraternity and goodwill.

B. Frank Thomas, past master of Masons; Wheeler Eatwell, president of the Warren City Council; Philip Peppas, governor of the Third District of Ahepa; William F. Maag, general manager of the *Vindicator*; Representative Richards of Pennsylvania were among those who were introduced to the audience.

Entertainment during the banquet consisted of vocal, violin, and piano solos by Floyd Scheler, Elaine Canalos, Lorain and Charles Freeman, and Vera Jenkins and Areti Chelekis.

Music for the dancing was furnished by Isa Toft and her Girls of Melody Orchestra.

++

NEW CHAPTER ESTABLISHED AT KOKOMO, IND., WELCOMED BY THE MAYOR

A NEW chapter of our Archonic order was established in Kokomo, Ind.

Mayor Silcott P. Spurgeon welcomed the order to Kokomo in an address. Other speakers were Supreme Governor Parasco Volo of East Chicago, Deputy Governor James T. Leakas of Dayton, O., and P. Jonnaras, President of the Dayton group.

Twenty-eight members were initiated in impressive ceremonies held at the Elks' home on West Walnut Street, and the ritualistic work was in charge of the Dayton degree team.

Members from the Anderson, Muncie, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Hammond, East Chicago and Dayton and Middletown, Ohio, chapters were present at the services.

Nick Paikis was elected President; Pete Mavrick, Vice-President; George Mikulas, Treasurer; Theodore Locumbres, Secretary; George Lambros, Chaplin; James Lekas, Chairman; Steve Petros, Captain of the Guards; Sam Speros, Inside Guard; and John Fafalais, Outside Guard.

The governors: Nick Mavrick, Menos Zambul, Mike Stravapulus, Jim Mallias and Angelus Pappas.

More than three hundred visitors attended.

++

CONNECTICUT MEETS AGAIN

INSTALLATION of the newly elected officers of Waterbury (Connecticut) Chapter No. 48 took place recently, Brother M. Nicholson, Deputy Governor of District No. 1, officiating. Many brothers from various chapters participated, among them being Steven Kremastiotis, former president of Bridgeport Chapter No. 62, and Anthony Achilles, its newly elected president. After the ceremony brief speeches were made by the visiting brothers.



George C. Peterson, Supreme Governor of District No. 11, upon his arrival by airplane at Bakersfield, California, shaking hands with the Chairman of the Reception Committee

SQUADRON OF AIRPLANES LEAD PARADE
Solemn Ceremony Mark Institution of Bakersfield, Calif., Chapter

ESCORTED by a squadron of airplanes, a big procession winding through the streets of Bakersfield, brought to a climax an all-day gathering of Ahepans, with 250 delegates from throughout California and as many Bakersfield citizens of Greek descent participating, marked the impressive ceremony attending the institution of the Bakersfield chapter of the Order of Ahepa.

Pilot George Zarkos, first Greek aviator in Kern County, who last year was graduated by the Golden States Aviation School at Kern County Airport, led the flight squadron that escorted the parade.

Brother George C. Peterson, of San Francisco, Supreme Governor of District 11, which includes the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona and the territory of Alaska, was the first of the great delegation to arrive on the Maddux air liner from San Francisco.

A committee of prominent citizens welcomed him at Kern Airport and escorted him to El Tejon Hotel, his headquarters during his stay.

Sunday morning's parade began at 10 o'clock. Gathering at City Hall park the procession marched through the streets of Bakersfield, proceeding to the Greek Orthodox Church, where special services were held.

From the church the delegates proceeded to the Elks Club, where a banquet was tendered.

Immediately following the banquet, institution of the Bakersfield chapter of the Order of Ahepa took place in a solemn and soul-inspiring ritualistic ceremony. Supreme Governor Peterson officiating.

Assisting him in the ceremonies was a delegation from Fresno Chapter No. 151, headed by Demogratris Starios; another from Los Angeles Chapter Heperria No. 152, headed by President P. J. Andrews; P. Tripodes, editor and publisher of *Prometheus*, San Francisco Greek newspaper, and other eminent Ahepans from throughout the state.

The officers elected of the new Bakersfield Chapter, are: A. D. Panushes, Nick Gombos, Vice-President; Sam Zarkos, Secretary; George Venetis, Treasurer; Peter Simos, John Carnakis, Peter Sammiios, Tom Ballos and G. Trifillis, members of the Board of Governors; Peter Morres, Chaplain; Captain of Guards, Donakis; Warden, Assimakes, and Sentinel, Mavromatis.

Conducting the services at the Greek Church Sunday morning was Bishop Callistos of San Francisco, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sardounis.

++

VENTURA, CALIF., CHAPTER ORGANIZED

IN a fitting ceremony held at the Elks Hall, a chapter of the Order of Ahepa was organized in Ventura, Calif., by George C. Peterson, Supreme Governor of District 11, which comprises California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and Nevada.

Assisting the Supreme Governor in instituting the chapter were S. D. Christie, of Los Angeles, Deputy Supreme Governor, and P. J. Andrews, President of the Los Angeles chapter. About 50 members of the Los Angeles

Chapter participated in the work of installation. The meeting was followed by refreshments at the Mission Café. There will be two regular meetings each month.

The officers elected for the first year are: Louis F. Alexakis, President; Peter G. Alexakis, Vice-President; George M. Poulos, Treasurer; James L. Alexakis, Secretary. The Board of Governors is composed of James N. Marsis, chairman; John Chakeres, John D. Corey, Arthur Curtis, James Gemaites; George George, Warden; Peter Kyriakos, Chaplain; and Gus Catsantonos, Captain of the Guard.

++

OAKLAND, CALIF., CHAPTER HOLDS ANNUAL BALL

THE anniversary ball of the Oakland Chapter, held in the ball room of the Leamington Hotel, met with a phenomenal success.

The magnificent ballroom, with wondrous flickers of multi-colored lights playing upon the artistic decorations, forming fantastic shadows, and the mellow strains of sweet music enchanting the lithe dancers on with the dance, was a phantasmagoric spectacle to behold and a veritable wonderland where capricious romance elusively lurked.

Over 500 couples, consisting of the best element of the Greek community, enjoyed to their hearts desire the never to be forgotten frolic which lasted until the wee hours of the night. The entertainment committee, which ably and painstakingly arranged the affair, is largely responsible for the success of the event, and its chairman, Brother Jack Angel, together with his assistant brother George Aleck, deserve particular felicitations for the masterly execution of the delightful program.

SEATTLE CHAPTER CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

THE Juan de Fuca Chapter of Seattle, Wash., fittingly celebrated the anniversary of its establishment by holding an open meeting at Eagles Hall. The splendidly decorated hall was filled with an appreciative audience of men and women, including many visiting members from the Olympic chapter of Tacoma.

Brother E. T. Morisse, president of the chapter, after a brief explanation of the purpose of the meeting, introduced Miss Bessie Regas, who recited a touching incident commemorative of the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453. Brother Clarence Angele, chairman of the educational committee, briefly outlined the fraternity's aims and then introduced two sturdy gladiators of the forensic arena. Brothers Takis Katsoulis and Theoharis Kotrotsos who debated on the subject, "Resolved, that the Byzantine Empire fell to the Turks on account of the moral degradation of its people." The subject was ably presented by the debaters and was immediately followed by a second debate on the subject, "Resolved, that the use of the Greek language be encouraged in the meetings of the Ahepa." Brothers Nicholas Zanides and Mitchell Angel participated in the forensic battle on this score.

Professor Harvey B. Densmore, of the University of Washington, after being introduced to the audience, delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the ethnology and social make-up of the Greek race and the far-flung influence of its culture. Brief addresses followed by Brother Nicholas Vavuris, president of the Tacoma Chapter and Rev. J. Koutroulis, also of Tacoma.

Vocal solos were offered by Jack Constantine, the baritone, and the Calanges String Orchestra of Vancouver rendered several numbers, apropos of the fame won by it throughout the Northwest.

The meeting closed with refreshments served to all the guests and a spirit of fraternal and brotherly feeling was particularly noticeable in the audience.

++

SOLANO CHAPTER NO. 217, VALLEJO, CALIF., INITIATES GROUP IN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

IN the presence of delegations from Oakland and San Francisco, the Solano Chapter of Vallejo, Calif., went through its first initiation ceremony impressively when a number of candidates were inducted into the Order. The initiation ceremonies were ably handled by the President of the Oakland Chapter, Bro. Nitso, who was especially invited for the occasion.

Immediately after the ceremony a banquet was tendered to a large and appreciative group of Ahepans who not only enjoyed the splendid menu but also the inspirational addresses of several speakers, appropriate for the occasion.

++

GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER GIVES BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR THE GREEK SCHOOLS OF SAN FRANCISCO

THE theatrical performance presented by the Golden Gate Chapter of the Ahepa, followed by a dance, held at the Knights of Columbus Hall met with a brilliant success.

The committee appointed to arrange the affair not only had planned and carried out the details most satisfactorily, but deserves

congratulations for its tactful and efficient organization of the event.

The proceeds of the affair have been placed for the benefit of the Greek schools of San Francisco, and all but praise, in no uncertain terms, this noble gesture of the Golden Gate Chapter in behalf of education, and rightfully deserve the thanks and commendations of the San Francisco community.

++

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., CHAPTER INSTITUTED

WITH Brother George Peterson, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District officiating, assisted by delegations from Los Angeles and the Imperial Valley chapters, the

NEW CHAPTERS JOIN THE GALAXY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

SINCE the June magazine went to press the following chapters have been organized:

- No. 221 Ventura, Calif.
- 222 Waterloo, Iowa
- 223 San Diego, Calif.
- 224 Bakersfield, Calif.
- 225 Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 226 Philadelphia, Pa. (No. 2)
- 227 Kokomo, Ind.
- 228 Marysville, Calif.
- 229 Great Falls, Mont.
- 230 Rochester, Minn.
- 231 Roseville, Calif.
- 232 Indianapolis, Ind.
- 233 San Pedro, Calif.
- 234 Peoria, Ill.
- 235 Pocatello, Idaho

In addition chapters are in the process of organization at: Missoula, Mont.; Billings, Mont.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Fargo, N.D.; and Vandergrift, Pa. Exclusive of the provisional chapters, forty-two new chapters have been completely organized since the Detroit convention, thus making this a record-breaking year both in the establishment of new chapters and in the increase of membership.

San Diego, Calif., Chapter was duly instituted at the Odd Fellows Hall, in an inspiring ritualistic ceremony.

More than 45 candidates were on hand for the initiation. Afterwards, the installation of officers took place, and in the evening a buffet supper served to those present.

The enthusiasm, with which the San Diegoans accepted the establishment of the Ahepa in their midst, augurs well for a brilliant career for the chapter.

++

SUPREME VICE-PRESIDENT EXPLAINS AHEPA

THE officers of the William McKinley Chapter No. 91 were inducted into office by Supreme Vice-President George E. Phillis in the lodge room of the Eagle's Temple. Brother Phillis delivered a very inspiring address, explaining the principles of the Ahepa and elucidating the high place which it holds in the esteem of the American public.

FORT WORTH CHAPTER REJOICES IN ITS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

THE sixth anniversary celebration of the Fort Worth Chapter No. 19, took place at 809 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

There was a splendid attendance and a very enjoyable time was had by all who attended it. It was the best celebration ever given by the Fort Worth Chapter.

The celebration began with the rendering of the American anthem by a specially engaged orchestra. Speakers, introduced by the chairman, Brother Tom Peters, were the following: Brother James Pappas, President of the Chapter, who, in an eloquent address, called upon the members to further interest themselves in the welfare of the order by attending the meetings and actively participating in the affairs of the chapter.

Brother James Peters, Secretary of the Chapter, who spoke in Greek, declared that the Order of Ahepa is not against the Greek language and religion. He very clearly emphasized the point that on the contrary the Order of Ahepa is for these things.

The Fort Worth Chapter was fortunate in being able to get Tom Roussets, who is a professor in the public speaking department of the University of Texas, and is very well thought of, not only among the student body, but among the faculty at Austin, to deliver a splendid address highly praising the objectives of the order.

Chairman Tom Peters also made timely remarks which were well received and ably handled the proceedings of the evening.

Dancing following the speakers and during the intermissions, besides other refreshments, a birthday cake, which was made up of six layers, one layer for each year, with six candles on it, representing the age of the lodge, was served. The affair was enjoyed by all who attended it.

++

THE AIR CAPITAL CHAPTER FORMS PATROL

THE Air Capital Chapter No. 187 has been very active in its efforts to produce a patrol worthy of its name. At the present time a patrol of twenty-four members is earnestly drilling under the able leadership of the following officers: Louis Gochis, Captain; Alex Leber, President; John Apostol, Vice President; Mike Moulos, Secretary and John Lambros, Treasurer. Plans are being perfected to have the patrol ready to participate in the seventh annual convention of the order at Kansas City.

Notwithstanding that the Wichita Chapter of Ahepa is one of the youngest in the Ahepa galaxy, it progressed to such an extent that, not only has it actively and effectively engaged in promoting the good work of the Ahepa, but it also aspires to win the first prize for the best Ahepa patrol in the Middle West.

More power to your worthy efforts and may success crown your cause.

Πόλλοις Πάνοι, μονόκιν, θανά-
 γασα και δίσκον, 6662,α,
 Στέφανο και Βαπτιστικά,
 παραγγείλατε εις τό
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
 48 Madison St., New York.
 Τιμοκατάλογοι δαίνονται δωρεάν

**JOICES
RY**

n of the
ok place
Texas.
id a very
ended it.
a by the

ndering
ally en-
l by the
the fol-
denta of
address.
interest
by at-
partici-

of the
d that
Greek
mphary
the

ate in
a pro-
cent of
y well
body.
liver a
objec-

imely
ably

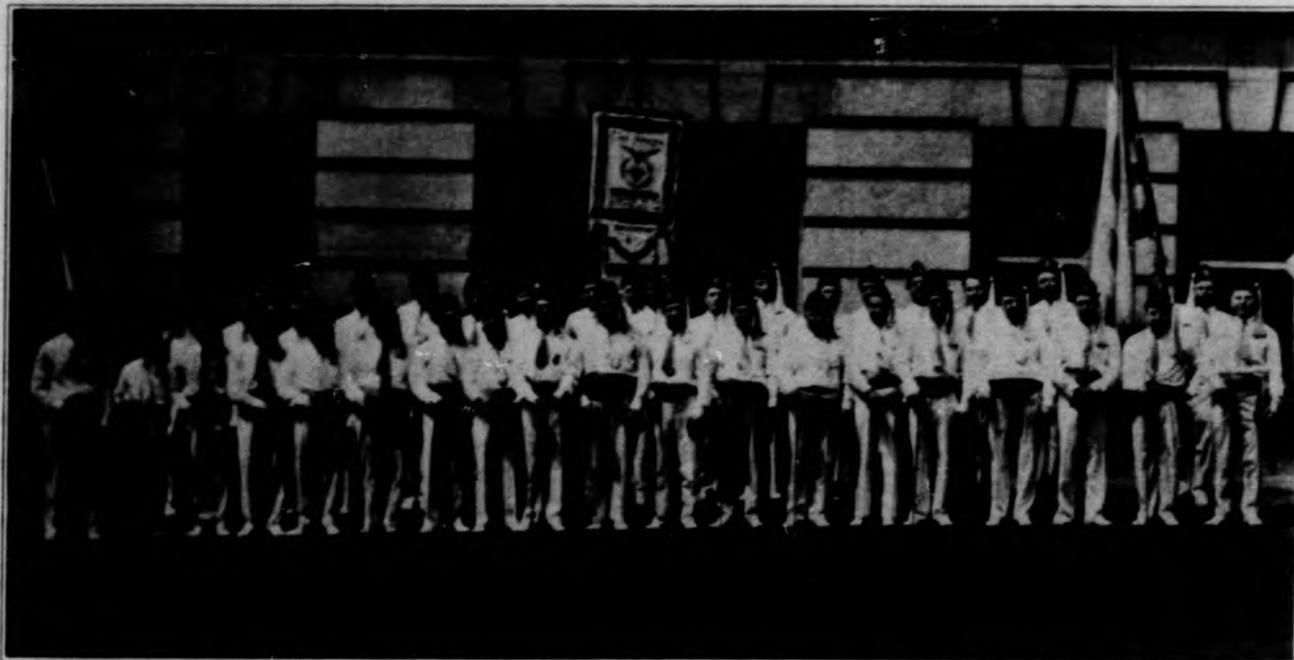
uring
ents,
of six
ndles
was
o at-

MS

been
ce a
sent
s is
p of
ain;
Vice
ohn
ted
the
at

ter
epu
at.
en-
the
rst
dle

ay



The Patrol of Leonidas Chapter No. 77 of Binghamton, N. Y., which carried first honors at the Memorial Day Parade. As fine a group of men as could be found anywhere. Veritable "Leventia"

**MEMBERS OF LEONIDAS CHAPTER NO. 77, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.,
EXHIBIT REAL PATRIOTISM BY THEIR ACTIONS**

THE true story of one section of the Memorial Day parade that puzzled thousands of Binghamton residents has just been uncovered. It is the story of a half-hundred Americans of Greek descent in neat red, white and blue uniforms.

The platoon in the neat suits attracted much attention as they marched down Court and Chenango Streets and many people were unable to determine just what one of Binghamton's many fraternal orders it could be. It was Leonidas Chapter, Order of Ahepa, a fraternal organization made up of Americans of Greek descent living in Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott, Cortland, Owego, Norwich, other towns of the Binghamton parish.

Buy New Uniforms

The chapter was organized only four years ago and in its rapid growth soon obtained members from many surrounding towns. It

now has more than 100 members and more residents of neighboring towns are joining.

The remarkable part of the order appearing in the Memorial Day parade is yet to be told. A short time before Memorial Day an invitation was given Leonidas Chapter to participate in the observation of the holiday.

Many members of the chapter were ex-service men and were anxious to honor their comrades who fell during the World War. The other members were anxious to give every assistance to their order in this patriotic duty, but they wanted to be an asset to the parade. A meeting of the chapter was held and in one evening it was decided that every member would purchase a new uniform.

A rush order was placed for the outfits and on Memorial Day every man had one of the neat red, white and blue uniforms which is the prescribed summer dress for all the 235 chapters of the Order of Ahepa.

**THE COMBINED OUTING OF THE
METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS (N. Y.)**

THE Metropolitan chapters of the Ahepa (New York City) are organizing to give a combined outing to take place on the 14th day of August in the picturesque Hook Mountains, located along the scenic Hudson River.

The excursionists are to board a specially chartered commodious steamer, one of those plying the Hudson River, on the morning of August 14 and will proceed to the beautiful spot selected. A band specially engaged will play for the benefit of the excursionists from the minute they set foot on the boat until they return back to the city. A merry and unforgettable time is assured.

Apply for your tickets immediately to the secretary of your chapter, for you will regret if you fail to participate in this elaborately planned outing.

**BRONX CHAPTER CELEBRATES ITS
FIRST ANNIVERSARY**

BRONX Chapter No. 175 celebrated its first anniversary at the New Winter Garden, Washington and Tremont Avenues, Bronx, at a fitting dinner and dance frolic.

The committee spared nothing in arranging this perfectly wonderful affair. The hall and tables were artistically and lavishly decorated with flowers, donated for the occasion by the chapter members engaged in the flower business. The dinner menu was a palatable one and equal to satisfy the appetites of the most exacting of the culinary art.

Three hundred guests honored the celebration at which the well-known D. Avloniti's Orchestra rendered timely selections, to the melodious strains of which the dance merrily went on.

Archbishop Alexander; Past Supreme Presi-

dent and Mrs. V. I. Chebithes; Past Governor of District No. 2, Brother Cirtzas; and Deputy Supreme Governor of the Metropolitan district, Brother Psaki, all briefly addressed the guests. They were followed by the able president of the Bronx Chapter, Brother George Giakas, and the chairman of the entertainment committee, Brother Michael Counes, both of whom stressing upon the memorable event, recalled upon the tenets and purposes of the Ahepa. Brother Nicholas Orphanos ably carried out the task of toastmaster. Many notable officers of the Metropolitan chapters, especially invited, participated in the affair.

++

**POUGHKEEPSIE CHAPTER TO HOLD
ITS FIRST ANNUAL OUTING**

AT a regular meeting, held June the 5th, the Poughkeepsie Chapter No. 158 unanimously voted to hold its first annual picnic the early part of August. A committee of fourteen members were appointed to make proper arrangements, and a large gathering is expected. The net proceeds from the outing shall be turned over to the trustees of the Hellenic School. Subordinate chapters of surrounding cities will be invited to participate in the outing which is promised to be an elaborate affair. The committee promises to do everything in its power to make this first outing a memorable one.

**HIGH GRADE
AHEPA PARAPHERNALIA**

American and Greek Flags,
Spankers, Swords, Emblems,
Costumes, Banners, Fezes,
Buttons, Bibles, Jewels.

PROMPT SERVICE AND
FAIR PRICES

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York, N. Y.

**PITTSBURGH CHAPTER NO. 34
OBSERVES MEMORIAL DAY WITH
FITTING SERVICES**

MEMORIAL DAY, sacred to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who bravely gave their lives in the war for American independence, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War, was solemnly observed by the Pittsburgh Chapter with fitting services.

"Memorial Day," writes Arthur A. Karkalas, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Chapter, "is a day set apart to re-dedicate the lives of the living to the high ideals of those who died for the faith they held.

"To the Ahepans, it is also sacred for the memory of the soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for the liberation of Greece, in the war for Greek independence, in the Wars of 1912, and the World War.

"We have, therefore, double reason to observe this day fittingly side by side with our fellow citizens of this great republic, together with whom we pledged our lives and shed our blood on many a battle field of Europe."

The members of the Pittsburgh Chapter being assembled in the assembly hall attired in their fezzes and regulation uniforms, marched orderly to the Greek Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas on Sunday, June 2nd, and observed the services, properly solemnized for the occasion. Many members from nearby chapters also participated in the ceremony.

Brother Karkalas concludes with the following poem:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their Silent tents are spread,
While Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

++

**ERIE, PA., CHAPTER GIVES ITS
THIRD ANNIVERSARY DANCE**

THE Commodore Perry Chapter No. 107 of Erie, Pa., gave a dance on Monday evening, June 3, 1929, at the Pythian Temple hall, in observance of its third anniversary.

The affair turned out to be an elaborate and successful one, there being over 200 people present, including many Ahepans and their families from Franklin, Oil City, Warren, Cambridge Springs, Pa., Astabula, Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y.

Supreme Vice-President George Phillis of Buffalo, N. Y., and Supreme Governor Peppas of Cleveland, Ohio, delivered interesting and significant addresses, expressing their admirations for the remarkable progress of the Ahepa.

The main feature of the evening's program was the presentation of the past president's jewel by Brother George Phillis to Brother Gus Pulakos, who served as president of the Erie Chapter for three consecutive years, preceding the election of Brother Constantine Papandrew, the present president. Brother Pulakos, not wishing to receive all the credit for the success of his administration, introduced the officers that helped him perform the good work accomplished in behalf of the Erie Chapter. The officers thus honored were: Peter Manos, Vice-President; Constantine Papandrew, Secretary; Pantelis Speros, Treasurer; Nick Pappas, Chaplain; Ernest Geros, Warden; and Governors George Geros, and Manuel Kochanides.

The peppy Johnny Martin's Penn State Orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, and refreshments were served during intermissions.

Last but not least the entertainment committee, which so ably organized this successful affair, consisting of the following brothers: Tom Galanis, Chairman, Louis Galanis, John Tsagaris, John Chiamardas, Hercules Chacona and Constantine Papandrew, merit commendation for its untiring efforts.

The Lee Chapter is closely connected with the church society. There are about 100 members in the Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122 which was organized three years ago, or four years after the national organization was founded. "We will celebrate the founding of the national association this month, July 26, with special exercises," proudly reports Brother Panno, the jovial secretary of the chapter.

++

**SOLON CHAPTER NO. 5, SAVANNAH,
GA., ACTIVE IN THE AFFAIRS OF
THE ORDER**

THROUGH a commission of error, responsibility for which rests with the printer, the Savannah, Ga., Chapter No. 5 was not included in the "Realm of the Order of Ahepa" column in the May number of the magazine, on page 6.

In regretting this error and righting the inadvertent occurrence, it is fair, and well nigh appropriate to state that the Solon Chapter of Savannah is not only the second shining star in the galaxy of the Order of Ahepa, but has, morally and materially, greatly contributed to the onward march of the order, nursing it when it was young and when it needed sturdy hands and willing hearts to steady its course and foster its action. It has been functioning continuously since its institution, immediately after the birth of the order, actively participating in all conventions of the order and exerting its influence in creating an organization worthy of the prestige it enjoys.

In fact, the Savannah Chapter, not only has contributed much to the Order of Ahepa, but its influence has been constantly felt in the city of Savannah also, by staging plays, holding banquets, sponsoring lectures, and by excusing and encouraging the activities of nearby chapters, it has added much to the benefit and inspiration of its members, and to the progress of the community in which it actively functions. Now it is arranging to send an able cast of players to the city of Tampa, Fla., for the purpose of presenting the play "Hearts that Break," during the district convention of the Order of Ahepa in that city.

The splendid activities of the Solon Chapter, they report, to a large extent is attributed to the willing and helpful cooperation extended to them by the members of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Governor of the Fifth District, Brother George S. Smitzes, and Deputy Supreme Governor, Dr. G. M. Saliba. They are indebted also to the officers and members of the Plato Chapter of Charleston, S. C., who, by their active participation in the functions of the chapter, have added to the optimistic and enthusiastic atmosphere of fellowship and progressiveness which benevolently prevails in its ranks.

In brief, the Savannah Chapter not only has been an active chapter but it deserves the commendation of the fraternity for its steadfast loyalty to the cause of the Ahepa and for its continual notable progress.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS

**OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA
1928-1929**

President

Dean Alfange New York City

Vice-President

George E. Phillis Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary

Achilles Catsonis Washington, D. C.

Treasurer

John Covatos Wilmington, Del.

Counsellor

Constantine Tsangadas
Detroit, Mich.

SUPREME GOVERNORS

District No. 1

Elias L. Janetis Springfield, Mass.

District No. 2

James Veras Dunmore, Pa.

District No. 3

Philip D. Peppas Cleveland, Ohio

District No. 4

George C. Fournas
Washington, D. C.

District No. 5

G. S. Smitzes Tampa, Fla.

District No. 6

C. R. Nixon Tulsa, Okla.

District No. 7

P. E. Folo Gary, Ind.

District No. 8

P. Sikokis Chicago, Ill.

District No. 9

A. Petrellis Perry Detroit, Mich.

District No. 10

P. S. Marthakis, Salt Lake City, Utah

District No. 11

George C. Peterson
San Francisco, Calif.

**ROBERT E. LEE CHAPTER NO. 122,
NORFOLK, VA., TO CELEBRATE
SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY**

NOT only will the Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122 of Norfolk, Va., celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Order of Ahepa this month, but the Hellenic Orthodox Church, with which the chapter is closely identified, will also celebrate its tenth anniversary of the purchase of the old Christ's Church edifice in Freemason Street, at the corner of Bank, Norfolk.

The Norfolk society was established in 1910 and the church was purchased ten years ago. Rev. George Diodoridis is the pastor and there are about 500 members.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλύτερον
Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καὶ Καναδῇ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.

Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπιλλόνται δωρεάν

CHICAGO CHAPTERS AT A SPECIAL MEETING CALLED BY SUPREME GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT, PETER G. SIKOKIS, PLEDGE GENEROUSLY TO THE SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND

BY special invitation issued to the members of the chapters of the Order of Ahepa in the city of Chicago, by the Supreme Governor of the district, Brother Peter G. Sikokis, a meeting was recently held in the spacious lodge rooms of the North Shore Chapter No. 94, Chicago, Ill. The meeting was attended by a large delegation of members from the various chapters who cheerfully responded to the call of the Supreme Governor. The purpose of the meeting was to raise the quota allotted to the Chicago district in the \$100,000 Scholarship Loan Fund.

Supreme Vice-President, George E. Phillips, who arrived in Chicago especially for the purpose, addressed the meeting, dwelling upon and expounding the manifold benefits to accrue to the Order of Ahepa and Hellenism in general by the successful outcome of the enterprise, called upon the members not only to fill their quota but, in keeping with the "I Will" and progressive spirit of Chicago, subscribe generously to the Fund.

Answering the call, over \$4,000 was pledged at this meeting. The names of the pledgors, together with additional pledges made, exceeding the ten thousand mark, by the several chapters of the district, will be published in detail in the next issue of the magazine in a complete report which is being prepared of the progress of the Scholarship Fund drive, and which is nearing its final goal.

++

DEMOSTHENES CHAPTER NO. 66, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., HOST TO 89 NEW CITIZENS

EIGHTY-NINE newly naturalized American citizens were entertained in the Mayor's reception room at the courthouse by Demosthenes Chapter No. 66 of the Order of Ahepa. Peter E. Kamuchey, President of the Chapter, addressed the new citizens, reminding them of the benefits and obligations of good citizenship. The Order of Ahepa, acting as a host, was held as an example for promoting good citizenship and its work highly praised by Judge E. A. Montgomery, and James T. Greeley of St. Paul. Musical entertainment and dinner followed.

++

WATERLOO, IOWA, CHAPTER ESTABLISHED IN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

MARKED by inspiring ceremony, the Waterloo Chapter was instituted at a meeting in the Moose Hall.

Delegations, made conspicuous on the streets by their insignia, bright red fezzes with blue and white tassels, commemorating the historic deeds of the brave Evjones, from Des Moines, Mason City and Fort Dodge and Cedar Rapids chapters participated in the induction of the 26 charter members of the Waterloo organization. Ninety persons attended a banquet in Hotel Russell-Lamson Sunday evening.

James Georgas, President of the Fort Dodge Chapter, presided at the banquet in Hotel Russell-Lamson. Toasts were given by Nick Pafos, of Fort Dodge; President Cozanis, of

Mason City; Deputy Governor Gus Neofotist, of Des Moines; John Morgan, of Des Moines; Steve Volasis, of Fort Dodge, and Fred Pilos, Peter Mavrelis, John Foufas and George Mavrelis, of Waterloo.

The Waterloo Chapter has 26 charter members and the officers elect are: George Mavrelis, President; John Foufas, Vice-President; Fred Pilos, Secretary, and Stelios Myrsiades, Treasurer.

The Board of Trustees is composed of George Bliss, Peter Mavrelis, Mike Kanakaris, Mike Zervas and Paul Lamb.

WHY NOT AGAIN?

Mr. Milton Scouris, Chairman, Essay Contest, Allentown, Pa.

Dear Mr. Scouris:

I should like to express, through you as chairman of the contest committee, to the Lehigh Chapter No. 60 of the Order of Ahepa, my appreciation of the prize which was presented to me Wednesday evening, May 8. It is an honor which I accept with deepest gratitude.

It is certainly to be hoped that the Chapter will see fit to continue the work which it has so excellently begun of cultivating an appreciation for fine things of ancient Greece by repeating in years to come the contest which it has so brilliantly initiated this year. If it does, it will certainly, I am sure, receive more meritorious essays than were read to it Wednesday evening; but it will hardly, I think, award its prizes to those who will be more sensible of the honor conferred upon them than are we, who have been the first recipients.

*Gratefully yours,
Dudley L. Harley,
Lehigh University,
Bethlehem, Pa.*

HUGE THRONG ATTENDS ATLANTA FUNCTION

Local Press Praises Ahepa

OVER one thousand persons, including leaders of the city and state, were the guests of the Atlanta Chapter No. 1 at the public installation of officers held in the Taft Hall in the Auditorium-Armory. Augustus E. Constantine was installed as president, Harry Angelopoulos, secretary; George Campbell, treasurer. Dr. G. M. Saliba of Savannah, Georgia, acted as installing officer.

The local press commenting upon the principles of the Ahepa, says: "Fraternal accord and coöperation of Americans of Greek extraction for civic improvements, educational advancements, business leadership and constructive citizenship are the highly commendable objectives of the Order which has gained extensive favor in the American-Hellenic circles of the nation."

The same paper speaks of the founding of the Ahepa in Atlanta as "characteristic of the fine intellects, cultured ideals and fraternal patriotism of our Hellenic fellow-citizens. As Atlantans they have grown steadily in strength, business enterprises and civic consecrations. They are held in the highest esteem by our entire community."

LAWRENCE CHAPTER PRESENTS PLAY FOR BENEFIT OF LOCAL GREEK CHURCH

RECENTLY, the Lawrence Chapter presented the play "Hearts That Break," whose author is our intrepid Brother Angel Alex of Canton, Ohio, to an appreciative audience. The drama is skillfully written, depicting the influence of the Ahepa in the lives of the Greeks in America and was ably enacted. Those, who took part in the play and deserve credit for its successful presentation under the leadership of Brother Michael Stavrides, are: Maria Tsalmere, Vaseliki Papademetriou, B. Koutsoules, Nick Iatrou, I. Voulgarides, John Poulos, Nick Tsoumas, P. Stavrides, A. Stratopoulos, D. Demetriades, E. Antonio, and James Demarkes.

The net proceeds from the play shall be turned over to the trustees of the local Greek Church Building Fund, which was originally established by the initiative of the Lawrence Chapter members, with the object of building a new church edifice.

The members of the committee, who merit commendation for their services in bringing the staging of the play to a successful issue, are the brothers: James Krekes, President of the Chapter, Michael Angelus, John Mathews, Arthur Paris, Zeses Economou, Argyres Doucas, Elias Chaltas, George Otis and Nick Tsoumas.

At an impressive ceremony, in which the presidents of Lynn, Salem and Peabody, and Lowell chapters participated, accompanied by many members of their respective chapters, with officials and members of Haverhill, Portsmouth and Dover chapters present, all coming to Lawrence especially for the occasion, many new members were initiated into the ranks of the order.

The Lawrence Chapter members, in reciprocating the visits paid to their chapter by members of other chapters, are frequently visiting the meetings of sister chapters all over the New England domain.

The congenial Past President, Brother Milton Gounaris, is highly commended for his genuine interest in the affairs of the Lawrence Chapter. Although away, he never fails to write, and sometimes wire, inquiring for the welfare of the chapter and its members. That is a fine display of Ahepa spirit.

Plans are under way, to provide a Library and a reading room for the benefit of the members.

Which of these goods do you want?

Don't send money with order. We ship C.O.D. If you don't like what you get, return goods and you get your money back.

AHEPA RING, 14 kt. Solid Gold with solid gold, official Ahepa emblem on a Genuine Onyx base. \$18.75 each.
(Put piece of cord around finger and send cord to us for your finger size).

Ahepa Auto Radiator Emblem
\$2.00 each

Ahepa Auto Pennants
\$1.50 each

GEMSCO

(Largest Ahepa Supply House in U.S.A.)
692 Broadway New York, N. Y.

**PORTSMOUTH-DOVER CHAPTER
HOLDS BRILLIANT INSTALLATION
DELEGATIONS FROM NEW ENGLAND
CHAPTERS JOIN IN THE
INTERESTING PROGRAM**

THE newly established Portsmouth-Dover Chapter No. 215 "Parthenon," held its first public installation of officers recently at the Dover Opera House, Dover, N. H. Under the brotherly patronage and guidance of the Aristides Chapter of Lynn, Mass., which had the honor and privilege of being the installing chapter, the Dover public installation was an affair of which every Ahepan could well feel proud, for its splendor and attendance. Over 400 Ahepans from the neighboring chapters, including the famous Boston Patrol, and a great number of distinguished guests gathered at Dover on that memorable Sunday to witness the ceremonies. The installation took place in the afternoon in the City Hall, and was one of the most impressive ceremonies that any chapter ever held. Brother Alexander D. Varkas, attorney of Boston and past Supreme Governor of District No. 1, was the master of ceremonies. The principal speaker for the occasion was Brother V. I. Chebithes, past Supreme President, who in his customary eloquent and effective manner pointed out the purposes of the organization.

Among the notable friends who were present and wished the Portsmouth-Dover Chapter success in their noble cause were the Hon. Jewett Chesley, Mayor of Portsmouth; Rev. Arthur M. Dunstan; Prof. Herbert F. Rudd, of the University of New Hampshire; Prof. Edward M. Lewis, President of the University of New Hampshire, and many others.

A word of praise for the joint committee of Portsmouth and Dover is in order for their untiring efforts in making this occasion a memorable day for the Portsmouth-Dover Chapter. Also a great deal of credit for the success of the day is due to Brother Angelo Kyriakopoulos of the Lynn Chapter, who was the special deputy appointed for the occasion.

The day ended with a brilliant banquet. Hearty congratulations and sincere wishes for the newly established chapter's successful career.

++

**NEW HAVEN CHAPTER INITIATES SON
OF PERICLES MEMBER IN IM-
PRESSIVE CEREMONY**

ON May 21st, the New Haven Chapter had the pleasure of initiating into its fold the first member to graduate from the Sons of Pericles, the junior Order of Ahepa, in an impressive ceremony. The initiated was Brother Mike Mountsoursis, President of the Elm City Chapter No. 15 of the Sons of Pericles.

The brothers present were so pleased with the proceedings that, upon a motion made, they unanimously voted to present the Elm City Chapter's baseball team, composed of Sons of Pericles members, with a complete baseball outfit.

The happy mood in which the members found themselves was further extended by sending a check in full to the Boston Chapter for tickets of admission to their affair sponsored in behalf of Greek letters.

A special committee was appointed to look into the welfare of the Greek community of New Haven and render its assistance to it. The educational fund is meeting with success and it is hoped that very soon the quota al-

lotted will not only be filled, but exceeded. The chapter subscribed to the AHEPA MAGAZINE for its entire membership.

The New Haven Chapter has been very successful in all its undertakings because every member is doing his best to promote the welfare of the chapter and make it the leading one in the state of Connecticut. Under its auspices, the Y-Hellenic Club was organized with a view of promoting athletics and sports among its members.

The good work accomplished by the New Haven Chapter is creditable to the exemplary team work of the following brothers: Charles Andris, Th. Pappas, M. Condorinis, H. Ambelides, W. Farmakis and John Morris.

The members of the New Haven Chapter deserve hearty congratulations for their splendid endeavors in behalf of their chapter and of the order in general.

++

**A CHALLENGE TO THE BASEBALL
TEAMS OF THE AHEPA CHAPTERS
OF NEW ENGLAND, BY THE
LEWISTON, ME., CHAPTER'S
TEAM**

RECENTLY the third Annual Ball of the George C. Chase Chapter No. 128 of Lewiston, Maine, was held. A large gathering was present. A good representation of members from Chapter No. 82 of Portland, Maine, was also present, as well as many members of the Phil-Hellenic Club of Bates College. The affair was a success in every way.

The annual ball having been held, the interest of the members turns to the national pastime of baseball. The two teams, the one led by Bro. Stanley Frangedakis, and the other by Bro. Charles Pappas, fight it out at least once a week, with Frangedakis' team invariably emerging a winner.

Both teams belong to the Ahepa chapter of Lewiston, Me., and from them "we can pick a team capable of defeating any team representing any chapter of the New England Ahepa," proudly declares Brother P. Frangedakis.

This is a challenge to the New England chapters. Which will take it up?

++

**PRICE (UTAH) NO. 185, GIVES BENEFIT
FOR GREEK SCHOOLS**

IT was the first affair of its kind to be given in that section and was a big success. Dr. T. J. Anton, president of the chapter, explained the policies of the order. Brother G. J. Anton also made extensive remarks about the objects of the Ahepa. There was general favorable comment and many who had hitherto been either indifferent or averse to Ahepa left with a much better impression, firmly convinced of its usefulness. New applications for membership are pouring in.

++

**LINCOLN CHAPTER HOLDS
CEREMONIES**

IMPRESSIVE ceremonies marked the installation of officers of Lincoln Chapter No. 166, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The program was opened with a presentation of the American and Hellenic colors by the military guard, while 200 persons stood at attention and sang "America" and the Greek Anthem. Brothers Morkides and Platos of the Omaha Chapter delivered the main addresses of the evening.

**AMERICAN IDEALS STRESSED AT
BANQUET GIVEN BY CASPER,
WYO., CHAPTER NO. 159**

OVER 250 members, together with many prominent citizens from Cheyenne, Wyo., gathered at the Townsend Hotel at a brilliant banquet given by the Casper Chapter No. 159, on the evening of June 16, 1929.

An exceptional program had been arranged for the American-Hellenic occasion by the local chapter of the Ahepa, and everyone in attendance was treated to an unusual address by Brother Marthakis, the Supreme Governor of District No. 10, to top off the successful evening.

Brother Marthakis spoke for over an hour and held his audience enchanted by the power of his oratory and personality.

"We admire the land where our first ideas of freedom were born," he declared, and he went on to say that—"The land which produced the heroes and statesmen whose examples are constantly exhibited for our emulation, the land which gave birth to the authors in whose works Greece still lives and will live forever."

"Ahepa aims to show to the native citizens of the United States the contributions made to the great American citizenship by the Greek-Americans, and to establish a harmonious intercourse between the native and naturalized citizen, and ourselves."

The Rev. Charles S. Bream ably filled the position of toastmaster, and W. J. Wehrli, county attorney, and H. B. Durham, both delivered short addresses. The dining room was fittingly decorated with the United States national colors. Over the guest of honor Brother Marthakis, under a large American flag, hung the blue and white flag of Greece.

A large group of Cheyenne Ahepans came from the capital city to attend the banquet. American guests, who were invited by the local Ahepans to take part, included the following: Judge and Mrs. Bryant S. Cromer, Mayor and Mrs. L. J. Baerthel, Sheriff and Mrs. G. O. Housley, Dr. and Mrs. N. E. Morad, Chief and Mrs. L. F. Wade, Judge and Mrs. John H. Casey, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Riach, and Rev. and Mrs. J. Howard Brown. Many other prominent citizens also attended.

The Casper Chapter was happy to welcome the delegation of members from Cheyenne, and due to their cooperation as well as to that of its own members that helped make this, their first banquet, such a splendid success, the gratitude of the chapter is herewith expressed.

The members of the committee, consisting of Brothers: George Poulos, Chairman; Teny Aneston, George Mores, and William Kassios, are to be congratulated for their untiring efforts in arranging everything for a never to be forgotten affair. All the guests expressed their pleasure at being invited to this great gathering which was extremely interesting, and an enjoyable time was had by all present.

**STANDARD
AHEPA SUPPLIES**

of All Kinds

from Fuzzes to Buttons

PROMPT SERVICE

Fair Prices

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.

48 Madison St., New York

ΤΟ ΤΡΙΛΑΜΠΕΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΝ

ΥΠΟ ΕΥΘ. Γ. ΒΑΦΕΩΣ

«Ένωσις, Πρόοδος, Ἀλληλεγγύη.» Ἰδοὺ μιά μαγική τριλογία γεμάτη μαγνητισμὸν ὡσάν ἐκείνη τῆς ἀναγεννήσεως ποὺ ἤναψε τὴν σπῆτα τῆς Γαλλικῆς ἐπαναστάσεως θρηματισσάσα φεουδαρχικά δικαιώματα «Ἐλέφ Θεῶν», ἀνοίξασα πύλας Βασιλῆς, θέσασα τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ἐπὶ νέας περιόδου γενικῆς μεταρρυθμίσεως λαϊκῶν δικαιῶν.

Ἰδοὺ ἕνα νέο σύμβολο γεμάτο ἔμπνευσι καὶ πατριωτισμὸν ψυθουζόμενον ἀπὸ χεῖρ ἐίκοσι τριῶν χιλ. προοδευτικῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὡς προσεχῆ, διότι κατόρθωσε νὰ ἐξεγείρῃ ἕνα μέγα μέρος τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἀπὸ τὴν νύκην τῆς ψυχρᾶς ἀδιαφορίας, ἀπὸ τὸν δεινὸν σάλον τῶν παθῶν καὶ διαιρέσεων, εἰς τὴν ἔνοιαν ταῦ καθήκοντος, εἰς τὴν ἐνατένισιν νέας κατευθύνσεως, νέας συνεργασίας καὶ συνασπισμοῦ.

Διὰ μέσου τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ ἠνείχθη μία νέα ὁδὸς στρωμένη καὶ λεία διὰ τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν καὶ ἰδιωτικῶν συμφερόντων, φωτισμένη μὲ τὴν Τριώνυμον λαμπάδα τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ ποὺ λέγεται «Ένωσις, Πρόοδος, Ἀλληλεγγύη». Ἡ ὁδὸς αὕτη ὁριζομένης μᾶς φέρει εἰς τὴν ἡψηλὴν σκοπιάν ἐπὶ τῆς ὁποίας πρέπει δικαιοματικῶς νὰ στῆναι περιβλεπτοὺς ὁ Ἑλληνισμός.

Αἰσθανθεὶς ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς τὴν ἀνάγκην τῆς περιφρορήσεως τοῦ ὀνόματός του καὶ διαγνώσας ἐν τῇ ἐνώσει τὸ μόνον ἀποτελεσματικὸν μέσον, ἠνώθη, καὶ λαβὼν τὴν πανοπλίαν τῆς ἀποτυπώσεώς του κατήλθε εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα τὸν ἱπποτικόν, καταβάλλον

θυσίας διὰ τὰ ἰδρύσῃ ἕνα ὑγιὲς καθεστὸς, γεμάτος ἀφοσίωσιν διὰ τὸ νέον Ἀρχεπικὸ δόγμα τὸ ὁποῖον ἀνταξιομένον μὲ τὸ «Τριλαμπές μας Σύμβολον», παρουσιάζεται ἐπιβλητικὸν φέρον ὡς κορωνίδα τὴν θεάρεστον λέξιν «Ἀγάπη».

Θεοπνευστος καὶ εὐλογημένος ἡ ὥρα τῆς ἰδρύσεως τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ. Ἐγεφύρωσεν ἀγεφύρωτον χάος ἀνεπλήρωσε κενὸν ἔγινε μέσον ἐκδηλώσεως ἁγνῶν αἰσθημάτων ἅτινα ἐνυπάρχον ἐν τῷ Ἑλληνισμῷ ἀφθονα αἰσθημάτων πατριωτισμοῦ, γενναιοδορίας, φιλadelphίας, ἀλληλοσεβασμοῦ, φιλανθρωπίας! Ἐπὶ τοσούτων ἀληθειῶν στηριζομένη ἡ «Ἀχέτα» δὲν ἦτο δυνατόν νὰ φοβηθῆ τὰς σκοφαντίας κακεντρέχειν τινῶν καὶ φιλοσκοπιμῶν καλοθελητῶν. Αὕτη μένει ἀλόγητος ἐπὶ τῶν θεμελιῶν τῆς ὡς ὁ θαλάσσιος θρόνος τὸν ὁποῖον ἀπαύτως κτεπέσι τὰ κήματα καὶ καλύπτουσι διὰ τὸ ἀφροῦ τὸν χορῆς νὰ τὸν κλονίσουν, χωρὶς νὰ τὸν ἀμαρτῶσουν.

Τὸ Κέντρον τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ ἀκολουθεῖ πολιτικὴν προγεγραμμένην, δὲν σνεροῖτε, δὲν κατέρχεται εἰς διαπληκτισμούς, δὲν ἔχει καθὼν κἄν διὰ τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἔχει τὴν προσοχὴν τοῦ ὅλην ἐστραμμένην εἰς τὸ νέον καθεστὸς τῆς προόδου, τῆς ἀσπασιντάσεως τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ, τῆς λύσεως νέων ἐγειρομένων προβλημάτων, ἔχει τὸ βλέμμα του προσηλωμένον πρὸς τὴν ἡψηλὴν σκοπιάν πρὸς ἣν ἐτάχθη ἵνα φέρῃ τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν. Ἀντιπαρέχεται συμπεροντολόγους ὅτινες παρουσιάζονται τεχνικῶς ὑπὸ μορφήν πατριώτου, κοπιόμενου ὑπὲρ τῆς «Πατρίδος», ὁ

πως ὁ Βιοργίλιος ἀντιπαρήλθε τοὺς μὴ γνωρίζοντας τὸ αἰσθημα τῆς φιλανθρωπίας παρὰ μόνον τοῦ ὀλιγοῦ πλοῦτου, δταν ὠδηγῶσε τὸν ἔξοχον μαθητὴν του DANTE ἀνά τοὺς κειθμῶνας τοῦ Ἄδου.

Ὅσον δυνατότερα τὰ βέλη τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ, τόσον τὰ μέλη τῆς συγκεντρῶνται ὑπὸ τὴν σημαίαν τῆς.

Ἡ ἀδελφότης ἔχει στήσει μεταξὺ αὐτῶν τὸν ὁμιόν τῆς. Ἡ εἰρήνη βασιλεύει εὐρύτατα, ἡ δὲ ἀλληλεγγύη καθερούται ὡς θρησκεία μεταξὺ πάντων.

Τὸ «Τριλαμπές μας Σύμβολον» οἶπτε ἀπλετον τὸ φῶς του ἐπὶ τὸν νοητὸν τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ ὄριζοντα, ὅστις μετὰ σεβασμοῦ ἀποκαλύπτει ἀναγνωρίζων καὶ ἀνομιολογῶν τὸν μέγαν αὐτῆς προορισμόν. Σήμερον ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ ἰγγώνει τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ σπειρεῖ εἰς τὰς ἀπαλὰς καρδίας τῆς νέας γενεᾶς σπόρον ἀγάπης καὶ ἐκτιμῆσεως τόσον τῆς θετῆς ὅσον καὶ τῆς γενετικῆς αὐτῶν Πατρίδος. Ἄν ὁ θερισμὸς δὲν ἔφθασεν ἐν τούτοις ὁ σπόρος δὲν θά χαθῆ διὰ τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν. Τῇ ἐπαύριον θά προσέλθουν νέοι διαστοὶ ἐφοδιασμένοι μὲ κατάλληλα πνευματικά καὶ πρακτικά ἐφόδια, ἡ νέα γενεὰ τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ (περὶ ἧς ἐργάζεται καὶ ἀγωνεῖ ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ) καὶ εὐρισκόμοι τὸν ἀγῶνα καλῶς ὠρρωμένον καὶ κατάπλαστον θέλει θερίσει καρποὺς ἀγλαοῦς δι' ἑαυτὴν καὶ διὰ τὴν Πατρίδα τῆς, ἐπειδὴ καὶ αὕτη ἡ νέα μας γενεὰ θά ἐδράξῃται ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων θεμελιῶν τῆς μεγάλῃς, τῆς μαγνητικῆς μας τριλογίας «Ένωσις, Πρόοδος, Ἀλληλεγγύη».

ΤΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΠΝΕΥΜΑ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΩ

ΟΙ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ ΣΤΑΙΤΙΚΟΙ

Ἐν ὁλοκλήρῳ σελίδι τοῦ παρόντος τεύχους θά ἴδουν οἱ φίλοι ἀναγνώστα τὴν ἀγγελίαν τοῦ ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκῃ Ἐμπορικῷ Καταστημάτων τῶν κ. κ. Ἀδελφῶν Σταίτικων. Οἱ Ἀδελφοὶ Σταίτικοὶ οἵτινες τυγχάνουν ἐκ τῶν ἀρχαιοτέρων ἀδελφῶν μας, ἔχουν νὰ ἐπιδείξουν 25ετῆ καὶ πλέον δρασίαν ἐν τῇ Νεῇ ταύτῃ Βαθυλῶνι τῆς ὑψηλῶν. Οἱ Ἀδελφοὶ Σταίτικοὶ εἶναι οἱ πρῶτοι οἵτινες ἦλθον εἰς ἐπαφὴν μὲ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν Ἐμπορικὸν Κόσμον, ἐλάνθοντες δὲ πάντοτε ὑπὸ πνεύματος φιλοπροόδου, δραστηρίου καὶ νεωτεριστικῶν, ἠνοιξαν νέους ὁρίζοντας εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ ἐπιστημονικώτερον καὶ μεθοδικώτερον λατρείαν τοῦ Κερδῶν Ἐμποῦ καὶ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ προϊόντα κατέκλυσαν τὴν Ἀμερικανικὴν ἀγοράν, γινόμενοι οὕτω φορεῖς πλοῦτου διὰ τὴν μητέρα Ἑλλάδα, χρήσιμοι δὲ καὶ ἀνιδιοτελεῖς διὰ τὴν δευτέραν τὴν Πατρίδα τὴν Ἀμερικὴν.

Ἦδη ὁμως ὁ ὑπὸ τὴν ἰδικὴν των ἐπωνυμίαν Εἰσαγωγικὸς καὶ Ἐξαγωγικὸς Ὄμιλος εὐδοκίμως λειτουργεῖ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τῆς ἐμπορικῆς ἀγορᾶς Νεῆς Ὑόρκης, τὸν ὁποῖον ἡ μικρὰ τὸν πύρα,

ἡ ἐγνωσμένη ἰκανότης των, τιμιότης καὶ εὐλαξίνοια ἀνέδειξαν εἰς ἕνα πρῶτης τάξεως ἐμπορικὸν Ἴδρυμα, τὸ ὁποῖον περιεῖχε ὄντως τιμὴν διὰ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὄνομα ἐν τῇ ξένη. Ἐπιβληθέντες οὕτω εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν, ὄχι μόνον ἀπέσπασαν τὴν ἐμπιστοσύνην καὶ τὴν ἀμέριστον προτίμησιν τῶν ὁμογενῶν μας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἐκτίμησιν καὶ τὸν σεβασμὸν τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν.

Μὲ τοιαῦτα ἐφόδια οἱ Ἀδελφοὶ Σταίτικοὶ προχωροῦν ἀματωδῶς πρὸς τὴν πρόοδον, καὶ κατέλαβον ἤδη ἐπίσημον θέσιν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ἐμπορικῶν Κόσμου, δι' ὃ καὶ εἶναι ἀντάξιοι θερμοῦν συγχαρητηρίων διὰ τὴν εὐεργετικὴν καὶ κοινωνικὴν τῶν δρασίαν, καὶ δικαίως ὁ Ἑλληνο-Ἀμερικανικὸς κόσμος ἀποβλέπει πρὸς τοὺς Ἀδελφοὺς Σταίτικους ὡς πρὸς φωτοδότην φάρον, ὅστις διὰ τῆς ἀνταυγείας του καθοδηγεῖ καὶ ἔμπνεει, δημιουργεῖ δὲ μίαν καλύτεραν αἰθρίαν διὰ τὴν κοινὴν εὐημερίαν. Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ εἶναι ὑπερήφανος διότι μεταξὺ τῶν μελῶν τῆς συγκαταλέγονται καὶ οἱ Ἀδελφοὶ Σταίτικοι.

Τὰ καλλιτεχνικώτερα Στέφανα καὶ Βαπτιστικά, τὰ καλλίστερα Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκοι ἀγοράσατε ἀπὸ τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπεὶλλονται ὁμαρῶν

Special
SUMMER DISCOUNT
On Ahepa Supplies

American and Greek Flags, Parade Banners, Costumes, Patrol and Marching Uniforms, Spankers, Trick Chairs, Electric Carpets and all other essential paraphernalia.

TERMS — 30 DAYS NET
Send for catalog

THE C. E. WARD CO.
New London, Ohio
"The house of personal attention"

**PRESIDENT OF WILMINGTON, DEL.,
CHAPTER NO. 95, BROTHER
GEORGE JAMES BOINES GRAD-
UATES FROM JEFFERSON MED-
ICAL COLLEGE IN PHILADELPHIA
WITH HIGH HONORS**

BROTHER GEORGE J. BOINES, President of Wilmington Chapter No. 95, graduated with the degree of medical doctor at the commencement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia recently. He was the only representative of Delaware in the 1929 class, which numbered 142. The exercises, which were held in the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, were attended by a large audience. Included in the number were a large delegation from Wilmington, made up of relatives and friends of Brother Boines.

Brother Boines was the recipient of a number of graduation gifts from relatives and friends, some of whom came from Washington to attend the commencement. A reception in his honor was given at the Lambros Hotel, Wilmington, which was attended by about 150 persons. The festivities were featured by a dinner dance.

The Wilmington Chapter presented him with a physician's kit.

Before engaging in practice Brother Boines will serve a year as interne in the General Hospital at Reading, Pa.

The members of the Order of Ahepa, felicitating Brother Boines for his graduation, extend to him best of wishes for a successful career.

++

**ICAROS CHAPTER NO. 163, DETROIT,
MICH., PROUD FOR ITS NOTABLE
FUNCTIONS**

ICAROS Chapter No. 163, which highly praises the efforts in its behalf of the Supreme Governor of the Ninth District, Brother A. Petrellis Perry, is proud of the fact that from 38 charter members in March, 1928, when the chapter was installed, it now has 150 members in its ranks, an enviable record.

It also, with special pride, points to the day of March 10, 1929, when it held its annual anniversary at the magnificent Book-Cadillac Hotel. On that occasion it had the honor of initiating into its fold the Governor of the State of Michigan, Hon. Fred W. Green, an event which will gloriously go down in the history of the Icaros Chapter and never forgotten. On this same occasion the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County, Mr. Duncan McRae, was also initiated into the mysteries of the order.

Among the more than 500 officers and dignitaries present on that memorable evening were: The Hon. Edward Jefferies, Hon. Thomas M. Carter, Hon. W. McKee Skillman and Hon. Arthur A. Kilpatrick.

Icaros Chapter's record is, indeed, an enviable one and its members deserve felicitations for the splendid work they are accomplishing.

++

**RED ROSE CHAPTER OF LANCASTER,
PENNSYLVANIA, ORGANIZES
DANCE IN BEHALF OF
GREEK CHURCH**

THE Red Rose Chapter of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, organized a public dance recently, for the benefit of the local Greek Church.

The net proceeds, amounting to \$216.90, were turned over to the trustees of the church to help lift the mortgage on the edifice.

Many neighboring chapter members attended the dance, enjoyed a good time and assisted in a good cause at the same time.

The members of the Red Rose Chapter deserve felicitation for their noble gesture.

++

**NEW CHAPTER TO BE ORGANIZED
AT ALTOONA, PA.**

THROUGH the efforts of J. B. Vassiliou, residents of Greek descent of Altoona, Pennsylvania, are preparing to petition the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa for a charter. Already several preliminary meetings have been held. Deputy Supreme Governor Arthur Karkalas is assisting Mr. Vassiliou to perfect the plans for the chapter.

Commenting on the proposed establishment of a chapter, the *Altoona Tribune* remarks: "Altoonians of Greek descent have just cause to feel at home and among friends in central Pennsylvania, among the early settlers of which were many patriotic Greeks, refugees from Turkish disorders of 1824."

++

**ROYALTY VISITS WEST PALM BEACH
CHAPTER**

WEST PALM BEACH Chapter No. 18 was the host to Princess Aspasia, widow of the late King Alexander of Greece. On her arrival in Palm Beach the Princess was met by the Mayor of the city and a party of Ahepans. Later she posed with the two young children of Brother Nicholas Chotas, Mimi and Alkis, who were dressed in native costumes and welcomed the Princess in the Greek language. A banquet was then tendered in honor of the Princess. On her departure from Palm Beach the Princess addressed a note to Brother Chotas, president of the chapter, one of the founders and the first supreme president of the order, which read: "I wish to thank you and the members of the Order of Ahepa for the kind welcome given me here. It touches me deeply. My happiest afternoon in Palm Beach was passed in your midst." The note was accompanied by a five-hundred-dollar bill in United States currency—"A little contribution to the work of the Ahepa," as the Princess put it.

++

OBITUARY

BROTHER MIKE CONDOS, late of York, Nebraska, and member of the Grand Island Chapter No. 167, departed from this life March 22, 1929.

Brother Condos was an honorable citizen, a good father and a worthy member of the Ahepa. His premature death is mourned not only by those who knew him but also by the citizens of York, Nebraska, where he was established years ago and constantly worked for its civic improvements and progress.

The brothers of the Chapter, of which Brother Condos was a beloved member, attended his funeral services in a body. May God bless his soul and console the relatives and friends of the bereaved.

++

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The AHEPA MAGAZINE desires the services of reliable, responsible and energetic parties to represent it in securing advertisements. Territories now available. Write for appointment immediately.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the AHEPA MAGAZINE,
Investment Building,
Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 23, 1929.

The first issue of the Ahepa Magazine is in my hands, and I am proud, both because of the material contained therein, as well as the fact that a member of Chicago Chapter No. 46, over which I have the honor to preside, is the Editor of it.

Since the first issue came out I have talked to quite a number of our members, and I may say that they all, without a single exception are loud in their praise of the Magazine for its instructive and enlightening articles and editorials.

Allow me to congratulate you and convey to you the best wishes of our members as well as mine for the success of the magazine.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEORGE S. PORIKOS,
President, Chicago Chapter No. 46.

++

ATLANTA, GA., May 17, 1929.

The writer thrills with uncton as he reads your "Honey" number.

It was my pleasure to work out the corporate name, procure the charter, organize the corporation, and form and write the order's first ritual, constitution, and by-laws. We had the vision of the order's present greatness. We fellows, George Poulos, Nick Cholas and the Angel boys breathed out the incipient patriotism which evolved the nucleus. The writer considers the "egg-hatch" down here in Atlanta, as the greatest monument in his career.

God bless the Ahepa and all her members! May God's magic wand of Success ever be with you, and the stately ship, "Ahepa."

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

CARL F. HUTCHESON.

++

MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

May 19, 1929.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the dedication issue of the Ahepa Magazine which I have read with a great deal of interest and, indeed, a genuine pleasure.

In all candidness, I feel that you are entitled to a great deal of credit for the splendid material contained therein and the manner in which it is illustrated.

Allow me, therefore, to extend to you my sincere congratulations and wish you the best of success.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

A. GEORGE N. SPANNON.

++

CANTON, OHIO, May 17, 1929.

I was very happy to receive copy of the first issue of the Ahepa Magazine and I want to congratulate you and wish you from the very heart of my heart all the success in the world. The first issue of the magazine is, indeed, an accomplishment.

Sincerely,

ANGEL N. ALEX.

++

CHICAGO, ILL., May 13, 1929.

We received the first issue of the Ahepa Magazine which we read with great pleasure. My husband, Dr. Bozevanis, joins me in congratulating you for the truly artistic appearance and valuable contents of the magazine and wish it the best of success.

Yours very truly,

E. T. BOZEVANIS.

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 1, 1929.

After having read the two first issues of the Ahepa Magazine, I cannot refrain from expressing my highest admiration for you. The excellent articles and the various other timely topics, all of which are so well balanced, make this magazine one of the most interesting and pleasurable readings that anyone could wish for.

You have undertaken a colossal task by purposing to offer us monthly, a periodical of such high standards. That you may be facilitated in the achievement of your purpose, you deserve the heartiest cooperation and support not only of every member of our Order, but of every Greek in the Union as well.

With my sincere congratulations for what you have already accomplished, and my best wishes for your future success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. J. MAVROMATIS, M.D.,
The Delaware Hospital.

++

NORFOLK, VA., May 24, 1929.

Accept my heartiest congratulations on the splendid edition of the first Ahepa Magazine. More power to you and wish you success. I thoroughly enjoyed every article of the magazine and I am anxiously awaiting for the second number.

With best wishes for success, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEORGE PAHNO,
Sec'y, Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122.

++

PITTSFIELD, MASS., June 5, 1929.

In my estimation, the Ahepa Magazine is a great step and an important milestone in the history of Ahepa. We have already increased the dues one dollar so that each member will automatically become a subscriber to it.

Congratulating you for the magazine, we wish you the best of success.

Fraternally yours,

N. J. MARIN,
President Pythagoras Chapter No. 112.

++

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 10, 1929.

I am taking this opportunity to sincerely congratulate you on the splendid appearance of the Ahepa Magazine. Its bright editorials, its instructive material, its well selected contributors together with its artistic presentation, make it an organ worthy of the prestige of our Order.

Cordially yours,

GEORGE C. DIVRY.

On Fraternalism

(Continued from page 21)

a fraternal organization, striving together to gain our ends, to realize our ideals, to reach our goals, must not sever this tie, this chain, symbolic and emblematic of fraternalism.

Our individual likes, our dislikes, opinions, hates and differences must be cast aside. We have a purpose and united we must stand to put our purpose through. Let us uphold the ideals of our order, let us see clearly before us the true significance of fraternalism, let us bind ourselves with this strong chain of brotherhood, let us not only bear the name but simultaneously be cognizant of the fact that we are brothers, inseparable now and forever.

++

Advertise in the Ahepa Magazine, which completely covers the people of Greek origin in the country.

Aspects of Life

Explained

The supply of excuses for all purposes is inexhaustible to some people.

"Look here, Smith," said the boss, "you and Jones both started diggin' at the same time, an' he's now got a bigger pile of dirt than you have?"

"He's diggin' a bigger hole," said Smith.

++

A Two-Bit Opinion

There may be members of an organization who, while they pay their dues regularly enough, are very negligent in settling small items charged against them, such as special assessments, tickets, fines, or subscriptions. They remind us of Rastus in the story.

Sambo went to Rastus one day and said: "Heah's dat qua'tah Ah borrowed."

Rastus, quite disgusted with his friend, looked at the money and then shook his head, as he remarked: "Sambo, yo' owed dat money so long dat Ah don't know ef it's wo'th while fo' me to change mah opinion of yo' jes' fo' two bits."

++

Religious Crisis

It takes a desperate situation sometimes to get some people to think of religion.

Two darkies were under a tree in a violent thunderstorm.

"Julius, can you pray?" asked the one.

"No, Sam, Ah never prayed in my life."

"Well, cain't you sing a hymn?"

"No Sam, don't know no hymn."

Just then lightning struck a tree nearby and the two ebony gentlemen almost turned white. Sam was the first to find his voice, and turned to his companion. "Well, see heah, Julius, sumfin' religious's got to be done mighty sudden. S'pose you pass roun' de contribution box!"

++

Caution

Caution is a fine habit to cultivate, provided, as in all good things, one does not go to extremes or is not guilty of inexcusably bad judgment.

Word had been received by the inspector of an electric light system that an overhead wire had fallen in the crowded street. The inspector betook himself to the spot. When he arrived he found a crowd of people handling the wire in a most careless manner. Luckily, no accidents had occurred.

Going up to the nearest man he admonished him severely.

"You took a grave risk," said the inspector. "You had no right to touch that wire. Do you know you might have been killed outright by the shock?"

"Oh," said the man, "I was mighty careful, sir; I felt it carefully before I took hold of it!"

++

Η ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ!

Εἰς τὸ ἐξώφυλλον τοῦ παρόντος τεύχους θὰ ἴδοντε τὴν ἀγγελίαν τῶν Ἀδελφῶν Στάικων, τοῦ κρητισσοῦντος ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Οἴκου δι' ἐκλεκτὰ καὶ γνήσια Ἑλληνικὰ προϊόντα, τὰ ὁποῖα νὰ προτιμᾶτε.

D. C. DIVRY Publisher Printer

ENGLISH and GREEK
PRINTING
of Every Description

- BOOKS
- BOOKLETS
- CATALOGS
- MAGAZINES
- NEWSPAPERS
- BALL JOURNALS
- CIRCULARS
- FOLDERS
- ANNOUNCEMENTS
- INVITATIONS
- BILLS-OF-FARE
- COMMERCIAL
- STATIONERY
- ETC.

Translations

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO
MAIL ORDERS

Complete equipment: Five Linotypes, two cylinder and several job presses, edition and pamphlet bindery.

Publishers of Divry's English-Greek and Greek-English Dictionary, Divry's English-Greek Dialogues, Grammars, Readers, Bible Books, Calendars, etc., etc.

Printers of "Campana," "Satyros," "Estia," "Transatlantic Review," Ahepa Bulletins, "Echo of Cefalonia," "Fedra," and other publications.

139 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Subscribe to the Ahepa Magazine

The Illustrated National Monthly

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA AND THE
REPRESENTATIVE PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE
ELEMENT OF PEOPLE OF GREEK ORIGIN IN AMERICA

Read the Highly Interesting Articles Appearing in Its Pages Each Month
Contributed by Distinguished Authors and Representative Men on Subjects
of:

EDUCATION — PHILOSOPHY — SCIENCE — HISTORY — ARTS — POLI-
TICS — GOVERNMENT — POETRY — MUSIC — LITERATURE —
COMMERCE — INDUSTRY — TRAVEL — CURRENT EVENTS

Also

THE NEWS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA
The Bulwark of Hellenism in America

KEEP PACE WITH THE AHEPA'S WORK IN AMERICANIZATION

SPECIAL ARTICLES ON GREECE, ANCIENT AND MODERN,
WRITTEN BY SPECIALISTS

SUBSCRIBE to the AHEPA MAGAZINE for your American
friends; they will be pleased to receive it that they may learn of
the progress we are making. Subscribe for your NON-AHEPA
friends also. HELP US SECURE A SUBSCRIPTION FROM A
NON-AHEPAN.

SPECIAL OFFER

Three Single Subscriptions or Three Years' Subscription for
\$5.00

Yearly Subscription (twelve issues)	\$2.00
Foreign Countries, including Canada	\$3.00

THIS COUPON FOR USE OF NON-AHEPA SUBSCRIBERS ONLY
A member of the Ahepa can also use it but only for NON-AHEPA SUBSCRIBERS

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please send the AHEPA MAGAZINE (twelve issues) to the fol-
lowing parties or party for which I am enclosing the subscription price of
\$

Name	Address
Name	Address
Name	Address

Recommended or subscribed by member of Chapter No.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGE-
MENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY
THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,
OF THE AHEPA BULLETIN, published monthly at New
York, N. Y., for April 1st, 1929.
STATE OF NEW YORK) ss.
COUNTY OF QUEENS) ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and
county aforesaid, personally appeared George C. Divry,
who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes
and says that he is the business manager of the Ahepa
Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his
knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership,
management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the
date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of
August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws
and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to
wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher,
editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, THE ORDER OF AHEPA, 139 7th Ave., New
York, N. Y. Editor, ACHILLES CATSONIS, 1140 Invest-
ment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Managing Editor,
NORSE, Business Manager, GEORGE C. DIVRY, 139 7th
Ave., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: THE ORDER OF AHEPA, 1140
Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Supreme Presi-
dent: DEAN ALFANGE, 7 Dey St., New York, N. Y.,
SUP. SEC'Y: A. CATSONIS, 1140 Investment Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and
other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or
more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other
securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the
names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders,
if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and
security holders as they appear upon the books of the
company but also, in cases where the stockholder or
security holder appears upon the books of the company
as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of
the person or corporation for whom such trustee is act-
ing, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain
statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and
belief as to the circumstances and conditions under
which stockholders and security holders who do not
appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold
stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a
bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to be-
lieve that any other person, association, or corporation
has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock,
bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of
April, 1929.

[SEAL] GERMANOS POLYBOIDES, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1931.)

A POINT OF INFORMATION

The foregoing statement of ownership, al-
though not pertaining to the Ahepa Magazine
directly, has this connection with it that the
Ahepa Bulletin, having ceased its publication and
surrendered its second-class permit to the Ahepa
Magazine, the post office laws require that the
statement of ownership as required to be filed
periodically with the second-class matter au-
thorities be printed within three months in a
regular issue of that publication, and because the
Ahepa Bulletin has ceased its publication before
complying with the said post office regulation,
this statement is herewith printed in lieu thereof.

NOTE

In the June issue of the magazine we have made
the announcement that Brother D. Parry of Chi-
cago, member of Chapter No. 46, has been ap-
pointed to report the news of the activities of the
Chicago district chapters to this office. His
appointment, of course, does not exclude any
chapter in the district of Chicago from sending
in the news of their activities direct to the maga-
zine. The appointment of Brother Parry was made
after he had kindly consented to assist the editor-
ial staff of the publication in gathering timely
news from the Chicago district chapters. This
announcement now is made in order to forestall
any possible misunderstanding on the part of the
authorities of the Chicago district chapters. They
may send their news to Brother Parry or direct to
our editorial offices at Washington.

For Effective Results

Advertise in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, the official organ of the order
of Ahepa and the outstanding pub-
lication of the progressive element
of people of Greek origin in Ameri-
ca. THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has, by
far, the largest circulation and
completely covers the Greek field.
Rates and detailed information fur-
nished on request.

y. 1929
MANAGE-
RED BY
24, 1912,
ly at New

State and
C. Divry,
e. deposes
the Aheps
est of his
ownership,
in for the
the Act of
etal Laws
s form, to
publisher,
gers are:
ve., New
O Invest-
y Editor,
139 7th

PA. 1140
ne Presi-
N. Y.
t Bldg.,

ees, and
cent or
or other

ving the
holders,
ers and
s of the
older or
ompany
name of
e is act-
contain
ge and
t under
do not
s. hold
at of a
to be-
oration
stock,
n.
nger.
day o

dir.
31.)

s. al-
azine
t the
s and
hepa
t the
filed
au-
in a
e the
efore
tion.
roof.

made
Chi-
ap-
the
His
any
ding
aga-
sade
lito-
nely
This
stall
the
hey
t to

TS

A-
ler
ib-
nt
ri-
by
nd
d.
t-

By All Means— Give Your Customers Fresh Air

THE problem of keeping a steady supply of pure air in circulation is the demand of modern working and living requirements. Crowded offices, shops, theatres and restaurants, steaming sub-cellars and bakeries, fume-filled factories and garages offer even more chance for good ventilation than do homes. ++ FAN-O-PLANE is able to demonstrate the superior ventilating, exhausting or blowing power than four old style fans. It is well designed, well, yet lightly constructed and easy to install. The motor is of special make, air cooled, entirely protected from dirt and moisture, and is absolutely reliable and guaranteed. ++ Restaurants and lountrain rooms, and retail establishments, barber shops, beauty parlors, hotel lobbies, banks, dance halls, pool rooms, bowling alleys can supply that fresh crisp atmosphere so stimulative to business with.

FAN-O-PLANE



As efficiency is the key note of success so proper ventilation is the key note of efficiency. The Airplane type propeller is far more efficient than any multi-blade fan. Scientifically designed. Proved practical in thousands of restaurants, stores, laundries, etc. ++ Write us for FREE DEMONSTRATION and let us prove that the Fan-O-Plane actually circulates the air through the entire room. ++ Your inquiry entails no obligation on your part.

Correspondence in English or Greek

THE AIRCRAFT MFG. CO., Inc.

DAYTON, OHIO

GEORGE MISSOGENIS · President

G. BOOKEEDIS · Vice-President

New York Office:
THE FAN-O-PLANE SALES CORP.
152-4 W. 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Illinois and Indiana Distributor:
JOHN DAPHNE KOTSOVETOS
127 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Distributor:
GEORGE NEOFES
Box 262, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREEK LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Service

Between **NEW YORK — PATRAS — PIRAEUS**
and **THE NEAR EAST** (Via Boston)

Schedule for 1929

SAILINGS from NEW YORK

S. S. BYRON	July 30, September 18, November 9
	S. S. EDISON

FROM BOSTON THE FOLLOWING DAY

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of GREECE

44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Other Offices:

S. B. DEMOPOULOS, 134 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. **P. P. KUTRUBES, 147 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.**
N. PRINTEZY, 988 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

By All Means— Give Your Customers Fresh Air

THE problem of keeping a steady supply of pure air in circulation is the demand of modern working and living requirements. Crowded offices, shops, theatres and restaurants, steaming sub-cellars and bakeries, fume-filled factories and garages offer even more chance for good ventilation than do homes. ** FAN-O-PLANE is able to demonstrate the superior ventilating, exhausting or blowing power than four old style fans. It is well designed, well, yet lightly constructed and easy to install. The motor is of special make, air cooled, entirely protected from dirt and moisture, and is absolutely reliable and guaranteed. ** Restaurants and fountain rooms, and retail establishments, barber shops, beauty parlors, hotel lobbies, banks, dance halls, pool rooms, bowling alleys can supply that fresh crisp atmosphere so stimulative to business with.

FAN-O-PLANE



As efficiency is the key note of success so proper ventilation is the key note of efficiency. The Airplane type propeller is far more efficient than any multi-blade fan. Scientifically designed. Proved practical in thousands of restaurants, stores, laundries, etc. ** Write us for FREE DEMONSTRATION and let us prove that the Fan-O-Plane actually circulates the air through the entire room. ** Your inquiry entails no obligation on your part.

Correspondence in English or Greek

THE AIRCRAFT MFG. CO., Inc.

DAYTON, OHIO

GEORGE MISSOGENIS · President

G. BOOKEEDIS · Vice-President

New York Office:
THE FAN-O-PLANE SALES CORP.
152-4 W. 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Illinois and Indiana Distributor:
JOHN DAPHNE KOTSOVETOS
117 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Distributor:
GEORGE NEOFES
Box 262, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREEK LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Service

Between **NEW YORK — PATRAS — PIRAEUS**

and **THE NEAR EAST** (Via Boston)

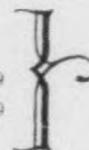
Schedule for 1929



SAILINGS from NEW YORK

S. S. BYRON	July 30, September 18, November 9
S. S. EDISON	August 17, October 2, November 29

FROM BOSTON THE FOLLOWING DAY



NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of GREECE

44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Other Offices:

S. B. DEMOPOULOS, 134 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. **P. P. KUTRUBES, 147 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.**
N. PRINTEZY, 988 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

"Staiko"
Η υπήμα τωρ' εταυγάδωρ
Τετρωρ υαδ' ογα



Staiko Brand Pure Imported VIRGIN OLIVE OIL

Best for Salads—Cooking and Medicinal Purposes

STAIKO BRAND OLIVE OIL'S natural purity and delicate aroma not only adds to taste stimulating appetite but it also greatly promotes digestion.

Staiko Brothers Import Only the Best and Purest

Staiko Brand includes the following High Grade Products:

KALAMATA, ALFONSO, ROYAL, AND SALONA RIPE OLIVES—PICKLED VORVI IN OLIVE OIL—GREEK WINE VINEGAR—EGG PLANTS PICKLED AND STUFFED—GENUINE RUSSIAN TARAMA AND BLACK CAVIAR—PURE GREEK BUTTER—FAMOUS HYMETTOS HONEY—GREEK ORIGANON, ETC.

GLIKA KOUTALIOU CHIOU STAIKO BRAND

*Specially packed for Staiko Brothers by the world famous
preserve packing house "MELISSA"*

WILD ORANGE · SOUR CHERRY (BISINO) · GREEN WALNUTS · PISTACHIO · MASTICHA · ORANGE BLOSSOMS · ROSE PETALS PRESERVES

IF YOUR GROCER IN YOUR CITY HAS NO STAIKO BRAND
PRODUCTS IN STOCK, WRITE TO US DIRECT

Insist on Staiko Brand Products and you will have the best

STAIKOS BROTHERS

NOTARA 47
PIRAEUS, GREECE

458 PEARL STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

The LEADING House in America for High Grade Greek Products

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

August 1929

Volume III

Number 4



The AHEPA



Dr. JOHN HUSTON FINLEY
of the *New York Times*

A great Philhellene and a staunch friend of the Order of Ahepa

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
Philosophy • Science • Arts • Politics • History • Religion
Poetry • Music • Literature • Commerce • Industry • Travel

COSULICH LINE
MOTOR-VESSELS
VULCANIA and SATURNIA

25,000 Gross Tons \approx 35,500 Tons Displacement

Direct to Greece in Ten Days



MAKE THE TRIP TO GREECE A PLEASURE

1500 Accommodations in Second, Tourist and Third Classes

The Second Ahepa Excursion on board
the VULCANIA has convinced 960 Ahepans
that our service cannot be surpassed.

PHELPS BROTHERS & COMPANY

General Agents for the United States and Canada

17 BATTERY PLACE

NEW YORK CITY

ΑΙΕΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΥΕΙΝ
ΚΑΙ ΥΠΕΙΡΟΧΟΝ ΕΜΜΕΝΑΙ ΑΛΛΩΝ



If you wish the best
use always the famous

“ARISTOCRATIC” OLIVE OIL

UNEQUALLED — UNRIVALLED

Awarded GRAND PRIZE—the highest award
at the Panama Pacific International Exposition

LEKAS & DRIVAS

Established 1892

NEW YORK

PIRAEUS



∞
Steamship
∞

∞
Agency
∞

BROOKLYN TRAVEL BUREAU

Specialists in Group Oversea Travels

*We ticket direct to Greece
through Continental Europe or Italy*

Courtesy — Efficiency — Comfort in Travel the World Over

**Will save you money — insure you comfort
— relieve you of all detail worry**

I All arrangements made for SEA, LAND and AIR Travel in all countries. Write, indicating length of tour, places to be visited, and we will gladly mail to you itinerary with special suggestions made by our experts. If you wish to bring anybody over from abroad, we can advise you on Immigration Laws. **I**

Passports — Visas — Permits — Baggage Insurance

Independent and Escorted Tours, Private Couriers

Steamship, Hotel, Air and Automobile reservations in U. S. and abroad

BROOKLYN TRAVEL BUREAU

MECHANICS BANK BUILDING

215 Montague Street at Borough Hall Brooklyn, N. Y.

Correspondents in all Principal Cities

Official Agents for all Steamship Lines

Steamship Tickets, Tours and Pleasure Cruises

TICKETS SOLD AT REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMPANIES RATES



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION
MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor

VOLUME III

AUGUST, 1929

NUMBER 4

From the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa:

¶ A — Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof; ¶ B — Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law; ¶ C — Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; ¶ D — Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment.

CONTENTS

Ahepa and the Rising Generation	DEAN ALFANGE	7
The United States of Europe	N. S. KALTCHAS	8
Should We Send Our Daughters to College?	CHRISTINE GALITZI	10
Letters and Arts:		
Homer, Shakespeare, Dante, and Byron	AMERICANUS	12
The Music of the Ancient Greeks	DIOMED P. AVLONITIS	13
The Ahepa Excursion to Greece — Report — (In Greek)	E. T. JANETIS	14
Onward Ahepa (A Poem in Greek)	ANGELUS ALEXOPOULOS	17
Ahepa Estin Erga (In Greek) Report on Ahepa Institute	J. A. GIVAS	18
Seven Years (A Poem in Greek)	ANGELUS ALEXOPOULOS	18
The Proposed Ahepa Institute (Picture of Artist's Conception)		19
Members of the Supreme Lodge Order of Ahepa (Pictures)		20
The Scholarship Loan Fund	THE STAFF	21
Topics of the Editor:		
A Phase of Americanization — The Conservation of Cultures		24
Editorial Comments on Ahepa	THE PRESS	24-25
Letters to the Editor	MEMBERS OF AHEPA	25-35
Kansas City and the Sons of Pericles	S. SCOPAS	26
The Proposed Ahepa Institute (A Report)	THE STAFF	27
Fraternity News	THE STAFF	28-32
Extracts from Letters of Officials		33
Aspects of Life		35

Published Monthly by THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED

Publication Office: 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.

Editorial and Advertising Offices: 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Telephone, National 2359

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO. INCORPORATED: DEAN ALFANGE, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; JOHN GOVATOS, Secretary-Treasurer. MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director.

Subscription to members of the Order of Ahepa \$1.00 per year in advance. To non-members \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscription to Canada and Foreign countries \$3.00 per year in advance. Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

Copyright, 1929, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Request

Application pending for entry as second class matter from the Post Office at New York, N. Y., to Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879

"Staiiko"
Ἡ κριματων' εἰσογῶν
Ἐξομολογῶν



Ζητεῖτε προϊόντα "STAIKO" διὰ νὰ εἰσθε
 βέβαιοι ὅτι πέρνετε τὰ καλλίτερα.

ὑπὸ τὴν Μάρκην "STAIKO" παρασκευ-
 ᾶζονται μόνον Διαλεκτὰ Προϊόντα. Εἰς ὅλα
 τὰ καλὰ παντοπωλεῖα θὰ εὑρητε τὰ κατωτέρω
 εἰς ὕψους 1 καὶ 1)2 Λίτρας.

ΕΛΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΛΑΜΩΝ, ΛΑΦΟΝΣΟ,
 ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΕΣ, ΣΑΛΩΝΩΝ, ΜΑΥΡΕΣ,
 ΒΟΡΒΟΙ ΤΟΥΡΣΙ, ΞΥΔΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ
 ΜΕΛΙΤΖΑΝΑΚΙΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΕΜΙΣΤΑ.

ΤΑΡΑΜΑΣ ΡΩΣΣΙΑΣ,
 ΧΑΒΙΑΡΙ ΜΑΥΡΟ ΡΩΣΣΙΑΣ,
 ΒΟΥΤΥΡΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΚΤΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ
 ΜΕΛΙ ΥΜΗΤΤΟΥ ΓΗΝΕΙΟΝ.

Γλυκὴ Κουσταλιῶ Ἴσου, Μάρκας «STAIKO»

Εἰδικῶς παρασκευαζόμενα δι' ἡμᾶς παρὰ τοῦ Ἐργοστασίου «Η ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ»

Νεραντζίκι, Βόσκινο, Κικρυδιῶ, Φουστίκι, Μαστίχη, κλπ.

Ἐάν εἰς τὴν πόλιν σας δὲν ὑπάρχη Ἑλληνικὸν Παντοπωλεῖον,
 ἢ ἂν δὲν δύναται ὁ παντοπωλὴς σας νὰ σᾶς προμηθεύσῃ τὰ
 «STAIKO» προϊόντα, γράψατε ἀπ' εὐθείας.

Insist on Staiiko Brand Products and you will have the best

STAIKOS BROTHERS

NOTARA 47
 PIRAEUS, GREECE

458 PEARL STREET
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

The LEADING House in America for High Grade Greek Products



THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association



Volume III

AUGUST, 1929

Number 4

Ahepa and the Rising Generation

By Dean Alfange

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

SOME time ago we were confronted with this problem: What was to become of the new generation? True, they were to become sterling American citizens but would they forget the language, history and traditions of their parents?

The boys and girls born in this country of Hellenic parents were being reared in the grandest and most impressive civilization of the day. The great educational advantages and the opportunities for self-advancement offered by this country were not to be equalled. The boy would make his comparisons in his own elementary way. He would compare the grandeur of his public school with the small Hellenic community school which his parents required him to attend. The communities of course were to be complimented most highly for their efforts to teach the Greek language and history to the rising generation but the immature mind of the youngster could not grasp the reason for the huge difference. He would then hear the words "foreigner" and "American," the former at times being used with disdain. Oftentimes he would behold various factions of his race quarreling and wrangling, perhaps about community problems or long distance political controversies. These conditions and comparisons would cause the young man to conclude that his parents' race was not of the same fibre as that of his school or playmate. He, too, would perhaps look upon them as "foreigners." He would believe that perchance fortune had counted him among a less influential race and that it would be to his advantage to conceal these facts as much as he could or entirely, if possible. It was not difficult to conceive why the young man should think in this way. In the first place, the youth could not grasp the mighty significance of his great Hellenic heritage in order to think otherwise. But more important, nothing was being done constructively from the foundation by his own people to offset this state of affairs. In other words, the inexorable laws of social gravitation were taking their natural course.

Then came the Order of Ahepa with a program such as no one had the courage to undertake before. It started to build from the foundation instead of issuing proclamations and decrees concerning the glorious and undying Hellenic language and history, for to be sure, no one could add to the just verdict of history which had assigned an eternal place to all things Hellenic.

Ahepa's program breathes of the essence of practicality. The organization was placed "in the swing" of American life. It made this decree: "Americans of Hellenic origin, you are

living in the world's greatest country, in the midst of unheard-of opportunities. Forget your quarrels. Imbue yourselves with the spirit of the country which you have made your home. Become a citizen and make yourself a loyal and integral part of these institutions which are offered to you for the asking. In this way you shall enhance the prestige of your race and inculcate pride of Hellenic origin upon the rising generation."

The Ahepa preached this gospel. It met with the same misunderstanding and attack as is encountered by every movement which is new, regardless of merit. But the pioneers went on with their work, ever preaching and practicing this same gospel.

The rising generation suddenly began to see a different picture. They heard their local Congressman, their Senator and often their Governor speak at the gatherings of the Ahepa and heard them laud the achievements of Americans of Hellenic origin. They saw their mayors and other leading citizens of their communities attending the various functions of the organization and heard from their lips an estimate of the value of their own Hellenic heritage. They read the newspaper comments and editorials praising the achievements of the fraternity and signaling out as exemplary the conduct and the civic virtues of the race of their fathers. They noticed that the local chapter in their city was participating and competing in diverse civic functions and they were thrilled when time and again the first awards would go to the Ahepa. Then some of these younger men came into the organization. Here they found a sincere offer of leadership awaiting them. They came into an environment distinctly their own. They saw for the first time an organization of their own people conducted with a method and a degree of practicality hardly surpassed by any organization. They were proud. In this organization they could speak, if they wished, the language which they knew and understood. Through this organization they could give real expression to their feelings and aspirations. Their enthusiasm became unbounded. It even spread to the imagination of the boys. The Sons of Pericles was organized and later on was adopted as the official Junior Order of the Ahepa. In this Junior Order the young boys in their 'teens began to emulate the work and preach the same gospel as their elder brothers. These boys were being trained to become the splendid American citizens of tomorrow, but for the first time the value of their great Hellenic heritage began to dawn upon them. Voluntarily they learned the language, the history and

something of the traditions of their fathers. In fact, many of these boys, previously in darkness on all things Hellenic, became proficient in the language and good scholars in the history and traditions of Hellas. Of their own accord "they set out to marshal into active service for America the finest attributes of true Hellenism." These boys were becoming better Americans because they were preparing to contribute something to this great land of their fathers' adoption. A new mentality was in the making.

What is to become of the future generation? That used to be a very serious problem. It is no longer a problem. Ahepa has solved it. Paradoxical as it may seem, the Hellenization of these boys was brought about by the Ahepa, an American organization, and because it is an American organization.

Great results are not to be accomplished over night. To be sure they cannot be brought about by decree or proclamation nor by a stroke of the pen, the clang of a gavel or the sheathing of a sword. They are brought about by vision, by

education, by the constant process of building from the foundation. These happy results which we witness today are the results of a vision and a policy which for seven years has been religiously adhered to — a policy which signalizes the Order of Ahepa as a great exemplary American organization uplifting Hellenic prestige by preaching undivided allegiance to the United States, respect for its laws, and undiminishing loyalty to all its institutions.

As retiring Supreme President, it is my parting advice and most earnest solicitation that these policies be forever continued with undying zeal and with ever increasing vigor. To attempt to change these policies of the Order is to attempt to change the United States of America and to alter the determined course of evolution. The foundations have been laid and we are now ready for the real work that is to come. We must forge ahead with the same unswerving clarity of vision and the same tenacious adherence to these principles and policies which have made Ahepa what it is today. Only in this way will the noble mission of Ahepa be fulfilled.

The United States of Europe

Facts vs. Fantasies

By N. S. Kaltchas

THE announcement that M. Aristide Briand, the Premier and Foreign Minister of France, will launch his scheme for a European Federation at the approaching session of the Assembly of the League of Nations has called forth opposite reactions on the two sides of the Atlantic: The more international-minded section of the American press greeted it with sympathy and hopefulness, if not with enthusiasm, and accepted without demur the French statesman's reiterated protestations that the European Customs Union, which presumably he contemplates as the basis of the United States of Europe, will not be aimed at the United States of America. For in this country, perhaps because distance lends enchantment, M. Briand is regarded pre-eminently as a great idealist, the apostle of reconciliation and appeasement and the promoter of a better international order. Europe, however, for obvious reasons, is inclined to take a more hard-headed and, in certain quarters, even a somewhat cynical view of the French Premier's activities. His fellow Europeans see in him first and foremost an astute defender of France's interests, who has been enough of a realist to adapt his diplomatic technique to the more idealistic international environment of the post-war period. They point out that the great steps towards international reconciliation credited to M. Briand — such as the Locarno Treaties and the Kellogg Pact — have involved comparatively small sacrifices on the part of France, while they have helped to buttress her security. And when M. Briand adopts the pet idea of a visionary Austrian nobleman, Count Coudenhove Kalergi, and announces that he is about to promote the grandiose project of a United States of Europe, the European chancelleries are ungracious enough to look this apparently magnificent gift-horse in the mouth. The results of this close inspection have not been favorable. The coolness with which the French project has been received in London, in Berlin and in Rome cannot be neutralized by the enthusiasm which it may have provoked in Warsaw, Prague, Bucharest and Belgrade.

"What we are trying to do", said M. Briand, referring to his project in his ministerial declaration before the Chamber

of Deputies, "is to reduce the present state of anarchy in Europe to a state of organization." The French thesis has been that this reorganization of the international relations of Europe is not only compatible with the inviolability of the Peace Treaties, but should, primarily, serve to consolidate the territorial and political status quo established by them. Such, it will be remembered, was the ultimate intent of the most comprehensive and ambitious scheme of international reorganization since the creation of the League of Nations, namely, the abortive Geneva Protocol. Its rejection by Great Britain and her self-governing Dominions was motivated by their unwillingness to undertake unlimited commitments, especially since they ran the risk of encountering American resistance while acting as the League's instrument of coercion under the provisions of the Protocol. It is because Great Britain is an Imperial rather than a Continental Power, and is, therefore, more interested in friendly relations with the United States and in increasing the cohesion of the British Commonwealth of Nations than in maintaining inviolate the present frontiers in Central and Eastern Europe, that she is reacting equally unfavorably to the project of a United States of Europe. For just as the *Zollverein*, by eliminating the trade barriers among the various German states, preceded and prepared the unification of Germany, the political federation of Europe will likewise have to be based on her economic federation in the form of a European Customs Union. This means the establishment of Free Trade among the European countries (just as it exists among the states of the American Union) and the raising of a tariff wall against the rest of the world, again in conformity with the American pattern. No policy could be devised better calculated to provoke the enmity of the United States, to strengthen the centrifugal forces within the British Empire and to hasten its dissolution. It is, therefore, safe to predict that no British statesman will be willing to incur these formidable dangers for the doubtful benefits of adhesion to a European Customs Union.

On the other hand, were such a Union to be confined to the European Continent, it would inevitably strengthen the

mo
Lon
But
fut
of C
uni
tion
men
wot
men
but
Sov
are
a E
plec
sove
Fre
aim
and
stat
a sa
any
wan
diat
rest
Ger
Poli
cifer
and
mos
the
and
ent
and
mon
Afric
wide
Dict
the



"The Death of Priam", from an old engraving after the famous painting by Benvenuti

movement sponsored by imperialists like Mr. Amery and Lord Beaverbrook for Free Trade within the British Empire. But is a Continental Customs Union feasible in the immediate future? At the recent meeting of the International Chambers of Commerce little headway was made by the advocates of a united European front against the alleged economic domination of America. And it would appear from the press comments on M. Briand's proposal that both Germany and Italy would object strenuously on economic grounds to an arrangement which left out not only Great Britain and her Empire but also the United States of America and, presumably, Soviet Russia. Moreover, these two great Continental Powers are strongly suspicious of M. Briand's political motives. Since a European Federation will be founded upon a common pledge of the component states to respect one another's sovereignty and integrity, Germany and Italy detect in the French Premier's project a means of attaining the cardinal aims of French foreign policy, namely the security of France and her allies and the inviolability of the status quo. But the status quo is far from sacrosanct to these two Powers. It is a safe assumption that before Germany consents to discuss any plans for a closer union with her former enemy, she will want to know what France proposes to do about the immediate and unconditional evacuation of the Rhineland, the restoration of the Saar, the incorporation of Austria in the German Union (Anschluss) and the rectification of the German-Polish frontier. Fascist Italy, on the other hand, has given vociferous expression to her dissatisfaction with the status quo, and is notoriously the friend and abettor of Hungary, the most clamantly intransigent of the defeated nations. Indeed, the violent and ubiquitous antagonism between Fascist Italy and Republican France is the greatest single cause of the present *malaise* on the European Continent; and the protracted and fruitless negotiations that have been carried on for months with a view to satisfying Italy's demands in North Africa have only served to accentuate the bitterness and to widen the gap between the two "sister nations." The Italian Dictator has made no secret of his desire to effect a revision of the Peace Treaties and will be sure to demand far-reaching

and impossible concessions to Italian nationalism before he can be induced to listen to any talk of a European Federation.

These are "irreducible and stubborn facts" which will not be brushed aside by sonorous oratory or Messianic visions. It is conceivable that in M. Briand's mind the project of a United States of Europe presents itself as a short-cut solution of these problems. But those who are less satisfied with the status quo retort that the solution of these problems is a *sine qua non* prerequisite to a closer *rapprochement* of the European nations. M. Briand believes that with the adoption of the Young Plan the World War will have been sufficiently liquidated to permit the economic and political reorganization of Europe on a federal basis. Herr Stresemann and Signor Mussolini, on the other hand, not to speak of Count Bethlen, will not admit that the war is liquidated as long as the territorial and political status quo established by the Peace Treaties remains intact.

The divergence of these two points of view is radical and irreconcilable and renders the realization of M. Briand's plan extremely problematical. But the launching of the project before the Assembly of the League of Nations (unless it was only a trial-balloon and the French Premier has a change of heart in the meantime) promises to be a great occasion. It will give its distinguished author an opportunity to reaffirm his country's "idealism," to thrill his listeners with his golden eloquence and, incidentally, to steal the thunder of that other crusader and master of impassioned oratory, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, who is expected to signalize his return to Geneva by some bold and dramatic move in the interests of world-peace. It is to be hoped that his contribution to the establishment of a better international order, if less grandiose than the project for the United States of Europe, will also be less chimerical.

KINDNESS

The essence of love is kindness; and indeed it may be best defined as passionate kindness: kindness, so to speak, run mad and become importunate and violent. — ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Should We Send Our Daughters to College?

By Christine Galitzi



Miss Christine Galitzi

age. The affirmative stand is inevitable for those who are awake to the needs of the Greek communities in America.

But why should such a question present itself at all? Does it not denote a regrettable but undeniable phenomenon; namely, that the Greek women, in the United States and those native-born of Greek parentage, have not as yet reached the independence and self-reliance of their American sisters?

To analyze the reasons for the lack of development of the potentialities of the modern Greek girls in America, would perhaps entail the necessity of presenting the struggles and achievements of the majority of the Greek pioneer immigrants, in order to reach a sympathetic understanding of the difficulties both men and women have been confronted with, in the midst of an environment totally in opposition to the hoary conventions of their worn-out modes of living. It would necessitate following step by step the valiant onward march in which most of the Greeks have engaged, in the gradual transition from a lower to a relatively higher economic and social status. It would mean witnessing the slow cultural evolution from the stuttering beginner to the sturdy, persevering student who is acquiring a better education through night schools and extension courses. Incidentally, it might reveal the fact that the relative intellectual backwardness of our Greek women is not the result of congenital mental inferiority, but is due largely to the demand of Greek men for life-companions endowed with the more prosaic domestic virtues rather than equipped with an all-round education.

It would be of great interest to study the social backgrounds from which the intellectual youth of Greek descent is emerging today. But this paper is concerned only with the question of higher education for the Greek girls in

THE question would appear at first blush obviously antiquated and out of harmony with the universal present-day demands for the emancipation of the individual from the thralldom of ignorance.

To answer it in the negative would mean to align oneself with the well-meaning but benighted reactionaries, who are out of touch with the spirit of the

America. Is this more advanced training necessary for them? Its usefulness for both the individual and the ethnic group seems almost a truism, if viewed not only from the rather exclusive claims of the feminist, who demands it as a weapon to conquer the natural and age-long inferiority complex of the women, but also and chiefly for the personal development of the individual girl. The question is pregnant with personal, social and national implications and every one of them should receive due consideration.

It is only through initiation into higher education that the modern Greek girls would come to avail themselves of heretofore unknown opportunities for self-expression and self-reliance, for conquering the fear of the unknown and for yielding to the divine yearnings of the human soul to sacrifice personal comfort and satisfaction to the well-being of the generations to come. These modern "sleeping beauties" need the kiss of scientific knowledge in order to awake to the fact that "fuller life and happiness" are divine gifts which can be wrested from the hands of the gods, with the necessary will power, strength of character and discernment. Once the initiation to scientific knowledge is achieved, the natural development of all the latent potentialities follows its regular course. The numbed senses would finally grasp life in the breadth of its sentient realism. They would catch glimpses of Art, Beauty and Truth and would acquire a more practical and less pretentious outlook on life. Rational thinking would enable them to get a better scale of values, whereby to judge people, things, and events. They would also have a decided advantage over their sisters who have received only an elementary or high school education. They will comply with the requirements of modern materialistic society, which expects from every individual being a higher specialization in life, in order that he may achieve a more satisfactory adaptation to the complex social structure, each occupying

a pigeon-hole in the minute division of labor of our modern industrial Babels. Freed from the shackles of economic dependence, these college graduates, resourceful, thanks to their remunerative profession — be it that of a teacher, a nurse, an interior decorator, an artist, a social worker, a chemist or a biologist — could easily challenge life to give them their share of happiness, to which everyone is entitled. Their broader knowledge of the whys and hows of things, their deeper understanding of the human psychological reactions to different stimuli, their grasping of the constant interstimulations among men and the guidance of higher principles and ideals in life, would enable them to better adapt themselves to the demands of married life, by eliminating friction and by building up an uplifting companionship, which would ensure the happiness of the hearth.



Modern Youth. Statue by Costas Dimitriadis

ensure the happiness of the hearth.

But deeper in its social than its personal implications, college training would enable the modern Greek girls to understand their rights and duties as citizens, wives and mothers. Without discounting their possible contribution to the intellectual and artistic treasures of mankind, they would come to realize, more keenly, that their best gift to the world, as women, would be in the form of an intelligent motherhood, willing to sacrifice pleasure for a more scientific training of the generations to come, from which will rise the creative geniuses of tomorrow.

There may be some who are skeptical of such an optimistic, utopian outlook. There are those who see in the present-day lower birth-rate among the more enlightened classes, as compared with the prolific reproduction of the laboring masses, a sign of the possible decline of our modern civilization. But the good common sense of human nature would not fail the future college graduates, and the educated Greek girls and mothers would not deliberately shirk their responsibility of nurturing the future generations with healthy habits and rational ideals. As J. B. S. Haldane says, youth, enlightened through scientific knowledge, "taking his own evolution in hand, will find no bounds at all to his progress." Such an authoritative statement from a scientific observer of the future possibilities of men would seem to justify the most sanguine expectations.

It would be no surprise, therefore, to see the Greek College graduates becoming better and more conscientious mothers and, following the example of American women, taking to heart the burning problems which confront the Greek communities of today, such as: the training and adoption of Greek wage-earning women to American standards and citizenship, the education of the younger generation, vocational guidance for adolescent boys and girls, leisure time activities and all the series of social improvements, required for the happy survival of the individual in the new environment.

More respectful of the ethnic stock of which they are born — no matter how humble in its social contacts both here and in the old country — the Greek girls, who will have studied in college the resplendent civilization of their classical ancestors, will endeavor to safeguard for the American community the group consciousness and pride of origin, which will contribute materially to the building up of an enlightened and less provincial American citizenship, and the only chance of cultural survival for the Greek communities, which will have to fight a desperate battle for the maintenance of the Greek language in the midst of an English-speaking, culturally-superior majority.

They will also perhaps help toward a right solution of the

question of intermarriage, which threatens to impair the survival of the group consciousness among the Greeks. So many of the present-day Greek intelligentsia, engaged in liberal professions, marry out of their ethnic group, perhaps because they are unable to find in the new social class of their profession Greek girls well equipped to become the worthy companions of promising young doctors, lawyers, architects, or engineers. This tendency to intermarriage means a cultural loss both to the American and to the Greek community. The former loses the possible cultural accretions that the foreigners would make to American civilization within each immigrant group. The latter becomes too rapidly assimilated under the standardizing process of the "American steam-roller," to use Professor André Siegfried's graphic expression.

With a college training as a preparation for life, the Greek girls will easily become desirable companions for the more progressive Greek men, who are further advanced in their social evolution. Thus marriage within the ethnic group will best preserve the ancient and modern Greek cultural heritage.

This is perhaps a too optimistic anticipation of the effect of college training upon the Greek girls living in America. There still remains the danger of too precipitous and indiscriminate a reaching-out for higher education, without the necessary mental and physical equipment. Selection, on the basis of intelligence tests, must of course be the guiding principle in the building up of this intellectual aristocracy among the girls of Greek descent. Nothing is more detrimental to peaceful living and happiness than the pretensions of the "half educated." Not only do they fail to see both their endowments and shortcomings in the light of humility, gathered from the apprehension of truth, but they even kill the inherited



A Greek Beauty attired in National Costume

common sense, which has saved our parents from so many pitfalls, and which still renders them superior to the inexperienced intellectual youth, just because this common sense represents the cumulative and practical wisdom of mankind.

But in order to succeed in this wonderful adventure in higher training for a fuller, happier and more useful life, the Greek girls need the confidence, esteem and encouragement of the Greek men. If the Turkish women have had their Halidé Hanoum to help them throw aside the mysterious veil, which was hiding both their ignorance and their beautiful eyes; if the Indian women send as their spokesman, Madame Sarojini Naidu, to fight for the independence of modern India; if the Chinese women have their modern Joan of Arc in the person of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, it is not only due to the presence in their midst of these advocates and apostles of woman's freedom and equality of rights and of duties with

(Continued on page 23)



Letters and Art



Homer, Shakespeare and Dante

TO ACQUIRE a love for the best poetry and a just understanding of it, is one of the chief ends of the study of literature, for it is by means of poetry that the imagination is quickened, nurtured and invigorated, and it is only through the exercise of his imagination that man can live a life that is in a true sense worth living. For it is the imagination which lifts a man from the petty transient and physical interests that engross the greater part of his time and thought in self regarding pursuits to the large permanent and spiritual interests that ennoble his nature and transform him from a solitary individual into a member of the brotherhood of human race.

In the poet the imagination works more powerfully and consistently than in other men by its means more clearly than they see themselves; he discloses them to themselves and reveals to them their own dim ideals. He becomes the interpreter of his age to itself; and not merely of his own age is he the interpreter but of man to man of all ages.

The Iliad and Odyssey do not become antiquated to us and the characters of Shakespeare are perpetually modern. Homer and Shakespeare and Dante stand closely to the nature, they give us a view of life as seen by the poetic imagination such as no other poet has given to us. Homer, first of all poets, shows us individual personages sharply defined. In Shakespeare, same as in Homer, the individual man is sharply defined but with less simplicity. But in Dante the moralist is predominant and the poet follows. No other poet has recorded his own inner life more fully or with greater sincerity than Dante. All his important writings have essentially the character of a spiritual autobiography. He is an epic poet but no less a lyric and one of the most pathetic, too.

Byron

GOETHE once said about Byron: "There is no padding in his poetry." (Es sind keine Flickwörter in seinen Gedichten.) Byron had no scientific accuracy but with his objective Goethe sympathized more than with the reflection and introspection of Wordsworth. He had false education, undisciplined temper and changing mind. The Giaour, The Bride of Abydos, The Corsair, Lara, Hebrew Melodies, The Siege of Corinth, are all unequalled in lyric fire, narratives full of Oriental passion, vivid descriptions of scenery and portraiture, of female loveliness and dark-browed heroes, often full of melody but melodramatic, and in substance do not bear analysis. Nevertheless they impress with their vitality, their beauty and power of versification. The public is not so good a judge of poetry as the trained critics, but is a judge of poetic power, the power of stirring the soul of the reader. Byron's poetry has this great poetic power to appeal directly to feelings. The Dream and Darkness are poems that will never lose their value so long as men love or have the feeling of terror. The Prisoner of Chillon, Manfred Mazeppa, The Vision of Judgment maintain their prominence. The Isles of Greece and the Maid of Athens will be read with great pleasure by any generation of readers. Byron's poetry had and still has many admirers in Greece. His poetry stirs the hearts of Greek students and many refined people in Greece know by heart verses of Byron in Greek translation.



Homer: The Greatest of all Poets

(Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Skeographies

By T. P. Gianakoulis

Tonight, the shadow of agony
Disturbs the sacred silence of the night, —
— Oh, secret murmur of loneliness
Tears of painful joy!

Guided by the pilot of the skies
In endless oceans,
Of time and Space —
Life's ever sailing ship wanders
Bound by the boundless,
In solitude and silence.

Hush! O heart o' mine hush!
'Tis the winds of loneliness
Murmuring among the olive trees
Hush! the hour shall come,
When your tears:
Beacon lights to guide
Life's ever sailing ship
To sail the deserted night.

F
the
the
hea
a s
hap
edu
ent
sold
dan
is r
frat
who
and
hav
othe
plis
to i
beli
com
mus
that
soot
M
Gree
Myt
was
of m
play
whe
ever
rock
The
could
Who
died
her
that
sorr
woul
deat
the
char
dies
he g
In
relat
contr
ress
fine
A
Ve
in th
Homi
follow
not a
It wa
Homi
time,

The Music of the Ancient Greeks

By Diomed P. Avlonitis

Member of the National Academy of Music, of New York

FROM the oldest days to the present time, the more highly intellectual people have considered music to be the most beautiful way to shape and form the character of man. Music softens the heart, dispels agitation of the mind, makes a sad man cheerful and a happy man still happier. In times of peace music educates; on the battlefield it enthuses and gives courage to the soldiers, making them forget the dangers of warfare. To-day music is made useful by the medical fraternity for the relief of those who are suffering from nervous and mental ailments, the results have been most favorable. Many other things could be accomplished if but more time were given to its study. The ancient Greeks believed that education was not complete without the study of music. How truly has it been said that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

Music has appealed to the Greeks from pre-historic times. Mythology tells us that Orpheus was an offspring of Apollo, the god of music, who taught him how to play the lyre. It is claimed that when Orpheus played it calmed even the wild animals, and caused rocks to tremble with ecstasy. They also believed that his music could perform the impossible. When Orpheus' wife, Eurydice, died, he went to Hades to bring her back again. Orpheus believed that his music would express his sorrow so poignantly that it would enable him to win life from death; and he succeeded. Pluto, the God of Hades, was so greatly charmed by the beautiful melodies which Orpheus played that he gave him back his wife.

In the following chapters I will relate how the ancient Greeks contributed as much to the progress of music as they did toward the other fine arts.

Chapter I

HOMER AND TERPENDER

Homer and the Minstrels of his Day

Very low was the estimation of the Bard in those Ionian cities of Asia Minor where Homer sang; the Bardic Age had been followed by a heroic age, in which strength, not art, was the object of man's reverence. It was on the skirts of this heroic age that Homer lived, and like other minstrels of his time, was poor and despised.

It is a matter of tradition that the lyre to which Homer sang his poems, had but four strings. It was customary to strike a few notes on the lyre as a prelude to the song, but not to employ it during the song itself. Homer is known to have been the first person who combined short songs or

strings, turn his sightless eyes heavenward, and begin to sing. By this it can be seen that Homer was not only a poet but a professional reciter. (Rhapsodist.)

Reforms of Terpender

A long line of minstrels extended from the time of Homer until the days of Terpender — a musician whose reforms are universally acknowledged by the Greeks as the starting point of their later and more elaborate art. His first innovation was the separation of the prelude from the recital that followed it, and its constitution as an independent piece of music. Next he added words to the instrumental part, creating a new and terse musical form, containing pleasing melody. His next reform was the regulation of tune, presumably by a system of musical mnemonics. (The chromatic signs of the present time.)

The construction of the Dorian mode is likewise attributed to Terpender by the Greek musical historians. This so-called construction consisted in joining the Aeolian and Dorian modes, which in their earliest form existed as independent tetrachords. The Aeolian mode — the oldest in Greece — was precisely identical (except in the omission of the lowest note,) with the five-note scale of the Chinese and other nations, and that primitive and original scale of uncivilized man which we call the isolating scale. It was according to this generally called "Scale of Terpender" that all lyres in Greece until the very latest period, were tuned.

(To be Continued. The next Chapter will be about Sappho and Olympus.)



APOLLO — THE GOD OF MUSIC
(Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art)

rhapsodies into one long poem. It is a fact that Homer sang the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" entire before he died, just as they were sung in their entirety, only with great pomp in later times. Homer's successors sat crowned with laurels, and arrayed in gorgeous dresses, the "Iliad" being sung in a red dress and the "Odyssey" in a violet one. Homer sang them in a beggar's gown. A boy would lead him into the center of the hall, and seat him on a stool in the midst of the banqueters, and taking down a lyre from a peg, would place it in his hands. Homer would run his fingers over the

Skeography

By T. P. Gianakoulis

TODAY, O beloved
The gate is wide open,
Go thy way —
. . . The wanderer,
Dreams an endless dream:
When the morrow comes
To cross the unknown horizons
He, shall meet you on the way.

Η ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Η ΘΡΙΑΜΒΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΑΥΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

(ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ ΜΟΥ)

Τὸ ἑσπέραιον τῆς Παρασκευῆς τῆς 30ῆς Μαρτίου, τὸ Ὑπερωκεάνειον Βουλκάνιον εἶχε πλημμερῶς ἀπὸ Ἑλλήνων, ἀνδρας, γυναῖκας καὶ παιδιὰ πάσης τάξεως καὶ ἡλικίας. Μία ἀλλοθῆς βασιλευσὶν ὄνων, ἀστέιδμων, παραγγελιῶν, ἀποχαιρετισμῶν καὶ ἀσπασμών. Ὁ Ὑπατος Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἀχέπα, ἀδ. Ἀλφραντίνης εἰρήδικτο ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀτμοπλοίου, δίδων τὰς τελευταίας ὁδηγίας καὶ διευθύνει εἰς τὸν ἀρχηγὸν τῆς ἐκδρομῆς ἀδελ. Τζαντιν. Οἱ ἀδελ. Γκαβάτος, Κατσώνης καὶ Βορνῆς μέλη τοῦ Ὑπατου Συμβουλίου εἰρήδικτο ἐπίσης ἐπὶ τοῦ Βουλκάνια προσπαθοῦντες νὰ θανατώσῃν τὸν ἀδελ. Βέραν μὴ γνωρίζοντες ἀσφαλῶς ἂν θὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ. Ἡ ὥρα εἶναι 11η τῆς νυκτὸς καὶ ὁ Βέραν δὲν φαίνεται, τὸ δὲ συμπέρασμα ἦτο ὅτι δὲν θὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ, ὁ ἀδελ. Ἀλφραντίνης ὅμως βεβαίως ὅτι ὁ Τζιμ εἶναι ἀνθρωπος τῆς τελευταίας στιγμῆς καὶ θὰ ἐμφανισθῇ αἰφνιδίως μὲ δύο βαλίτσας τρέχων νὰ προλάβῃ τὸ Βουλκάνια. Πράγματι ὁλίγον πρὸ τῆς 12ης ὁ Τζιμ ἐμφανισθῆ τρέχων ὡς προείπεν ὁ Ὑπατος Πρόεδρος. Ὅλιγον πρὸ τοῦ μεθονεκτικῶν ἀπέρχονται ὅλοι οἱ ἰπιδίκεται, τὸ Βουλκάνια ἀναχωρεῖ καὶ οἱ ἐκδρομῆς ἀπευθύνονται νὰ κατακλιθεῖν διὰ νὰ ἀναπαυθῶν ἀπὸ τὰ ἀνεπιδοκίμαστα καὶ τὰς συγκινήσεις τῶν τελευταίων ἡμερῶν καὶ διὰ νὰ ἐγερθῶν τὴν ἐπομένην μὲ περισσώτερον ὄρεξιν. Τὴν ἐπομένην, Σάββατον, ἐπικρατεῖ ὁδορὰ θαλασσοταραχὴ καὶ ἐλαττωθεὶς μόνον ἀναοαίνονται ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος καὶ ἐκείνοι διεκθροποὶ καὶ ἀλλοιωθίμοι.

ΤΡΙΚΥΜΙΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΚΡΑ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ VULCANIA

Ὁ κώδων τοῦ προγεύματος κτιπὰ ἡχηρῶς καλῶν τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς, ἀλλὰ ἐλαχίστοι προσέρχονται εἰς τὸ ἐστιατόριον. Παντοῦ βασίλειται νεκρὰ καὶ σιγὴ. Οὔτε ἴχνος ἀρχηγῶν ἢ ἐπαρχηγῶν. Ἐν τέλει ἀναοαίνεται ὁ Νίλων ὅστις ἐπιδικίκεται τὸν ἀρχηγὸν πρὸς τὸν ὁποῖον διηλοῖ ὅτι, ἢ ὅλοι οἱ ἐκδρομῆς δὲν ἐπιρροῦνται τοὺς 30 ἢ ὅλοι διὰ πρῶτην ὄραν εἶδον θάλασσαν καὶ ὁδοῦνται νὰ ἐξέλθωιν ἀπὸ τὰς καμπίνας τῶν. Τὴν μεσημβρίαν κτιπὰ ὁ κώδων τοῦ γεύματος καὶ προσέρχονται μόνον 20 εἰς τὸ ἐστιατόριον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀγνωστοὶ ἀναμεταξὺ τῶν. Μεταξὺ τῶν 20 εἰρήδικται ἕνας γιγαντώσωμος Ἀχέπαν ἐκ Σπάρτης ὀνόματι Κωνστ. Σαμαρτίνης, ὁ ὁποῖος εἰς μάτην προσπαθεῖ νὰ δημοιργηθῇ κάποιαν ζωηρότητα. Ὅσον αἰξάνει ἡ θαλασσοταραχὴ τόσον αἰξάνει καὶ ἡ πρὸς τὸ τρώγειν ὄρεξι τοῦ Σαμαρτίνης. Τρώγει τὴν ἰδικὴν του μερίδα καὶ καταβροχθίζει ὁμοίως τὰς μερίδας 5-6 ἄλλων μὴ προσελθόντων. Ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τὸν ὀνομασθῆν «ἰπιδόταμον» καὶ μὲ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτὸ ἦτο γνωστός μεταξὺ τῶν ἐκδρομῆς, ὄρεξις τὴν νέαν του προσωνυμίαν μὲ χιόμορ καὶ ἀδιαμαρτυρητός. Τὴν Κυριακὴν ὁ καιρὸς ἐξαικολοῦθεὶ ὁ ἴδιος. Ἡ ἰδία νεκρὰ παντοῦ μὲ τὸν «ἰπιδόταμον» τακτικὸν εἰς τὸ πρόγευμα, γεῦμα καὶ δείπνον καὶ τακτικώτερον εἰς τὰς ἐπιδρομῆς του εἰς τὰ ἄλλα τραπέζια.

Τὴν Δευτέραν τὴν προίαν ἀναοαίνονται ὁ Τζαντινὸς καὶ ὁ Νίλων ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος καίτοι ὁ καιρὸς ἐξαικολοῦθεὶ ὁ ἴδιος, ζητοῦν τὸν Βέραν, τὸν Στελιανὸν καὶ τὸν Νικαν τοὺς ὁποῖους ἀνακαλίκεται εἰς τὰς καμπίνας τῶν προσπαθοῦντες εἰς μάτην νὰ τοὺς πείθωιν νὰ ἐγερθῶν. Τὸ ἀπόγευμα ὁ καιρὸς ἔλαθε κάποιαν καλλίτερον καὶ πρῶτος πείθεται ὁ Βέραν νὰ ἐγερθῇ. Ἀνέγχεται ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος χλωμός καὶ ἀκρωσπός ὡσάν νὰ εἶχε θανατώσῃ πρὸ ὀλίγου τὴν πεθερὰν του. Μετ' ὀλίγον ἐμφανίζεται καὶ ὁ Στελιανὸς πειθόμενος καὶ αὐτός καὶ χαιρετὰ τὸν Βέραν μὲ τὰς λέξεις Ἀδὲ Τζιμ, ὁ Τζιμ ὅμως χαιρετὰ διὰ ἐλαφρῶς κινήσεως τῆς κεφαλῆς ὁδοῦμενος νὰ ἀνοίξῃ τὸ στήμα του ἵνα μὴ ἐξέλθωιν ἀπ' αὐτὸ ἄλλα στήματα ἀν-

τὶ χαιρετισμοῦ. Τελευταῖος ἐμφανίζεται ὁ Νικας ἐπιδοκίμοις ἐπὶ ἐνὸς Ἀχέπαν διὰ νὰ μὴ πείθῃ. Ὁ Σαμαρτίνης προσθροποῦνται νὰ περιποιηθῇ τοὺς ἀρχηγούς καὶ διατάζει πέντε λεμονάδας καὶ μίαν διὰ τὸν ἑαυτὸν του. Ἀρνηθέντων ὅμως ἐγγινῶς τῶν ἀρχηγῶν νὰ πείθῃ, τὰς ἰσχυρὰ ὅλας ὁ ἴδιος εἰς ἑγείαν του. Κτιπὰ ὁ κώδων διὰ τὸ δείπνον καὶ ὁ Βέραν, Στελιανὸς καὶ Νικας εἰρήδικται ἰσχυροτέρων ἐπιδοκίμων τῆς ναντίας καὶ καταφεύγουν εἰς τὰς καμπίνας τῶν διὰ τὰ περαιτέρω.

ΓΑΛΗΝΗ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΖΩΗΡΟΤΗΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ VULCANIA

Τὴν προίαν τῆς Τρίτης ὁ καιρὸς εἶναι ἐξαιρετικῶς γαλήνιος. Λίαν πρῶτὸ εἰρήδικται ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος ὁ ἀρχηγός, ὅλα τὰ μέλη τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ ὅλοι οἱ ἐκδρομῆς. Κτιπὰ ὁ κώδων τοῦ προγεύματος καὶ τὸ ἐστιατόριον γεμίζει ἀπὸ ἐκδρομῆς πρὸς μεγάλων ἀπογοῦτερινῶν τοῦ Σαμαρτίνης. Μετὰ τὸ πρόγευμα παρατηρεῖται ἀδινῆθος κινήσις. Τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς Ἀχέπα ἐπενεργεῖ ἐν ὅλῃ αὐτοῦ τῇ λαμπρότητι. Ἀρχίζουιν ἀλλοιωγομοίαι καὶ αἰσθησπασαίαι αἰτομοσπασαίαι. Ροιμελιώται, Θεσσαλοί, Ἡπειώται, Μακεδόνες, Θράκες, Μικρασίωται καὶ νησιώται ἀσέλῶνονται ἐπὶ τὸ ἱβλῆμα καὶ τὰς πείραγας τῆς Ἀχέπα, ὡς ὁμοίμονες ἀδελφοί, τέκνα τῆς αὐτῆς οἰκογενίας, ὁμιλοῦντες τὴν αὐτὴν γλώσσαν, ἔχοντες τὰς αὐτὰς παραδόσεις, τὰς αὐτὰς ἀρχάς, τὰ αὐτὰ ἰδεώδη καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς παλμούς. Αἱ ἀλλοιωγομοίαι ἀνδοῦνται μὲ ἀλλοιωκροσπασαίαι, τὸ καθενεῖον κάμητι χαιρετὶς δοιλεῖς καὶ τὸ προσωπικὸν διπλασιάζεται. Ὁ ἀρχηγός τοιχοκολλᾷ τὸν κανονισμόν τῆς ἐκδρομῆς καὶ καλεῖ τὴν πρῶτην ἀντιοοαίνον διὰ τὸ ἀπογευμα. Ὁ Σαμαρτίνης, ὁ Γεννηματῆς, ὁ Πολιτίσης, ὁ Μορτίνος καὶ ὁ Μοιστάκης χροσπασοῦνται ὡς ἀγγελοδοκίμοι ἵνα εἰδοποιήσωιν πάντας εἰς ὅλας τὰς θέσεις ὅτι θὰ γίνῃ ἡ πρῶτη ἀντιοοαίνον εἰς τὸ ἐπὸσπασον τῆς β' θέσεως. Τὴν ὁριθεῖσαν ὄραν ἅπαντες οἱ ἐκδρομῆς εἰρήδικται εἰς τὸ ἐπὸσπασον καὶ ὁ ἀρχηγός τῆς ἐκδρομῆς ἐκφῶνει τὸν πρῶτον αὐτοῦ λόγον γεμῶν ἀπὸ Ἀχέπικῆν ἰδεολογίαν, μὲ ἀδελφικὰς συμβουλίας, τενίσις τὴν ἰσχύτητα τῆς Ἀχέπικῆς ἀποστολῆς καὶ ἀξιώσεως ἀπὸλυτον πειθαρχίαν καὶ εἰκοσμίαν. Ἀκολούθως ἀνέπιτε τὸ πρόγραμμα τῆς ἐκδρομῆς καὶ παροσπασαίαι μὲ χιόμορ τὸν ἐπαρχηγὸν Βέραν, τὸν πρῶτον τῆς διοργανωτικῆς ἐπιτροπῆς Νίλων, τὸν ἀντιπρῶτον τῆς ἰδίας ἐπιτροπῆς Στελιανὸν καὶ τὸν πρῶτον ἐπαρχηγὸν Νικαν. Πάντες ὁμιλοῦν μὲ δέναν καὶ πιστικώτητα περὶ τοῦ προγράμματος τῆς ἐκδρομῆς καὶ ἐν τέλει ὁ ἀρχηγός διώρησε τὸν ἀξιοματικὸν τῆς ἡμέρας, τὰς διοοοαίνοντες ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ τὸν Νικαν ἀρχηγὸν τῆς παρελάσεως μὲ τὴν ἐντολήν νὰ διοργανώσῃ τὰς διοοοαίνοντες ἐνωμοσπασαίαι καὶ προγυμνασπασαίαι ἐγγυμνασπασαίαι τῶν ἐκδρομῆς. Ἐντὸς ὀλίγου οἱ ἐκδρομῆς διοργανώσπασαίαι μὲ ὄντως θαυμασπασαίαι ταχίτητα καὶ δεξιότητα εἰς ἕνα πειθαρχικὸν ὄμα μὲ τέλειον ἀσπασπασαίαι κανονισμόν. Ἐν τέλει πληροοοαίνοντες ὁ ἀρχηγός ὅτι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀτμοπλοίου εἰρήδικτο ὅσο ἢ τοὺς ἐξ ἐπαγγέλλματος χροσπασαίαι, μὴ Ἀχέπανς, ἐξέδοκε διαταγὴν διὰ τῆς ὁποῖας ἀπυροοαίνοντο ἀσπασπασαίαι τὸ χροσπασαίαι ἐπὶ ποινῇ παντοσπασαίαι ἀποδολῆς ἐκ τῆς Ἀχέπα παντός παραβάτου καὶ ἐπὶ ἐξαιρητὸ ἀποδολῆς παντός ὅστις θὰ ἐβλεπεν ἄλλον Ἀχέπαν χροσπασαίαι ὀμα μὲ χροσπασαίαι χροσπασαίαι νὰ τὸν ἀναοαίνον εἰς τὸ ἀρχηγίον. Ἡ ἐξαιρητικὸς ἐπιδοκίμοις αὐτὴ διαταγὴ εἶχε θαυμασπασαίαι ἀποσπασαίαι ὀμα ὀμα ἀπὸλυτον εἶσω καὶ ἐν ὄντι, ὀμα ὀμα ἐγασπασαίαι εἰ. Ἀμῶσως μετὰ τὴν διάλυσιν τῆς ἀντιοοαίνοντος ὁ ἀρχηγός ὁ Στελιανὸς καὶ ὁ Νίλων μετέβησαν πρὸς ἐπιδίκεται τῶν ἀσπασπασαίαι, ὁ Βέραν ὄρησε νὰ καταγορῇ τὰ ὀμα καὶ τὰς διεκθρο-

σει όλων των έκδοσιών και ο Νίκας να καταρτίξη τας έννομοτίας του. Μεταξὺ τῶν ἀσθενῶν εὐρίσκειτο ὁ νεαρὸς Γεώργιος Φλίγκας μέλος τοῦ ἐν Κολομβοῦ, Ὁγγαίῳ τμήματος τῆς Ἀγγίπα, ἐκ Γαρθίκου καταγόμενος. Ὁ Φλίγκας πάσχει ἐκ νεφρῆτος καὶ καρδιακοῦ νοσήματος με περιπλοκὰν ἰατροθεσίαν, ἡ δὲ κατάστασις του εἶναι λίαν σοβαρὰ. Οἱ ἰατροὶ τοῦ πλοίου καὶ αἱ νοσοκόμοι τὸν περιποιῶνται με ἰατρικὰν ἐπιμέλειαν, ἐκίνοσ ὅμως ἔχων πλήρεις τὰς αἰσθήσεις του καὶ αἰσθητικὸς τὴν σοβαρότητα τῆς καταστάσεώς του ἐκδηλοῦσι τὸν πόθον του νὰ ὀδηθῆ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ζωντανὸς ὡς νὰ ἀποθάνῃ εἰς τὰς ἀγκάλας τῆς μητρός του. Ὁ Στελιανὸς τὸν ἐπισκέπτεται δημοτικῶς καὶ τὸν ἐνθαρρύνει.

Τὴν ἐσπέρα γίνεται συγκέντρωσις εἰς τὸ καφενεῖον καὶ ἀρχίζει ἵνα γλῆντι τρικοῦθετο με ἄσθενον καρνατίαν. Ὁ Γεννηματῆς ἀνακαλύπτει τὸν ἐκ Σακάρον θαυμασίον μουσικὸν ἀδ. Σπύρον Στάμον καὶ τὸν ἀντιοδεῖ ἐν θαύμα με τὸ θαντοῦρι του εἰς τὸ καφενεῖον. Τὸ θαντοῦρι τοῦ Στάμον δίδει ζῶν παροῦσιν εἰς τὴν διασκεδασίαν ἡ ὁποία ἐξακολουθεῖ μέχρι τῶν πρωϊνῶν ὥρῶν με χοροὺς Ἀνατολίτικους καὶ Ἑλληνικοὺς πρώτου τάξεως χορεύεται ἀνακηρυσσόμενοι ὁμοφώνως ὁ Ἀργυτιόσης, ὁ Τζιμ Κέλλν καὶ εἰς Μικρασιάτικῶν τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ ὄνομα μοῦ διαφέγγει. Καθ' ὅλην τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς διασκεδάσεως, ὁ Γεννηματῆς καὶ ὁ Κέλλν ἐκέρων θαμπάνεις προσπαθοῦντες νὰ ὄξουν εἰς ζωηροτέρην εὐθυμίαν τὸν Τζανετιν, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐδέχεται μὴν τὰ ποτήρια πλήρη ἀπὸ θαμπάνιαν τὰ ἔπαιεν ὅμως χωρὶς νὰ γίνετα ἀντιληπτός ἀπὸ τοῖς κερῶντας ὁ παραπλήρωσ του καθήμιος Σαμαρτζῆς. Ὁ Βέρας ἔπαιε καὶ ἐκτέτα οἱθμικὰ τὰ χεῖρα του ὅταν ἔχομετο ὁ Ζεῖμπικικός, ὁ Στελιανὸς τὸν ἔδωπε γελῶν καὶ ὁ Νίκας ἐξετίλει καθήκοντα ἀναδόχου τοῦ Νίλων ὅταν οὗτος ἐβαπτίξτε εἰς θαμπανιαίαν λίμνην.

ΤΗΝ ΖΩΗΡΟΤΗΤΑ ΔΙΑΔΕΧΕΤΑΙ Η ΚΑΤΗΦΕΙΑ. — Ο ΦΛΙΓΚΑΣ ΑΠΟΘΗΣΚΕΙ.

Τὴν Τετάρτην ὁ καιρὸς ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ εἶναι θαυμασίος. Πάντες εὐρίσκονται ἐπὶ ποδὸς καὶ τὴν 10ην πρωϊνὴν ἀρχίζουσι αἱ ἀσκήσεις τῶν ἐνωμοτιῶν, με προγεγναστές τοῖς φιλοτίμοις καὶ πεπειραμένους τῶς ἰαζιωματικοῦ Σαμαρτζῆν, Σακίπιδου, Παρθάριον, Φίταν, Ποιλιτίδου, Κατσόλιμπαν, Οἰκονόμου, Γεννηματῆν, Σπύρον, Δράκον, Πέτρον, Χονδρόγιλλν, Χιδανά-

κην καὶ Τσόπιλλαν. Τὸν Βέραν εὐχαριστεῖ ἰατρικῶς ἡ στρατιωτικὰ παράστασις τοῦ Κοτσόλιμπτα καὶ τὰ ἄγγρα αὐτοῦ προτάγματα γίνα-ὄγιό—γίνα-ὄγιό κλπ. Πρὸ μεσήμερας εἰδοποιεῖται ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ὅτι ὁ ἀδ. Φλίγκας ἀπεβίωσε. Ἡ λιπαρὰ εἰδησίη διαδίδεται ταχέως καὶ πάντες ἐκδηλοῦν τὴν ζωηρὰν τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ὅπως ὁ νεκρὸς ταριχευθῆ καὶ μεταφέρθῃ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀντὶ πάσης θεοῖας. Ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ἀμέσως μετῆ παρα τὸ πλοίαρχω καὶ ἰατρῶ τοῦ πλοίου καὶ ἐκδηλώνων τὰ αἰσθήματα τῶν ἐκδοσιῶν ἐξήτησε νὰ ταριχευθῆ ὁ νεκρὸς ἵνα μεταφερθῆ εἰς τὴν μητέρα του ἀδιαφορῶν διὰ τὰ ἔξοδα, δηλώσας ὅτι οἱ Ἀγγίτανθ θα αἰσθανθοῦν μεγάλην λύπην ἂν οἰθῆ εἰς τὴν θαλάσσαν εἰς ἀδελφὸς των ἔστω καὶ νεκρὸς, ἀδιαφοροῦντες διὰ τὰς διεθνεῖς θαλασσινὰς παραδόσεις καὶ νόμους. Ὁ πλοίαρχος καὶ ὁ ἰατρὸς ἐξέδρασαν τὸν θαυμασίον των διὰ τὸ ὀμιλοεὐχρῶν πνεῦμα τῆς Ἀγγίπα καὶ οὐτάξαν τὴν ταριχεύσιν τοῦ νεκροῦ καὶ τοῖς ἐξαιρητοῖς τοῦ πλοίου νὰ κατασκευάσουν πολέμιον ὄργανον. Τὸ ἀπόγευμα κατὰ τὴν τακτικὴν διενησῖσιν ἐγένετο ἡ οὐνήτης προέγγη ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀποβιβάσαντος ἀδελφοῦ καὶ ἀναγγελοῦ ἵπὸ τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ ὅτι ὁ νεκρὸς θα ταριχευθῆ καὶ θα μεταφέρθῃ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Ἡ εἰδησίη ἀκούσθη με ἀνέκδοτον χαρὰν καὶ ἀνακούφισιν ἵπὸ ὅλων τῶν ἐκδοσιῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν. Ἡ ἡμέρα αὕτη ὡς καὶ ἡ ἐσπέρα ἐπέσραθεν ἐν ἀπολίτῳ ἡδύγῃ πρὸς τιμὴν τῆς μνήμης τοῦ ἀποβιβάσαντος ἀδελφοῦ.

ΜΥΗΣΙΣ 23 ΜΕΛΩΝ—ΜΙΑ ΙΕΡΑ ΜΥΣΤΑΓΩΓΙΑ

Τὴν Πέμπτην ὁ καιρὸς ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ εἶναι γαλήνιος καὶ ἡ διακοπὴ ὡς ἐκ τοῦ θαντοῦ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Φλίγκα ζωηρῶς ἐπανίσταται. Οἱ ἀρχηγοὶ εὐρίσκονται παντοῦ τὰ πάντα ἐπιβλέποντες. Αἱ ἀσκήσεις ἐξακολουθοῦν τακτικῶς καὶ μετὰ ἕλῶν δις τῆς ἡμέρας. Τὴν ἐσπέρα γίνεται μεγάλη συγκέντρωσις εἰς τὴν αἴθουσαν τῆς β' θέσεως πρὸς μὴσιν 23 προσβλήτων καὶ οἱ κανόνες τῶν διενησῖσιν τηροῦνται μετὰ μεγαλῆς ἀσθηρότητας καὶ τάξεως. Ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ἀρχίζει τὴν διενησῖσιν καὶ κατόπιν παραχωρεῖ τὴν θέσιν του εἰς τὸν Βέραν διὰ νὰ ἐφαρμόσῃ τὸ λειτουργικὸν μέρος τῆς μυσῆσεως. Ὁ Βέρας ὡς τελευταίος καὶ μυστικῶς εὐρίσκειται εἰς τὸ στοιχεῖον του. Τὸν βοηθοῦν ὁ Στελιανὸς, ὁ Νίλων, ὁ Νίκας, ὁ Σαμαρτζῆς, ὁ Γεννηματῆς καὶ ἄλλοι. Τὸ λειτουργικὸν μέρος τῆς μυσῆσεως ἐκτε-



The Modern City of Athens

λείται με αλήθως αριστοτεχνικήν δεξιότητα, οι δε νεοφώτιστοι μένουν έκπληκτοι μη γνωρίζοντες πως να εκφράσουν την χαράν των και την εὐτυχίαν των ποῦ ἔγιναν μέλη τῆς οὐμιόθυνης ὁργανώσεως ποῦ θαυματουργεῖ σκοπεύουσα παν ὃ τὴν ἀγάπην, τὴν ὁμόνοιαν, τὴν αὐτοθυσίαν καὶ ἐπιδεικνύουσα τόσον ἐπισημόνως τὴν δυνάμιν τῆς ἐνότητος. Μετὰ τὴν μνήσιν ὀμιλῶντες ὁ ἀρχηγὸς πρὸς τοὺς νεοφώτιστους καὶ τὰ καλαιὶ μέλη ἀναπτέξας με ἐπέροχον δυνάμιν καὶ πειθικότητα τὴν ἰδιολογίαν τῆς Ἀχέπα. Ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ ἐνεργοῖσε βαθύτατην ἐντύπωσιν εἰς πάντας διὰ τε τὴν σαφάνειαν καὶ τὰ ἱστορικὰ παραδείγματα ποῦ ἀνέφερε καὶ διὰ τὰς ἀνιποκορτίους ἀληθείας ποῦ ἐκφράζει. Μετ' ἴσιν δυνάμιν ὀμιλῶν, ὁ Βέρας, ὁ Στελιανός, ὁ Νίκων, ὁ Νίκας καὶ ὁ Γεννηματᾶς. Ἡ μυσταγωγία αὐτῶν ἢ με ἱερατικὴν εὐλάβειαν καὶ ταῖς λαβοῦσα χάραξ ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τοῦ ὄκεανοῦ θά μείνῃ ζωοῦ εἰς τὴν νύκτιν τῶν Ἀχέπας. Μετὰ τὴν λήξιν τῆς ἀνευθέρου, ὁ ἐκ Γοττὸς προερχόμενος Τζιμ Κέλλερ, ἕνας τέπος τελείου λεβεντανθρώπου, ἐξεδύλου παντοεισώπως τὴν χαράν του διὰ τὴν μνήσιν του εἰς τὴν Ἀχέπα τῆς ὁποίας μόνον τὸ ὄνομα εἶχεν ἀκούσει, ἐνῶ τώρα ἠδθάντο ἀνεκφράστου εὐτυχίαν διὰ τὴν ἰδιολογίαν καὶ τὴν γοητείαν τῆς.

ΡΑΔΙΟΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ, ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΚΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ

Τὴν Παρασκευήν με τὸν ἴδιον καιρὸν ἱερακορθεῖ ἡ δυνάμεις ζωοῦτης καὶ πάντες ἐκτελοῦν με ἀκριβείαν τὰ καθήκοντά των. Ὁ Βέρας με τὰ καλοποιοῦτά του, με τὰ ἀστεία του με τὴν ζωοῦτητα του καὶ με τὸ πάθος ποῦ ἔχει πρὸς τὸ «γινάντες», σκοπεύει παντοῦ τοὺς γέλωτας καὶ τὴν εὐθυμίαν. Ὁ Τζιμ κατέστη δημοφιλέστατος ὄλων ὄχι μόνον διὰ τὴν παρομιθεὶ εὐθυμίαν του καὶ τὰ καλοποιοῦτά του τὰ τόσον ἔξπνα ἀλλὰ καὶ διότι εἰργάετο ἀκαταπαύστως με παραδειγματικὴν ἀφοσίωσιν πρὸς τὸ καθῆκόν του. Ὑπῆρξε χωρίς ἐπιφροῦν τὸ δεῖξί χεῖρ τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ καὶ ἡ ζωὴ τῆς ὄλης ἐκδορμῆς. Κατὰ τὴν ἀπογευματινὴν ἀνευθέρου ἀνεγνώσθη ἕνα ἐνδοξοῦδες ραδιογράφημα τοῦ ἱπῶτος προῖδου ἀδ. Ἀλφοντίν, εὐχόμενος κατιπόδιον καὶ θριαμβετικὴν ἐπιτυχίαν τῆς ἐκδορμῆς. Ἡ ἀνάγνωσις τοῦ ραδιογραφήματος ἐγένετο δεκτὴ με παρατεταμένα χειροκροτήματα καὶ ἱτωκορτάγας. Ἀκολούθως ἀνεγνώσθησαν πλείστα ἄλλα ραδιογραφήματα τῆς αὐτῆς ὁμάδος προερχόμενα ἀπὸ διάφορα τμήματα, ἀπὸ Ἀχέπας, ἀπὸ ἰδιώτας καὶ ἐν μακροκλίεξ ἐκ Κοζόμπουρ, Ὁυάινο, ἱτωκίτων τῶν ἐκτὶ Ἀχέπας πληροφωρίας περὶ τοῦ ἀειμνήστου ἀδ. Φλίγκα. Κατόπι ἀνηγγέθη ὅτι τὴν ἰσπέρην θά γείνη διεκίντρωσις εἰς τὴν αἰθούσαν τῆς β' θέσεως ἐνθα θά ψαλοῦν οἱ χαιρετισμοὶ τῆς Παναγίας καὶ θά γείνη μνημόστιον ἐπέθ τῆς ἐγγῆς τοῦ προσφίλους μας νεκροῦ. Τὴν ἰσπέρην ἡ αἰθούσα εἶχε γεμίσει, παρετρεθέντων ἀνω τῶν 600 ἀτόμων. Ὁ Βέρας ὄρει εἰς γνοῦν τῶν προσελθόντων ὅτι ἐλλείπει ὀρθοῦδου ἱερέως θά ἔαλλ ὁ ἴσως τοὺς χαιρετισμοὺς τῆς Παναγίας με μίαν ὀμάδα καλλυφόνων ψαλῶν. Ἐντὸς ὀλίγου ὁ Βέρας με τοὺς ψαλῶτας του ἤρχισαν νὰ ἔαλλουν με ἀξιοθαυμάστου δεξιότητα τοὺς χαιρετισμοὺς ἐν μέσῳ κατανεκτικῆς ἀγῆς καὶ εὐλαβείας. Μετὰ τὸ τέλος τῶν χαιρετισμῶν, ἡ ἰδία ὀμάς με ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς τὸν Βέραν ἤρχισε νὰ ἔαλλῃ τὰς νεκροφωρίας εἰγῆς ποῦ τοῦ κενοταδίου τοῦ νεκροῦ μας, ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁποίου εἶχε στυθὴ στέφανος ἐκ ὀντικῶν ἀνθῶν με τὰ γράμματα «H AXEPA» Αἱ νεκροφωρίαι εἶχα ἔφαλλσαν ἐν μέσῳ νεκρικῆς ἀγῆς καὶ κατόπι ἐκλήθη ὁ ἀρχηγὸς νὰ ἐκφώνησθ τὸν ἐπικηδεόν. Ὁ ἐκφώνησις ἐπικηδεῖος δινεκκίνουε μέχρι δακρύων πάντας, ἱερατικῶς δὲ οἱ Ἑλληνίδες ἔγιναν ἀθῶνα τὰ δάκρυα τοῦ πόνου ποῦ τοῦ κενοταδίου τοῦ νεκροῦ ἀναπληροῦσαι τὴν μακρὰν ἐνδοξομένην μητρικὴν ἀστοργίαν καὶ τὰ δάκρυα τῆς ἀνστήγους μητρὸς ἡ ὁποία ἀναμένουσα ἀνεπομόνοος τὸν γίον τῆς ἴπὸ πεπορμένον νὰ τὸν ἀσπαθῆ νεκρὸν. Ὁ ἐν Παισιεῖ διαμένων ἀδελφὸς τοῦ νεκροῦ εἶχεν ἤδη εἰδοποιηθῆ ραδιογραφικῶς περὶ τοῦ θανάτου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ του ἕνα παρετρεθῆ εἰς τὸ Φάληρον πρὸς παραλαβὴν του.

ΤΟ ΥΠΕΡΩΚΕΑΝΕΙΟΝ ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ. — ΓΗΝ ὈΡΩΜΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΙΗΝΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΤΥ.

Τὸ Σάββατον ἱερακορθεῖ ἡ ἰδία ζωοῦτης, με διάφορα πανγῆσια, ἀγωνίσματα καὶ περφορτόση πάλιν μεταξὺ ὀνο Ἀχέ-

πανῶν διασῶμων παλαιστῶν, τοῦ Χατίμπερην καὶ Γέροου, με τοὺς ζωοῦτους δυνάμιοις τῶν ἐκγυμναζομένων ἐκδορμῶν καὶ με τὰ ἄγχα παραγγέλλματα τοῦ Κοστωλίμπα ποῦ τῆσπον τὸν Βέραν. Κατὰ τὴν ἀπογευματινὴν ἀνευθέρου ἀναγνώσεται καὶ ἕτερον χαιρετισμῶνον ραδιογράφημα τοῦ ἱπῶτος προῖδου καὶ κηλοῦθεῖ γινόμενον ἀνάσπαστον τὸ δεύτερον ἐπερφοκάνειον δελτίον τῆς Ἀχέπα, ἐκτεποῦμενον διὰ πολυγροῦν. Τὸ δελτίον ἴπὸ μία ἀληθῆς ἀπόλαυσις διὰ τοὺς ἐκδορμῆς με τὰ διάφορα νῆα του καὶ τὰς χροισμοιστικὰς του κρισεις. Ἀρχιόντῆκτῆς τοῦ δελτίου ἴπὸ ὁ Νίκας καὶ διανομῆς ὁ Βέρας. Τὸ ἀπόγευμα τοῦ Σαββάτου ὀρομεν γῆν πληθῶνόντες πρὸς τὸ Γιβραλτάρ, τὸ ὁποῖον διερχόμεθα παρατηροῦντες με ἀστοργα μᾶτι με τὰ τελεόκτια τὰ γροῦκὰ Ἰσπανικὰ καὶ Ἀφρικανικὰ πορῶλια. Ἡ θῆα τῆς ζωῆς χροισποῦι πάντας καὶ μῆς ὄρει πληθῶνόντες πρὸς τὴν θορλικὴν πραγματικότητα, ὅτι ἐντὸς ὀλίγου ἡμερῶν θά διελθῶμεν τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ ἀκρογῶλια. Τοιχοκολλῶται εἰδοποιήσις ὅτι τὴν ἰσπέρην θά λάβῃ χάραξ ἰσπερῆς τῶν Κηρῶν χάραξ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων δινεταξιδιωτιστῶν μας, ἐνῶ ὁ Βέρας δινεγῆται τοὺς ἄθλους του εἰς τὸ «γινάντες» εἰς ὄρος καποῖον Ἑβραῖον δινεπολίτου του. Ἡ αἰθούσα τῆς β' θέσεως ἐτοιμάεται καὶ στολῆεται με Ἑλληνικὰς, Ἀμερικανικὰς καὶ Ἰταλικὰς σημαίας καὶ ποῦ τῆς ὀρθοῦδῆς ὄρας ἔχει κατακλήσθῆ ἀπὸ τοὺς ἀνιπομονοῦντας νὰ καταλάβου θῆσεις. Αἱ Ἑλληνίδες προσέρχονται πᾶσαι με ἕνδομα χροοῦ καὶ ὁ ἀρχηγὸς με ἐπίσημον περιβολὴν ὀμοῖν. Ὁ Στάμος με τὸ ἀντοῖται του καὶ τοὺς βοηθοὺς του καταλαμβάνου τὰς θέσεις των καὶ ἡ ἰσπερῆς ἀρχίετ με τὴν ποῦν ἀθῶνον καμπανίτου. Ἐκ τῆς ὀ Νίκας ἀναγγέλλεται ὅτι θά ὀδοθῶν τρία ἀναμνυστικὰ ὀδορα εἰς τοῖς τεγχοῦς Ἑλληνίδας καὶ ταυτοχρόνως ὀλοῖ ὅτι πληροφωρῶσθητες οἱ ἐκδορμῆς ὅτι ἡ κ. Τζανετῆ εἶναι ἐπερφοῦδου μῆτηρ τεσῶρων κορασίων τῆς προσέχορῆν μίαν πολέτιμον κῶικλαν παρῆσῶνον ἕνα ἀγοῖ, γαμῆνιων τῶν Παρῆδιων με ἀστοργὰ τὸ καπέλλο, ἱτωκίτω καὶ τριπό πανταλόνι, πρὸς ἀναπληροῦσιν τοῦ ἱπῶτος κενου. Ἡ κ. Τζανετῆ ὀρεγεται τὸ ἀναμνυστικὸν ὀδορον με θεμαῖς εἰγροιστίας καὶ τὰ χειροκορτάματα καὶ ἐπερφοῦδῆς πάντων. Ἀμῶθος κατόπι ἀρχίετ ἡ χροιστικὴ διαδεδῶσθ με τὸν Καλαματιανὸν τὸν ὁποῖον ὄρει ἡ κ. Τζανετῆ καὶ ἐναλλὰξ ἡ κ. Στελιανου, δις Κεῶνῆ, κ. Καλλῶδον, Σηροποῖλον, Πηδῶλα, Μωραῖτη, Τσάππλλα, Διμητροκορῶλον καὶ ἄλλαι. Ἡ διαδεδῶσθ καὶ οἱ χοροὶ ἱερακορθεῖν με ζωοῦτατῆν εὐθυμίαν, οἱ δὲ ἀξιοματικοὶ τοῦ πλοῖου διμητεῖχον χροιστόντες με τὰς Ἑλληνίδας. Διὸ Ἰταλοὶ διασῶμοι τεσῶροι τῆς ὀπτορας προσέχορῆν με τὰς κηρίας των νὰ ἰσπῶν τὸ μεγάλη πανηγῆρι καὶ καθῆξιν πλησίον τοῦ Στάμου. Ἐκδελώνεται ἡ ἐπιθερία πάντων νὰ παρακλήσθῶν νὰ τραγοῦδῶσιν, ἀλλὰ ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ἀντι παρακλήσεως στέλλει ὀνο μπότιλῆς σαμπάνιας εἰς τὸ τραπέζι των. Οἱ Ἰταλοὶ ὀρεγεται τὸ κηροῦμα, πῶνον τὴν σαμπάνιαν καὶ ἀμῶθος ἱτωῖν μόνου των νὰ τραγοῦδῶσιν. Ἐγῆρονται ἐπανευθέρου καὶ τραγοῦδῶν ἡ ὀ αἰθούσα δεικται ἀπὸ χειροκορτάματα καὶ ἱτωκορτάγας. Ἐπῶνο εἰς τὴν ἕδῆν τῆς διαδεδῶσεως, ὄλωε αἰθῶνῆς εἰσπῶσθ ἐντὸς τῆς αἰθῶνῆς μία γονδορῶνῆς κηρία δοβατισμῆν με μπόγῆς καὶ ποῦντορες καὶ ἀρχίετ ἀσποκῆλτος νὰ χροιστῆ τὸν Ζεῖμπῆκκο. Οἱ διαδεδῶοντες ἡρώτων ἀλλῆλορες ποῖ τῆς ποιητικῆς καὶ προσελῆσεως τῆς κηρίας, ὅτε αἰθῶνῆς ἀνακαλύπτεται ἐπὸ τὰ χειροκορτάματα, τὰς ἱτωκορτάγας καὶ τοὺς γέλωτας πάντων ὅτι ἡ γονδορῶνῆς καὶ κακοῦτασῶμῆν κηρία ἴπὸ ὁ Τζιμ Βέρας. Ποῖν παρῆλθῆ ἡ ἐκκλησίε τοῦ Βέρα, εἰδοῖγεται εἰς τὴν αἰθούσαν ὁ ἐκ Νέας Ὑόρκῆς ἀδ. Κάρρος ἐνδοξομένης ὄς Τσῶλδης Τσῶπλιν, τὸν ὁποῖον μῆμῆται θαυμάσια. Κατόπι μετῆθ ὁ Κάρρος εἰς τὴν πρώτην θέσιν ἐνθα ἔλαμβανε χάραξ χροοῦς μετμημόκῆμῆνον κηροῖδῆς τὸ πρώτον θραβῆτον. Ἡ διαδεδῶσθ ἱηκοῦλῆσθῆ μέχρι τῶν προῖδων ὄλων, θά μείνῃ ὀ ἀλῶνόμενος εἰς τὴν νύκτιν ὄλων τῶν ἐκδορμῶν διὰ τὴν ταῖν καὶ τὴν ἀλῶνῆς ἀδελφῶνῆν διαχρητικότητα μεθ' ἡς διεξῆσθ.

ΕΠΙΘΕΩΡΗΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΟΥ ΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΕΩΝ

Τὴν Κηριακὴν παρατηρεῖται ἱερατικῶς ζωοῦτης διότι κατὰ διαταγὴν τοῦ ἀρχηγῶν ἱερωτε πάντες νὰ ἐνδοθῶν τὰς

στολής των και να ανέλθουν εν πλήρει ἀρμόσει ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστάματος πρὸς ἐπιθεώρησιν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀρχηγίου και τῶν ἀξιωματικῶν τοῦ πλοίου. Στάς 3 τὸ ἀπόγευμα ὅλοι οἱ ἐκδρομῆς μετὰ τὰς γραφικὰς στολὰς των, εὐθιγενεῖς, ζωηροὶ και λήμποντες ἐκ καθαριότητος παρήλασαν ἐπανειλημμένως δικαιοῦσαντες πλήρως τὰς προδοκίας τῶν ἀρχηγῶν. Οἱ ἀξιωματικοὶ τοῦ πλοίου ἔμειναν ἐκπληκτοὶ πρὸς τῆς στρατιωτικῆς περὶθαγγίας και τοῦ ὁμοίου παραστήματος τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ὁ δὲ ἀρχηγὸς κατόπι τῆς ἐπιθεωρήσεως ἐξέθρασε τὴν ἀπόλυτον πεποιθῆσιν του ὅτι ἡ παρήλασις ἐν Ἀθήναις θὰ εἶναι εἰς φασμαγορικὸς θρίαμβος. Παρ' ὅλην τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν τῆς ἐπιθεωρήσεως, οἱ ὁμοῦστοι ἐκδρομῆς ἐνηκολούθησαν τὰς ἀσκήσεις των μετὰ τοῦ αἰτοῦ ἕλμου. Κατὰ τὴν ἀντιβροσιαν τῆς Κυριακῆς ἐδοθησαν εἰς τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς ὅλοι ἐκείνοι αἱ ὁδηγίαι και ἀστάσεις αἱ ὁποῖαι ἦσαν ἀπαραίτητοι ἵνα ἡ Ἀρχὴ και ὁ Ἕλληνας μετανάστης ἐπιθεωρηθῶν, τὴν ἐνωτικὴν των δύναμιν, τὴν εὐκοσμίαν, τὴν εὐπρέπειαν και τὴν θαυμασίαν ἐξέλιξιν τοῦ ἔλαθον πρὸς τὴν προόδον και πρὸς τὸ καλὸν και τὸ ὄραϊον.

ΕΝ ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΑ ΤΟ VULCANIA ΑΝΑΧΩΡΕΙ ΑΝΕΥ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΗΓΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗΣ

Τὴν Δευτέραν βίαν πρὸς τὸ «Βοιζκάνια» εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὸν λιμένα τῆς Μασσαλίας. Οἱ περισσότεροὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐκδρομῶν ἐξέρχονται ἵνα ἐπισκεθῶν τὰ πλέον ἀξιοθέατα μέρη τῆς πόλεως, ταύτοχρόνως ὅμως ἔρεται εἰς γνώσιν πάντων ὅτι πρέπει νὰ εἰσίδκωνται ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀποπλοίου πρὸς τῆς Ηις προῖνης διότι θὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ ἀκριβῶς στάς 11. Ἐξέρχεται και ὁ Τζανετῆς, ἡ κ. Τζανετῆ, ὁ Βέρας και ὁ Νίκας οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐπισκέπτονται διάφορα μέρη τῆς πόλεως και προσηματίζουν εἰς ἕνα παραθαλάσσιον ἰσχυριζόμενοι. Ὁ Βέρας εἰς κάθε του βήμα προσπαθεῖ νὰ μάθῃ Γαλλικὰ, ἰσρατῶν τὸν ὁμοῦστον, τὸν ἀρβιτιῶρον και πάντας πῶς ὀνομάζονται τὰ διάφορα ἀντικείμενα. Ὡς ἐποχῆσῃς ὁμοῦστος τῆς πόλεως Ντάνροθ, ἐνδιαφέρεται διὰ τὸν δημοαρχικὸν μέγαρον τὸ ὁποῖον ζητεῖ νὰ ἐπισκεθῆ ἰσχυριζόμενος ὅτι θέλει νὰ μελετήσῃ τὸ Γαλλικὸν σύστημα τοῦ δημοαρχεῖν ἐν τῶς δέκα λεπτοῖς. Μετὰ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τοῦ δημοαρχικοῦ μεγαρόν μετέβησαν νὰ ἐπισκεθῶν τὴν διάσημον ἐκκλησίαν Νεζρ Νεζρ ντὲ Κάρτ κειμένην ἐπὶ λόφον θεοπέζοντος τῆς πόλεως. Ἐντὸς και ἐκτὸς τῆς ἐκκλησίας ὁ Βέρας ἐξαδομῆρει ἀγοραίων διάφορα ἐπιθεωρητικὰ ἀντικείμενα διὰ ὄρα τῶν ἐπιθεωρητῶν ἀνοπολιτῶν του παρὰ τὰς διαμαρτυρίας τῆς κ. Τζανετῆ ὅτι ἡ Ηιη πλησιάζει και τὸ «Βοιζκάνια» τὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ. Ἀφοῦ ἀγόρασε μερικά ἀντικείμενα και ἔμαθε μερικά Γαλλικὰ ἀντελήθη ὅτι ἡ ὄρα εἶχε παρῆλθῃ και ἐπιβάντων ἐνός τάξι ἀνεχώρησαν πάντων διὰ τὸ «Βοιζκάνια». Μόλις ὅμως ἐδοθησαν εἰς τὴν ἀποβάθραν εἰσέβησαν ἐκπληκτοὶ πρὸς μίαν τραγικὴν πραγματικότητος. Τὸ «Βοιζκάνια» εἶχεν ἐκκινήσῃ και ἔβαινε ἤδη ὀλοσταγῶς πρὸς τὸ στόμιον τοῦ λιμένος. Τὴν τραγικὴν ἐκείνην στιγμήν ὁ Βέρας ἐπὶπῆσεν ἔξω ἀπὸ τὸ τάξι κίτρινος ὡδάν τὸ θεῖο, και ἤρχισε φωνάζων δι' ὅλης τῆς δυνάμεως τῶν πνευμένων του, χειρῶν και πῶδων ὄαν δάθρακας διὰ νὰ ἀντιληθῶν οἱ ἐκδρομῆς τὴν ἀποβίαν τῶν ἀρχηγῶν. Ἐπιτυχῶς ἐκδρομῆς τινεῖς κρατοῦντες τηλεσκόπια ἐγνώρισαν τὸν Βέραν και τὴν παρίαν του και τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα ἦτο ὅτι ἐγένετο ἀληθῆς διασώσεως μετὰ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, τῶν ἐκδρομῶν ἀξιόντων νὰ σταματήσῃ. Ὁ πλοίαρχος εὐγενῶς ἠερόμενος ἰσταμάτησε και πῶδῶσαντε ἐν τῶς ταχέως διερχομένης ἀτμακατον ἐδοθησαν τὸ «Βοιζκάνια». Ἀμα τῆ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον εἰσόδῳ τῶν ἀρχηγῶν ἐγένοντο οἱ τοὶ δεκτοὶ διὰ ζήτησῶντων, ὁ Βέρας ὅμως ἐνηκολούθησε νὰ εἶναι πηλιθῶς και ἄφωνος. Ἐντὸς ὀλίγων ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὰς αἰσθήσεις του, εἰς τὸ χροῶμα του και εἰς τὴν εὐθυμίαν του εἶπεν εἰς τοὺς γελοῦστας θεωρητοδῶς ἐκδρομῆς «Ἀδελφοὶ τὸ ἐπιπέδιον αὐτὸ τὸ ἰσκινοθέτησα ἐγὼ διὰ νὰ ἰδοῦμεν πόσον μᾶς ἀγαπᾶτε, τότε εἰς Ἀρχὴν τὸν ἰσρατῶ ἄσοῦ ἦτο σκινοθέτημα εἰς τί ὠφέλιμο ἡ κίτρινα σου και ἡ ἄφωνία σου; ἡ δὲ ἀπάντησις τοῦ Βέρα ἦτο «εἰς τὴν ἀγρίαν σου ἀπὸ τὴν ἐκδηλώσιν τῆς ἀγάπης σου». Ὁπωδιόποτε θέμα ἀντιεπιθεωρητικῆς και ἀστυειῶν καθ' ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἦτο τὸ ἐπιπέδιον αὐτὸ, τὴν δὲ εἰσπύραν ἐγένετο ἡ ἀντήθη διασκέδασις μετὰ χοροῖς και ἄσματα εἰς τὸ καθεστῆν τῆς 3' ὁμοῦστον.

ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΝ.—ΟΙ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΜΗΤΕΡΑ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Τὴν Τρίταν πρὸς ὄραν τὴν προῖνην εἰσίδκόμεθα πρὸς τοῦ λιμένος τῆς Νεαπόλεως. Διερχόμεθα τὰς ὁμοῦστας νήσους και γραφικὰ παραλία τῆς Ἰταλίας και ἐν τέλει στρέφον πάντες τὴν προόδον των πρὸς τὸν αἰώνιον Βεζοῦτιον τοῦ ἐκπέπει ἀναρκῶς τοῦ τῶν καπνοῦ. Τὴν 8ην εἰσέρχόμεθα εἰς τὸν λιμένα και οἱ ἐπιβάνται εἰσδοποιοῦνται ὅτι δύνανται νὰ ἐξέλθουν και ὅτι ἡ ἀναχώρησις τοῦ «Βοιζκάνια» θὰ λάβῃ χώραν τὴν 7ην εἰσπύραν ἀκριβῶς. Ὅλοι ὁμοῦστοι οἱ ἐκδρομῆς ἐξέρχονται και ἐπισκέπτονται τὴν πόλιν και τὰ ἀξιοθέατα μέρη περὶ ἡ ἐπὶ αὐτοκινήτων. Ὁ Βέρας ἰσρατῶ ἀναρκῶς ὅλους τοὺς ἀξιωματικοὺς τοῦ πλοίου περὶ τῆς ὁμοῦστας ἀναχώρησε τοῦ «Βοιζκάνια». Ἐν τέλει ἐξέρχεται, ἐπισκέπτεται τὸν δημοαρχεῖον ἔθρασε, διὰ νὰ μελετήσῃ τὸ Ἰταλικὸν σύστημα τοῦ δημοαρχεῖν, κἀμει μερικὰ ἄλλα ἐπισκέψῃς ἐπιβάντων τάξι, ἀλλὰ διερχεται ἐπανειλημμένως πρὸς τὴν ἀποβάθραν διὰ νὰ δεδαιωθῇ περὶ τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ «Βοιζκάνια» και ἐν τέλει ἐπιστρέφει χάριν ἀσφάλειας εἰς τὰς 2 τὸ ἀπόγευμα. Τὸ ἀπόγευμα ἦλθον ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀποπλοίου πρὸς προῖνην τῶν ἐκδρομῶν ὁ κ. Μιχ. Αἰλιανός, βουλευτῆς Ἀττικῆς και ἀντιπρόσωπος τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις μεγάλης ἐπὶ τῆς ἐποδοχῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς, ὁ κ. Κ. Τσίτσογης διεθυντῆς τοῦ πρακτορείου «Φάρος» ἐν Ἀθήναις, ὁ διεθυντῆς τῆς μεγάλης Ἀθηναϊκῆς ἐφημερίδος «Πατρις» κ. Κ. Πολίτης και τρεῖς Ἕλληνας ἀξιωματικοὺς τῆς ἀστυνομίας, ἵνα ἐπιθεωρηθῶν τὰ διαβατήρια τῶν ἐκδρομῶν και διεκδικηθῇ ἡ ταχία εἰς Φάληρον ἀποβιβάσις των. Τὸ ἀρχηγεῖον λαμβάνει πληθῶρον τηλεγραφήματων και ραδιογραφήματων ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, δι' ὧν ὁλοῦται ἡ χαρὰ πάντων και δίδονται ὁδηγίαι περὶ τῆς ἀναμενοῦσας τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς ἐποδοχῆς. Δύμαρχοι, Ὑπουργοὶ, δημοσπογοφοὶ, ἔμποροι, ἰδιῶται και Ἀρχὴντες ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἀπέλλου ἀναρκῶς τοὺς χαιρετισμοὺς των, πρὸς τοὺς ὁποῖους ἀπαντᾷ ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ἐχαριστῶν διὰ τὰς ἀδελφικὰς ἐκδηλώσεις των.

(Ἐλεται συνέχεια εἰς τὸ τεῦχος τοῦ μηνός Σεπτεμβρίου)

ΕΜΠΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ ἸΜΠΡΟΣ...

Ἀδέλφια τῆς Ἀρχῆς μας σμίξαμε ἐφέτο πίσω
Μ' ἀγάπην, μετὰ χαρὰ.

Τὰ χέρια σου τὰ δυνατὰ ἀρῆστέ με νὰ σφιξῶ
Μετὰ τὴν καρδιά, σφιχτά!

Γύρω σου, πέρα, μαζουά, τὰ μάτια τους στρεφόνται
Στὸ Κάνσας Σίτυ, ἐδῶ!
Στὰ γόνατά τους πέφτουνε και κροφροπροσενχόνται
Γιὰ σὰς εἰς τὸ Θεό.

Εἶναι μυριάδες οἱ ἀδελφοὶ τοιγῶν σκορπισμένοι,
Στὴ δεύτερη πατρίδα μας . . .
Και μόνο ἀκούστε μὴ φωνή, ἀπ' τὴν καρδιά βγαλμένη,
«Εσεῖς εἰστε ἡ ἔλπιδα μας!»

Κι' ἦρθατε τώρα, πίσω ἔδῳ, μετὰ μὴ φροντίδα
Ἐμπρός και πάντα Ἰμπρός!
Εἶναι ἡ Ἀρχὴ ἕνας Θεός, μ' ἀκόμα χρυσαλλίδα,
Τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ βλαστός!

Βάστε τὸ χέρι στὴν καρδιά, παιδιὰ ἀρχοντεμένα,
Και σπρώχτε, σπρώχτε Ἰμπρός!
Τι ἂν δευάστε ἐφτά χρόνων προουλάθειες . . . πᾶν χαμένα,
Μαζὶ κι' ὁ Ἑλληνισμός!

Τ' ἀγκάθια και ἀγριοβότανα μετὰ θάρρος ξεριζώστε,
Νὰ πάη τὸ δέντρο Ἰμπρός
Και τὸν κορμὸ μετὰ τῆς φωνῆς ἀγάπην νὰ τὸν ζῶστε,
Νὰ πάη τὸ δέντρο Ἰμπρός

Κάντων, Ὁχάιο, Αὔγουστος, 1929

ΑΓΓΑΛΟΣ Ν. ΑΛΕΞΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

“ΑΧΕΠΑ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΡΓΑ”

“Ηρχισεν ἤδη νὰ τίθεται εἰς ἐφαρμογὴν τὸ ὄνειρον τοῦ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλληνισμοῦ.

Ἡ δημοσιευομένη εἰκὼν εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν ἐκδοσὶν τοῦ περιοδικοῦ μαρτυρεῖ τὴν ἐργασίαν τῆς σχολικῆς ἐπιτροπῆς, πρὸς ἐκπόνησιν σχεδίου, μέσων καὶ τρόπων πρὸς ἀνοικοδομήσιν καὶ λειτουργίαν τοῦ μεγάλου Σχολείου τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑΣ, ἐφαιμίλλου τῶν Ἀμερικανικῶν, τοῦ τελευταίου συστήματος, τελειοτάτου ὑφ’ ὅλας τὰς ἐπόψεις καὶ δευτέρου οὐδενός.

Θὰ διδάσκωνται ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ καὶ ἡ Ἀγγλικὴ γλῶσσα, ὡς καὶ ἡ Ὁρθόδοξός μας θρησκεία, αἱ θύραι του δὲ θὰ εἶναι ἀνοικταὶ διὰ πᾶν ἄπορον καὶ ὀρφανόν, ὡς καὶ διὰ πολλὰ ἄλλα οἰκότερα Ἑλληνόπαιδα, συμπεριλαμβάνον Δημοτικόν, Ἑλλη-Γυμνάσιον καὶ ἀργότερον Κολλέγιον.

Τὰ τῆς διδασκαλίας θὰ κανονισθῇ ἐπιτροπῇ καθηγητῶν Ἑλλήνων, διδασκόντων εἰς Ἀμερικανικὰ Πανεπιστήμια, μετὰ ἐνός ἢ δύο φιλελλήνων Ἀμερικανῶν καθηγητῶν, τὰ δὲ θρησκευτικὰ θὰ κανονισθῇ ἡ Ἐκκλησία.

Τὸ πρῶτον κτίριον, τὸ μεγαλύτερον ὅλων, εἶναι τὸ σχολεῖον, ὅπου θὰ διδάσκωνται εἰς χωριστὰς τάξεις τὰ θήλα ἀπὸ τὰ ἄρρενα, πλὴν τοῦ δημοτικοῦ, ὅπου θὰ φοιτῶσιν ὅλα ὁμοῦ, θὰ ἔχῃ αἰθουσάν συγκεντρώσεων διὰ τὰς μεγάλας ἐορτάς, χοροῦς κλπ., χωρητικότητος ἄνω τῶν δύο χιλιάδων ἀτόμων, εἰς τὸ ἰσόγειον θὰ εἶναι αἰθουσα μαθησεως πρακτικῶν τεχνῶν (vocational school). Εἰς τὸ κέντρον ἡ Ὁρθόδοξος Ἐκκλησία, μετ’ Ἑλλήνων ἱερέων καὶ διδασκάλων τῶν θρησκευτικῶν. Δεξιᾷ καὶ ἀριστερᾷ τῆς Ἐκκλησίας κτίρια ὑπνοῦ ἄρρένων καὶ θηλέων χωριστὰ τὰ ἄνω πατώματα τούτων θὰ διατεθῶσιν ὡς κλινικαὶ μετ’ ἐπιστατούσας νοσοκόμους διὰ τὰς πρώτας ἀνάγκας.

Τὸ ὀπισθεν τῆς Ἐκκλησίας κτίριον εἶναι τὸ γυμναστήριον, μετὰ τοῦ ἐστιατορίου, εἰς τὸ ἰσόγειον τοῦ ὁποίου θὰ εἶναι τὸ κλιντήριον καὶ ἐν γένει τὸ μηχανοστάσιον. Εἰς τὸ ὀπισθεν τοῦ κτιρίου τούτου διαζοιῆται τεχνητὴ λίμνη.

Εἰς τὸ τέλος τῆς εἰκόνας εἶναι τὸ ἀμφιθέατρον, δεξιόθεν καὶ ἀριστερόθεν τῶν κτιρίων κατ’ ἄλληλα μέρη διὰ παιγνίδια (play grounds), Τένις, Μπαίσιμπολλ, Μπάσκετμπολλ, Φουτμπολλ κτλ. Ἀ’ ὅλα αὐτὰ θὰ χρεασθοῦν ὑπὲρ τὰ πενήτηντα ἐκτάρια (acres) ἐδάφους. Τὰ κτίρια θὰ εἶναι ἀπρόσβλητα ὑπὸ πυρκαϊᾶς (fire proof). Κατὰ τοὺς ὑπολογισμοὺς τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς θὰ ἀπαιτηθῶσι διὰ τὸν ἄνω σκοπὸν περίπου ἐν ἑκατομμύριον δολάρια.

Τὸ σχολεῖον θὰ ἀνοικοδομηθῇ, θὰ συντηρηθῇ καὶ θὰ διοικηθῇ παρὰ τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑΣ. «ΑΧΕΠΑ ἐστὶν ἔργα.»

ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΑΘ. ΤΖΙΒΑΣ

Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς

Ἐπιστολὴ σταλεῖσα εἰς τὸν Σεβασμιώτατον Ἀρχιεπίσκοπον κ. κ. Ἀλέξανδρον παρὰ τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ ἡ εἰς αὐτὴν ἀπάντησις

Πρὸς τὴν Α. Σεβασμιότητα τὸν Ἀρχιεπίσκοπον Βορείου καὶ Νοτίου Ἀμερικῆς κ.κ. Ἀλέξανδρον

Astoria, L. I.

Σεβασμιώτατε,

Ἡ παρελθούσα Γενικὴ Συνέλευσις τῆς «Ἀχέπας» ἐν Detroit, Mich., τῇ προτάσει τοῦ Ὑπάτου αὐτῆς Προέδρου κ. Ἀλφαντῆ, ἐνέκρινε παμψηφεί τὴν ἰδουσιν Ἑλληνο-Ἀμερικανικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου ἐν Ἀμερικῇ, ἐξουσιοδοτήσασα τὸ Ὑπατον αὐτῆς Συμβούλιον ἵνα διορίσῃ ἐπιτροπὴν, ἥτις συνερχομένη νὰ καταστρώσῃ σχέδιον καὶ ἐξέσῃ τὰ μέσα, τρόπον καὶ τόπον ἀνοικοδομήσεως τοῦ κτιρίου, καθυποβάλλῃ δὲ τελείαν αὐτῆς ἐκδουσίαν εἰς τὴν προσεχῇ Γεν. Συνέλευσιν ἐν Kansas City Kansas. Ἡ ἐν λόγῳ ἐπιτροπῇ, τῆς ὁποίας ἔχω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ προϊσταμαι, ὑποβάλλει ἤδη προτάσεις καὶ ζητεῖ πεπειραμένον γνώμας, ἐραυσιμένη τὰς διαφόρους αὐτῶν συστάσεις.

Τὸ ἐν λόγῳ σχολεῖον, ὄντινος αἱ θύραι θὰ εἶναι ἀνοικταὶ διὰ πᾶν ἄπορον καὶ ὀρφανόν Ἑλληνόπουλον, θέλει φανῇ χορηγισμὸν εἰς ὅλον ἐν γένει τὸν Ἑλληνισμόν ἐν πρώτοις θὰ ἀνακουφίσῃ τὰς διαφόρους κοινότητας, ἀναλαμβάνον ἵνα στεγάσῃ

τόσα ὀρφανὰ, δεύτερον θὰ εἶναι εἰς θέσιν νὰ ἐκπαιδεύῃ ἑκατοντάδας ὀλοζήτρους Ἑλληνοπαίδων, τὰ ὁποῖα οἱ γονεῖς τὸν θὰ προετίμων ἵνα ἐγγράψωσιν ὡς οἰκότερα, τρίτον θὰ διδάσκωνται πλὴν τῆς Ἀγγλικῆς, τὴν μητρικὴν τῶν γλῶσσων, ἰδιαιτάτα δὲ τὴν ὀρθόδοξον θρησκείαν μας.

Πρὶν ὅμως ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ προβῇ εἰς τὸν καταρτισμὸν σχεδίου ἐπιθυμεῖ νὰ γνωρίσῃ, εἰ δυνατόν, ὡς ἐγγιστα πόσα ὀρφανὰ ὑπάρχουν εἰς τὰς Ἠνωμ. Πολιτείας, καὶ ἐθεωρήσῃ σκόπιμον ἀποτεινομένη πρὸς τὴν Ὑμετέραν Ἀρχιεπισκοπὴν, παρακαλέσῃ αὐτὴν ὅπως εὐαρεστομένη ζητήσῃ πληροφορίας ἀπὸ τὰς ὑπ’ αὐτὴν Ἐπισκοπὰς ἢ Κοινότητας καὶ μᾶς βοηθήσῃ εἰς τὸ ἐπιμοχθον μέν, ἀλλ’ ὑψηλόν, ἔθνωφελές καὶ ἐλείγον τοῦτο ἔργον.

Ἐυελπιστοῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς ἠθικῆς σας ἀρωγῆς, αἰτοῦμεν τὰς πατρικὰς εὐχὰς σας.

Διατελούμεν εὐσεβάστως
ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΑΘ. ΤΖΙΒΑΣ
Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς

ΕΛΛΗΝ. ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗ ΒΟΡΕΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΟΤΙΟΥ
22 Ἰουνίου 1929

Ἀριθ. Πρωτ. 6540—Διεκπ. 6581

Πρὸς τὸν ἀξιότιμον κ. Ι. Α. Τζιβαν,

Εἰς Νιούαρκ, Ν. Ι.

Ἐλάβομεν τὴν ἀπὸ 10 τρέχοντος ἐπιστολὴν ὑμῶν, ἣν διήλθομεν μετὰ προσοχῆς.

Δυστυχῶς δὲν ἔχομεν προχείρους στατιστικὰς περὶ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τῶν ἐν ταῖς Ἠνωμέναις Πολιτείας ὁμογενῶν ὀρφανῶν, οὔτε εἶναι εἰκόλον νὰ καταρτισθῶσιν ἀκριβεῖς τοιαῦτα ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει πληροφοριῶν τὰς ὁποίας θὰ συνελέγομεν ἀπὸ τοὺς ὑφ’ ἡμᾶς ἱερεῖς. Νομίζομεν ὅμως ὅτι γνωστοῦ ὄντος κατὰ προσέγγισιν τοῦ ὀλικῆ ἀριθμοῦ Ἑλλήνων ἢ Ἑλληνικῆς καταγωγῆς πολιτῶν, εἶναι σχετικῶς εὐκόλον εἰς εἰδικούς ἐμπειροῦς περὶ τὴν σύνταξιν τοιούτων στατιστικῶν καὶ ἔχοντας ὑπ’ ὄψιν τὴν μέθοδον τῆς λειτουργίας ὁμοίας φύσεως καθιδουμάτων ἄλλων ἔθνοτήτων, νὰ ὀρίσωσιν ὡς ἐγγιστα τὸν ζητούμενον ἀριθμόν. Πάντως πρέπει ἐξ ἀρχῆς νὰ λάβῃ τις ὑπ’ ὄψιν τὰς μελλούσας ἀνάγκας καὶ νὰ προνοήσῃ περὶ τοῦ μεγαλύτερου κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν ἀριθμοῦ.

Ἐρχόμενοι ὅπως τάχιστα λάβῃ σάρκα καὶ ὄστέα ἡ εὐγενὴς ἰδέα τοῦ Σωματείου ὑμῶν περὶ ἰδρύσεως Ἑλληνο-Ἀμερικανικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου καὶ διαβεβαιώντες ἡμᾶς ὅτι θὰ ἔχητε ἀμέριστον τὴν ἠθικὴν ἡμῶν ὑποστήριξιν εἰς τὰς προσπάθειάς σας, διατελούμεν

Διάπυρος πρὸς Θεὸν Εὐχέτης
†Ο ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
Newark, N. J., Ἰουνίου 10, 1929

ΧΡΟΝΙΑ ΕΦΤΑ

Ἦταν μιὰ μέρα σκυθρωπὴ, χλωμὴ, συννεφιασμένη
Ἀπάνου στὸ σουρούπιμα, τὸ μῆνα τ’ Ἀλωνάκη,
Μιὰ μέρα μέσα στὴς καρδιές μας ποῦ ναι χαραγμένη,
Ὁ χρόνος μέσ’ στὸ διάβα του ποτὲ δὲν θὰ τὴν πάρῃ!

Πίσω τους μαύρη σκοτεινὰ, χαντάκια, κατομήρια,
Ὀδὸν, λῆπῃ τῆς ψυχῆς, κα’ ἐμπρός τους, Θε’ μου, τί;
Ἄντρες ὀχτὼ σιωπηροὶ σφιγγοκρατοῦν τὰ χέρια
Καὶ σκεπτονται γιὰ ὅλους μας σὲ νεκρικὴ σιγή!

Μέσ’ τὴν Ἀτλάντα ἕνας σεισμὸς δονεῖ τὴν ψυχὴ τους,
—Βασανισμένη τοῦ Γραικοῦ, τοῦ ξένου εἶναι ψυχὴ—
Κι’ ὡς τὸ Θεὸ ἀκούγεται μ’ ἀπόφασιν ἢ φωνὴ τους
«Δὲ χάνεται ἔτσι ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς ποῦ αἰῶνες τώρα ζῆ!»

.... Πέρασαν τώρα χρόνια ἐφτά... Θεοῦλη μου, τί χρόνια!
Καινούργιους κόσμους χτίσαμε σὲ λόφους καὶ σὲ ράχες.
Οἱ ἴδιοι ἐμεῖς δὲν εἴμαστε ποῦ μέσ’ τὴν καταφρόνια
Ἐξοῦσαμε ὡς τὸ κοσιδυό! Κερδίσαμε τῆς μάχης!

Χρόνια ἐφτά! Μὰ ἱστορικὰ γιὰ τὸν Ἑλληνισμό μας,
Τι ρίξαμε θεμέλια γιὰ τῆς γεννιᾶς ποῦ θάρσθον...
Μέσ’ τὴν Ἀχέπα θάρσαμε, ἀδέφια, σύντροφοί μας...
Τὰ μαῦρα χρόνια τὰ παλὰ ποτὲ δὲν θὰ ξανάρθον!

Κάντων, Ὁχάτι, Ἰούλιος, 1929. ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Ν. ΑΛΕΞΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

THE PROPOSED AHEPA INSTITUTE

August, 1929

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE



Members of the Supreme Lodge Order of Ahepa

1928-1929



Elias L. Janetis
Supreme Governor District No. 1



James Veras
Supreme Governor District No. 2



Philip D. Peppas
Supreme Governor District No. 3



George C. Fournas
Supreme Governor District No. 4



Achilles Catsonis
Supreme Secretary



Dean Alfange
Supreme President

George E. Phillis
Supreme
Vice-President



John Govatos
Supreme Treasurer

*Constantine
Tsangadas*
Supreme Counsellor



G. S. Smitzes
Supreme Governor
District No. 5



C. R. Nixon
Supreme Governor District No. 6

P. E. Volo
Supreme Governor
District No. 7



A. Petrellis Perry
Supreme Governor District No. 9



P. Sikokis
Supreme Governor District No. 8



P. S. Marthakis
Supreme Governor District No. 10



George C. Peterson
Supreme Governor District No. 11

Scholarship Loan Fund Past the \$75,000

\$78,710 in Pledges at Headquarters

Over \$10,000 in Pledges Outstanding

Expect Fund to Be Raised through Concerted Drive by Convention Time

THE Scholarship Loan Fund Drive commenced this year bids fair to be a complete success by the time the Seventh Annual Convention meets at Kansas City. A glance at the barometer shows a substantial increase since the last publication. Already \$78,710 in pledges have come in to Headquarters. Over \$10,000 in pledges are outstanding as this issue goes to press and through concerted activity of the Supreme Lodge members the drive is expected to go over the top by the time the Convention meets.

Printed herewith is a completed detailed list of all pledges filed to date.

In spite of general depressing business conditions prevailing throughout the country, the barometer has been going up steadily toward the goal. But we cannot be satisfied with this figure alone. The prestige of Ahepa demands that we go substantially over the top. The first \$100,000 which will be put into this fund is to be only a beginning. We expect many hundreds of thousands of dollars to be added to this fund in the course of years. We will expect others, who are not Ahepans, to make substantial contributions to this fund by way of gifts or bequests, but it is our duty to make the start. We must first show to the world that we are capable administrators of huge funds for the public benefit. The beginning is always the hardest. When the \$100,000 is paid, this fund will have completed one of the greatest projects undertaken by the fraternity to date. It will be the nucleus of a fund which we expect to become a half million dollars or more. The Ahepa has demonstrated that it is capable of undertaking and executing big things. This drive is extremely important this moment because it represents the beginning of those bigger things which the Ahepa is undertaking. It will pave the way for the fraternity to a larger and more useful growth; it will reaffirm the Ahepa prestige once more as a great institution dedicated to the public good.

Let us gloriously finish this drive as the practical foundation for the visions which lie ahead. It is vision that has made Ahepa a great fraternity; it is vision that will make her greater still.

Are you going to be a member of a chapter that has contributed nothing toward the accomplishment of this monumental drive? Is your chapter going to lay idle while other chapters, at a sacrifice, are doing their duty to enhance their reputation and increase the usefulness of the fraternity? Many large chapters in districts not affected by business depression have not yet done their share, while many small chapters have fulfilled their duty even at a sacrifice. Let every chapter take its part in the responsibility of making this drive an overwhelming success for all shall share the credit alike. This is a great cornerstone that we are laying. We are building for the future.

The following are the pledges to date toward the \$100,000.00 Scholarship Loan Fund Drive:

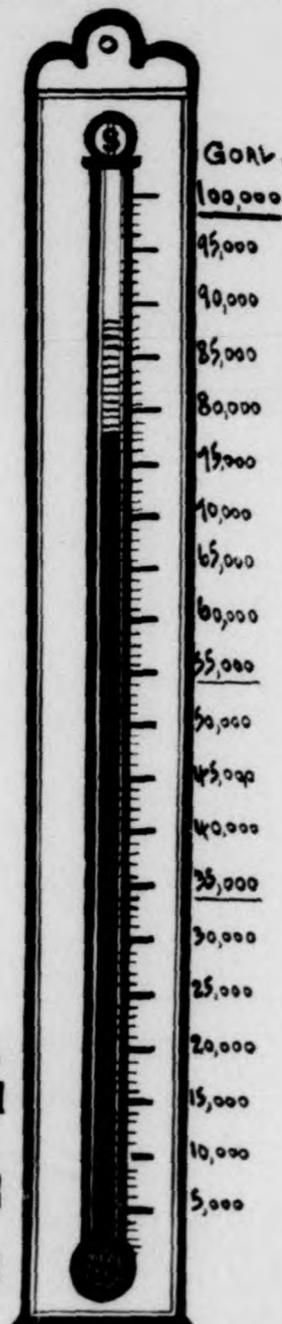
THE GOAL \$100,000.00

THE
BAROMETER
OF THE
SCHOLARSHIP
FUND DRIVE

LET US RAISE
THE MERCURY
TO THE GOAL!

WILL YOUR
CHAPTER
BE LEFT OUT?

PLEDGES MADE AND FILED **\$78,000**
 PLEDGES MADE BUT NOT YET FILED **\$10,000**
 TO BE RAISED **\$12,000**



INDIVIDUAL PLEDGES OF \$1,000.00 OR MORE

Name	Location	Chapter No.	Amount
Ery Kahaya	New York City	25	\$1,500.00
Dean Alfange	New York City	25	1,000.00
Peppas & Alex Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	36	1,000.00
Angelo Constant	Steubenville, Ohio	92	1,000.00
Harry C. Boolookos	Chicago, Ill.	94	1,000.00
John Govatos	Wilmington, Del.	95	1,000.00
P. G. Liarakos	Wilmington, Del.	95	1,000.00
John J. Manos	Schenectady, N. Y.	125	1,000.00

Const. Colivas	20.00
Nickolas Antonakos	60.00
George Keller	50.00

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Leonidas Chapter,
No. 77 1,000.00
NEW CASTLE, PA., No. 87 1,000.00

Speer Marousis	\$200.00
Charles Freeman	200.00
Karidis Bros.	200.00
Peter Brown and William Lestas	200.00
George and Enstathios Giacumakis	200.00

CHAPTER PLEDGES

BOSTON, MASS., Athens Chapter, No. 24 \$1,000.00
PITTSBURGH, PA., Aristoteles, No. 34 1,400.00

J. W. Katsafanas	}	\$200.00
P. W. Katsafanas		
Manos & Anostos		200.00
Harris Brothers		200.00
N. J. Hanna		200.00
Peter N. Demetroulas		200.00
P. J. Demas		200.00
George C. Nanos		200.00

CLEVELAND, OHIO, No. 36 2,000.00

R. E. McMasters	\$200.00
James Xenoules	200.00
William Athas	400.00
Gus Carnavos	200.00
Louis D. Kelles	200.00
Gust Pasalis	200.00
Louis Limber	200.00
Andrew Prinios	200.00
Louis Pappas	200.00

SYRACUSE, N. Y., No. 37 1,000.00
DETROIT, MICH., Alpha Chapter, No. 40 1,400.00

Acme Pie Co. (P. J. Lecody)	\$200.00
Louis Christopoulos	200.00
Marathon Linen Supply (N. & G. Genematas)	200.00
The Fair Creamery Co. (Thomas G. Economy)	200.00
John Barbas	200.00
Anthony C. Lingon	200.00
Rosedale Butter & Egg Co. (Geo. Copulos & Peter Boussoulas)	200.00

HARTFORD, CONN., Nathan Hale Chapter,
No. 58 685.00
AKRON, OHIO, Goodfriendship Chapter,
No. 63 2,000.00

Leo Bambour	\$300.00
James Thomas	300.00
J. D. Petrou	200.00
Dr. Savas G. Karavasiles	200.00
Theo. Konstantinopoulos	200.00
William Mamas	200.00
Jim Baglaros	200.00
Economou Brothers	200.00
Messrs. Patapes, Biris, Karris & Geo. Bellios	200.00

READING, PA., William Penn Chapter,
No. 61 1,030.00

Const. Th. Mantis	\$200.00
C. H. Contos	100.00
George Thomas	100.00
Michael Pantelis	150.00
George Govatos	100.00
Thomas Sebekos	50.00
Louis Sofianos	50.00
Const. Kalinos	50.00
Const. Kozonis	20.00
Grammatikas Bros.	40.00
Petrakis Bros.	40.00

BUFFALO, N. Y., William McKinley Chapter,
No. 91 1,600.00

George E. Phillis	\$200.00
Theophane E. Phillis	200.00
Peter and James Vazos	200.00
James Nianilos	200.00
Sam S. Dallas	200.00
John M. Melandinos	300.00
Joseph Frashari	300.00

CHICAGO, ILL., North Shore Chapter,
No. 94 1,000.00
WILMINGTON, DEL., No. 95 1,000.00

Nicholas A. Jones	\$200.00
John G. Calajohn	200.00
John Gooles	200.00
Constantine Couvas	200.00
James Xarthoulakos	200.00

NEW HAVEN, CONN., No. 98 1,000.00
ERIE, PA., Commodore Perry Chapter,
No. 107 1,150.00

A. D. Chaconas	\$200.00
George J. Russ	200.00
Louis Chekouras	200.00
Pulakos Brothers	200.00
Marcus G. Conomikes	200.00
John G. Tsagaris	500.00
George P. Chacona	100.00

DAYTON, OHIO, No. 113 1,000.00

J. T. Leakas	\$200.00
N. G. Floridis	200.00
James Thomas	200.00
George Seremetis	200.00
Kiriakos & Mpalanis	200.00

TOLEDO, OHIO, Ypsilanti Chapter, No. 118 1,000.00

PONTIAC, MICH., No. 135 1,000.00

ALBANY, N. Y., No. 140 1,000.00

LANSING, MICH., Wolverine Chapter,
No. 142 1,000.00

ELYRIA, OHIO, Elyria-Lorain Chapter,
No. 144 1,000.00

George Demetral	\$200.00
Peter Jevas	200.00
Dellis Brothers	200.00
George Bates	200.00
Peter Tender	200.00

DENVER, COLO., No. 145 1,000.00

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Beehive Chapter,
No. 146 1,000.00

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Hesperis Chapter,
No. 152 2,000.00

OAKLAND, CALIF., No. 171 1,000.00

PUEBLO, COLO., Pikes Peak Chapter, No.
160 1,000.00

SEATTLE, WASH., Juan de Fuca Chapter,		
No. 177		1,000.00
George Nicholas	\$200.00	
S. E. Katopothis	200.00	
Harry Rallis	200.00	
Tom Lelles	200.00	
Marino & Pappadakis	200.00	
GREEN RIVER, WYO., No. 182		1,000.00
BINGHAM CANYON, UTAH, No. 183		1,000.00
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., No. 189		645.00
S. G. Kokenes	\$200.00	
Gust Perganson	100.00	
Wm. A. Chiagouris	50.00	
George Margios	50.00	
Alex Monateros	25.00	
Heve Panagakos	25.00	
Peter Haikos	25.00	
Christ Presvelos	50.00	
John B. Cacaras	50.00	
Gregory Gray	20.00	
Const. Contagianis	50.00	
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Furniture City Chapter, No. 196		1,000.00
BUTTE, MONT., No. 206		1,000.00
BRIDGEPORT, NEB., (North Platte Valley) No. 168		1,000.00
GRAND ISLAND, NEB., No. 167		1,000.00
LINCOLN, NEB., No. 166		1,000.00
SCRANTON, PA., Keystone Chapter, No. 84		700.00
John Davis	\$500.00	
James Veras	200.00	
PLAINFIELD, N. J., Washington Rock Chapter No. 114		2,100.00
NEWARK, N. J., Eureka Chapter, No. 52		1,000.00
WHEELING, W. VA., Miltiades Chapter (Associate and Near-by Chapters), No. 68		1,800.00
CHICAGO, ILL., Combined Chapters		15,000.00
GARY, IND., No. 78		2,000.00
HAMMOND, IND., No. 123		1,000.00
SOUTH BEND, IND., No. 100		1,200.00
PATTERSON, N. J., No. 54		1,500.00
PRICE, UTAH, No. 185		1,000.00
GREAT FALLS, MONT., No. 229		1,000.00
OMAHA, NEBR., No. 147		1,000.00
PORTLAND, OREGON, No. 154		1,000.00
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., No. 150		1,000.00
Grand Total		\$78,710.00

Should We Send Our Daughters to College?

(Continued from page 11)

men, but chiefly to the rising demand, on the part of men, for more enlightened companions, for better wives and more conscientious mothers.

The Greek men in this country have indirectly expressed their desires when they voiced the question— "Should we send our daughters to college?" Shall the girls fail to hear the call? Will they be content to remain behind the times, out of touch with all that makes the life of modern women richer, fuller and more useful? Will their parents cling stubbornly to the out-of-date idea that "women are happier if they know less and concern themselves only with their domestic duties and the bringing up of their children"? Will they not rather gladly allow their daughters to discover their real selves and fulfill their highest potentialities?



Direct to Piraeus

A splendid opportunity presents itself in the sailing from New York in the

MAURETANIA

February 20, 1930

the fastest liner to the Mediterranean will make a few calls en route. Second and Third Class passengers will be permitted to land and enjoy a visit to picturesque and beautiful places such as Gibraltar, Villefranche and Naples.

Private cabins in third class. Excellent accommodations, courteous attendance, and good food.

Excellent weekly connections on the fast express steamers

Aquitania Berengaria
Mauretania
(via Cherbourg)

Inquire at your agents about the Marseilles and overland route

For rates, and further information apply to your agent, or

CUNARD LINE

1406 H Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C.



Topics of the Editor



A PHASE OF AMERICANIZATION—THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURES

TEUOTONIC egotism and imperialism conspired during the last quarter-century against the cultures of peoples whom they sought to absorb or assimilate. Like a ravaging reptile they covered their prey with the slime of contempt in order the easier to swallow them.

In this country we are not boasting of a special kind of *kultur* and are not aspiring to a *weltmacht* patterned on the Teutonic monster, we are endeavoring to idealize American institutions and American government as the creation of a free people with all claims to national independence and a common national ideal. We are likely to overlook the fact, however, that our language and most of our political and social institutions are the inheritance of the old world, mainly Anglo-Saxon, adjusted to a new geographic environment. Having established the new state we cannot afford to become isolated or avoid the influences of interplay of civilization and culture of other nations. A hermit individualism in a nation is as destructive of civilization as is the predatory individualism of the Teutonic type.

A glance at the broadest outline of the history of culture shows clearly that no culture has impressed itself upon the world without the widest possible cross-fertilization. Egypt, Babylon, Athens, Rome, France, England are all the hybrids of interplay and cross fertilization of great cultures without which decadence and reaction would have been the world's inheritance.

The vast influx of peoples from all of the civilized world affords a new, broader, and less wasteful opportunity for cultural interplay than we can find in the chronicles of the history of civilization. The Americanization movement, however, seems to have become a nationalistic movement patterned upon the traditions of Anglo-Saxon and Puritan culture. But even in the countries in which these cultures originated they have undergone, in the span of the history of this country, radical changes, due largely to the influences of European civilization rather than to the internal development of an older civilization and culture. The peoples which have come to these shores represent French, German, Italian,

Greek — various cultures. To be sure many of the individuals are not representative of the classes which in the past have been the leaders in the development of these native cultures. It must be admitted, however, that when we analyze the conditions — economic, social, political, and religious — under which the masses have lived for generations past, and compare them with better and more democratic distribution of opportunities as well as the greater freedom of self-development afforded in the United States, we shall admit that new powers of self-development are seen released and that those subconscious residues of folk mores and folk art will again become the forces which give full sway to the creative impulse. To crush all tradition, to scoff at the mores of a people, to discount the creative values of the heritage of a civilization, to fail to capitalize the opportunity for cross-fertilization of cultures is to destroy the dynamic forces which make for progressive, regenerative, vital human culture.

In so far as the approach to Americanization of the foreign people of the United States is concerned, we should, therefore, not assume that the attainment of a dead level will be either desirable for the aliens or beneficial to the perpetuation or perfection of the culture of the United States. Inbreeding in cultural development is as dangerous as in the biological life of a people.

President Wilson has said: "Only a peace between equals can last; only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit."

In Americanization a peaceful merging coöperative development of a nation can be obtained when out of the depths of each people comes a desire for participation and common benefit that is born out of equality, that is devoid of fear, that looks to the future and not to the past, that considers tradition a stepping-stone and not a chain, and that looks upon the culture of the world as an achievement to be conserved and a development rather than as a menace.

We need the music of Italy, the clear thinking of France, the industry and thoroughness of Germany, the truthfulness of Russia, the art and philosophy of Greece. We have them all in our midst if we would only learn to find them, encourage them and use them.

A Good Work

WE IMAGINE that the organization of a society here in Bakersfield by the citizens of Greek nationality, a patriotic order designed to emphasize citizenship and to spread the teachings of Americanism, has attracted a good deal of interest in the city. There is need for inspirational teachings among citizens generally, not only among those from foreign lands, but among those who are native born. The tendency is for all of us to take too much for granted, and to accept the view that everybody and his neighbor are imbued with the same high order of patriotism and with the same understanding of our government and of its institutions as are we ourselves. But as a matter of fact, there is room for education in patriotism among all classes of people.

and whoever undertakes to provide it is doing something worth while for our common country. We congratulate our citizens of Greek nationality, and hope that their example finds a host of imitators.

(Editorial which appeared in the Bakersfield Californian, June 11, 1929).

Our Greek Citizens

HUNDREDS of good citizens of Greek extraction, representing four States, met in Wheeling, Sunday, July the 28th, to celebrate, with appropriate services and convention, the seventh anniversary of the founding of Ahepa, a nationwide fraternal organization having a membership of twenty-five thousand Greco-Americans. There is a very flourishing chapter of Ahepa in Wheeling, and more in various other

The Proposed Ahepa Institute

"Our Vision"

In this issue there is reproduced the artist's and architect's conception of the proposed Ahepa Institute.

The architect completed his plans after receiving all the necessary data and information from the Ahepa National Institute Committee, which was appointed by the Supreme President early in the year to make a careful survey of the entire project. The committee is composed of John Givas, Chairman, Eureka Chapter, Newark, N. J., C. J. Critzas, Westchester Chapter, Yonkers, N. Y., James Garis, Upper-Manhattan Chapter, New York City, C. H. Contos, Wm. Penn Chapter, Reading Pa., and Michael V. Nicholson, Danbury Chapter, Danbury, Conn.

This project, which is outlined by the committee, was unanimously endorsed by the Sixth Annual Convention at Detroit. It is the vision of the Ahepa to erect an institute to which children of all classes and from all parts of the country may come for thorough training in the English and Greek languages and the Anglo-Saxon and Hellenic civilizations. These youngsters will also be taught the religion of their fathers, the Greek Orthodox faith.

The work thus far done on this project has been largely of a preparatory nature. This preparatory work, however, has con-

sumed much time and arduous labor on the part of the committee which has made a thorough investigation of all problems concerning the proposed institute and on the part of all those who have co-operated with the committee in accumulating the data and information which was necessary to gather before such a gigantic project could be successfully launched.

Among the problems investigated and studied by the committee were the following:

1. Sight of the proposed orphanage and amount of land required.
2. Architectural plans of the proposed necessary buildings and the plans of the general lay-out of the grounds.
3. The qualifications of the faculty best suited to the needs of such an institute and plans for its internal administration.
4. Plans concerning the regulation for admission to the institute and the maintenance of those admitted.
5. Comparative study of all such similar institutions of the United States.
6. Building costs. Endowment and upkeep.
7. Methods of raising the funds.

As soon as the one hundred thousand dollar Scholarship Loan Fund Drive is completed, and the success of this drive now appears to be an assured fact, the

actual work of executing the plans which have been studied will begin.

The plans and recommendations of the committee will be reported at the Seventh Annual Convention at Kansas City.

The Ahepa National Institute, when completed, will be the realization of a great and lofty vision held by the Order of Ahepa since almost the first days of its inception. It will meet a great and vital need of America's Hellenism. It is the purpose of the Ahepa to lend all the power and influence at its command to assist in giving to those who are unfortunate and lacking in opportunity, a proper home, a wholesome environment, and an appreciation of those elementary and fundamental concepts necessary for the making of a useful manhood and womanhood.

The Ahepa will do its share far beyond this elementary work. It is preparing through the Scholarship Loan Fund to help in giving higher education to those boys and girls of Greek origin who in the very near future will be splendid American citizens contributing substantially to the reputation of the Hellenic people of this country.

Brother Givas, Chairman of the Institute Committee, in an article prepared by him said: "Ahepa means deeds." It can also be said that it means vision.

GREEK LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Service

Between NEW YORK — PATRAS — PIRAEUS
and THE NEAR EAST (Via Boston)

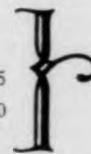
Schedule for 1929



SAILINGS from NEW YORK

S. S. EDISON	Sept. 3, October 24, December 5
S. S. BYRON	Sept. 27, November 20

FROM BOSTON THE FOLLOWING DAY



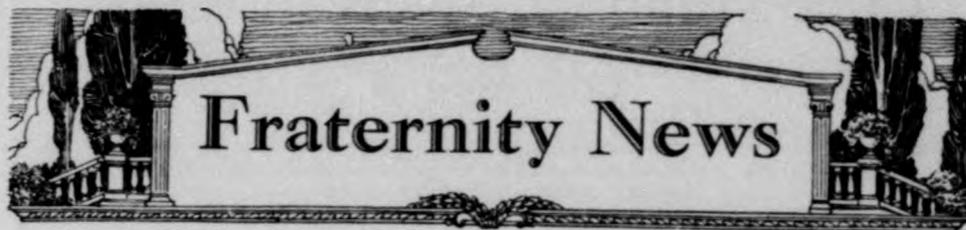
NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of GREECE
44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Other Offices:

S. B. DEMOPOULOS, 33 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

P. P. KUTRUBES, 147 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

N. PRINTEZY, 988 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.



AHEPANS OF FOUR STATES CELEBRATE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ORDER

PARADE AND SPEECHES MARK OBSERVANCE

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED FOR THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

HON. CARL G. BACHMANN, CONGRESSMAN FROM WEST VIRGINIA, ADDRESSES GATHERING AND PRAISES AHEPA

COMMEMORATING the seventh anniversary of the founding of Ahepa, members of the third district met in Wheeling, Sunday, July the 28th. Beginning with services in the Greek church, corner of Marke and Twenty-fourth streets, a parade, and closing with a meeting of all Ahepans in the Pythian building, the entire day was filled with gala festivities, band playing and speech-making.

The outstanding event of the day was the meeting in the Pythian building. After several speeches by prominent Ahepans, Carl G. Bachmann of the First District, and H. C. Ogden, more than \$2,000 was contributed by Wheeling Ahepans toward the educational fund. The names of contributors will be published when the entire city has been solicited, Chairman Essaris reports.

Members of the order are proud of this educational program. They point to it with joy. Young Americans of Greek parentage who feel the need of more education, sensing the spirit of educational advantages and realizing the benefits derived, make application to the educational committee and many deserving boys receive higher education from this great work. Over 16 scholarships have been granted by the order, and when the goal of \$100,000 is reached, many more young men will benefit by the philanthropic movement sponsored by Ahepa.

The vast educational program undertaken by Ahepa is symbolic of the work that this organization stands for. Always striving for the betterment of America, the education of its youth and the promotion of a more comprehensive understanding of the Greek people, the Ahepans are ever alert to the duties that lie in their undertaking.

COLORFUL PARADE

THE parade Sunday afternoon was one of the most colorful pageants seen on the streets of Wheeling for some time. Bedecked in their white trousers, blue cravats and red fezzes, the men symbolized the spirit of America, not only in their color scheme, but in the vivacity with which they marched along under the hot sun.

Included in the procession were delegates from the following cities: Wheeling, Washington, Pa., Pittsburgh, Uniontown, New Castle, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Morgantown, Clarksburg, Weirton, Steubenville, Yorkville, O., Akron, O.,

Canton, O., Cleveland, O., Warren, O., and Youngstown, O. The parade was led by the patrol from the Cleveland chapter. A band composed of members from the Weirton chapter provided music for the parade.

After the parade the delegates went to the Pythian building where the general session of the third district was held.

While the Weirton band played several lively tunes, the delegates were served a plate luncheon. After the musical program, the delegates were called to order by William Essaris, chairman of the committee from the

Man His Own Architect

Instead of saying that man is the creature of circumstance, it would be nearer the mark to say that man is the architect of circumstance. It is character which builds an existence out of circumstance. Our strength is measured by our plastic power. From the same materials one man builds palaces, another hovels; one warehouses, another villas. Bricks and mortar are mortar and bricks until the architect can make them something else.

—Thomas Carlyle.

Wheeling chapter. He introduced the chairman of the program committee, A. Karkalas, deputy supreme governor of the Pittsburgh chapter.

Bro. Karkalas introduced Rev. Stephen W. Lavriotis, pastor of the Greek church, who opened the meeting with prayer.

Hon. Carl G. Bachmann, congressman from West Virginia, was introduced. After thanking the order for the privilege of addressing them at such an occasion he eulogized the officers and members of Ahepa for their achievements since the organization seven years ago in Atlanta, Ga.

"No order can hold allegiance to two sovereigns. A citizen of the United States can't hold allegiance to another country," Congressman Bachmann said. He explained how every member taking the oath had to go on bended knee, place a hand over the Bible and one hand stretched to Heaven. In such a posture he had to swear allegiance to the United States.

"Ahepa progresses as an order," he said. "Only in union there is strength. Members of Ahepa, it is impossible for you to carry out the principles of your order, unless you do it as an organization. You can not do it as individuals."

Explaining how Ahepa had cooperated with the naturalization bureau at Washington, he went on to say that members of the Hellenic race fitted in well with the scheme of citizenry in this country.

"With the calibre of men found in Ahepa," he concluded, "I am sure the United States will forever maintain her position of being the greatest country in the world."

Chairman Karkalas thanked Mr. Bachmann for his address.

Following Mr. Bachmann's address, the chairman introduced George Phillis, supreme vice-president of Ahepa.

Comparing the United States to a giant tree, Bro. Phillis said the people are the trunk. "The many branches resemble fraternal and other organizations such as Ahepa," he went on to state. "July 26, seven years ago, about eight men, American citizens, but of Greek origin, met and asked the question, 'How could Greeks as American citizens make themselves more useful?' They wanted to do something of service to their fellow brothers and to posterity. They saw in the Constitution of the United States the principles to which they wished to adhere. As a result the constitution of Ahepa has been drawn embodying the principles of democracy found in our country's constitution.

"Ahepa is not a Greek organization, it is an American organization composed of Greeks. Members of the order must be of Greek origin, adhering to American principles and believing in Jesus Christ."

H. C. Ogden then spoke. He lauded Ahepa for its contributions to American citizenry.

The Supreme Governor of the third district, Phillip P. Peppas, was introduced.

He outlined the work of the organization. He made his address in Greek. The substance of his speech covered the work done by Ahepa and he was proud, he said, of the excellent progress being made with the educational program. He explained the work of this program and said he hoped every Ahepan would contribute toward the \$100,000 being subscribed.

William Essaris, chairman of the committee that arranged the entire program, thanked all those who had taken part and expressed his appreciation for the committee for the way every delegate had contributed toward the success of the day's proceedings. The committee from the Wheeling chapter was composed of Stephen Labriotis, vice-chairman; Alex Moraitis, James Angelides and Stephen Kolakis. Mr. Essaris, the chairman, is deputy governor of this district. He is a past president of the Wheeling chapter No. 68.

Officers of the Wheeling chapter are: Louis Velas, president; George Kaidemenos, vice-president; Louis Leonard, secretary, and Peter Vames, treasurer.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY CHAPTER OF BUFFALO, N. Y., ORGANIZES PATROL

Bids for the 1932 Convocation of the Order

THE William McKinley Chapter No. 91 continues to interest as fine a group of men as ever got together. It is really a tonic to observe them at work, and they do things and do them right.

A few months ago a group of ambitious workers, headed by their Past-President Paul K. Condrell and assisted by the Treasurer, Theo. E. Phillis and Vice-President John W. Melandinos and fourteen others, presented to the chapter a fully organized patrol under the direction of ex-major of the United States Army, Mr. Edward Schmidt. The newly organized patrol, equipped with the most attractive uniforms, participated in many successful affairs, including the Niagara Falls, N. Y., ball, given for the benefit of the local Hellenic School. The members are all proud of this splendid body of men comprising the patrol, and do wish that the 1929 Convocation had been held in some nearby city where it would have been possible for the McKinley Chapter to send its patrol.

The Buffalo boys have subscribed their quota of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars to the Scholarship Fund of the Order, and are always willing to contribute towards every worthy cause presented to them from time to time, either of local or national scope.

On Thursday, August 8th, the annual field day is to take place, to be known as the International Picnic of the Chapters of the District. It will be held at Port Dalhousie, Ontario, Canada. Guests from Erie, Pa., Rochester, Syracuse, Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., London and St. Catherines, Ont., will be present and a fine and varied program is being arranged by a joint committee.

The Buffalo, N. Y., committee includes the Supreme Vice-President George E. Phillis, President James Yianilos, Past-President Paul K. Condrell, Past Vice-President H. Horton, Treasurer Theo. E. Phillis, Secretary N. J. Basil, Gov. Thomas N. Chaltos, Chaplain A. Argyr, Warden P. Mavromatis and others.

Every Ahepan is invited to participate in this affair.

Buffalo is making every effort to land the 1932 Convocation and the delegates to the Kansas City Convocation will point that in 1932 the City of Buffalo will celebrate its 100th Birthday with an elaborate Centennial Celebration.

++

SAN PEDRO, CALIF., CHAPTER NEWLY ESTABLISHED ADOPTS "NEPTUNE" FOR ITS NAMESAKE

WITH Brother George Peterson Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District acting as master of ceremonies, and members of nearby chapters in attendance, the establishment of San Pedro Chapter of Order of Ahepa, was performed in the Odd Fellows Temple, Tenth and Gaffey Streets, San Pedro.

Over 300 Ahepans were in attendance at the inspiring ceremonies, coming from chapters in Bakersfield, Ventura, San Diego and Los Angeles. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, when Supreme Governor Peterson was the chief speaker, outlining the objects of Ahepa to those present.

Following the luncheon, initiation and election of officers took place, the following being chosen to serve for the first year of the

new chapter: Peter Harbillas, President; James Papadopoulos, Vice-President; John Papadakis, Secretary; Peter Kyria, Treasurer; George Panopoulos, Chaplain; Nick Anastaseon, Warden; Peter Papadakis, Captain of the Guard; Tom Thomas, Inside Sentinel; Peter Vigeanes, Outside Sentinel and the following as the Board of Governors: George Billitsis, chairman, Tom Vanos, Theodore Kocotis, Gus Gavrilides and George Postoohs.

The members of the new chapter chose "Neptune" as the name of their chapter.

++

NEW CHAPTER FORMED AT MISSOULA, MONTANA

ANNOUNCEMENT of the organization of a Missoula chapter of the Ahepa is made by Sam Caras, president of the local chapter.

Other officers elected at the organization meeting were George Bravos, vice-president; Peter Lambros, secretary; John Gongas, treasurer; Gus Datsopoulos, warden; Gus Papanaoim, chaplain, and Bill Poulos, captain of the guard. The board of governors will consist of the following: James Caras, John Pappas, George Koures, James George and Christ Kallas.

Culled Comment

A fool is known by six things: anger without cause; speech without profit; change without progress; inquiry without object; putting trust in a stranger, and mistaking foes for friends.

++

Think well of the other fellow's work, if he is doing his best; if you think you know a better way to do it, quietly tell him about it.

++

If a man is known by the company he keeps, shouldn't a company be known by the men it keeps?

MOHAWK VALLEY CHAPTER NO. 143 OF UTICA, N. Y., HOLDS MERRY OUTING. MAYOR RATH ADDRESSES GATHERING. SPORTS PLAY PROMINENT PART IN PROGRAM

MORE than 300 persons attended the annual outing of Mohawk Valley Chapter No. 143, at Kelley's Grove, Sunday, July the 21st.

Mayor and Mrs. Fred J. Rath were guests of honor, while other guests included members of chapters from Syracuse, Watertown, Rochester and Schenectady.

After having been presented by Basil Brown, Mayor Rath made a speech in which he congratulated the members upon the growth of their organization and expressed his pleasure at being present.

A program of athletic events added to the pleasure of the affair. Prizes for the various events were articles of merchandise donated by Utica merchants.

The committee responsible for the success of the outing included Basil Brown, George Gerogules, James Gianatos, Elias Gianatos, Thomas Catris, George Kenelis, James Peterson, James Geanede, Savas Canacaris and James Rammias.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, JOINS AHEPA

A GREAT FALLS chapter of the Order of Ahepa has been organized by Supreme Governor P. S. Marthakis, of the 10th district.

Officers of the Great Falls chapter were announced as follows: George Geramios, president; Bill Massos, vice-president; Theodore Michakes, secretary; Bill Claduhos, treasurer; William Spiropoulos, warden; Anton Korfiatis, chaplain and George Gianoulis, captain of the guard. Five governors selected were Father Alexander, George Christoudoulou, James Dimmopoulos, Mike Babas and Andrew Platipodes.

++

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, CHAPTER HOLDS MERRY OUTING

THE Wilmington chapter No. 95 held its annual picnic at the sylvan grounds by the Delhaven farms. Though July is naturally the month of vacations, a large number of merriment seekers turned out, honored with substantial delegations from neighboring sister chapters. The supreme president Dean Alfange, supreme treasurer John Govatos, the president of the chapter Dr. George Boines, who came especially for the occasion from Reading, Pa., where he is interning at the hospital there, and Dr. Aristides Mavromates, interne at our local hospital, were all there adding color to the affair.

++

GEORGE E. CHASE CHAPTER HOLDS ITS THIRD ANNUAL OUTING WITH INTERESTING ATHLETIC CONTESTS

THE Third Annual Outing of the George E. Chase Chapter No. 128, Lewiston, Maine, was held Sunday, July 28th. More than 150 Ahepans and their friends motored to the picnic grounds, where an elaborately arranged program awaited them.

The winners of the spirited athletic contest were the following: John Orestes, Pandaleon Frangedakis, Mathew Frangedakis, Betsy Stratos, Mrs. Angelides, Peter Barbalias, James Lazaris, Stanley Frangedakis, and Mary Patsourakos.

Right after the field program a heated baseball game ensued between the Ahepa team and the visitors. It was the first time that the team of the Ahepa chapter failed to win a game. The best it could do was to tie the score at one for each team. The boys had just started to warm up when the game was called off on account of darkness. Then an enjoyable dinner was served to all the picnickers and merry dancing followed with such strains of sweet music as "Pantozali," "Sousta," "Pedito" and "Sirtos" filling the air.

Brief addresses were made by Brothers Constantine Ducarkis and Nicklaus Harithas.

The committee, composed of Stanley Frangedakis, P. Frangedakis, J. Simonis, C. Bournakis and A. Ziambis, deserves congratulations for the splendid arrangement and execution of the program.

Πόλλους Πάιον, μουσικήν, θωρό-
γυραά και διόκου, διαβλία,
Στίθωνα και Βαπτιστικά,
παράγγελατε εις το
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τηροκατάλογοι στίλλονται δωρεάν

MASSILLON, OHIO, CHAPTER HOST TO AMERICAN MINISTER TO GREECE, HON. ROBERT SKINNER, AT BRILLIANT BANQUET

THE Philanthropos Chapter of the Ahepa No. 74, of Massillon, Ohio, is the proudest chapter of the Ahepa realm. At least this is the impression one receives talking with one of the proud members, after that most remarkable event, the banquet given in honor of Massillon's distinguished son, His Excellency the Honorable Robert Skinner, American Minister to Greece. The 24th day of May will go down in the history of this little chapter as one never to be forgotten. In fact, the Ahepa chapter installed itself in the very hearts of Massillonians, who, perhaps, for the first time took cognizance of the fact that there is in the midst of their community a public-spirited fraternity of Greek origin upon which they can depend for unselfish service. Ahepans of Massillon, as well as those who came to this remarkable event from Canton, Akron, and Cleveland, Ohio, may well be proud of the service they have thus rendered to the fraternity in general.

The Massillon Chamber of Commerce planned originally a get-together party where civic matters and other important developments could be discussed. In the meantime it was learned that his excellency the minister would leave Massillon, returning to his post, and the chapter of the Ahepa, grasping the opportunity, presented its plan to the Chamber of Commerce, whereby a joint banquet could be held by both the Chamber and the Ahepa in honor of the distinguished citizen. The Chamber of Commerce realizing the importance of such an event, and desirous of meeting the enthusiastic Ahepans of their town, consented for a joint banquet and invited another distinguished son of Massillon, the Hon. Robert Day, judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, to come and act as toastmaster. This was followed by an invitation extended to our esteemed brother, George E. Phillies, Supreme Vice-President of the Ahepa, who came in time to participate in this memorable event.

The large Elk's Hall was beautifully decorated with American and Greek flags and there were several beautiful bouquets of American beauties and chrysanthemums. At 7 o'clock there were more than 300 guests in the banquet hall representing every walk of life. The Ahepa body consisted of about 75 members who sat together by the speakers' table. Following the invocation and the singing of "America," a palatable dinner was served. The toastmaster, the Hon. Robert Day, extolled the career of the distinguished son of this little but prosperous and industrious Ohio town, and told his audience a number of interesting events that took place in their youth. "Ohio as well as the entire country of ours," stated the venerable judge, "is proud of having Robert Skinner representing America, the greatest republic of the world, in the oldest republic of the world — Greece." After

an eloquent introduction, Mr. Skinner rose from his seat trembling with emotion and joy. The audience rose also and welcomed the minister with a deafening applause. When quiet was restored, the Minister in Athens began paying homage to our native land and painted a beautiful picture of present-day Greece. He told his deeply interested audience how Greece saved civilization at the battle of Thermopylae, how democracy sprang out of that "Glory that was Greece," how science and literature and art and drama and everything that is beautiful was born in that beautiful country in the southwestern part of Europe. When he was talking about Greece one could distinguish the pride that dwelled upon the luminated faces of his audience and especially of the Ahepans. His entire talk was but a tribute to Greece and he emphatically declared — "I believe with my whole heart that the future of Greece will be as great as her past." Going deeper into the accomplishments of recent years Mr. Skinner extolled the remarkable, miraculous achievement of Greece in the installation and care of one and a half million of refugees, who in a short period of time have been practically absorbed and turned to be an asset to the country. In order that his audience might grasp this feat more comprehensively, he analyzed the accomplished miracle by comparison, stressing the fact that Greece has done a deed to be written in gilt letters in the history of the world. He related how, under the wise guidance of Mr. Venizelos, Greece is steadily progressing and being influenced by American methods and modernism in general. "Briefly," he added, "Greece is making tremendous strides towards the betterment of government and industry. Agriculture, also, is making great progress."

Following Mr. Skinner's address, the toastmaster presented to the audience George Phillies, Supreme Vice-President of the Ahepa. Brother Phillies addressed in poetic words the honorable citizen, extending to him the greetings of thousands of Ahepans. He reminded him of the time when they met together in Athens during the first excursion of the order, and emphasized the fact that 250 thousands of Greek people stood there in the Constitution Square greeting joyfully the honorable minister of the United States. He went on explaining the mission of the Ahepa and declared that "Ahepa is an American organization with nothing foreign in it." After reading the preamble of the constitution he presented a beautiful bouquet of American beauties to Mrs. Skinner, who accepted them and thanked with an appreciative smile the Archons of Massillon. Brother George Pinis and Brother Karras, the president of Massillon Chapter, deserve hearty congratulations for this successful affair.

ANN ARBOR CHAPTER NO. 195 PROUD OF ITS CLUB ROOM FITTINGLY EQUIPPED

IN reporting the news of activities of Ann Arbor Chapter, its able secretary, Brother M. G. Perros, writes as follows:

"When the Ann Arbor Chapter was organized last October most of us had our doubts that the organization would last very long. And we were justified owing to futile attempt of organizing an Ahepa branch at Ann Arbor some five years ago. Yet the chapter, in spite of adverse circumstances, has met with an immense success.

"With only thirty-seven members at the start, after the lapse of six months, the lodge is housed in a splendid hall, has seventy mem-

bers and possesses equipment that cost over two thousand dollars. It is a great leap.

"For this stride of progress Brother Charles Preketes, the President of the Chapter, deserves all the credit. Being the proprietor of one of the leading confectioneries in Ann Arbor and trained to do big things, he has applied the same methods in running the lodge as he has in his place of business. Not to mention the fact that he has taken mostly all the applications, Brother Preketes realized that the lodge needed equipment, but it was too poor to pay for it and get it. Consequently, owing to his large acquaintance and a great number of friends among Americans, he appealed to them for a little lift.

"The result of his efforts was gratifying and our appreciation is extended to the following who generously responded in cooperating to fit our club rooms gratis: Messrs. J. Beal, Major & Co., Wessinger & Hagen, The Gas Company, Central Meat Market Co., Electro Pure Creamery Co., Gause Baking Co., John Fisher, Wissinger Sign Works, Goodyear Co., Fred Miller, Young Electric Shop, Church Treasury, Grinnel Brothers, Crist Bilakos, Varsity Laundry, George Currie and Miss Meuhlig."

IDAHO JOINS GALAXY OF THE AHEPA LEGION

THE State of Idaho, which for a long time held back the attacks of the Supreme Governor of that district, Brother P. S. Marthakis, finally surrendered to the impetuous conqueror who, immediately upon the capture of the city of Pocatello, went to work to establish his authority by instituting a new chapter to comprise an integral part of the Ahepa domain.

Impressive were the ceremonies of the newly created chapter and the following officers were elected to serve until the end of the year: William Kerkos, President; John V. Batis, Vice-President; George Karaboyas, Secretary; Nick Binos, Treasurer; John Kalamiotis, Warden; George Claris, Chaplain; Paul Demopoulos, Captain of the Guard; Members of the Board of Governors, Pete Kordopatis, Nick Binaris, Gust Tourlos, Archie Angelos and George Cacavas.

Hard Names

Sergeant: "What is your name?"
 Recruit: "Demetrius Tasiopoulos."
 Sergeant: "That's pretty hard to get."
 Recruit: "I don't think so, I got it for nothing."

Which of these goods do you want?

Don't send money with order. We ship C.O.D. If you don't like what you get, return goods and you get your money back.

AHEPA RING, 14 kt. Solid Gold with solid gold, official Ahepa emblem on a Genuine Onyx base. \$18.75 each.
 (Put piece of cord around finger and send cord to us for your finger size).

Ahepa Auto Radiator Emblem
 \$2.00 each

Ahepa Auto Pennants
 \$1.50 each

GEMSCO

Largest Ahepa Supply House in U.S.A.
 692 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλύτερον
 Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
 καὶ Καναδῇ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
 48 Madison St., New York.
 Τηροκατάλογοι ἀπεδίδονται δωρεάν

HANCOCK CHAPTER NO. 103 OF WEIRTON, W. VA., PARTICIPATES IN MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES

ON Memorial Day the Hancock Chapter No. 103 journeyed in a body to Follansbee, W. Va., where it took part in the Memorial Day exercises sponsored by Follansbee Post of the American Legion No. 45. It was indeed a notable gathering.

There were ten American Legion posts represented, and thousands of people viewed the colorful parade through the main streets of Follansbee. The march ended in the High School grounds, where patriotic addresses were delivered by distinguished speakers, and legionnaires of national and state reputation. The Hancock Chapter's Band of twenty-six pieces acquitted itself with credit. Following the American and Greek colors and the chapter's "lavaron," the boys made an excellent impression, with their smart brand-new uniforms of black and gold, general appearance and behavior.

The young men composing the band deserve a lot of credit for what they have accomplished. Most of them are hard-working fellows in the local steel mills. Without any previous musical training to speak of, they have succeeded in a short time to become real musicians. Most of them did not know one music note from another when they started out to organize the Ahepa Band. Besides they had to put in from eight to ten hours daily of hard work, and money was lacking. Yet in spite of these and other difficulties, through patience, determination, and overcoming all obstacles, they succeeded in learning, reflecting honor and credit to their chapter and to the order.

Following the band came long even lines of the Ahepans, neat and clean, with their white shoes and trousers, and colorful fezzes. No wonder applause after applause greeted their appearance on every side. The chapter feels honored in having taken part in this patriotic celebration. Among its own members it counted many legionnaires. These brothers answered the call, and bore arms in the Great War under the stars and stripes. They marched shoulder to shoulder and fought side by side with thousands of others, for their adopted country's highest ideals. Thousands of others, in whose veins coursed the blood and brown of the heroes of Hellas, are forever asleep, beneath rows of white crosses in many a battle field of Europe.

"It is a wonderful thing," writes Brother Farran of Hancock Chapter, "to have one day set apart each year in which to think of the deeds of the heroes, who died that we might live and enjoy the fruits of liberty, peace and freedom. And while we honor those who died for America, let us not forget those, who, from the earliest days, gladly died for their beloved Hellas, in all her struggles down through the centuries. No other race of people has ever loved liberty more, nor made greater sacrifices on its altar than Hellas."

HIGH GRADE AHEPA PARAPHERNALIA

American and Greek Flags, Spankers, Swords, Emblems, Costumes, Banners, Fezzes, Buttons, Bibles, Jewels.

PROMPT SERVICE AND FAIR PRICES

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO. 48 Madison St., New York, N. Y.

LYNN, MASS., CHAPTER WINS FIRST PRIZE IN TERCENTENARY PARADE

THE Lynn Chapter of the Order of Ahepa, the first prize winner of the civic organization division in the monster parade held July 3rd, is among the most active groups in the city. The Aristides chapter No. 50 easily carried off the big prize both because of the beautiful float and because of the number and appearance of the members who formed the line of march. The local organization acted as hosts to the Ahepa Patrol of the Boston Athens chapter No. 24, with John Stratis commanding.

The success of the Lynn chapter is due in no small measure to the efforts of Stanley Harrison who served as marshal of the chapter.

Chapters of the Order of the Sons of Pericles

- | Chapter No. | Location |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Manchester, N. H. (Queen City) |
| 2 | Haverhill, Mass. |
| 3 | Scranton, Pa. (Golden Age) |
| 5 | New York, N. Y. (Renaissance) |
| 6 | Lynn, Mass. (Socrates) |
| 7 | Springfield, Mass. (Leonidas) |
| 9 | Washington, D. C. (Pythagoras) |
| 10 | Philadelphia, Pa. (Adelphi) |
| 11 | Chicago, Ill. (Lord Byron) |
| 13 | Detroit, Mich. (Phydias) |
| 15 | New Haven, Conn. (Elm City) |
| 17 | Joliet, Ill. (Homer) |
| 18 | Akron, Ohio (Delian League) |
| 19 | Peabody-Salem, Mass. (Paralos) |
| 20 | Newark, N. J. (Corinthian) |
| 21 | Providence, R. I. (Plato) |
| 22 | Chicago, Ill. (Ypsilanti) |
| 23 | New Orleans, La. (Parthenon) |
| 24 | Wheeling, W. Va. (Kimon) |
| 25 | Weirton, W. Va. (Alexander the Great) |
| 26 | Brookline, Mass. (George A. Dilboy) |
| 27 | Boston, Mass. (Hub) |
| 28 | Cleveland, Ohio (Daniel Webster) |
| 29 | Woburn, Mass. (Xenophon) |
| 30 | Youngstown, Ohio (Hercules) |
| 31 | San Francisco, Calif. (Zetes) |
| 32 | Stamford, Conn. (Connecticut Yankees) |
| 33 | Reading, Pa. (Wm. Penn) |
| 34 | Worcester, Mass. |
| 35 | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 36 | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| 37 | Portland, Oregon |

HILL CITY CHAPTER, LYNCHBURG, VA., INAUGURATES CLASS FOR THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

HILL CITY Chapter No. 134, active in promulgating the aims of the organization, formed a class in English for the sole purpose of teaching the English language to those of its membership who are not well acquainted with it.

The class has been in operation for the past two months and is doing creditable work. The chapter plans to establish a class in Greek also for the benefit of the members' children. Two impressive services were held by the chapter in the Orthodox Greek church recently and it is hoped that the useful practice will be continued.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, CHAPTER HOLDS ITS FIRST ANNUAL OUTING

AHEPANS from Middletown and Hamilton, 150 in number, participated in an interesting program when the annual outing was held at LeSourdsville Lake.

The feature of the event was the supreme governor of the Seventh District of Ahepa, Bro. Parasco Volo, who addressed the gathering.

During the afternoon various athletic events and games were enjoyed.

George T. Pollitsan proved to be the "greatest endurance" boxer present, when he "out-distanced" Chris Pape. George Mehas and James Lekas. "Boxer" Poolitsan battled three rounds with each, and, according to Ahepa rules, was declared the winner of each encounter.

Miss Rena Lekas, daughter of the deputy supreme governor, won the bean race, while Teddy Lekas, his son, was tied with Evans Jonson for honors in the running race.

Mr. Lekas proved himself the flashiest swimmer among the men, winning the swimming event.

Other events and the winners are as follows: Apple race, Chris Pape; spartan game, Charles Jonson, Hamilton; three-legged race, Geo. Poolitsan and Chris Pape; jumping, Milton Mardas; running race for ladies, Mrs. Chris Pape; running race for men, John Roris; swimming for ladies, Mrs. Chris Pape; tug of war, between Hamilton and Middletown, draw.

++

OGDEN, UTAH, CHAPTER NO. 134 HOLDS OUTING

THE Ogden chapter No. 134 of the Order of Ahepa recently held their annual outing at the Maple Creek fish hatchery. There were 200 families assembled, there being visitors from Salt Lake, Ogden and Bingham chapters.

A delicious chicken dinner was served by the Paris Grill café of Bingham. District governor of the order, Peter Marthakes of Salt Lake, was principal speaker. A. T. Batis-tas of Ogden, president of the local order, William J. Dokos, vice president, and a few others, also spoke.

Games were played and prizes given away.

The outing was finished with a horseshoe pitching contest in which the Salt Lake visitors were the winners.

++

FIVE GOOD RULES FOR SUCCESS

1. Hard work.
2. Common sense.
3. Good habits
4. Practical experience.
5. The value of a dollar.

AHEPA Collars and Jewels

Designed and Copyrighted

Makers of

Ahepa Regalia and Fezzes

Since 1924

ROSE LIPP REGALIA CO.

175 Tremont Street Boston, Mass.

**THE COL. ZACKQUILL MORGAN
CHAPTER OF MORGANTOWN,
W. VA., HOLDS JOINT
MEETING FOR THE
SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

ON July 14, 1929, the Supreme Governor of the 3rd District was honored by the Col. Zackquill Morgan Chapter of Morgantown, W. Va., in a joint meeting with the chapters from Uniontown, Pa., and Clarksburg, W. Va. There were representatives, also, from chapters in Pittsfield, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Steubenville, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Wierton and Wheeling, W. Va.

The Supreme Governor, Phillip Peppas of Cleveland, Ohio, delivered a splendid message on the destiny of Ahepa, and later explained the plan of the Educational Fund, and asked for a contribution of \$1000 for this cause. In response to his plea the following donations were announced:

Cleo Economou, Uniontown.....	\$100
Sam Trahanas, Uniontown.....	\$100
Mike Proestos, Morgantown.....	\$100
Peter Caravasos, Morgantown.....	\$100
Theodore Batlas, Morgantown.....	\$100
Peter Vrotsos, Morgantown.....	\$100
Clarksburg Chapter.....	\$400

Congratulations from the governor were extended to these chapters for their generous gifts to this noble cause.

Other speakers on this occasion were Supreme Deputy Governors, Arthur Karkalas of Pittsburgh and William Issaris of Wheeling, and Brother Labrynides, teacher for the Hellenic Community of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Following the program, refreshments were served by the following committee: Sam Hellas, Peter Caravasos, Ernest Stepoulos, George Sh rman, Mike Proestos, and Nicholas Cacanis.

++

**THE MUNCIE, IND., CHAPTER
RADIATES WITH THE
AHEPA SPIRIT**

BEFORE February 17, 1929 the handful of Greeks in Muncie, Indiana, scarcely knew each other.

On Feb. 17, 1929 the magnetic ray of friendship of the Order of Ahepa arrived and on that date the Muncie Chapter No. 210 was instituted and is known as the chapter, "Small but Mighty." Recently they adopted a motto, "One for all and all for one."

On July 14, 1929 they held their first annual picnic which went over with a score, and many neighboring chapters attended it. Games were played, a palatable dinner was served, followed by a dance. The following chapters were represented: Anderson, Kokomo, and Indianapolis, Indiana, and Dayton, Ohio.

With the help of the Muncie Chapter members various Ahepa Chapters were established in the state of Indiana.

++

**IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES MARK
THE INSTALLATION OF IN-
DIANAPOLIS CHAPTER**

IN impressive manner, the installation of the Indianapolis Chapter was held Sunday June 30th, at the Elks' Club. About 400 members from chapters in Indiana attended the initiation ceremonies.

A colorful street pageant and parade, including a drill demonstration by the Dayton (O.) Chapter patrol preceded the installation. Speakers included Mayor L. Ert Slack and Senator Arthur R. Robinson. Parasco Volo of

East Chicago, Governor of the Seventh District of the order, was in charge of ceremonies. A luncheon was given at 5 o'clock.

Andrew Kostas, a charter member of the Anderson Chapter, organized the Indianapolis group, under the efficient direction of Brother Parasco Volo, the Supreme Governor of the Seventh District.

++

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT CHAPTER OF
FREEPORT, L. I., CELEBRATES
ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY**

MAYOR CLINTON M. FLINT extended the felicitations of the city of Freeport to the Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170, which held its first annual entertainment and dance. The affair was attended by more than 500 men and women of Freeport and surrounding towns, who appreciated the inspiring addresses delivered by Judge Alton H. Johnson, V. I. Chebithes, the past Supreme President of the Order, and E. G. Psaki, the Deputy Governor of District No. 2, respectively.

An unusual and high class vaudeville program was presented, featured with a talk on the late Theodore Roosevelt, by Edward Stavropoulos. Selections by the Alvonitis Concert Orchestra; toe dancing by Evelyn Staros, 8 years of age; violin selections by Diomed P. Avlonitis; Miss Barbara Sykora in Grecian pastoral dances; Giuleat Armenaki of the Manhattan Civic Opera; and Bob Dale formerly of the Keith circuit, were parts included in the program.

George P. Gumas, general chairman of the affair, James Boulukos, president of the chapter, together with the other members of the arrangements committee, deserve due credit for the success of the affair. The colorful uniform of the order was worn by many of the members.

++

**H. W. LONGFELLOW CHAPTER OB-
SERVES LADIES' NIGHT**

Past Officers Honored with Jewels

MORE than 100 members and their guests gathered in Pythian Temple recently, when Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Chapter, observed past officers and ladies' night. Out of town guests were Nicolaus Harithas of Mechanic Falls, District Deputy; Nicholas Procovas and Dr. Alexander Cambadis, founder of the Sons of Pericles, the Ahepa junior organization, both of Manchester, N. H.

Each of the past officers was presented a jewel by District Deputy Harithas in behalf of the Longfellow Chapter. The past officers honored were James Spheres, President; Zav Vamvakias, Secretary; Anthony Yimpanis, Warden; Charles Kolovatis, Captain of Guard; Thomas Spirakis, Governor.

All Ahepas were urged to become American citizens for the benefit of the order and for their own benefit in an address by District Deputy Harithas.

Americanization was the keynote of the address given by Dr. Cambadis. He explained the purposes and the benefits of the junior order of Ahepans.

The Ahepa trio, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Kolovatis, piano, James Riggs, violin, and Zav Vamvakias, mandolin, provided the entertainment.

At the business meeting John C. Moustakis was appointed general chairman of all committees arranging for the third annual ball in the Eastland Hotel in the fall. A dinner will precede the ball.

MISS CHRISTINE GALITZI

MISS CHRISTINE GALITZI, contributor of the article, "Should we send our daughters to College?" hails from Constantza, Roumania, and is of Greek parentage. She received the rudiments of her early education at the French Lyceum in Constantinople. Later on she attended the University of Sorbonne in Paris, where she received the degree of A.B. and recently was awarded the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Columbia University. During the World War, Miss Galitzi served as Director of the Red Cross Hospital in Constantza. Following the retreating Roumanian armies into Moldavia and Russia, she distinguished herself in the service and received the following decorations from the late King Ferdinand of Roumania: "Crucea De Rasboi," "Meritul Sanitar Regina Elizabeta"; and the "Regina Maria" from Queen Marie of Roumania; and the "Silver Cross" from the American Red Cross.

She visited America for the first time in 1922, after having won a scholarship, and remained here for two years continuing her studies. She again returned in 1926, after an active service in Roumania and a tour of investigation of social conditions in Greece and France.

Miss Galitzi is a profound student and a tireless worker. She is an accomplished linguist, speaking and writing the Greek, French, German, English and Roumanian languages. She is an able writer, having contributed numerous articles to newspapers and magazines and noteworthy introductions to various books.

The article "Should we send our daughters to College," appearing on page 10 of this issue, is her first contribution to THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. Incidentally, Miss Galitzi was especially requested to write this article because of inquiries made by many parents and young ladies of Greek parentage on the subject. These inquiries were directed to the Supreme Lodge officers of the Order of Ahepa from members of the fraternity who, in turn, referred it to the Editor. The inquiries indicate the lively interest on the subject by the younger generation and their parents. Miss Galitzi ably answers the question. Other interesting articles by Miss Galitzi shall appear in future issues of the magazine.

For Effective Results

Advertise in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, the official organ of the order of Ahepa and the outstanding publication of the progressive element of people of Greek origin in America. THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has, by far, the largest circulation and completely covers the Greek field. *Rules and detailed information furnished on request.*

Τὰ καλύτερα γυναικώτερα Στέφανα καὶ
Βαπτιστικά, τὰ καλύτερα
Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκους
ἀγοράσατε ἀπὸ τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἀπελθόντων δωρεάν

Extracts from Letters of Officials to the Supreme President Commenting on the Principles of the Order and the Ahepa Magazine

"I was glad to get the Ahepa Monthly Magazine and to know of the fine work which you are doing."

(Signed) RAY LYMAN WILBUR,
Secretary of the Interior.

"I have been much interested and inspired by reading the copy you so kindly sent me of the Dedication Issue of the new Ahepa Monthly Magazine. The high ideals and strong purpose of those coming to America from Greece who become citizens of this Republic necessarily add to us something of the beauty and grandeur we have always identified with your native land, whether our education has been along classical or utilitarian lines."

(Signed) MARK L. HERSEY,
Major-General, U. S. A.

"I have enjoyed reading the various articles in this magazine and wish to express to you my appreciation for favoring me with the same, and my very best wishes for its future."

(Signed) LOUIS L. EMMERSON, Governor
State of Illinois.

"I consider the objects and principles of the Order of Ahepa the highest possible, and if these principles are being instilled to the minds of the people of foreign origin who are coming to our country, it will greatly benefit our future citizenry. Any order which is dedicated to this high mission deserves the highest commendation from our State and Federal governments."

(Signed) JOHN C. PHILLIPS, Governor
State of Arizona.

"A cursory examination of your editorial convinces me that the principles of the Order of Ahepa are most commendable."

(Signed) GEORGE H. DERN, Governor
State of Utah.

"I congratulate the members of the Order of Ahepa on the lofty character of this magazine and on the splendid principles to which the Ahepa Order stands committed. If all of our foreign born citizens would follow the example set by your Order in declaring loyalty to the institutions and laws of the country of their adoption, our international peace, safety and prosperity would advance to a high degree."

(Signed) R. C. DILLON, Governor
State of New Mexico.

"Permit me to congratulate you upon the existence and purpose of your worthy Order. May it enjoy a long and successful life."

(Signed) C. DOUGLASS BUCK, Governor
State of Delaware.

"I am very much obliged for your copy of Ahepa and congratulate you on the periodical. I had the pleasure of attending an Ahepa meeting in Maine a while ago and I have great regard for the activities of your Association."

(Signed) WM. TUDOR GARDINER, Governor
State of Maine.

"I am interested in the Americanization work you are doing and extend to you my best wishes for your success."

(Signed) THEODORE CHRISTIANSON,
Governor
State of Minnesota.

"I am glad to know of the work your organization is doing and wish you success in every way."

(Signed) C. C. DILL,
United States Senator,
Washington.

"You have an opportunity to perform a national service of incalculable value, and I hope that the Order and its magazine will have a prosperous career of usefulness in the encouragement of good citizenship."

(Signed) WALTER J. KOHLER, Governor
State of Wisconsin.

"With best wishes for your success always."

(Signed) ROBERT F. WAGNER,
United States Senator, New York.

"I have examined the magazine with much interest and desire to congratulate and commend you upon the splendid purposes to which your Order and the publication direct themselves."

(Signed) ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senator, Kansas.

"I note particularly your editorial on the objects and principles of the Order. The reference to Americans who espoused the cause of Greece is very interesting."

(Signed) THEODORE E. BURTON,
United States Senator, Ohio.

"I am mighty glad to have an opportunity to read the Ahepa Magazine, particularly because I was present and delivered a speech at the unveiling of the memorial to General Ypsilanti, in Ypsilanti, Michigan, last summer."

(Signed) ROBERT H. CLANCY,
Member of Congress, Michigan.

"I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon this splendid Dedication Issue."

(Signed) L. T. McFADDEN,
Member of Congress,
Pennsylvania.

"As a Representative who has been in touch with the Greek communities of Pennsylvania, I am greatly pleased with this splendid magazine. My extended visit in Greece in 1919 also gives me a feeling of personal gratification at the work being done by those Americans who look back to Greece as the country of their origin."

(Signed) CLYDE KELLY,
Member of Congress,
Pennsylvania.

"The Dedication Issue is most attractive, the articles are well written and illustrated, and the whole get-up is a distinct credit to the Ahepa. I appreciated especially your own exposition of the principles and ideals of the Ahepa and the Capital contributions including the pictures and write-ups of the President's Cabinet."

(Signed) GEORGE N. SEGER,
Member of Congress, New Jersey.

"You are to be complimented on the publication, with its evidence of the work you have set out to do among your ethnic group. May your aims be realized beyond your expectations."

(Signed) O. J. KVALE,
Member of Congress, Minnesota.

"I appreciate your courtesy in remembering me, and desire to commend the objects and principles of the members of your Order who have organized for the purpose of inculcating the spirit, ideals and institutions of the United States in themselves."

(Signed) LUTHER A. JOHNSON,
Member of Congress, Texas.

"I have read with interest the editorial setting forth the objects and principles of the Order. Your objectives are highly commendable, and I hope that your Order may be very successful in promoting affection and respect for the spirit, the ideals and institutions of our country among your members."

(Signed) I. L. PATTERSON, Governor
State of Oregon.

"The brief outline of the objects and principles of your Order interested me."

(Signed) HENRY J. ALLEN,
United States Senator, Kansas.

"This (Ahepa Magazine) is a highly creditable production. Your organization itself has an equally notable dedication. I wish you every success in your great enterprise and in the contribution which it makes to the life of the nation."

(Signed) ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG,
United States Senator, Michigan.

"I have known for some months that your organization was functioning in this city. From long personal acquaintance with many of your members here I know that they are splendid examples in living up to the purposes of your Order in cultivating the spirit and ideals of American institutions."

(Signed) O. A. ABBOTT, JR., Mayor
Grand Island, Nebraska.

"I heartily endorse the effort your Order is making to Americanize your people and I know of no better medium to assist in this work than that which you have adopted."

(Signed) LEE R. ROBBINS, Mayor
Norwich, Connecticut.

"I wish to extend to you, and through you to the members of the Order, my congratulations on the excellent publication. It is my privilege to number among my personal friends some of the members of the Order residing in the City of Richmond. I believe Ahepa is doing its full share to inculcate in the hearts of our American citizens of Greek extraction a thorough understanding of the principles of patriotism."

(Signed) J. FULMER BRIGHT, Mayor
Richmond, Virginia.

"I am familiar with the work of your society in Denver, and desire to compliment you and the National Order on the work being done in this country by your members."

(Signed) BENJ. F. STAPLETON, Mayor
Denver, Colorado.

"I assure you that I read the Ahepa Magazine with much interest."

(Signed) FRANK X. SCHWAB, Mayor
Buffalo, New York.

"I have perused same and am greatly impressed with its lofty ideals and its patriotic spirit. I wish to extend to you and all those associated in the cause, continued success."

(Signed) JOHN V. HINCHLIFFE, Mayor
Paterson, New Jersey.

"I had the pleasure of being present at the institution of the local lodge in Woburn about a year ago, and am confident that your organization has accomplished a great deal already toward real worthwhile Americanism, and is destined in the future to be a very significant factor in the welding together of this America of ours."

(Signed) HAROLD P. JOHNSON, Mayor
Woburn, Massachusetts.

"I have some insight of the work of your organization and the principles to which it is dedicated and sincerely trust that you will have the fullest measure of success in the great mission you have undertaken."

(Signed) FREDERICK W. DONNELLY, Mayor
Trenton, New Jersey.

Brother William Essaris (Barba)

The first Ahepan
who carried the
banner of the
organization on
Greek Soil



Thirty-Five Good Ways to Kill an Association or Convention

1. Don't come to any of the meetings.
2. If you do come, come late.
3. If it is a dinner or luncheon meeting, come very late. You will then disturb and delay everybody.
4. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.
5. If you received a notice of the meeting, forget the date at once — don't try to remember it.
6. If the secretary sends you a return card for your dinner reservation, throw it in the waste basket.
7. If you attend a meeting, find fault with the officers and other members.
8. Never accept an office — it is easier to criticize than to do things. Claim you are too busy to give it any time.
9. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are appointed, do not attend the committee meetings.
10. If you are asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things ought to be done.
11. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly and unselfishly work to help matters along, howl that the Board is run by a clique.
12. Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay at all. Claim forgetfulness or didn't receive a statement.
13. Make the secretary call a half dozen times to collect back dues. He has really nothing else to do.
14. When a banquet is given, tell everybody the Board is wasting money on blowouts which make a big noise and accomplish nothing.
15. When they don't give banquets, tell everybody the Board is dead and needs a can tied to it.
16. Don't ask for a banquet ticket until they're all sold.
17. Then swear that you have been cheated out of yours.
18. If you do get a ticket at the last minute, don't pay for it.
19. If you are asked to sit at the speaker's table, modestly refuse.
20. If you are not asked to sit at the speaker's table, get sore about it and try to spoil the meeting.
21. If the cigars are passed, take three or four or more; you may not have another chance. If they are not your special brand, ask why they didn't get good ones.
22. Don't tell the Board how it can help you; but if it doesn't help you, resign.
23. If you find that you can receive service from the organization without joining, don't join.
24. If it fails to correct the abuses in your neighbor's business, howl that nothing is done.
25. If it calls attention to faults and abuses in your own business, resign at once.
26. Always keep your eyes open for something wrong; when you find it, resign.
27. At every opportunity threaten to resign, and tell your friends about it.
28. When you attend a meeting, vote to do something, and then go home and do the opposite.
29. Agree to everything said at the meeting, and disagree with all of it outside the meeting.
30. Get all the association can give you, but don't give it anything.

31. When asked for information, don't give it — then blame the officers for the incompleteness of their information.
32. When you pay your dues make everybody feel that it is a Christmas present from you. Don't consider it as a business investment.
33. When you receive letters and information circulars from the secretary, don't read them. If you do read 'em, forget all about it.
34. Attend the meetings once a year regularly; then claim the Board doesn't do anything, because you never heard anything about it.
35. Talk about cooperation of the other fellow with you, but don't cooperate with him.



Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΘ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὄργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ὑπῆρξεν ἡ κινήσιμος δύναμις, ἡ μαγνητικῶσα τὸ δοῦλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δογμασίας του, ἀφυπνίσασα καὶ ὠθήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλόθυμον τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ Μυσήσεις, τὸ Κρυπτογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνυμικὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα σύνολον θούλων καὶ ἐθνικῆς μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ φλογερὸς πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλικῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πρωτότυπον σύγγραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστου χάρτου καὶ πλείστον εἰκόνων. Εἶναι ἔξοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰκονδηποτε μέρος τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

Γράψατε:

ELIAS L. JANETIS
Chapin National Bank
Springfield, Mass.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 25)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Magazine is indeed a wonderful work of intellectual, educational and artistic endeavor, and I wish in behalf of myself and of the members of our chapter to heartily congratulate you for the splendid results accomplished so far. We can proudly show this publication to our American friends that they may grasp a better understanding of our people.

One of the first things that we did here was to make all the brothers subscribe, and within a few days we will send you a check to cover their yearly subscriptions. Allow me further to state that the magazine has created great enthusiasm in these parts.

With my best wishes for the success of the magazine, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

DR. N. S. CHECKOS,

President, Mt. Hood Chapter, No. 154.

++
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Permit me to congratulate you for the splendid copies of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, which I have received so far.

Every member of the fraternity in the Eleventh District is pleased with its beautiful appearance and its well gotten up form and its interesting articles, which are in accord with the ideals and purposes of our Order.

Wishing you success, and complimenting you again for having presented to us such a fine magazine, I am

Cordially and fraternally yours,

GEORGE C. PETERSON,

Supreme Governor, 11th District.

++

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Reading through the interesting pages of your new AHEPA MAGAZINE, I could not but observe the wealth of material, excellence of make-up and the neatness which characterized your entire publication. The importance which your undertaking is to have in the future cannot be fully foreseen. It is a manifestation of the rapid growth of the Ahepa and the tremendous influence which it has and will continue to have in an ever-increasing rate among the Hellenic element in these United States.

I wish to extend to you my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations and do hope that the high standard you set for your publication will not be lowered in the future issues, but raised, if that is possible.

I am

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

PETER J. KOURIDES,

Past Supreme Secretary,
Sons of Pericles.

++

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The second issue of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has come to my attention, and it is gratifying to note the able way in which you are managing it. Your earnest effort is evident in these two initial issues. The result of your work is highly commendable and I heartily wish you continued success.

Permit me to congratulate you, as well as express our appreciation, for the fine article you wrote on The North American Committee of Friendship and Cooperation with Greece and the splendid editorial on the Athenian Temple of Youth.

With every good wish for the work that you have undertaken, I am

Yours sincerely,

CHARILAOS LAGOUKAKIS,

Field Secretary of North American Committee of Friendship and Cooperation with Greece.

Aspects of Life

Humorous Stories for Speakers

Graft

One of the much-to-be-desired things in business life to-day is the elimination of unnecessary middle-man methods of selling. The direct-to-the-consumer method would mean a great saving to the ultimate consumer.

A colored man went to his pastor and handed him a letter to the Lord, which ran: "Please send this poor darkey \$50 right away." The pastor, a kind-hearted man, called together several of his friends and said: "The poor fellow has so much faith in the Lord that he expects Him to send the \$50 right away. We shouldn't let him be disappointed. Let's make a collection for him." This was done and \$42 was contributed, which sum was sent to the ingenious petitioner.

Next day the colored man handed the parson another letter. This one ran: "Dear Lord: de nex' time You send dis darkey money, don't send it through no parson—send it to me direct."

++

Of Prohibition Interest

Not only some serious throat trouble but also many cases of mental confusion would be cured if there were no hooch to make people see double and even upside down.

A fellow with about three sheets in the wind was on his way home after midnight. As he crossed a bridge he saw the reflection of the moon in the water. As he was gazing into the water at the moon, a policeman came along. Addressing the officer, the man said: "Wassa matter down there?"

"Why, that's the moon," replied the policeman.

"Well, how in the deuce did I ever get up here, then?" asked the puzzled boozier.

++

Repetition

All experienced public speakers have had to learn when repetition of any point is advisable and when advisable.

"Well," asked a speaker of a gentleman who had listened to him, "was my speech to your liking?"

"It certainly was. It was a grand speech," was the reply.

"Was there any part of it that seemed to hold you more than another?" the speaker asked.

"Well, now that you have asked me, I'll tell you," said the attentive listener. "What took hold of me most, sir, was your perseverance—the way you went over the same thing again and again."

++

The Eternal Feminine

Tommy: "I like you. You are the most wonderful girl in the world. You are the object of my dreams, the light of my life, the hope of my hope, my inspiration and my ambition. I would fight dragons, conquer the world for you. I would give my life for you! Will you be mine?"

Bernice: "Do you like me, Tommy?" —
Notre Dame Juggler.

D. C. DIVRY
Publisher
PrinterENGLISH and GREEK
PRINTING
of Every Description

BOOKS
BOOKLETS
CATALOGS
MAGAZINES
NEWSPAPERS
BALL JOURNALS
CIRCULARS
FOLDERS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
INVITATIONS
BILLS-OF-FARE
COMMERCIAL
STATIONERY
ETC.

Translations

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO
MAIL ORDERS

Complete equipment: Five Linotypes, two cylinder and several job presses, edition and pamphlet bindery.

Publishers of Divry's English-Greek and Greek-English Dictionary, Divry's English-Greek Dialogues, Grammars, Readers, Bible Books, Calendars, etc., etc.

Printers of "Campana," "Satyros," "Estia," "Transatlantic Review," Ahepa Bulletins, "Echo of Cefalonia," "Feda," and other publications.

139 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ Α. ΝΙΚΑ

Ο ΕΚΦΩΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΠΡΟ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΠΥΛΑΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΗΜΕΡΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΛΑΣΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΥ ΥΠΟΔΟΧΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΕΩΝ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ κ. ΠΑΤΣΗ

Κατὰ τὴν ἐπίσημον ταύτην στιγμήν δὲν αἰσθάνομαι μόνον τὴν διακεκριμένην, ἀλλὰ καὶ μεγάλην εὐτυχίαν καὶ τελειὰν χαρὰν διότι νῦν ἀνταποδίδω τὸν ἀδελφικὸν καὶ ἐγκαρδιὸν τοῦ κ. Δημάρχου χαιρετισμὸν πρὸς τὰ μέλη τῆς δευτέρας ἐν Ἑλλάδι Ἀρχαίας Ἐκδρομῆς.

Ἡ Ἀρχαία ἡμέρα εἶναι ἐπεσημῶς διότι τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς ἐκδρομῆς τιμῶσι διὰ τῆς παρουσίας των τοσούτων ἐπιφανῶν καὶ προσφιλῶν ἑλληνικῶν χαρακτηριστικῶν ἀποτελοῦντες ἐκλεκτὸν ἀπάνθισμα τῆς μεγάλης Ἑλληνικῆς κοινωνίας ἥτις διὰ τῆς ἀδελφικῆς ταύτης ὑποδοχῆς ἐνθαρρύνει τὰς ἀφειδίκοιμας ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι ἐκδρομῆς τῆς Ἀρχαίας καὶ πολλῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνικῶν Σωματίων ἐν Ἀμερικῇ.

Δὲν εἶναι ἀνάγκη νὰ τονίσω τὴν σπουδαιότητα καὶ ἐξυπλάν σημασίαν τῆς ἐκδρομῆς ταύτης, ἀρκεῖ μόνον νὰ δῶς ἐπευθεμῶς ὅτι διὰ τῶν σημερινῶν ἐκδρομῶν ἐκπληροῦται ἡμέρον ἕνας πόθος εὐγενῆς τῶν ὁποίων ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ ἡμῶν ἕγχρῃ διατρέχει ἀπὸ τὴν ἐξ Ἑλλάδος δι' Ἀμερικὴν ἀναχώρησίν μας.

Ἀρκεῖ μόνον νὰ δῶς τονίσω ὅτι εἰς τὴν καρδίᾳ ἐκάστου ξενιτευμένου Ἑλλήνου εὐρίσκειται εἰς πόθος διακαῆς, ἐν ὀντισον γλυκῆ, μία σκέψις κοινὴ, μία εὐχὴ διαπερασ, ὅπως πατήρᾳ διὰ μιαν ἔστω καὶ τελευταίαν ὁρᾶν τὰ ἰερά χωρᾶτα τῆς μητρὸς Ἑλλάδος, καί, ἐάν τοῦ εἶναι δυνατόν νὰ ἀφῆσθαι τὰ ὄστα του ἐν τῇ γῆ τῶν ἐνδοξῶν προγόνων του.

Ἀρκεῖ μόνον νὰ δῶς τονίσω ὅτι ἂν οἱ καιροὶ ἀλλάσσονται, ὁ χρόνος διαβαίνει, τὰ ἔθνη μεταβάλλονται καὶ αἱ συνθήκαι τῆς ζωῆς γοργῶς ἐπιβάλλονται, ἂν οἱ ἀλκιμοὶ νεανίαι τῆς γῆς ἐπιστρέφονται ἡμέρον κῆπυοντες ὑπὸ τὸ βάρος τῶν μακρῶν τῆς ξενιτειᾶς ἐτῶν, ἡ καρδίᾳ μας, ἡ ἕγχρῃ μας καὶ τὸ αἰσθημᾶ μας τὸ Ἑλληνικὸ διαμένον ἀσθηρᾶ καὶ ἀμετάβλητα καὶ αἰώνια, διότι σταθερὸς καὶ ἀμετάβλητος καὶ αἰώνιος εἶναι ὁ Ἑλληνισμός.

Ὁ Πατριωτισμὸς καὶ ἡ φιλοτιμία μέσα ὅτι καρδίᾳ κάθε Ἑλλήνου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς εἶναι ἀόγκητᾳ ἀγκαλιασμένα καὶ ἀδιαχώρηστα ὅταν ἕνα μεγάλο σένηρο ποῦ δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ τὸ ξεριζώσῃ κανένας δίδωνας ὅτι ἐπιμόσῃ τῆς πάλης ποῦ παλεῖται ἐκεῖ κάτω ὅτι γῆ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας ὁ κάθε μετανάστες γιὰ τὰ ἔθνη του.

Ὅπου καὶ ἂν εὐρίσκειται ὁ Ἑλλῆν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὅτι καὶ ἂν τοῦ ἀνυπαίτιν πάντοτε θυμᾶται καὶ τὴν μόνον τὴν πατρίδα ποῦ τὸν ἐγέννησε καὶ δὲ κάθε περιστασίῳ δὲν τὸν ἀποδοσσορῶ γιὰ τὸ τρέχει νὰ τὴν βοηθῆσθαι ὅσο μπορεῖ καὶ μὲ ἀσπρησίαις του πολλῆς ὁμοῖ.

Ταυτήν λοιπὸν ἐπικοινωνίαν, ταυτήν τὴν πῆσιν πρὸς τὰ πατρία ἰδῶσθαι δι' ἑκάστων Ἑλλῆνα τῆς Ἀμερικῆς τρέφοντα τὴν ἀδελφικὴν πρὸς τὴν γενέτειραν

πατρίδα λατρείαν, εὐγενῶς ἰποδοθεῖ ἢ δι' αὐτὸ καὶ ἐγὼ, ὁ τῶς γραμματεὺς τῆς θαυμασίας αὐτῆς ὀργανώσεως, μετὰ διγκινῶσεως ὁμοίαν τῆς ὁποίας σπανίως ἀσθάνθη ἐν τῷ βίῳ μου, ἀτενίζων τὰ ἰερά τῆς πατρίδος χωρᾶτα ὅς δεδαῶ ὅτι ἐκάστων μέλος τῆς δευτέρας Ἀρχαίας Ἐκδρομῆς νοιῶθει ὅτι ὁσάθῃ του ἡμέρον διὰ ἕγχρᾳ, καὶ ἡ μία μένοντᾳ ἐκδρομῆς ποῦ τοῦ σημερινῶ μεγαλίον παραχωρεῖ μετ' εὐλαστῆς τὴν θέσιν τῆς δι' ἑκείνη τὴν εὐχρᾳ ποῦ κεραιχωρεῖ τὰ ὁσάθῃ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν παιδικὴν του καὶ ἀλμδρόνυτον ἡλικίαν, καὶ αὐτᾳ ἡ ἕγχρᾳ ἡμέρον ὀρῶντε

ΕΠΙΒΕΒΑΗΜΕΝΗ ΔΗΛΩΣΙΣ

Ἐπειδὴ ἐλέχθησαν καὶ ἐγράψθησαν πλείστα ἀνακριθεῖαι ἐν σχέσει μετὰ τὴν προτίμησιν ξένου ἀτμοπλοίου διὰ τὴν Δευτέραν Ἐκδρομὴν τῆς Αἠερα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, θεωροῦμεν ἐπιαναγκᾳ νὰ δηλώσωμεν τὰ ἑξῆς:

Τὸ Ὑπατον Συμβούλιον καὶ τὰ μέλη γενικῶς ἐπιδοῦνον ἵνα ἡ Ἐκδρομὴ γίνῃ δι' Ἑλληνικὸν ἀτμοπλοίου καὶ μάλιστα ἐγνωσθῇ ὅτι θὰ ἐχρησιμοποιεῖτο ξένον ἀτμοπλοίου διὰ τὸν σκοπὸν αὐτόν, ὁ Ὑπατος Πρόεδρος ἀδελ. Ἀλφραντῆς ἐκάλεσεν ἑκτακτον συνέδριον τοῦ Ὑπατου Συμβουλίῳ ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκῃ, προσκληθέντων νὰ παρευρεθῶν καὶ τῶν μελῶν τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς ἵνα δώσωμεν ἐξηγήσεις, τοῦ Ὑπατου Προέδρου προσιθεμένου νὰ ζητήσῃ τὴν ἀκρίωσιν τῆς ἀποράσεως ὅπως ἡ ἐκδρομὴ λάβῃ χωρᾳν διὰ ξένου ἀτμοπλοίου. Κατὰ τὴν συνέδριον ταυτήν διεπιστώθη ὅτι ἡ Ἐπιτροπὴ ἀπετάθη τὸ πρῶτον πρὸς τὴν Ἐθνικὴν Ἀτμοπλοίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἐν τῇ ῶρηᾳ αὐτῆς ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ γίνῃ ἡ Ἐκδρομὴ δι' Ἑλληνικὸν ἀτμοπλοίου. Ἀστυχῶς ὁμοῦ, διὰ λόγους τεχνικοῦς, ὁδὲν ἐκ τῶν ἑλληνικῶν ὑπερωκεανείων ἠδύνυτο κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴν ἐκείνην, ἐλλείπει χωρῶν, νὰ παραλάβῃ πλείονας τῶν 500 ἐκδρομέων, ἐνῶ οἱ τοῦ ὑπερέβαιναν τοῦς 900. Ἐγένετο πρότασις ὅπως οἱ ἐκδρομῆς ἀναχωρήσῃν ταυτοχρόνως ἐπὶ δύο ἑλληνικῶν ὑπερωκεανείων, ἀλλὰ ἦτο φυσικῶς ἀδύνατον τὸ τοιοῦτον καὶ κατὰ συνέπειαν, πρὸς μεγάλην ἡμῶν λύπην, ἡ Ἐκδρομὴ ἐγένετο διὰ ξένου ὑπερωκεανείου. Ὁδὲμία ὑποτίμησις ἐγένετο ἐκ προθέσεως πρὸς τὰ ἑλληνικὰ ὑπερωκεάνεια, αἱ δὲ Αἠεραῖοι εἶναι ἀρετᾳ πατριώται καὶ εὐνοειδίητοι ἀνθρωποι διὰ νὰ ἐπιμῶν δένοντες τὰς ὑπηρεσίας ἄς προσφέρῃν καὶ προσφέρῃν εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τὸ ἔθνος τὰ ἑλληνικὰ ὑπερωκεάνεια.

ΗΛΙΑΣ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗΣ
Ἀρχηγὸς τῆς Δευτέρας Ἐκδρομῆς

ταὶ παρῶνα ὅταν τοῖς μαρμαρίνοις δῆλοτε τοῦ Παρθενῶνος καὶ ἀντικρίοντᾳ με ἀγγαλιῶσιν τὸν γαλανὸν οὐρανὸν τῆς Ἑλλάδος, καὶ κολιμηθῶσᾳ δῶν αἰθέρα τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν, τρωποῦται γλυκᾳ-γλυκᾳ εἶποι Ἑλλῆν τὸ καυχῶμαι, λέγω τὴν καταγωγῆν μου ἐ' Ἑλληνικᾳ ἕγχρᾳ μου ἐλευθερῶ πάντα ἐπ.

ΝΕΟΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΛΟΓΟΤΕΧΝΙΑ

ΙΔΙΟ ΔΕΝ ΜΕΝΕΙ ΤΙΠΟΤΕ

Καθισμένοι κα' οἱ δύο σ' ἕνα κορμὸ ποῦ τὸν εἶχε ξεράσῃ ἡ θάλασσα καὶ τὸν εἶχε πετάσει στὴν ἀμμονδιά—κα' ἀγγαλιωμένοι ὅπως εἴμαστε—ἐκπνίγαμε τὰ ταξιδιάρικα νερά της. Τ' ἀγέρι φρούσε ἀπαλά ἀπαλά καὶ ξεδίπλωνε τὰ κορακίζορμα μαλιὰ τῆς ἀγάλης μου, ὅταν τὸ μπουμποῦν π' ἀνοίγει ὅταν τὰ παιχιδιάρικα τοῦ ἡλιου χάδια τὸ φιλοῦν. Κάποτε, κάποτε τὰ νερά τῆς θάλασσας μορκεῖον τὴν ἀμμονδιά καὶ φθάναν κοντὰ στὰ πόδια μας, χωρῆς νὰ μᾶς τὰ γιάξουν ὁμοῦ. Ἀνάθελα καὶ τὰ μάτια μας ἐβλέπανε τὴ λευκόσπυνη θαρκοῦλα, ποῦ σιγᾳ, σιγᾳ τὴν ἐσπρωχνε τὸ μωρομέν' ἀγέρι, κα' ἀκούγαμε τὸ ροιχὸ τοῦ ναυτῆ ἀγοτρωγοῦ ποῦ τραγουδοῦσε στὴ μακροντῆ τ' ἀγάλη.

—Ἀκουσε,—τῆς λέγω,—τὸ σιγοτρέγοῦτο τοῦ ξενιτευμένου ναυτῆ ποῦνα γεμίτο ἀπ' ἔρωτα καὶ ὀρκο. Ὀρκεῖται στὴ θάλασσα πῶς πάντα πιστὸς της θὰ 'ναί.

Ἐχομογέλασε λιγάκι, βαθεῖα ἀνάσα ἐβγαλε καὶ εἶπε:

—Ναυτῆς καὶ πίστη ἔχει; Μήπως καὶ τὰ νερά ποῦ ταξιδεύει τὸ ἴδιο μένον πάντα; Ἀλλάζει τ' οὐρανὸ τοῦ χροῦμα κα' ἀπὸ γαλάζιο γίνεται σταχτί. Γιὰ ἕς τῆς ροδωνῆς κεί κάτω. Ἄλλες στὰ πράσινα ντιμῆνες εἶναι, κα' ἄλλες φροσὸν τὸ κίτρινο φροσῶν. Ἄλλες περῆφανα τὰ ῶδα τους κρατοῦν κα' ἄλλες τὸ μοιροκλαῖνε. Μένον οἱ ἴδιες πάντα;

Καὶ τώρα ξανακῆτῆσε,—μοῦ εἶπε,—τὴ μαῶρη τῆ γραμμῆ π' ἀφίνα πίσω του το γοργοτάξειδο καρὰβι. Σὲ λίγο θὰ χαθῆ κα' αὐτὸ. Σὲ λίγο κα' ἡ παρῆα γραμμῆ θ' ἀδυνατήσῃ. Κι' ἀφοῦ περᾳσι λίγ' ἀκόμα, κα' ἐκείνη θὰ σβουστῆ. Ἴδιο δὲν μένει τίποτε.

—Κι' ἡ ἀγάπη μας,—τὴν ἔρωτῶ με τῶμο,—κα' ἐκείνη θὰ σβουστῆ;

Δὲν μίλησε, μ' ἐκῆτῆσε στὰ μάτια καί—σφιγροντάς με δυνατᾳ—ἐκόλλησε τὰ χεῖλη της ἐπάνω στὰ δικά μου. Μὲ μέθυσε καὶ ἔχουσα νὰ τὴν ξαναρωτήσω.

Τάματα, Φλόριδα; N. N. KONTAS

Special
SUMMER DISCOUNT
On Ahepa Supplies

American and Greek Flags, Parade Banners, Costumes, Patrol and Marching Uniforms, Spankers, Trick Chairs, Electric Carpets and all other essential paraphernalia.

TERMS — 30 DAYS NET
Send for catalog

THE C. E. WARD CO.
New London, Ohio
"The house of personal attention"



We represent all steamship lines for tickets direct to
 Greece, via Europe and Italy
 We organize excursions to Greece and the Near East in general
 We are experts on all travel and immigration matters

Free information on
**TRAVEL, IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, LEGALIZATION
 OF ENTRY OF SEAMEN AND OTHERS**

We organized the First and Second Excursions of the Ahepa.
 All the Managers of the Pharos Agency in the United States and
 in Greece are members of the Order of Ahepa. Ahepans and their
 families receive exceptional and brotherly service at the Pharos
 here and in Greece.

PHAROS AGENCY, Inc.

Travel and Tourist Experts

Offices

NEW YORK, N. Y. 59 WASHINGTON STREET
 ATHENS, GREECE PLATIA OMONIAS 3
 PIRAEUS, GREECE MEGARON GIANOULATOU
 PATRAS, GREECE PLATIA TRION SYMMAHON
 TRIPOLIS, GREECE KENTRIKI PLATIA
 SALONICA, GREECE EGNATIAS AND SYGROU

Representatives

SPARTA	CALAMAS	NAFPLION	CORINTH	LARISSA	MESSOLONGHI	VOLO	KOZANI
CAVALLA	CHIOS	METYLENE	SAMOS	RHODES	HERAKLION	CANDIA (HANIA)	
CYPRUS	ALEXANDRIA	CEPHALLONIA	JANNINA	PREVEZA	CORFU	SANTI QUARANTA	

Also

PARIS	MARSEILLES	CHERBOURG	NAPLES	BRINDISI
BUENOS AIRES		HAVANA, CUBA		SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

By All Means— Give Your Customers Fresh Air

THE problem of keeping a steady supply of pure air in circulation is the demand of modern working and living requirements. Crowded offices, shops, theatres and restaurants, steaming sub-cellars and bakeries, fume-filled factories and garages offer even more chance for good ventilation than do homes. ** FAN-O-PLANE is able to demonstrate the superior ventilating, exhausting or blowing power than four old style fans. It is well designed, well, yet lightly constructed and easy to install. The motor is of special make, air cooled, entirely protected from dirt and moisture, and is absolutely reliable and guaranteed. ** Restaurants and fountain rooms, and retail establishments, barber shops, beauty parlors, hotel lobbies, banks, dance halls, pool rooms, bowling alleys can supply that fresh crisp atmosphere so stimulative to business with

FAN-O-PLANE



As efficiency is the key note of success so proper ventilation is the key note of efficiency. The Airplane type propeller is far more efficient than any multi-blade fan. Scientifically designed. Proved practical in thousands of restaurants, stores, laundries, etc. ** Write us for FREE DEMONSTRATION and let us prove that the Fan-O-Plane actually circulates the air through the entire room. ** Your inquiry entails no obligation on your part.

Correspondence in English or Greek

THE AIRCRAFT MFG. CO., Inc.

DAYTON, OHIO

GEORGE MISSOGENIS · President

G. BOOKEEDIS · Vice-President

New York Office:

THE FAN-O-PLANE SALES CORP.
152-4 W. 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Illinois and Indiana Distributor:

JOHN DAPHNE KOTSOVETOS
127 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Distributor:

GEORGE NEOFES
Box 262, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.



HAMILTON HOTEL

14th and K Streets, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Russell A. Conn, Manager

**HEADQUARTERS of
THE SUPREME LODGE of AHEPA**

*Comforts In a Luxurious Atmosphere Await You
at a Moderate Cost . . .*

. . . travelers who enjoy perfect service, excellence in surroundings, splendid foods, convenience in location while at the Nation's Capital, make the Hamilton Hotel their first choice. It is the scene of brilliant gatherings, where statesmen, diplomats and business executives meet, yet it is the outstanding hotel for the family as well as the individual. Every room is equipped with tub and shower bath, all having outside exposure. Booklet mailed on request.

Centrally Located

Opposite Franklin Park, one of Washington's most beautiful centers. Three blocks from the White House, State War and Navy Building and Treasury Department — in the midst of the theatre, shopping and business districts, and within a few minutes of golf courses, principal clubs, and bridle paths.

Street cars or busses carry you anywhere from the main entrance. Within 6 minutes of Union Station by taxicab.

MEALS		
DINING ROOM		
Club Breakfast	65c, 85c,	\$1.00
Lunch		\$1.00
Dinner		\$1.50
Also COFFEE SHOP		
RATES		
Single Rooms	\$3.50-\$4.00-\$5.00	
Double Rooms	\$5.00 up to \$9.00	

A discount of 15% allowed off above rates to members of the AHEPA

Are You Going to Greece?

ASK YOUR BANKER FOR A CHEQUE OR
LETTER OF CREDIT ON

The NATIONAL BANK of GREECE

The Oldest and Leading Bank of That Country
(Founded 1841)



Capital Paid Up and Reserves
Drs. 1,205,000,000

Deposits (on December 31, 1928)
Drs. 5,700,000,000

HEAD OFFICE IN ATHENS

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREECE

NEW YORK AGENCY (New Quarters) 51 MAIDEN LANE

Transacting Every Banking Business
Issues Checks, Money Orders, Travellers Checks, Letters of Credit
Cable Transfers Payable in Drachmas or Dollars

Special facilities and terms are granted for the deposits, remittances and general transactions of Greeks in America. The National Bank of Greece has correspondents all over the United States of America and Canada, and acts as correspondent in Greece of the principal American Banks.

Chicago Representative Office

NATIONAL BANK of GREECE
33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

LIMPERT'S

The Most Up-to-Date Line of

CRUSHED FRUITS

Fruit Syrups and Specialties

For the Soda Fountain

CHOC-O-SYRO

LIMPERT BROTHERS, INC.

Manufacturers

Offices and Warehouse: 16-22 Hudson St., New York
Factory and Laboratories: Vineland, N. J.

EIGHTEEN YEARS SERVICE

*Our Fruits and Flavors
are Made to Please
the Consumer*



JOBBERS, AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

September 1929

Volume III

Number 5



The AHEPA

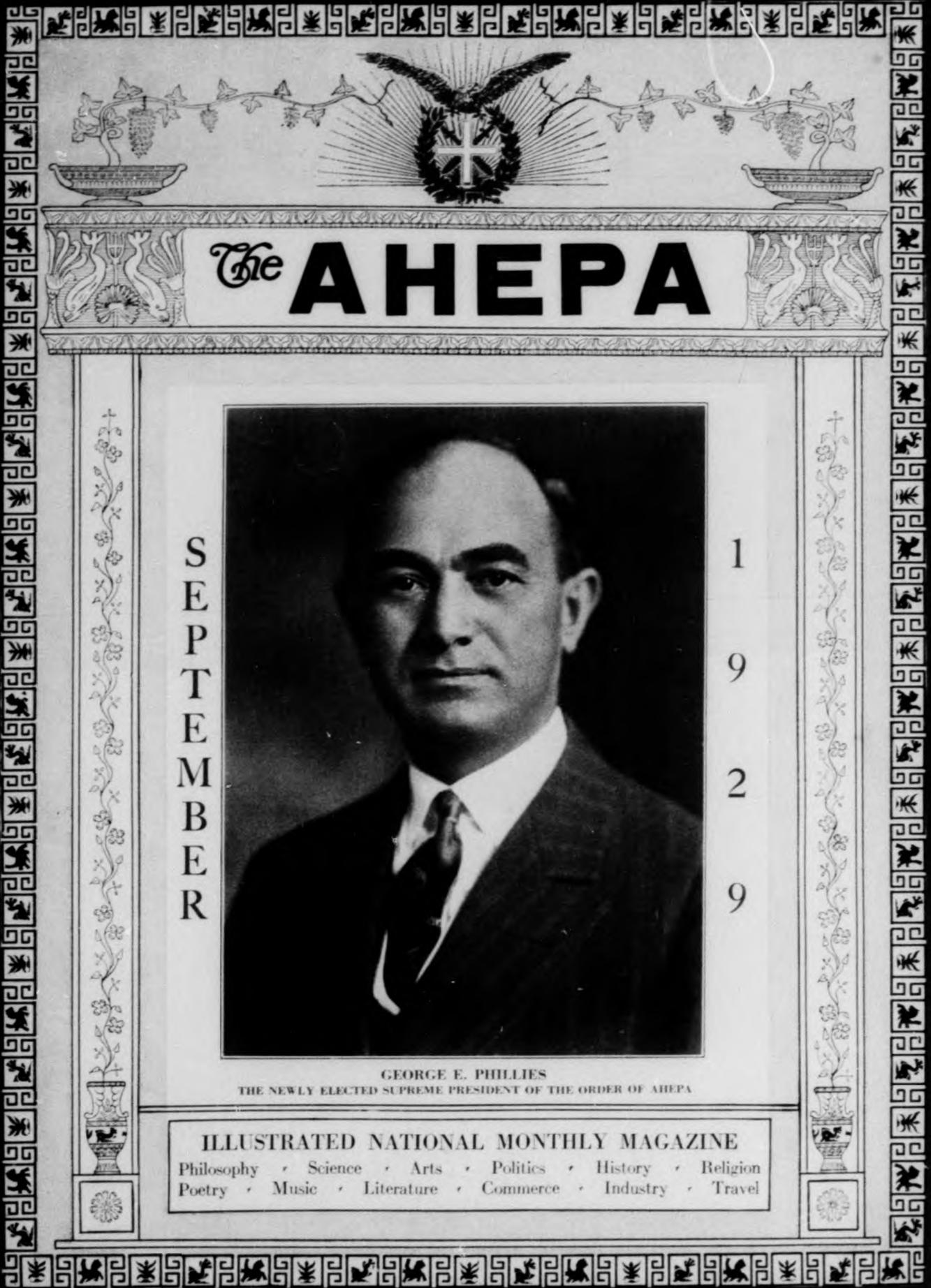


S
E
P
T
E
M
B
E
R

1
9
2
9

GEORGE E. PHILLIS
THE NEWLY ELECTED SUPREME PRESIDENT OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
Philosophy · Science · Arts · Politics · History · Religion
Poetry · Music · Literature · Commerce · Industry · Travel



MAPLEINE

Restaurant men, chefs, caterers — they all know the good qualities of Mapleine; they know its flavor and its economy.

MAPLEINE makes delicious syrup that makes customers come back for more hot cakes and waffles, and it shows a profit.

MAPLEINE flavors cakes, icings, fillings, pudding sauces, desserts of many kinds. It gives fine maple flavor.

MAPLEINE is seasoning for ham, meats, soups, sauces, gravies. It adds distinction to the dish.



ASK US FOR SAMPLE

Write in Greek or English for recipes in both languages

Address: GUS ZARKADES, care of

CRESCENT MANUFACTURING CO.

Seattle, Washington

TOURIST OFFICE

PHAROS, Inc.

NEW YORK — ATHENS

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
to all parts of the world

EXCURSIONS
to Greece and Near East

FREE

Service and Information on
Immigration and Travel

59 WASHINGTON
STREET

New York, New York

AHEPA SERVICE



By All Means— Give Your Customers Fresh Air

THE problem of keeping a steady supply of pure air in circulation is the demand of modern working and living requirements. Crowded offices, shops, theatres and restaurants, steaming sub-cellars and bakeries, fume-filled factories and garages offer even more chance for good ventilation than do homes. ++ FAN-O-PLANE is able to demonstrate the superior ventilating, exhausting or blowing power than four old style fans. It is well designed, well, yet lightly constructed and easy to install. The motor is of special make, air cooled, entirely protected from dirt and moisture, and is absolutely reliable and guaranteed. ++ Restaurants and fountain rooms, and retail establishments, barber shops, beauty parlors, hotel lobbies, banks, dance halls, pool rooms, bowling alleys can supply that fresh crisp atmosphere so stimulative to business with

FAN-O-PLANE



As efficiency is the key note of success so proper ventilation is the key note of efficiency. The Airplane type propeller is far more efficient than any multi-blade fan. Scientifically designed. Proved practical in thousands of restaurants, stores, laundries, etc. ++ Write us for FREE DEMONSTRATION and let us prove that the Fan-O-Plane actually circulates the air through the entire room. ++ Your inquiry entails no obligation on your part.

Correspondence in English or Greek

THE AIRCRAFT MFG. CO., Inc.

DAYTON, OHIO

GEORGE MISSOGENIS · President

G. BOOKEEDIS · Vice-President

New York Office:
THE FAN-O-PLANE SALES CORP.
152-4 W. 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

Illinois and Indiana Distributor:
JOHN DAPHNE KOTSOVETOS
127 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Distributor:
GEORGE NEOFES
Box 262, North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Subscribe to the Ahepa Magazine

The Illustrated National Monthly

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA AND THE REPRESENTATIVE PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE ELEMENT OF PEOPLE OF GREEK ORIGIN IN AMERICA

Read the Highly Interesting Articles Appearing in Its Pages Each Month Contributed by Distinguished Authors and Representative Men on Subjects of:

EDUCATION — PHILOSOPHY — SCIENCE — HISTORY — ARTS — POLITICS — GOVERNMENT — POETRY — MUSIC — LITERATURE — COMMERCE — INDUSTRY — TRAVEL — CURRENT EVENTS

Also

THE NEWS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA
The Bulwark of Hellenism in America

KEEP PACE WITH THE AHEPA'S WORK IN AMERICANIZATION

SPECIAL ARTICLES ON GREECE, ANCIENT AND MODERN,
WRITTEN BY SPECIALISTS

SUBSCRIBE to the AHEPA MAGAZINE for your American friends; they will be pleased to receive it that they may learn of the progress we are making. Subscribe for your NON-AHEPA friends also. HELP US SECURE A SUBSCRIPTION FROM A NON-AHEPAN.

SPECIAL OFFER

Three Single Subscriptions or Three Years' Subscription for
\$5.00

Yearly Subscription (twelve issues) \$2.00
Foreign Countries, including Canada \$3.00

THIS COUPON FOR USE OF NON-AHEPA SUBSCRIBERS ONLY
A member of the Ahepa can also use it but only for NON-AHEPA SUBSCRIBERS

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please send the AHEPA MAGAZINE (twelve issues) to the following parties or party for which I am enclosing the subscription price of \$.....

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Recommended or subscribed by member of Chapter No.

For Effective Results

Advertise in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, the official organ of the order of Ahepa and the outstanding publication of the progressive element of people of Greek origin in America. THE AHEPA MAGAZINE has, by far, the largest circulation and completely covers the Greek field. Rates and detailed information furnished on request.

Advertising Dept.

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUB. CO.
Investment Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.



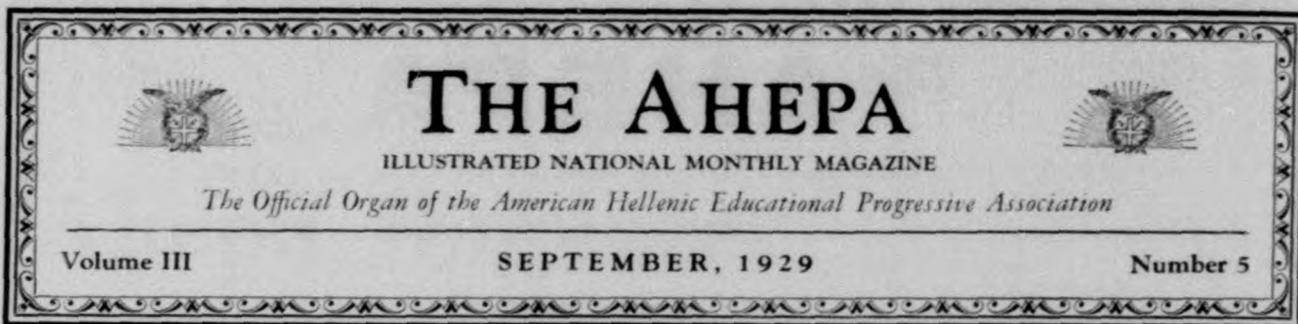
Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὀργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ὑπῆρξεν ἡ κινήσις δύναμις, ἡ μαγνητικὰ τὸ δούλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀφύπνισσα καὶ ὠθήσασα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλόσχημα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὅρκος, αἱ Μυστεῖαι, τὸ Κρυπτογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετωνημικὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα σύνολον θρύλων καὶ ἐθνικῆς μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ φλογερὸς πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλικῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πρωτότυπον σύγγραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστου χάστου καὶ πλείστων εἰκόνων. Εἶναι ἔξοχον δῶρον διὰ μαθητὰς ἢ φίλους σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰονδήποτε μέρος τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολλαρίων. Ζητοῦνται πωληταὶ δι' ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

Γράψατε:

ELIAS L. JANETIS
Chapin National Bank
Springfield, Mass.



Message of the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

Brother George E. Phillis

WITH the dawn of a new day, I am exceedingly happy in greeting my Brothers in Ahepa and Hellenism in America.

The basic principles and objects of the Ahepa have been defined with such clarity and precision by past administrations and have been so well settled by precedence that further comment thereon, at this time, would only be repetitious. It is paramount, however, to restate that the doctrines and policy to which Ahepa owes its phenomenal growth, the fundamental principles which have solidly bound in love and have held its members in fidelity together, the tenets of moral law which have earned an unique place for us in the respect and esteem of the public; these fundamentals will be faithfully adhered to. To these laws our organization is indebted for its power and influence and for its ability to do good to Hellenism in America.

Our policy towards marshalling into service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of Hellenism will be rigidly carried out not only by endeavoring to augment the good will, closer relations, clearer and truer understanding between our fellow Americans and ourselves as citizens of the same country, but also by supporting, promoting and perpetuating all the institutions whence those attributes and the traditions, history, art, language and religion of Hellenism emanate. We deem it our duty and privilege to preserve and propagate our patrimonies.

Evolution presents new hopes as well as new tasks and responsibilities. Within the last decade the evolution of Hellenism in America has been rapid in its proportions and the problems confronting it have been widely and frequently discussed. It seems that in addition to familiarizing ourselves with the institutions and imbibing the ideals of our adopted country, our earnest and serious thought, as Hellenes, has been engaged with questions of church, state, family, language and posterity.

The idea of a Fraternal Order was and still is new to some of our people but, in the tide of evolution in America, the time had to come for us to organize along fraternal lines, to build upon a more solid foundation by combining our efforts in this respect. It was time for Hellenism to centralize and thus effectively utilize, instead of decentralizing and dissipating its powers and capabilities. Ahepa, born and nurtured in the hearts of true Hellenes, came as a force, to help in solving that and other life-long problems for us; it came to fulfil, not to detract; to aid, not to destroy. Indeed, its lofty

mission has been, and shall be, to plant order, discipline, harmony, love and good will; to build character and to unite Hellenism so that it may better succeed in its just aspirations in this great Commonwealth.

In establishing Ahepa we have felt and feel that under the aegis of a powerful organization the problems of Hellenism could be more easily met and solved than by individual and disconcerted endeavor. But this organization in order to succeed and attain influence in this land must have the color of the land, must breathe the spirit of it, feel the pulse of it and not be in discord with it. The principles of our organization as found in its constitution and exemplified by its record of seven years, a record written by our conduct in having generously contributed to all worthy causes, in observing the laws and respecting the traditions of the land, and faithfully fulfilling our duties as citizens, have won for us the recognition, respect and confidence of our fellow Americans, as well as the approbation of our own people. These principles must be maintained.

We have impressed the public with the fact that we have already rendered service to America, in peace and in war, and that rightfully we are entitled to all the benefits and privileges afforded us by our common flag. As a result of our activities, high tribute has been paid to Hellenism by the press and by men of eminence. We have been appreciated as worthy sons of illustrious forefathers. Great has been our pride and the pride of our American born children to proclaim and reaffirm our Hellenic descent. The Ahepa has welded us closer together and has greatly contributed towards the social welfare and the economic reconstruction of our business men here. It has added to our credit and inspired confidence in us.

Mindful of their filial duty to Motherland, the members of this organization pioneered on a large scale the idea of annual pilgrimages to Greece. Fathers and aged mothers see once more their long absenting sons, and sisters once more are nestled by their long lost brothers. Greece as a whole is made happier. In fact, these pilgrimages have turned the tide of indifference and forgetfulness, and in revivifying the ties of affection they have established a spirit of good will between the land of our birth and the land of our adoption. Ahepa has been able to accomplish these things solely as a result of the power found in its character and in the principles laid out by its constitution.

But these achievements represent only the idealistic side

of our program. We have said that our patrimonies must be maintained and perpetuated in America. Mindful of this duty the Ahepans have lavishly poured out of their treasure toward the support and maintenance of their church and school. In fact, in some of the smaller communities our chapters have established and are housing both church and school in their assembly rooms at the expense of the chapter. In the larger communities various functions, on a grand scale, are often held, and drives conducted for the benefit of these institutions. We shall continue to give them in the future and even on a larger scale. We must speak in deeds and not in silver words.

Consonant with our policy of preserving and perpetuating these heritages, Ahepa at its sixth and seventh annual conventions authorized the establishment of the Ahepa Institute and Orphanage in America, where the Hellenic language, culture, history and religion will be paramount, and the Supreme Lodge is now making a detailed survey of the situation and devising ways and means for the completion of the project. We believe that such an institution will be the Palladium of the things which we all treasure.

In addition, scores of scholarships to worthy students of Hellenic descent have been awarded by us within the last few years and our recent phenomenal achievement in raising one hundred thousand dollars for the perpetual benefit of the scholarship loan fund stands as a testimonial of our devotion to the cause of education and, at the same time, demonstrates our ability to successfully undertake major projects. Fifty thousand dollars came forward in the record time of about four weeks, as a response to our call for the benefit of the Corinthian sufferers, while abundantly we are giving to many other causes of charity.

Soon we are to inaugurate a campaign for voluntary contributions toward the National Museum of Modern Hellas, to be erected at Athens. Then our activities will be directed towards raising the necessary funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of George Dilboy, the son of Greece and of America. Near the portals of the University of Michigan, at Ypsilanti, proudly stands in Pentelic marble the statue of General Demetrios Ypsilanti, representing the thoughtfulness and initiative of the Ahepa — thoughtfulness of the heroes of Mother Hellas. And now, in memory of him who personified the spirit of Greek heroism and valor in and for America, this soldier, George Dilboy, the undying witness of devotion to duty and of loyalty to flag, of sacrifice and altruism, a statue shall soon be erected in this land and shall rest upon soil to be brought from Dilboy's Motherland. The heart of this American soldier, our erstwhile pal, of this Greek boy who knew how to die in order to live eternally, shall find more blissful rest upon the united earth of the two lands of his affection. That is Ahepa's way of preserving tradition and heritage in addition to building eternal Temples where the history, culture and language of Hellenism will be fostered and forever taught.

Ahepa shall continue its work with zeal and devotion to principle more than ever before. Its aim is to serve and to build for eternity. In its orbit of endeavor it shall be as constant as the sun and as firm as the North Star. Let Hellenism in America ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; our success lies in truth, tolerance and honesty, not misunderstanding; that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, harmony and cooperation, not those of strife.

Ahepa and the Greek Language

By Brother George E. Phillies

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

MUCH has been written and said these days concerning our attitude towards the Mother language. Once more, and in the most categorical manner, we are declaring that writings tending to show that we are neglectful or antagonistic to our Mother language, either in practice, fact or form, are completely unfounded. Our avowed policy has been to teach the Greek to those who need it and the English to those who need it. The further fact is that the Greek has been spoken throughout our chapter sessions for years, just as freely and copiously as the English, if not more so. Furthermore, the Ahepans are faithfully teaching it to their children through the mother at home, the teacher at school, and the preacher in the church. The restriction which seems to be the apparent cause of a contention does not pertain to the right, parity or subjugation of either language, but, if at all involved, pertains solely to parliamentary order, whereby the presiding officer is clothed with authority of restricting debate in any form or language. The English language is as much subject to that rule as the Greek. We must have rules, otherwise we would be unruly. Our forum has been widely open for the use of both languages and it is not intended that it be otherwise.

That Ahepa has done constructive work towards the teaching of the Greek language is proven by the fact that some of our American born boys have acquired the Greek language so fluently that they are able to make public

speeches in it. Insofar as its recognition as a matter of form is concerned, those who have any doubts are invited to look up Article XXI of our Constitution which provides that:

"All obligations, administered to candidates seeking admission to membership in this Order, shall be delivered in both the English and Greek languages."

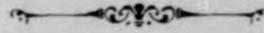
The constitution is silent about officiality of either language except in this instance and here we find both in parity. An amendment of the constitution in this respect would be inconsistent and superfluous. Should we amend it so as to mention the Greek, then the English should also be mentioned. The effect of such an action is obvious.

Taking the oath and obligation is the sanctimonious and solemn part of the ceremony which converts us into Ahepans. Administering this oath in both the languages at this ceremony means that both of them have been sanctioned and dignified in the most sacred manner. We are honoring them equally and using them equally.

The Kansas City convention considered a proposition to amend the constitution in respect to the Greek language, but for the reasons hereinbefore stated, the proposed amendment was considered superfluous and voted down. This was not an action against the Greek language, as it has been mistakenly heralded in some quarters, and no such action was taken, because no question of language has ever existed

with us. The situation remains as it was prior to the convention, that is, the Greek language is to be used in the chapter sessions the same as heretofore and subject to Roberts' Rules of Order. Under these rules, and also subject

to further special usages of a body of men in assembly, the presiding officer has the unrestricted right, at his discretion, to extend or withhold the privilege of speech to a member of the assembly participating in its sessions.



The Significance of the Greek Revolt of 1821

By N. S. Kaltchas

THE Revolution of 1821, with which the Greek people resumed its place on the stage of world history after an eclipse of nearly four centuries, has been recognized as an event of universal significance. For it not only liberated a corner of the Greek fatherland, thus virtually inaugurating the long process of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, but it also gave to European liberalism a tremendous impetus the beneficent reaction of which was felt both by the nations living under foreign rule and, to a smaller extent, by the down-trodden social classes. A brief discussion of the Greek War of Independence as a liberating force outside of Greece is the purpose of this article.

From 1792 to 1815 Europe was almost continuously at war. The ideas and forces released by the French Revolution gave such vitality and aggressiveness to the traditional foreign policy of France as to make her a more formidable menace to the rest of Europe than she had ever been under the Ancient Régime. In the masterful hands of Napoleon Bonaparte the Revolution was made to serve the cause of Empire; and when the great conqueror was finally safely lodged on the Rock of St. Helena, Europe heaved a sigh of relief. Exhausted by the long struggle, rulers and peoples longed for peace. But whereas the former wanted peace in conjunction with the restoration of the pre-Revolutionary *status quo*, the latter, under the spell of the magic words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," expected the end of the war to usher in a more equitable social and international order. But since diplomacy in those days was under the exclusive control of the rulers, the reconstruction effected by the Congress of Vienna was dictated by their interests and prejudices and completely ignored the aspirations of their subjects.

The decisions of the Congress of Vienna aimed, generally speaking, (a) to restore the international order destroyed by the Revolution and Napoleon, in so far as such restoration did not conflict with the interests of the victorious Powers and (b) to neutralize the corrosive acids released by the revolutionary ferment, and particularly the principle of nationality which, with the help of the military genius of France, had shaken Europe to its foundations for a quarter of a century. In the name of the principle of legitimacy, the Bourbons were restored, more incorrigible than ever in Spain, somewhat chastened and more reasonable in France. The hopes of the German patriots, which had inspired the national uprising of 1813-1814 against Napoleonic tyranny, were sorely disappointed. Italy, after a fleeting glimpse of the goal of national freedom and integration, was delivered, divided and in fetters to the Bourbons, the Pope and Austria. An illusory and ephemeral autonomy was given to Poland. In England itself the triumphant Tories not only resisted the faintest velleity of political and social reform but even dared to tamper with the

traditional civil liberties of the English people. The nations of Europe were thus delivered to the tender mercies of reactionary governments and foreign despots. Social and international justice was sacrificed on the altar of a false legitimacy and a deceptive peace. The Congress of Vienna, in short, registered and legitimized the triumph of counter-Revolution. Europe got rid of Napoleon only to be handed over to Metternich.

The resistance of the peoples of Western Europe to this stilling régime was pathetically weak. The subterranean activities of the Carbonari and the romantic gestures of German student societies did not constitute a serious menace against the forces of reaction. Attempts at insurrection in Piedmont and in Naples were easily suppressed with the help of Austrian bayonets and liberalism everywhere seemed sunk in the exhaustion of despair. It was at this juncture that the Greek War of Independence broke out. Though aimed directly at the Ottoman Empire, it turned out to be the first serious blow against the oppressive régime with which Europe had been saddled by the reactionary governments after the fall of Napoleon. For, by eventually compelling England, Russia and France to follow a policy diametrically opposed to that of Austria, it blunted the edge of Metternich's favorite policy of intervention against Revolution, helped to break up the Quadruple Alliance and to emasculate the more nebulous Holy Alliance and to destroy the solidarity of the rulers which amounted to a conspiracy against the liberties of their subjects.

These results were due in the first place to the unexpectedly tenacious and successful struggle of the insurgent Greeks against the terrific might of the Ottoman Empire. With the exception of France, where the Greek Revolution found immediate and almost universal favor owing to the peculiar political and psychological atmosphere of the post-Napoleonic period, all the other European Powers at first shared the anti-Greek views of Metternich. The Austrian Chancellor regarded the Greek insurrection as an unjustifiable defiance of legitimate authority and a most reprehensible disturbance of the peace, and affected to see in it an alarming recrudescence of that revolutionary spirit to exorcise which he had labored so diligently and effectively. Under his influence even the Czar Alexander I of Russia, on whom the insurgent Greeks had pinned their hopes, condemned the insurrection, cashiered his aide de camp Alexander Ypsilantes and virtually dismissed his confidential adviser Capodistrias. But when the Congress of Verona, which had contemptuously denied a hearing to the suppliant representatives of insurgent Hellenism, received the news of the destruction of the formidable host of Mahmud Pasha Dramali, the European chancelleries realized that they were in the presence of a national movement infinitely more serious than the sporadic rebellions and

conspiracies fostered by secret societies. At the same time the amazing exploits of Canaris, Miaoulis and other sea-dogs, having given the Greeks virtual command of the sea, induced George Canning to reverse the policy of his predecessor Lord Castlereagh and to take the decisive step of recognizing the Greek insurgents as belligerents. Whereupon the energetic Nicholas I, who had succeeded the vacillating Alexander on the throne of Russia, fearing a one-sided intervention on the part of England, readily concurred in joint Anglo-Russian action, which was agreed upon by the Protocol of April 1826. To this agreement France, Philhellenic from the beginning of the struggle, adhered with alacrity; and the intervention of the three Powers with a view to bringing about a cessation of hostilities was decided by the London Convention of July 1827. The upshot of these successive diplomatic moves was the great naval battle of Navarino, which destroyed the Turco-Egyptian armada and forced the redoubtable Ibrahim out of Greece before he could complete his task of suppressing the insurrection with fire and sword.

A second factor which forced the reactionary governments to adopt a friendlier attitude towards revolutionary Greece was the widespread popular sympathy for the Greek cause. Love of classical antiquity and interest in Christianity combined with the romantic aspirations characteristic of the age to produce Philhellenism, a movement that has a distinct place in the history not only of international politics but of European culture as well. The Greek insurrection was looked upon by the oppressed nations of Europe as a ringing challenge to reaction and became the symbol of the universal struggle of freedom against tyranny. Hence its victorious outcome at Navarino was greeted, in K. M. Bartholdy's felicitous phrase, as "the triumph of the peoples over the monarchs." For the first time perhaps in the history of Europe public

opinion was able to exert such a potent and decisive influence on the policy of the chancelleries. The Battle of Navarino was the people's revenge on the Congress of Vienna.

Greece owes her freedom to the valorous exertions of her own children but also to the timely assistance of the outside world. This is a debt of which the Greek people have never been oblivious. But they also feel that they have at least partially repaid it by setting Europe an example of resistance to oppression at a time when such an example was sorely needed. Viewed from this angle, the Greek War of Independence is a landmark not only in the tri-millennial history of the Greek race but also in the long and checkered record of human freedom.



The Beautiful Gennadeion Library with Mt. Lycabettos in the background, embellishing the city of Athens, Greece

Sappho to Aphrodite

GLITTERING-THRONE, undying Aphrodite,
Wile-weaving daughter of high Zeus, I pray thee
Tame not my soul with heavy woe, dread mistress,
Nay, nor with anguish!
But hither come, if ever erst of old time
Thou did'st incline and listenedst to my crying;
And from thy father's Palace down descending
Camest with golden
Chariot yoked: thee fair, swift-flying sparrows
Over dark earth with multitudinous fluttering
Pinion on pinion, through middle ether
Down from heaven hurried.
Quickly they came like light, and more, blest lady,
Smiling with clear undying eyes didst ask me
What was the woe that troubled me, and wherefore
I cried to thee;
What thing I longed for to appease my frantic
Soul; and whom now must I persuade, thou askedst,
Whom must entangle to thy love, and who now,
Sappho, hath wronged thee?
Yea, for if now he shun, he soon shall choose thee;
Yea, if he take not gifts, he soon shall give them;
Yea, if he love not, soon shall he begin to
Love thee unwillingly.
Come to me now too, and from tyrannous sorrow
Free me, and all things that my soul desires to
Have done, do for me, queen, and let thyself too
Be my great ally.

SAPPHO (SYMONDS)

The Greatness of Art

ART IS a mistress so beautiful, so high, so noble, so great that not even thousands of phrases can characterize her adequately. Life is full of disappointment and full of pain and bitterness but he who knows and truly loves literature and art finds a sufficient reason to be glad that he lives. Science may show to the people how to live but art makes living worth while. Existence today without literature or art would be a failure and despair.

Art must deal with what is typical in the sense of touching the possibilities of all human nature. If the emotion is professedly personal it appeals less strongly to mankind. All emotion must be purely imaginative as far as its expression in words is concerned. The artistic moment is not the moment of experience but that of imaginative remembrance. Personal feeling lies behind all art. The greatest artist is he who embodies emotion not only of his own life but general. To the man who invents a fiction the story which he has devised must in his imagination be profoundly true or it will not be true to the audience. The character of a story exists only in imagination. Sentiment is what a poet really feels; sentimentality is what an author persuades himself that he feels but really does not feel in that extent. A genuine expression is always required in an author.

The main question in a workmanship is: "Does it faithfully and fully convey the emotion which is the essence of the work?" The beauty of a workmanship must reach the heart as well as the brains. The expression must be adequate and subordinate and not very elaborated, otherwise defeats its own ends.

When Your Son Goes to College

The Teaching of Greek in Our High Schools, Colleges and Universities is Absolutely Necessary

By Professor Roy Flickinger

Head of Classical Department of Iowa University, formerly of Northwestern. Authority on Greek theater. Lately in Greece a year and a half, with the American School of Archaeology, Athens, Greece

“WELL, Bob, have you made up your mind yet? What do you intend to study in college? I understand they let you take almost anything you like nowadays.”

“I am going to take English and history for sure. And I think I'll keep on with my Latin. I'm glad you didn't let me drop it in school.”

“Don't you think you'd better begin Greek now?”

“Oh, what's the use of Greek?”

“Well, suppose you want to become a doctor?”

“Greek wouldn't help me, would it?”

“Why, yes, doctors have to talk Greek!”

“What! Talk Greek?”

“No doubt about it — all over the world. Most of the words used by doctors are Greek, and they couldn't talk at all, so far as the language of their science is concerned, if they didn't have these technical terms; to a physician they are indispensable. Come here and let me show you a few in the dictionary: anorexia, cholelithiasis, enteroptosis, leucemia, ophthalmoplegia, phlebitis, septicemia, myelomatosis.”

“But can't a fellow learn them from the dictionary?”

“He can. But you see what jaw-breakers they are. If you know Greek, they're easy. Besides, they have a vividness of meaning that the Greekless student never will know. And the 'barbarous' method of learning them proposed by you is really more difficult than the direct and certain way of learning Greek first. You can memorize this rattling jargon of meaningless words, of course, if you apply yourself to the task, but you can also learn Greek, if you study; and if you already know Greek, you comprehend the vast majority of medical terms without special study and without useless toil.”

“Well, that argument appeals to me.”

“And then look at the medical words that are part and parcel of the language we use every day, such as allopathic, homeopathic, clinic, bacteria, typhoid, gastric, diagnosis, hygiene, embryo, therapeutics.”

“But, Dad, Greek looks hard. Jack Gates showed me his book. The letters are so different from English.”

“That's the most trivial objection of all. The English letters looked strange to you before you learned the alphabet — you see, I can't help talking Greek to you in ordinary conversation. 'Alphabet' is merely the first two Greek letters run together: Alpha Beta. A few weeks of Greek and the printed page will look just as familiar to you as a page of English does now.”

“But, Dad, suppose I want to study law later?”

“There you need Greek most of all. A lawyer deals with, or, I might say, in language; it is a part of his stock in trade; he must know the values of words. Greek will teach you to discriminate, to find out the precise meaning of a word or idiom, to weigh niceties of expression. The lawyer is obliged to observe correctly. When he writes his brief, or presents his case to the jury, he must have in mind a clear perception of the idea and find an adequate expression for that idea. He must have a perfect command of all the resources of expression. He must analyze the statute, decision, or evidence be-

fore him word by word and sentence by sentence and be able to discern the precise meaning and its application to the case in hand. Now, these are the very processes he has been cultivating in his study of Greek.”

“Zip! you're using some big words. If you'd argued with me that way three years ago about Latin, I don't believe you could have persuaded me so easily. I understand you though. I know more than I did then. Well, I guess Greek's all right for doctors and lawyers — preachers, too, I reckon, as the New Testament was written in Greek. But, say, suppose I wanted to go into politics. Greek wouldn't help me to be a statesman, would it?”

“Bob, what America needs today more than anything else is Congressmen and Senators who have studied Greek — Greek history, Greek literature, and the Greek language. We're almost in a panic on the subject of 'unpreparedness.' But the greatest unpreparedness this country faces now is unpreparedness in the matter of wise men, of big men. Almost all the big men who have been guiding the destinies of France, Germany, and England have been trained in Greek. The greatest menace to America at this time is an overproduction of rich men and a dearth of profound thinkers. Never get the idea into your head, Bob, that simply because we have money we are powerful.”

“'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills, a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.'”

“I'm not going to be an engineer; but I know you won't say that Greek can be of any earthly use to an engineer.”

“Indeed I will, son. You know what the students at the university think of the dean of the engineering college. Just hand me the *Times*. I'll find the place in a moment. Here it is! This isn't in a 'dead' language, Bob. It was sizzling over the wires from Washington a couple of hours ago. Listen! 'The chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce says that the dean's contribution to our educational methods and to the efficiency of our industrial organization is greater than that of any other living man.' That's our dean, Bob; and he told me yesterday that he wanted the boys who were preparing to enter his college to study Greek. And not only he but four other deans of our university and thirty-one professors signed a statement that they considered the study of Greek to be essential to the best preparation for college. And listen to what Dean Cooley of the University of Michigan says: 'Too much importance is attached to manual training and drawing in the preparatory schools. . . . Greek and Latin have been accepted as suitable preparation for students of engineering; not only accepted, but believed to be better preparation than some other things.' And say, Bob, you remember what I told you about studying Latin and Greek so as to understand English. But I didn't tell you how important the classics were in and for themselves. Many years ago I heard James Russell Lowell say that the classic languages still speak to us, and with a clearer voice than that of any living tongue, and that the literature of these so-called dead languages is crammed with life as perhaps no other writing, except Shakespeare's,



The water-front of Saloniki Harbor, Greece, facing Mount Olympus

ever was or will be. Is it any wonder, then, Bob, that it has served as a model all these centuries? The Greeks stamped all their works with the seal of art. You feel that as soon as you come in contact with it. You don't need a label 'Made in Greece.' Herbert Putnam says that the successful novel of today lives only one year, and Henry James declares that 'the high prosperity of fiction has marched with another sign of the times — the demoralization and the vulgarization of literature in general.' How many philosophers of today will be read as long, say, as Plato has been read? Do you think that play we went to see at the Grand last week — bless me! I've forgotten the name! — will be studied in 4200 A.D.? Yet the wonderful creations of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides are studied all over the civilized world today. And then the speech our Congressman made here when he was running for office — will it be studied by future generations as much as Demosthenes' great oration *On the Crown*? They talked of abolishing Greek in one of the colleges out West long ago; but Daniel Webster wrote the faculty a personal letter protesting against such action. The really great orators know what a disaster it would be to any college to give up Greek. And think how long people have been studying Homer — nearly three thousand years."

"But, Dad, can't we read Homer and all those great writers in translations?"

"Why, Bob, you don't get Sophocles in a translation any more than you get the real Sistine Madonna in a cheap German oleograph. A translation is to the original as a chromo is to a great painting. Imagine Gray's *Elegy* or Tennyson's *Idylls* in a foreign tongue. But this is peculiarly true of Greek. Nobody ever finds out how perfect it is possible for human speech to be until he reads Greek literature in Greek. English is a superb language. But imagine Shakespeare translated into a foreign and an inferior language. And think of the content. It isn't simply the superior aesthetic splendor of Greek — it's got the stuff of thought, too, and sound moral doctrine. A certain wise man of New York — his name is Wise, by the way — said the other day that no man should profess to be educated who had not read, besides the Bible, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Shakespeare, and Goethe — three of the five

Greek! Of course, you can get your A.B. without Greek. You can eat heartily without Greek, too. But don't side with the principal of Louvain in the *Vicar of Wakefield*: 'As I don't know Greek, I do not believe there is any good in it.' Goethe knew better. He says: 'May the study of Greek and Roman literature ever remain the basis of a higher education!' And you can't understand our own great English literature without knowing Greek. The greatest Hellenist in America exclaims: 'Were we to blot out every reference to the ancient writers and blow away all the perfume that has been shaken down from their vestments, how blurred and how scentless would the fairest and most fragrant pages of our own poets and historians appear!'"

"That's all very fine, Dad, but it takes a lot of time to master Greek."

"I was just waiting for that. You will really be saving time. Listen to what a great Frenchman, author and educator (M. Brunetière), says on that score: 'For opening the mind and for general development, for a knowledge of our own tongue, and for literary skill, the boys who instead of a classical training have received a purely French education, with the addition of modern languages, are at least two and perhaps three years behind their fellows.' And, Bob, when you take up logic, philosophy, and psychology in college, you will be better equipped than your Greekless classmates, because you will have acquired the methods, materials and finer perceptions of the things of the spirit on which a study of these subjects depends."

"I learned in school that Greek architecture and sculpture were the finest in the world. I guess from what you say their language and literature must be too."

"The Greeks, my son, were an artistic nation. They listened to beautiful language as to music; they hissed an actor who mispronounced a word; their authors excelled in a delicate choice of terms and propriety of diction; and their history contains more poetry, and their poetry more history, than any other in the world."

"Well, Dad, I must go and pack up now. What you have told me has certainly set me to thinking. I don't know, but maybe I'll take Greek after all."

"Better do it, boy. Good-bye!"

ΔΙΑΓΓΕΑΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΗΕΡΑ ΚΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΗ

Με την ανατολή νέων ημερών λογίζομαι εξαιρετικώς εὐτυχῆς χαιρετίζων τοὺς ἐν Ἀχέλα καὶ Ἑλληνισμῷ ἀδελφοὺς ἐν Ἀμερικῇ.

Αἱ θεμελιώδεις ἀρχαὶ καὶ ὁ ἀντικειμενικὸς σκοπὸς τῆς Ἀχέλα ἔχουσι καθορισθῆ μετὰ τοιαύτης σαφηνείας καὶ ἀκρίβειας ὑπὸ τῶν προκατόχων μου, ἔχουσι τόσον καλῶς ἀποκατασταθῆ διὰ προηγουμένων ὥστε περαιτέρω σχόλια ἐπ' αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν παρούσαν στιγμὴν θ' ἀπετέλουν ταυτολογία. Ἐπιβεβλημένον ἐν ταύτοις εἶναι ν' ἀναφέρω πάλιν ὅτι τὰ δόγματα καὶ ἡ τακτικὴ εἰς τὰ ὁποῖα ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ ὀφείλει τὴν πρωτοφανῆ ἐξάλλωσίν της, αἱ βασικαὶ ἀρχαί, αἵτινες συνήρουν τὰ μέλη της ἐν ἀγάπῃ καὶ ἐκράτῳ αὐτὰ πιστῶς ἠνωμένα, τὰ ἠθικὰ δόγματα τὰ ὁποῖα μᾶς ἐξασφάλισαν μοναδικὴν θέσιν εἰς τὸν σεβασμὸν καὶ τὴν ἐκτίμησιν τοῦ κοινοῦ, αἱ θεμελιώδεις αὐτὰ ἀρχαὶ θέλουσι πιστῶς τηρηθῆ. Εἰς τοὺς νόμους τούτους ὀφείλει ἡ ὀργάνωσίς μας τὴν ἰσχύ, τὴν ἐπιρροὴν καὶ τὴν ἰκανότητά της, ὅπως φαίνεται χρήσιμος εἰς τὸν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλληνισμὸν.

Τὴν πολιτικὴν μας τῆς ἐπιστρατεύσεως, δι' ὑπηρεσίαν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ, τῶν εὐγενεστέρων σημάτων καὶ ὑψηλοτέρων ιδεωδῶν τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ θέλομεν αὐστηρῶς ἐφαρμόσῃ ὄχι μόνον προσπαθοῦντες νὰ ἐπεκτείνωμεν τὴν ἀτμόσφαιραν τῆς εὐμενοῦς διαθέσεως πρὸς ἐπίτευξιν στενωτέρων σχέσεων, ἀληθοῦς συμπνοίας μεταξὺ τῶν φίλων Ἀμερικανῶν καὶ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ὡς πολιτῶν τῆς ἰδίας χώρας, ἀλλ' ἐπίσης καὶ διὰ τῆς ὑποστήριξεως, βελτιώσεως καὶ διαιωνίσεως ὄλων τῶν ἰδρυμάτων ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων πηγάζουσι τὰ σύμβολα ταῦτα καὶ αἱ παραδόσεις, ἱστορία, τέχνη, γλῶσσα, καὶ θρησκεία τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ. Θεωροῦμεν καθήκον ἡμῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ προνόμιον, τὸ νὰ διαφυλάξωμεν καὶ παραδώσωμεν εἰς τοὺς ἀπογόνους ἡμῶν ἀθιχτον τὴν πατρικὴν κληρονομίαν.

Ἡ ἐξέλιξις παρουσιάζει νέας ἐλπίδας ἀλλὰ καὶ νέα καθήκοντα καὶ εὐθύναι. Ἐντὸς τῆς τελευταίας δεκαετίας ἡ ἐξέλιξις τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ὑπῆρξεν ἀναλόγως ὀρηκτικῶς ταχεῖα καὶ τὰ προβλήματα τ' ἀντιμετωπίζοντα αὐτὸν ἔχουσι εὐρέως καὶ ἐπανεπιληθμένως συζητηθῆ. Ἐπιπροσθέτως πρὸς τὴν ἐξοικειώσιν μας μετὰ τὰ ἰδρύματα καὶ τὴν ἐνοστέρισιν τῶν ιδεωδῶν τῆς θετῆς ἡμῶν πατρίδος, φαίνεται ὅτι ἡ σκέψις μας, ὡς Ἑλλήνων, ἀνήσυχος ὅσον καὶ σοβαρὰ ἠσυχολήθη καὶ μετὰ ζητήματα Ἐκκλησίας, Κράτους, οἰκογενείας, γλώσσης καὶ ἐπερχομένων γενεῶν.

Ἡ ἰδέα τῆς ἀδελφικῆς ὀργάνωσεως ἦτο καὶ ἐξακολουθεῖ ἀκόμη νὰ εἶναι νέα διὰ τινὰς τῶν συμπατριωτῶν ἡμῶν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὸ ρεῖμα τῆς ἐξελίξεως ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἐπόμενον ἦτο ὅτι θὰ ἦτο καὶ δι' ἡμᾶς ἡ ὥρα ἵνα ὀργανωθῶμεν εἰς ἀδελφώσεις καὶ κτίσωμεν ἐπὶ στερωτέρων βάσεων ἐνώνοντες τὰς ἐπὶ τούτῳ προσπαθείας μας. Ἦτο καιρὸς διὰ τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν νὰ συγκεντρωθῆ καὶ οὕτω ἀποτελεσματικῶς χρησιμοποιήσῃ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ ἰκανότητά του, ἀντὶ ν' ἀποκεντρωθῆ καὶ σπασαλισθῆ. Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ, γεννηθεῖσα καὶ μεγάλωσασα εἰς τὰς καρδίας γενναίων Ἑλλήνων, ἦλθεν ὡς δύναμις νὰ βοηθήσῃ εἰς τὴν λύσιν τοῦ ἐνὸς καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου μακροχρόνιου προβλήματός μας. Ἦλθε νὰ ἐπιτελέσῃ, ὄχι νὰ ἀφαιρέσῃ. Νὰ βοηθήσῃ, ὄχι νὰ καταστρέψῃ. Ὅντως, ἡ ὑψηλὴ ἀποστολὴ τῆς ὑπῆρξε καὶ θὰ ἐξακολουθήσῃ νὰ εἶναι ἡ ἐμφύτευσις τάξεως, πειθαρχίας, ἀρμονίας, ἀγάπης καὶ συμπνοίας, σκοποῦσης ὅπως διαμορφώσῃ χαρακτηριστὰ καὶ ἐνώση τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν, ἵνα οὕτως δινηθῆ νὰ ἐκληρώσῃ καλλίτερον τὰς δικαίας φιλοδοξίας του εἰς τὴν μεγάλην ταύτην χώραν.

Ἰδρύντες τὴν ΑΗΕΡΑ ἠσθάνθημεν καὶ αἰσθανόμεθα ὅτι ὑπὸ τὴν αἰγίδα μιᾶς κραταιᾶς ἐπικουρικῆς Ὄργανώσεως τὰ προβλήματα τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ θὰ ἠδύναντο νὰ ἀντιμετωπιθῶσιν ἐνκόλωτερον παρὰ διὰ τῶν ἀτομικῶν καὶ ἀλληλοσυγκρου-

μένων προσπαθειῶν. Ἴνα ἐπιτύχῃ ὁμοῦς ἡ ὀργάνωσις καὶ ἀποκτήσῃ ἐπιρροὴν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ταύτῃ πρέπει νὰ ἔχῃ τὴν χροιάν τῆς χώρας, ν' ἀποπνῆ τὸ πνεῦμά της, νὰ αἰσθάνεται τὸν σφυγμὸν της καὶ νὰ μὴ εὐρίσκειται ἐν διαφωνίᾳ πρὸς ταύτην. Αἱ ἀρχαὶ τῆς ὀργανώσεώς μας, αἱ ἐγγεγραμμέναι ἐν τῷ καταστατικῷ αὐτῆς καὶ ἐφαρμοσθεῖσαι ἐν τῇ ἐπιτετατῇ δράσει της, δρᾶσι ἡτις ἐγγράφη ὑπὸ τῆς πολιτικῆς μας τῆς γενναιοδῶρου συμβολῆς εἰς πάντα εὐγενῆ σκοπὸν, τῆς τηρήσεως τῶν νόμων καὶ τοῦ σεβασμοῦ πρὸς τὰς παραδόσεις τῆς χώρας, καὶ τῆς πιστῆς ἐκκληρώσεως τῶν καθηκόντων μας ὡς πολιτῶν, ἐκεῖδισαν δι' ἡμᾶς τὴν ἀναγνώρισιν, τὸν σεβασμὸν καὶ τὴν ἐμπιστοσύνην τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν συμπολιτῶν μας, ὡς καὶ τὴν ἐπιδοκιμασίαν τῶν συμπατριωτῶν μας. Οἱ καρποὶ τῶν νικῶν αὐτῶν πρέπει νὰ διατηρηθῶσιν.

Ἐχομεν παράσχει εἰς τὸ κοινὸν τὴν ἐντύπωσιν ὅτι ὑπῆρξεν ἡμεῖς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν τόσον ἐν καιρῷ εἰρήνης ὅσον καὶ ἐν πολέμῳ καὶ ὅτι ἐπαξίως δικαιούμεθα ὄλων τῶν ὀφελημάτων καὶ προνομίων τὰ ὁποῖα μᾶς παρέχει ἡ κοινὴ σημαία. Χάρις εἰς τὴν δρᾶσιν μας μεγάλως ἐξήρθη ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς ὑπὸ τε τοῦ τύπου καὶ ἀνθρώπων περιωπῆς. Ἐξετιμήθημεν ὡς ἀντάξιον υἱὸ ἐνδόξων προγόνων. Μετὰ μεγάλης ὑπερηφανείας ἡμεῖς τε καὶ τὰ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ γεννηθέντα τέκνα μας διεκηρύξαμεν καὶ ἐβεβαιώσαμεν τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν καταγωγὴν μας. Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ μᾶς συνέδεσε στενωτέρω καὶ μεγάλως συνετέλεσεν εἰς τὴν κοινωνικὴν πρόδοον καὶ οικονομικὴν ἀνασύνταξιν τῶν ἐνταῦθα ἐμπόρων μας. Ἐβελτίωσε τὴν ὑπόληψίν μας καὶ ἐνέπνευσεν ἐμπιστοσύνην πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτὸν μας.

Μνήμονα τῶν πρὸς τὴν πατρίδα νικῶν καθηκόντων τὰ μέλη τῆς ὀργανώσεως ταύτης ἔγιναν σκαπανεῖς τῆς ἰδέας ὅπως καθιερωθῶσιν ἐν μεγάλῃ κλίμακᾳ ἐτήσια ταξείδια προσκυνητῶν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Πατέρες γέροντες καὶ ἠλικιωμένα μητέρες ἐπαναβλέπουσι τὰ πρὸ πολλοῦ ζηνητεμένα τέκνα των καὶ ἀδελφαὶ ἀποκαθίστανται ὑπὸ ἀδελφῶν πρὸ πολλοῦ ἀποσθέντων. Ἡ Ἑλλάς ὡς σύνολον, καθίσταται εὐτυχεστέρη. Ὅντως, τὰ ταξείδια αὐτὰ μετέτρεψαν τὸ ρεῖμα τῆς ἀδιαφορίας καὶ τῆς λήθης καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀναζωογονήσεως τῶν δεσμῶν τῆς στοργῆς ἐστερέωσαν ἕνα πνεῦμα εὐμενοῦς διαθέσεως μεταξὺ τῆς χώρας τῆς γεννησεῶς μας καὶ τῆς θετῆς τοιαύτης. Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ κατόρθωσε νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα μόνον συνελεύει τὴς δυνάμεως τῆς ἐννεπαρχούσης εἰς τὸν χαρακτήρα της καὶ τῶν ἀρχῶν τῶν ἀναπτυχθεισῶν διὰ τοῦ καταστατικοῦ αὐτῆς.

Τὰ κατορθώματα ὁμοῦς αὐτὰ ἀντιπροσωπεύουσι μόνον τὴν ἰδεαλιστικὴν ἀποψιν τοῦ προγράμματός μας. Ἐπομεν ὅτι αἱ πατρικαὶ ἡμῶν κληρονομίαι πρέπει νὰ διαφυλαχθῶσι καὶ διαιωθῶσιν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ. Μνήμονες τοῦ καθήκοντος τούτου οἱ Ἀχέλας ἀφειδῶς ἠνοῖξαν τὰ θαλάμια τῶν πρὸς ὑποστήριξιν καὶ συντήρησιν Ἐκκλησίας καὶ Σχολείων. Ὅντως εἰς τινὰς τῶν μικροτέρων παρειαίων τὰ τμήματά μας ἴδρυσαν καὶ στεγάζουσιν εἰς τὰς αἰθούσας τῶν συνεδριάσεων των, ἐκκλησίαν καὶ σχολεῖον, δαπάναις τοῦ Τμήματος, εἰς τὰς μεγαλειτέρας Κοινότητος διάφοροι ἔορταί, ἐν μεγάλῃ κλίμακᾳ, συγγένεις διοργανοῦνται καὶ ἔρανοι πρὸς ὄφελος τῶν ἰδρυμάτων τούτων διεξάγονται. Θὰ ἐξακολουθήσωμεν ταῦτα καὶ εἰς τὸ μέλλον, καὶ μάλιστα ἐν εὐρύτερῳ κλίμακᾳ. Ὀφείλομεν νὰ ὀμιλῶμεν δι' ἔργων καὶ οὐχὶ διὰ λόγων παγέων.

Συνεπῆς πρὸς τὸ πρόγραμμά μας, τῆς διατηρήσεως καὶ διαιωνίσεως τῶν κληρονομιῶν τούτων, ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ, κατὰ τὴν ἐτικὴν καὶ ἐβδόμην ἐτήσιαν συνέλευσίν της ἐνήργησε τὴν ἴδρυσιν τοῦ ΑΗΕΡΑ INSTITUTE AND ORPHANAGE ἐν Ἀμερικῇ, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα, ἐκπαίδευσις, ἱστορία καὶ θρησκεία θὰ προϊστανται, τὸ δὲ Ὑπατον Συμβούλιον μελετᾷ ἤδη ἐπισταμένως τὸ ζήτημα καὶ προσπαθεῖ νὰ ἐξεύρη μέσα καὶ τρόπον πραγματοποιήσεως τοῦ σχεδίου. Ἐξελ-

πιστοῦμεν ὅτι τοιοῦτον ἴδρυμα θὰ καταστῆ τὸ Παλλάδιον ὄλον δὸα θεωροῦμεν πολῦτιμα.

Ἐπιπροσθέτως εἰκοσάδες ὑποτροφῶν εἰς ἐπαξίους σπουδαστὰς Ἑλληνικῆς καταγωγῆς ἔχουσι παραχωρηθῆ παρ' ἡμῶν κατὰ τὰ τελευταῖα ἔτη, καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον πρωτοφανὲς κατορθωμά μας, ἡ συλλογὴ ἑκατὸν χιλιάδων δολλαρίων πρὸς προικοδοτήσιν τοῦ Κεφαλαίου Ὑποτροφῶν ἐπιμαρτυρεῖ τὴν ἀφοσίωσίν μας εἰς τὸ ζήτημα τῆς παιδείας ἀποδεικνύον ἐν ταύτῳ τὴν ἰκανότητά μας πρὸς ἐπιτυγῆ ἀνάληψιν μεγάλων ἐγχειρημάτων. Πεντήκοντα χιλιάδες δολλαρίων συνελέγησαν ἐν πρωτοφανεῖ διαστήματι τεσσάρων περὶ οὗ ἐβδομαδῶν, ὡς ἀπάντησις εἰς τὴν ἐκκλήσιν μας ὑπὲρ τῶν σεισμοπαθῶν τῆς Κορίνθου, καθ' ὃν χρόνον προσφέρομεν γενναιοδωρῶς καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄλλων φιλανθρωπικῶν σχολῶν.

Λίαν προσεχῶς πρόκειται νὰ ἐγκαινιάσωμεν μίαν ἐκστρατείαν ἐθελουσίας εἰσφοράς ὑπὲρ τοῦ Μουσείου τῆς Νεωτέρας Ἑλλάδος, ἰδρυθησομένου ἐν Ἀθήναις καὶ ἀκολουθῶς ἡ δρᾶσίς μας θέλει στραφῆ πρὸς συλλογὴν τῶν ἀναγκαίων κεφαλαίων πρὸς ἀνέγερσιν Μνημείου τοῦ Γεωργίου Διόδωρου, τοῦ τέκνου τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Παρὰ τὰ προσύλαια τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Μίτσιγαν, ἐν Ὑψηλάντῃ, ὑπερήφανον ἴσταται τὸ ἐκ Πεντελικῆς μαρμάρου ἀγάλμα τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Δημητρίου Ὑψηλάντου, μαρτυροῦν περὶ τῆς σεπτικότητος καὶ τῆς πρωτοβουλίας τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ, μνήμονος τῶν ἡρώων τῆς Μητρὸς Ἑλλάδος. Καὶ ἦδη εἰς μνήμην ἔκεινται ὅστις ἐ-

ξεπροσώπησε τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἠρώου καὶ ἀνδρείας ἐν Ἀμερικῇ καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν, τοῦ στρατιώτου τούτου, τοῦ Γεωργίου Διόδωρου, τοῦ ἀθανάτου μάρτυρος τῆς ἀφοσίωσός εἰς τὸ καθῆκον καὶ πίστεως εἰς τὴν σημαίαν, τῆς θεοσίας καὶ τῆς αὐταπαρνήσεως θέλει στηθῆ λίαν προσεχῶς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ταύτῃ ἀγάλμα ἐπὶ χώματος, τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ κομισθῆ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τὴν ἰδιαιτέραν αὐτοῦ πατρίδα. Ἡ καρδία τοῦ Ἀμερικανοῦ αὐτοῦ στρατιώτου, τοῦ χριστιανοῦ παιδικοῦ μας φίλου, τοῦ Ἑλληνοῦ αὐτοῦ νέου ὅστις ἐγνώριζε πῶς ν' ἀποθάνῃ ἵνα ζῆσῃ αἰώνως, θὰ εὖρη μακαριωτέραν ἀνάτασιν εἰς τὸ ἠνωμένον χῆμα τῶν δύο προσφιλῶν τοῦ Πατρίδιον. Οὕτω διακονεῖ ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ τὰς παραδόσεις καὶ τὴν κληρονομίαν παραλλήλως πρὸς τὴν ἀνέγερσιν τεμενῶν, ἔνθα ἡ ἱστορία, ἡ παιδεία καὶ ἡ γλώσσα τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ θὰ προσάγεται καὶ θὰ διδάσκαται ἐπ' αἵπειρον.

Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ θὰ ἐξακολουθήσῃ τὸ ἔργον τῆς με περισσότερον παρὰ ποτὲ μέχρι τοῦδε ζήλον καὶ ἀφοσίωσιν εἰς ἀρχάς. Ὁ σχολὸς τῆς εἶναι ὅπως ἐξυπηρετήσῃ καὶ κτίσῃ διὰ τὴν αἰωνιότητα. Ἐν τῇ τροχῇ τῶν προσπαθειῶν τῆς θὰ εἶναι σταθερὰ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἀσάλευτος ὡς ὁ πολιτὸς ἀστὴρ. Ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ὡς ἐνθυμηταί πάντοτε ὅτι τὸ συμφέρον μας εὐρίσκεται εἰς τὴν ὁμόνοιαν καὶ ὄχι εἰς τὴν διαπάλην, ὅτι ἡ ἐπιτυχία μας ἔγκειται εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν, τὴν ἀνεκτικότητά, τὴν τιμιότητα καὶ ὄχι εἰς τὴν παρεξήγησιν, ὅτι ἡ ἀλήθης ὑπεροχὴ μας ἔγκειται εἰς τὰς εἰρηνικὰς νίκας τῆς ἁρμονίας καὶ τῆς συνεργασίας καὶ ὄχι τὰς νίκας δι' ἀνταγωνισμοῦ.

Ἡ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ ΚΑΙ Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ

Ὑπὸ Γεωργίου Ε. Φίλη

Ὑπάρχου Προέδρου τῆς «Ἀχέλας»

Καίτοι πολλὰ ἐγράφησαν καὶ ἐλέχθησαν τελευταίως περὶ τῆς στάσεώς μας ἐν σχέσει μετὰ τὴν Μητρικὴν ἡμῶν γλῶσσαν, ἐν τοῖς διακηρῦττοις διὰ τοῦ πλέον ἐμφαντικοῦ τρόπου ἅπαξ ἔτι, ὅτι ἄφθρα τείνοντα νὰ δείξουν ὅτι παραμελοῦμεν ἢ καταπολεμοῦμεν τὴν Μητρικὴν ἡμῶν γλῶσσαν εἴτε κατ' οὐσίαν εἴτε κατὰ τύπον, εἶναι ἀπαράδεκτος ἀβάσιμα. Ἡ διακεκρυμμένη τακτικὴ ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐκπαιδευτικῆς ἐνώσεως, ὑπῆρξε νὰ διδάσκωμεν τόσον τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ὅσον καὶ τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν εἰς τοὺς ἔχοντας ἀνάγκην αὐτῶν, ἀκριβῶς ὡς γίνεται εἰς οἰονδήποτε σχολεῖον τῆς χώρας ταύτης. Εἶναι γεγονός πρὸς τοῦτους, ὅτι ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα ὠμιλεῖτο καθ' ὅλην τὴν διάρκειαν τῶν συνεδριάσεων τῶν τμημάτων μας ἐπὶ ἔτη τόσον ἐλευθέρως καὶ διαγλῶσς ὅσον καὶ ἡ Ἀγγλική, ἂν μὴ περισσότερον ἐπιπροσθέτως, οἱ Ἀχέλας διδάσκουσι ταύτην πιστῶς εἰς τὰ τέκνα τῶν διὰ τῆς μητρὸς κατ' ὄλον, διὰ διδασκαλῶν ἐν τοῖς σχολείοις, διὰ τῶν ἱερέων ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.

Ὁ περιορισμὸς, ὁ ὁποῖος φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι ἡ προφανὴς ἀφοροῦ ἑνὸς ἰσχυρισμοῦ, δὲν ἀφορᾷ τὰ δικαιώματα, τὴν ἰσότητα ἢ τὴν ὑποσκέμειν τῆς μιᾶς ἢ τῆς ἄλλης ἐκ τῶν δύο γλωσσῶν, ἀλλ' ἂν ὑπάρχῃ κἄν ζήτημα τοιοῦτο, ἀφορᾷ κοινουβουλευτικὸν κανόνα, διὰ τοῦ ὁποῖου ὁ προεδρεῖον ἀξιοματοῦχος περιεβλήθη μετὰ ἐξουσίαν νὰ περιορίσῃ συζητήσιν εἰς οἰονδήποτε μῶσφῃν ἢ γλῶσσαν. Ἡ Ἀγγλικὴ γλῶσσα ὑπόκειται εἰς τὸν ἐν λόγῳ κανόνα τοσοῦτον ὅσον καὶ ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ. Πρέπει νὰ ἔχωμεν κανονισμούς, ἄλλως θὰ εἴμεθα ἄτακτοι. Τὸ βῆμά μας ὑπῆρξεν ἐλευθέρων εἰς τὴν χορῆν ἀμφοτέρων τῶν γλωσσῶν καὶ οὐδεμία ὑπάρχει πρόθεσις νὰ πράξωμεν ἄλλως.

Ὅτι ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ ἔχει δρᾶσει ἐποικοδομητικῶς ἐν σχέσει μετὰ τὴν διδασκαλίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς, ἀποδεικνύεται ἐκ τοῦ γεγονότος, ὅτι τινὰ ἐκ τῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ γεννηθέντων τέκνων μας ἔχουσι ἀποκτήσει τόσην εὐφροδίαν εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ὥστε δύνανται νὰ ἀγορεύσουσι δημοσίᾳ εἰς τὴν γλῶσσαν ταύτην. Ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὴν ἀναγνώρισίν τῆς κατὰ τύπον, οἱ ἀμφιβάλλοντες παρακαλοῦνται ν' ἀνατρέξωσι εἰς τὸ ἄρθρον 21 τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ μας Χάρτου τὸ ὁποῖον κανονίζει ὅτι:

«Ὅλαι αἱ ὑποχρεώσεις αἱ ἐπιβαλλόμεναι εἰς ὑποψηφίους ἐπιδιώκοντας παραδοχὴν τῶν ὡς μελῶν τοῦ Σωματείου τούτου, θὰ δίδωνται αὐτοῖς εἰς τε τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν καὶ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν.»

Ὁ Καταστατικὸς Χάρτης δὲν κάμνει μείαν ὡς ἐπισήμον γλώσσης τῆς μιᾶς ἢ τῆς ἄλλης, εἰμὴ μόνον εἰς τὴν περίπτωσιν αὐτὴν εἰς τὴν ὁποῖαν καὶ εὐρίσκωμεν ἀμφοτέρως εἰς ἰσότητα. Μεταρρυθμίσεις τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ κατὰ τοῦτο θὰ ἦτο πλεονασμὸς καὶ ἀσυνέπεια. Ἄν ἐπιχειροῦμεν τὴν μεταρρυθμίαν οὕτως ὥστε νὰ μνημονεύσωμεν τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν, τότε καὶ ἡ Ἀγγλικὴ θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ μνημονευθῆ, ὁπότε τ' ἀποτελέσματα ἑνὸς τοιοῦτου διαβήματος εἶναι προφανῆ.

Ἡ ὀρχομοσία καὶ αἱ δι' αὐτῆς ἀναλαμβάνόμεναι ὑποχρεώσεις εἶναι τὸ ἱερόν καὶ σεμνοποεπὲς μέρος τῆς τελετῆς, ἥτις μᾶς μεταβάλλει εἰς Ἀχέλας. Ἡ ἐπιβολὴ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τούτου ὄρκου καὶ εἰς τὰς δύο γλώσσας σημαίνει, ὅτι ἀμφοτέρω ἐνεκρίθησαν καὶ ἐτιμήθησαν κατὰ τὸν ἱερώτερον τρόπον. Τιμῶμεν αὐτὰς ἐξ ἴσου καὶ ἐξ ἴσου τὰς μεταχειριζόμεθα.

Ἡ συνέλευσις τῆς KANSAS CITY συνεζήτησε μίαν πρότασιν πρὸς μεταρρυθμίαν τοῦ Καταστατικοῦ Χάρτου σχετικῶς μετὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τοὺς ἀνωτέρω ἐκτεθέντας λόγους, ἡ προταθείσα μεταρρυθμίσις ἐθεωρήθη περιττή. Οὐδὲν μέτρον ἐλήφθη κατὰ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης, ὡς ἐφαλαμένως διεκηροῦσθῃ εἰς τινὰ μέρος, διότι δι' ἡμᾶς οὐδέποτε ὑπῆρξε ζήτημα γλώσσης. Ἡ κατάστασις τῶν πραγμάτων παραμένει οἷα ἦτο καὶ πρὸ τῆς συνελεύσεως, ἥτις ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα θὰ χρησιμοποιεῖται εἰς τὰς συνεδριάσεις τῶν τμημάτων, ὑποκειμένη εἰς τοὺς κανονισμούς τάξεως τοῦ ROBERT. Κατὰ τοὺς κανονισμούς τούτους ὁ προεδρεῖον ἀξιοματοῦχος ἔχει τὸ ἀπεριόριστον δικαίωμα νὰ παραχωρῆ ἢ ἀφαίρῃ κατὰ τὴν κρίσιν του τὸ δικαίωμα τοῦ λόγου εἰς μέλος τῆς ὀρχομῆτος τὸ ὁποῖον ἐγείρεται νὰ ὀμιλήσῃ, ἀδιαφόρως ἂν τοῦτο μεταχειρίζεται τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἢ τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν γλῶσσαν.

Η ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Η ΘΡΙΑΜΒΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΑΥΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

(ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ ΜΟΥ)

(Συνέχεια εκ του προηγουμένου)

Τὴν ἐσπέρα γίνεται συγκέντρωσις τῶν ἐκδρομῶν εἰς τὸ ἰπότεργον τῆς β' θέσεως καὶ ὁ ἀρχηγὸς παρουσιάζει τὸν κ. Αἰλιανὸν κομιστὴν τῶν πρώτων ἀσπασμῶν καὶ χαιρετισμῶν τῆς μητρὸς Ἑλλάδος. Ὁ κ. Αἰλιανός, νεαρότατος, εὐφυθεύστατος καὶ ἑξαιρετικῶς δημοφιλῆς, ὁμιλεῖ πρὸς τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς κατ' ἀρχὰς εἰς ἀπειταῖον ἀγγλικὴν καὶ κατόπιον ἐκφωνεῖ ἕνα ἐμπνευσμένον λόγον ἐκδηλώσεων ὄλων τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ τὴν στοργὴν τῆς μητρὸς Ἑλλάδος πρὸς τὰ ζεντερένια τέκνα τῆς τὰ ὅποια σπεύθουν ὡς ἀληθεῖς προσκινῆται νὰ προσκινῶσιν εὐλαβῶς τὰ ἱερὰ ἰδιότητάς της.

Ὁ ἐπίσημος λόγος τοῦ κ. Αἰλιανοῦ συνεκινῶσε πάντας θαυμάσια, ὁ δὲ ἄνθρωπος ἀπέκτιθεν ἀμέσως ἀμέριστον τὴν ἀγάπην ὄλων τῶν ἐκδρομῶν. Ἀκολούθως ἐγένετο ἡ παρουσιάσις τοῦ κ. Πολίτου, νεαροῦ ἀλλὰ δυνατοῦ δημοδιοργανῶν καὶ λογίου ὅστις ὁμιλήσας μὲ τὸ ἴδιον πνεῦμα χαιρετισμῶν τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Τύπου καὶ ἀκολούθως ἐγένετο ἡ παρουσιάσις τοῦ κ. Γαϊτοῦ καὶ τῶν ἀντιπροσθέντων καὶ ἐγγενεστάτων Ἑλλήνων ἀσπασμῶν. Μετὰ τὴν λήξιν τῆς συνεδριάσεως ταύτης εἰς τὸ ἴδιον ἰπότεργον ἔλαβε χώραν ζωηρότατη διασκέδασις, κατὰ τὴν κοινὴν ἐκδροσὴν γίνεταί τρικλιβερό. Ὁ κ. Αἰλιανός, οἱ ἀσπασμῶν καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ἐπιπέμπεται λαμβάνουσι μέρος εἰς τὴν διασκέδασιν καὶ χορεύουσι μὲ τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς καὶ τὰς Ἑλληνίδας Ἑβρωπαϊκοὺς καὶ Ἑλληνικοὺς χοροὺς. Ἡ διασκέδασις αὕτη κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν ἐχορεύθησαν ὅλοι οἱ χοροὶ καὶ ἐτραγουδῆσαν πλεῖστα ἄσματα διηκουσῆς μέχρι τῶν πρωϊνῶν ὥρων ἐν ζωηρότατῃ εὐθυμίᾳ καὶ ἀπολύτῳ τάξει.

ΠΛΗΣΙΑΖΟΜΕΝ ΤΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΠΑΡΑΛΙΑ

Τὴν Τετάρτην ἑξακολουθεῖ ἡ συνῆθης ζωηρότης, συγκέντρωσις, ἀσκήσεις καὶ ἀσπασμοί. Γίνεται ἡ τελευταία συνεδριάσις καὶ δίδονται αἱ τελευταῖαι ὁδηγίαι διημέρων μὲ τὸ κομιστὴν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν πρόγραμμα τῶν ἑορτῶν. Καλοῦνται πάντες οἱ Ἀχέπανες νὰ παραμείνουν ἐπὶ β' ἡμέρας εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας μέχρι τῆς λήξεως τῶν ἑορτῶν καὶ ἰπότερχονται πάντες ὅτι θὰ παραμείνουν. Τὴν ἐσπέρα μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον οἱ θερμιτῶροι ὄρουσι τὸ ἀποχαιρετιστήριον γλῆκίσμα οἱ δὲ ἐκδρομῆς τοὺς ὀλοδοροφῶν γενναίως. Ὁλοκλήρον τὸ προδωτικὸν τοῦ πλοίου ἐκδράζει παντοσεπτικῶς τὰς ἐνχρηστίαις του διὰ τὰ πλοῖα ὀλοδοροφῆματα τὰ ὅποια ἦσαν ἀνάλογα καὶ ἀντάξια τῶν ἐγγενῶν περιποιησέων τῶν τε θερμιτῶρων, καθαρότων καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐπαλλήλων. Μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐξέρχονται πάντες εἰς τὸ κατάστημα. Κάπου διακρίνεται ἕνα ὄρεος, ὅλοι συγκινῶνται, μερικοὶ γεωγραφίζοντες λέγοντες ὅτι εἶναι ὁ ὄρος τῆς Κερκύρας, ἄλλοι τῆς Κεφαλληνίας ἐνῶ ὁ Βέρας ἰσχυρίζεται ὅτι εἶναι ὁ ὄρος τοῦ Πλωμαρίου. Τὰ ἐκάστοτε παρουσιάζομενα ὄρεα δημοιοργῶν ἐξητῆσι καὶ καταλαμπόρια, ἀλλὰ ὅλοι ἀγρυπνοῦν αἰσθανόμενοι ὅτι ἀναπνεύουσι Ἑλληνικὸν ἀέρα. Φθάνουσι αἱ πρωῖναι ὥραι καὶ ἑξακολουθεῖ ἀσπασμῶν κινήσις. Ὁ ἀρχηγὸς προτρέπει τοὺς ἀγρυπνοῦντας νὰ κατακλιθῶσι διὰ νὰ εἶναι τὸ πρωὶ ὄρεοκοί, ἀλλὰ ἕνας Κεφαλλονίτης τοῦ ἄπαντὸ «τώρα ποῦ ἀναπνεῶ Κεφαλλονίτικον ἀέρα μπορῶ νὰ μείνω μὴ δδομάδα ἄσπνος χωρὶς νὰ νουτάξω».

ΗΜΕΡΑ ΘΡΥΛΩΝ, ΣΥΓΚΙΝΗΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΑΚΡΥΩΝ

Τὴν Πέμπτην ἐγείρονται πάντες ἀπὸ τὴν βῆν πρωῖνῶν. Διευρύνονται τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ παραλία ἐν προφανεῖ συγκινήσει. Ἡ συγκίνησις δεσμεύει τὰς γλώσσας ὄλων. Διέρχονται πλυσίον μας πλοῖα τινὰ ἐρασιεῖς, οἱ ναῦται μᾶς χαιρετοῦν μὲ τὰ μαντήλια τῶν καὶ τὰ καπέλλα τῶν, λένεταί ἡ γλώσσα τῶν ἐκδρομῶν καὶ ἀντιχαιρετοῦν μὲ ζωηροτατάς. Ὁ κωβὸν τοῦ

προγένητος κτιπὰ ἀλλὰ ἐλάχιστοι προδίδονται νὰ πᾶσιν κατὰ πρόχειρον καὶ ἐξέρχονται ἀμέσως διὰ νὰ μὴ χάσων τὸ θέαμα. Πλησιάζομεν πρὸς τὸν ὄρμον τοῦ Φαλήρου. Μακρόθεν διακρίνομεν πλοῖα καὶ ἀτμακάτορες δημοιοστολισμέναις ἐργόμενας πρὸς ἐναντιῶν μας. Εἰς τὴν ἀποβάθραν τοῦ Φαλήρου διακρίνομεν ἀμέριστον πλῆθος ἀγαθῶν. Εἰσερχόμεθα εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ Φαλήρου καὶ βλέπομεν μίαν μεγάλην ἀτμακάτορον γερμῆν ἀπὸ ὀρεδοροφῶντας Ἀχέπανες, δημοιοστολισμέναις καὶ μίαν πλωρίαν ἐπιγραφὴν «Γαϊτοῦ Μπαρόττος» νὰ κάμνη ταχυτάτας στροφὰς περὶ τοῦ Βουλκάνια. Οἱ Ἀχέπανες τῆς ἀτμακάτορον χαιρετοῦν καὶ φωνάζουσι θερμῶδες οἱ δὲ ἐκδρομῆς ἀπαντοῦν μὲ ὀρεανοῦσις ζωηροτατάς. Πλεῖστοι ἀτμακάτορες καὶ πλοῖα πλήρη ἀπὸ πατέρων, μητέρων, ἀδελφῶν, ὄλων καὶ συγγενεῖς τῶν ἐκδρομῶν περιτρέφονται περὶ τοῦ Βουλκάνια ἐλαττωγίζομενοι νὰ ἐρωτοῦν διὰ τοὺς ἰδιοὺς των. Παντοῦ ἐπικρατεῖ πανδοιμόνιον φωνῶν, ἐρωτησέων, χαιρετισμῶν καὶ ζωηροτατάων. Οἱ πλεῖστοι ἐκ τῶν ἐκδρομῶν ἀναγνωρίζοντες προσφιλῆς των, συγκινῶμενοι ἀπὸ τὸ θέαμα καὶ τὰς ἐκδηλώσεις κλαίον διαρκῶς. Μία γυνὴ εἶναι μέγα δὲ μὴ θάρρα καὶ φωνάζει διαρκῶς «Γιώργου μου, ποῦ εἶσαι Γιώργου μου, εἶλα νὰ δὲ δὸ παιδί μου». Ἡ γυνὴ φωνάζει διαρκῶς ἀλλὰ ὁ Γιώργος τῆς οὐκ φαίνεται. Πῶς εἶναι τὸ ἐπιθετόν τοῦ Γιώργου οὐκ κερὰ μου ἐρωτοῦν τινὲς ποῦ βλέπουσι τὴν ἀγωνίαν τῆς γυνῆς μανά νὰ ἰδῆ τὸ παιδί της. «Γιώργου Παναῆ, Γιώργου Παναῆ, ἀπαντὰ ἡ γυνὴ. Ἐντὸς ὀλίγων λεπτῶν ἐγερθεῖται ὁ Γιώργος Παναῆς, βλέπει τὴν μάνναν του καὶ ἐκδρά εἰς λιγμοὺς ἡ μητέρα του ἐγείρεται καὶ ἐκτείνει τὰς χεῖρας ὡσὺν νὰ ἤθελε νὰ ἀγκαλιῶσθαι τὸ παιδί της ποῦ εἶχε 15 χρόνια νὰ τὸ ἰδῆ. Ὁμιλεῖ ἡ γυνὴ μάννα διαρκῶς μὲ λιγμοὺς, ἐνῶ τὸ παιδί της ἀπὸ τὸ κατὰστρομα κρατεῖ τὸ μαντήλι δὲ μάννα του καὶ τὸ καταδράζει διαρκῶς μὲ τὰ δάκρυά του. Ὅλοι δίδονται τὴν ἱερὰν ἐκκίναν στιγμήν ποῦ ἐκδηλώνεται ἡ ἱερὰ μητρικὴ στοργὴ καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ παιδιοῦ. Αἰθῶν τὸ μαντήλι τοῦ παιδιοῦ πίπτει εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ὁ λευθοῦχος σπεύθει καὶ τὸ πιάνει, ἡ γυνὴ μάννα τὸ ἀρπάζει εἰς τὰ χεῖρα της, τὸ ὄμιλε διαρκῶς καὶ ἀχόρτογα, ὁμιλεῖ μόνον τὰς χροῖς νὰ ἀκούεται, τὸ δάξει εἰς τὸ στήθος της, τὸ δράξει πάλιν καὶ τὸ ὄμιλε καὶ φωνάζει διαρκῶς «Γιώργου μου, Γιώργου μου χριστὸ μου παιδί». Ὅλοι δακρύζουσι ἀπὸ συγκινήσεως. Πλεῖστοι τοιαῦτα σκηνὰ δημοιοματιῶσιν κατὰ τὴν ἐξοδόν. Ἐν τέλει ἀνέρχονται ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀτμοπλοίου ὁ δημοιοργῶς Πειραιῶς κ. Παναγιωτόπουλος, ὁ λιμεναρχῆς Πειραιῶς κ. Γεωργίου, ὁ πρόεδρος τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λιγῆς Δρ. Μελῆς, ὁ κ. Μαυρικῆς, ὁ ἀγαπητὸς Ἰω. Ἀναστασόπουλος τίς οὐκ ἀνεθιγῆς τῆς Ἐθν. Τραπέζης ἐν Νέα Ἰόρκου, ὁ κ. Ἀποστόλου, πρόεδρος τοῦ Ἑλληνοαμερικανικοῦ Συνδέσμου Ἀθηνῶν, ἀντιπροσώποι τοῦ δήμου Ἀθηνῶν, ἀξιωματικοὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ πλεῖστοι ἄλλοι, μέλη τῶν διαφόρων ἐπιτροπῶν καὶ ἀντιπροσώποι τῶν διαφόρων ὀργανισμῶν. Ὁ Ἑλληνοαμερικανικὸς Σύνδεσμος Ἀθηνῶν προσδίδει πολίτημον ἀνθοδέσμην εἰς τὴν κ. Τζανετῆ καὶ γίνεται προσπάθεια νὰ παύσων ὁ θερμῶς καὶ αἱ διαφόροι ἐκδηλώσεις διὰ νὰ προσδῶνῶσιν τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς. Εἰδοποιεῖται ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ὅτι ὁ πατήρ του ἐγερθεῖται εἰς μίαν ἀτμακάτορον καὶ θέλει νὰ τὸν ἰδῆ, ἐκείνος ὁμοῦ εἶναι στοργημένος εἰς τὸ μέσον τῆς κλίμακος καὶ οὐκ δύναιται νὰ ἐξέρη διὰ νὰ χαιρετῶσιν τὸν πατέρα του. Ἐν τέλει ἀποκαθίσταται ἡ στήσις καὶ ὁ δημοιοργῶς προσδίδει τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς μὲ ὀρεάσις γεμάτας ἀπὸ στοργῶν καὶ ἀγάπης τῶν ἐγγενῶν τῶν ἀνεκδρομῶν χαρὰν του ποῦ εἶχε τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν νὰ χαιρετῶσθαι πρῶτος ἐξ ὀνόματος τῆς πόλεως Πειραιῶς τοὺς τε πατριῶτας καὶ ἐξοτερινοὺς ἐκδρομῆς τῆς Ἀχέπα. Ἀναπαντὰ μὲ θερμῶτας ἐκδράσεις ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τῆς ἐκδρομῆς καὶ κατόπιον ὁμιλεῖ ὁ γνωστός καὶ ἀγαπητὸς τοὺς πᾶσι ἄθ. Ἰωάν. Ἀναστασόπουλος

χαιρετισμών τοις εκδρομείς επί ονόματος των εν Ελλάδι Αχέ-
 πανς. Ομιλήσαν και άλλοι αντιπρόσωποι αι δε ζητωκραυγαί έ-
 ληκολούθουν να δονούν τον άερα. Αμέσως κατόπιν άρχισεν η
 αποτίθασις των εκδρομίων δι' άτμακάτων, επί δε της αποθά-
 θρας εφείδοντο τελωνιακοί έπαλληλοι προς θεωρήσιν των
 προχειρών αποσκευών των εκδρομίων. Σώμα ναυτών και δύνα-
 μεις αστυνόμενων προσεπάθει δι' όλων των μέσων να κρατήσθ
 τάξιν και να ανοίξη διόδον διά να διερχώνται οι εκδρομείς. Έ-
 πί της αποθάθρας και εις τον πρό αυτής χώρον διαδραματιόθη-
 σαν διγκαντακώσταται σκηναί. Εκεί αναμένονν πατήρες, μητέ-
 ρες, αδελφοί, αδελφαί και μηνσταί τοις προσόμοις των με ά-
 νι εκδροσάν λαχτάραν να τοις άγκαλιώσθουν και να τοις ασπα-
 σθώσιν. Έκ Φαλήρων οι εκδρομείς έπιβάντες αυτοκινήτων μετέ-
 βσαν εις Αθήνας και διεσπάρσαν εις τα διάφορα ξενοδοχεία.
 Η ήμερα αυτή ητο ήμερα ελευθερίας διά κάθε Αχέπαν, δύνά-
 μιν να τήν διαθέσθ κατά βούλησιν του προγράμματος των έ-
 σερτών άρχίζοντος τήν επομένην.

**Η ΦΑΣΜΑΓΟΡΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΕΛΑΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ. — ΑΙ
 ΑΘΗΝΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΠΟΔΟΣ ΥΠΟΔΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΤΑ ΞΕΝΗ-
 ΤΕΥΜΕΝΑ ΤΕΚΝΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ**

Παρασκευή. Είναι η πρώτη ήμερα των εορτών άλλα δυνε-
 γός είναι ήμερα βραχερή. Συμμόνωσ τώ προγράμματα οι εκ-
 δρομείς ώφείλου να συγκεντρωθώσιν εις τα προπέλαια του Έθ-
 νικού Πανεπιστημίου τήν 10ην πρωΐνήν με τας στολάς των έτοι-
 μοι διά τήν μεγάλην παρέλασιν. Το άρχηγείον κατέλθε εις το
 ξενοδοχείον της Αγγλίας παρὰ τήν πλατείαν του Συντάγματος.
 Το άρχηγείον εφείδετο επί ποδός από ένωρις. Πλείστοι Α-
 χέπανσ έπειθον να ερωτήσθουν το άρχηγείον αν θα γείνη η πα-
 ρέλασις άφου βράχει. Ο άρχηγός απαντά στερηστικώς ότι η
 παρέλασις θα γείνη έστω και υπό κατακλισμόν. Τήν ιδίαν έ-
 ρωτήσιν υποβάλλει και ο δήμαρχος Αθηνών κ. Πατόσης και
 τού δίδεται η ίδια απάντησις. Ακολούθως ο άρχηγός στέλλει
 άγγελιοφόρους εις όλα τα ξενοδοχεία του διαμείνονν Αχέπανσ
 ίνα υποσπασθώσιν πάντες ότι η παρέλασις θα λαβη χώραν ανε-
 λαστάτως του καιρού. Οι άρχηγοί διερχονται πρό του Πανεπι-
 στημίου τήν 10ην πρωΐνήν ένθα όλοι οι Αχέπανσ εφείδονται
 έτοιμοι ως περσάρχικοι στρατιώται του καθήκοντος. Άπειρα
 πλήθη λαού κατακλιέσθουν όλας τας οδούς, όλοκλήρος δε η ά-
 στυνομική δύναμις της πόλεως εφείδεται επί ποδός. Οι πο-
 λύμοι κρατούν τας χειράς των και σχηματίζουν ήμιαν πελώρι-
 αν αλυσίδα θήσαντων μέχρι της πλατείας της Ομονοίας διά
 να κρατήσθουν ελευθέρων τήν διόδον διά τήν παρέλασιν. Η κί-
 νησις των αυτοκινήτων έχει απαγορευθ εις τας οδούς που θα
 διερχετο η παρέλασις, διαρκώς δε κίματα κόσμοι καταλαμβάν-
 ον θέσει εις όλους τοις δρόμους. Οι άρχηγοί μεταβαίνουν πε-
 ρι εις το δημαρχείον διά να χαιρετισθόν τον δήμαρχον Αθη-
 ναίων και επανίσχονται μετ' αυτού εις τα προπέλαια. Οι Α-
 χέπανσ μόλις είδον τον κ. Πατόσην τον λευκάνθρωπον αυτόν
 ήσαν και θαυμαστών της Αχέπα έκπούν εις ούρανομύκκις ζη-
 τωκραυγαί. Ο κ. Πατόσης όλοϊ ότι λόγω παθώσεως του ποδός
 του δεν θα συμμετάσχη της παρελάσεως αλλά θα μάς περιμην
 εις τήν Μυροπόλιν.

Εις τας 10 και 45 άρχίζει η παρέλασις και ως εκ θαύματος
 ήμίδως παύει και η βροχή. Ταύτοχρόνως άεροπλάνα ίπτάμενα
 άνωθεν των εκδρομίων ρίπτουν κατά χιλιάδας χαιρετιστηριοίς
 κάρτας προς τοις Αχέπανσ. Το θέημα της παρελάσεως ητο έ-
 ζήτως οασημαγορικός. Άνω των 400 με ομοιομόρφους στολάς
 συμμετέχον της παρελάσεως οι δε στερούμενοι ομοιομόρφου
 στολής ήκολούθουν. Προηγούντο και ήκολούθουν μουσικά, ορ-
 χήστρια και όδμα προσκόπων έβούθει τήν τήρησιν της τάξεως.
 Της παρελάσεως προηγείτο ο άρχηγός έχων εκ δεξιών τον κ.
 Μανρικίδην και εκ άριστερών τον κ. Αναστασόπουλον. Έπον-
 ται οι στραρχηγοί και κατόπιν το όδμα των εκδρομίων με τας
 σημαίας και τα λάβαρα του με ζηλευτήν τάξιν. Ο Νίκας τρέ-
 χει διαρκώς δίδων όσηνγίασ ότι αιθνήσιος εις τήν οδόν Πανεπι-
 στημίου γλυστέσθ και πίπτει κατά γής. Το λεικόν του παντα-
 λώνι λασπόνετασ, αλλά ήκακοιούθει να οδγη η παρέλασιν.
 Καθ' όλων τήν διάρκειαν της παρελάσεως ο λαός χειροκροτεί
 και ζητωκραυγαί ένθουσιώδως. Φθάνονμεν θριαμβετικώς εις
 τήν Μυροπόλιν ήκολούθούμενοι από τα μέλη της Αμερικανι-

κής Λεγεώνας εν στολή και τα μέλη του Έλληνοαμερικανικού
 Συνδέσμου, η δε απέραντος πλατεία της Μυροπόλεως έχει
 πλημμυρόσει από χιλιάδας κόσμου. Αι περί οικία, οι έξω-
 σταί και αι δέγαι είναι καταμεσσοί κόσμοι και η συγκοινωνία
 έχει διακοπή από τας περί οδούς. Οι Αχέπανσ συγκεντρώον-
 ται πρό των προπελαίων της Μυροπόλεως εις τετραδάς και έ-
 παθεοφένται από τοις έπίσημοις, τον Διμαρχον Αθηναίων, τον
 Πρόεδρον του Δημ Συμβουλίου κ. Αλαβιανόν, τον κ. Αιλιανόν,
 τον Νομαρχον Αττικής στρατηγόν Τρικοίπην, τον Αμερικαν-
 νόν Έπιτετραμμένον κ. Γκούλτ, από πλείστοις άλλοις έπίση-
 μοις και τα προσόμοια διαφόρων δοματίων. Ο άρχηγός παροι-
 θιάζει τον κ. Πατόσην διά βραχυίας προσόφωνήσεως, ούτως δε
 λαμβάνων τον λόγον εξάγει το έργον της Αχέπα και χαιρετά
 με θερμότητασ λέγεισ τοις προσενυτάς των ιερών χωματων της
 Έλληνικής Πατρίδος. Ο κ. Πατόσης διακόπτεται διαρκώς από
 ένθουσιώδη χειροκροτήματα. Ομιλεί κατόπιν ο Αμερικανός
 Έπιτετραμμένος με Αμερικανικόν χροΐθρον και εΐγεται εις τοις
 εκδρομείς εΐτηχή παραμονήν και έπιτηχή άνιέρσειν νυθόων.
 Ομιλεί κατόπιν ο κ. Νίκας εκδράζων τα αισθήματα των εκδρο-
 μίων και εΐσερχόμεθα εις τον μεγαλοπρεπή ναόν ένθα τέλειται
 οαολογία χοροστασούντος του Μακ. Μυροπόλετου Αθηνών κ.
 Χριστόδωρον. Μετά τήν λήξιν της οαολογίας ομιλήσεν ο Μα-
 κριασάτος εΐγνησις πών αγαθόν εις τοις εκδρομείς και κατό-
 πιν διελέθησαν πάντες γινόμενοι παντού δεκτοί με εκδράσει
 αγάπης και αναπαθειών. Το απόγευμα γίνετα εκδρομή εις τήν
 Ακροπόλιν ένθα ο διακεκριμένος καθηγητής της αρχαιολογί-
 ας κ. Κυπαρισσιώτης δίδει διαφωτιστικάν διάλεξιν. Εκεί προ-
 σήλθον όσθανά από διάφορα όρσανοσθήσια με τας διδακαλιό-
 σασ των και έδρχθησαν μικρά φιλοδοσσηματα από τοις εκδρο-
 μείς. Τήν έσπέραν εΐγνετο συγκέντρωσις των εκδρομίων εις το
 Έμπορικόν Έπιμελητήριον ένθα ομιλήσαν ο πρόεδρος του έμ-
 πορικού έπιμελητηρίου κ. Αναστασιώδης, ο πρόεδρος των Βε-
 λαντινων σπειθών κ. Καλογεσπούλος, οι αδ. Βέρας, Στυλιαν-
 νόσ και άλλοι.

**Η ΕΟΡΤΗ ΤΟΥ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΔΩΝ ΚΑΙ Ο
 ΧΟΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗΣ ΛΕΓΕΩΝΣ**

Το Σάββατον τήν πρωΐαν εΐγνετο συγκέντρωσις των εκδρο-
 μίων εις το Πάνθεον ένθα εΐγνετο δεξιοσΐς υπό της Αμερικανι-
 κής Λεγεώνας και του Έλληνοαμερικανικού Συνδέσμου Αθη-
 ναίων με κινματογραφοϊκάς εικόνας και διαλέξει. Τήν έσπέραν
 άπαντες οι εκδρομείς προσήλθον εις το θέατρον Ολύμπια
 ίνα παρασθώσιν εις τήν προς τιμήν των διδομένην εορτήν υπό
 του Αττικίου των Έλληνιδων. Η εορτή αυτή επήριε ήμια ισχυ-
 ροτάτη έθνική ένδειξ διά τοις εκδρομείς οι όποιοι ήσθάναντο
 διαρκώς ρίγη συγκίνεσεως και έθνικάν ύπερηφάνειαν, βλέπον-
 τες τας Έλληνιδας κόρας των άριστων οικογενειών των Αθη-
 νών να αναπαριστάνον με χάριν και άριστοτεχνικάν δεξιοτητα
 διαφόρους εικόνας της Έλληνικής ζωής από των άρχαιωτάτων
 χρόνων μέχρι σήμερον. Ο ένθουσιώδης των εκδρομίων έσθα-
 δέν εις το κατακόρηον εκδηλούμενος με διαρκείς ζητωκραυ-
 γαί όταν αι Έλληνιδες του Αττικίου ένδοξήμηναι με τας γο-
 οϊκάς ένδημασίας των διαφόρων εποχών και έπαρχιών της Ελ-
 λίδος έχόμενοι με χάριν και θαυμάσιον ρηθμόν τοις διαφόροις
 Έλληνικοίς χοροίς. Απυγγέλησαν ποιήματα, διόλογοι και έν
 χαιρετιστήριον ποιήμα υπό της κ. Ταρσούλη προς τοις Α-
 χέπανσ. Η εορτή αυτή θα παραμειναι αιώνιως ζωνή εις τήν
 μνήμην των εκδρομίων. Εις τήν εορτήν ταύτην παρεβήθη το
 άρχηγείον της εκδρομής, ο δήμαρχος Αθηνών, ο κ. Αιλιανός,
 ο κ. Καραϊσκάκης, το προσόμοιον του Αττικίου και πλείστοι άλλοι
 έπίσημοι. Ολίγον πρό της λήξεως της εορτής ο άρχηγός
 μετά των λοιπών μελών της Έπιτροπής επεδείχθησαν τήν προ-
 ιδρον του Αττικίου κ. Παρρίν προς τήν όποιαν εΐξοσαν τας
 εΐχαριστίας και τα συγγρατήρια των εκδρομίων. Μετά τήν
 εορτήν οι εκδρομείς μετεβσαν εις τήν αίθουσαν Νεαλξ ένθα
 είδετο μεγάλη χοροστασις προς τιμήν των υπό της Αμερι-
 κανικής Λεγεώνας. Η Έσπερις αυτή εις ην παρεβήσαν πλεί-
 στοι έπίσημοι μετά των κριτών των, έλαξεν έν άπολύτω
 τάξει κατά τας πρωΐνας ώρας. Εκ μέρους των εκδρομίων εΐχα-
 ρήσθησ και ηχαριστήσθη τήν Αμερικανικήν Λεγεώνα ο αδ.
 Στυλιανός.

Η ΕΟΡΤΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΥ

Τὴν Κερικὴν τὸ ἀπόγευμα, ὅλοι οἱ ἐκδρομῆς ἀνεκεντρῶ-
 θῶσαν εἰς τὸ Ζάππειον ἐνδοξομένην τὰς γραφικὰς στολὰς τῶν
 διὰ τὴν ἐπιπέδου εἰς τὸ Στάδιον ἐν ὄματι. Ἐκ τῶν πλείων δια-
 κεκριμένων προσωπικοτήτων τῆς ἐκδρομῆς ἦσαν ὁ ἐκ Νέας
 Ῥώμης φωτογράφος Ν. Σουλιάτης καὶ οἱ ἐπίσης καλλιτέχναι
 φωτογράφοι ἀδελφοὶ Μπόρας ἐκ Χαμιλτων, Ὁγάτιο. Ὅλοι ἔ-
 πρναν διαρκῶς φωτογραφίας, ἀλλὰ ἰδιαίτερός ὁ ἀδ. Σουλιά-
 τῆς ὄρων πάντοτε ἐπ' ὤμων τὴν φωτογραφικὴν τοῦ μηχανῆν
 εἰσίδετο παντοῦ τὰ πάντα φωτογραφῶν. Ὁ Σουλιάτης νομο-
 ταγῶς ὁρῶμενος εἴηται πάντοτε τὴν ἄδειαν τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ, οἴ-
 τος δὲ τὸν παρέπεμπε εἰς τὸν Βέρα. Ὁ Βέρα ἰδίως πάντοτε
 τὴν ἄδειαν εἰς τὸν Σουλιάτην ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρον τὴν φωτογραφίαν αἰ-
 τῶν πρῶτων. Ὁ Σουλιάτης εἰδέτο πάντοτε καὶ ὁ Βέρα δὲ ἐ-
 φωτογραφήθη ἀδελφῶς τριακοντα τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις ὄροις. Μετὰ
 τὴν λήξιν τῶν ἐορτῶν ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ἠρώτησε τὸν Σουλιάτην πότε
 θὰ ἱτοιμάσῃ τὰς φωτογραφίας τοῦ Βέρα ἢ δὲ ἀπάντησεν ἄπο·
 «Τοῦ Βέρα ὄλε μὲν τοῦ ἐπαῖα γιάντες. Οὐδέμια φωτογραφία
 τοῦ ἐπῆρα, ἀλλὰ εἰς τὴν ἐπιπέδου τὸ ἐλατῆριον τῆς μηχανῆς γραφῆς
 νὰ ἔχω μέσα εἰς τὴν μηχανὴν φωτογραφικὴν πλάκα». Καὶ ὁ
 ὁ Βέρα ἀναμένει τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν τοῦ Σουλιάτη διὰ τὴν
 λαβὴν τὰς οὐδέποτε ληθῆσας φωτογραφίας. Εἰς τὸ Ζάππειον
 ἐμφανίζεται πάλιν ὁ Σουλιάτης ὄρων ἐπ' ὤμων τὴν μηχανῆν
 τὸν καὶ καθῶς ὁρᾶται μακροθῶν «εἰδὲνα πρῶτα καὶ μόνον
 κ. Βέρα.» Ὁ Βέρα ἰσάται μὲ πῶσαν Ναπολιόντος καὶ ὁ Σου-
 λιιάτης τραβᾷ διὰ τελετῆσαι ὄρων τὸ ἐλατῆριον τῆς κενῆς
 μηχανῆς. Μετὰ τὴν λήξιν φωτογραφῶν πρὸ τοῦ Ζάππειου, οἱ
 ἐκδρομῆς ἔχοντες ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς τοὺς ἀρχηγούς ἐκκινεῖν πρὸς
 τὸ Στάδιον εἰς τὸ ὅποιον εἰσέρχονται διὰ τῆς κερίας εἰσόδου.
 Ἡ εἰσὸς τῶν εἰς τὸ Στάδιον χαιρετίζεται ἐπὶ χιλιῶν θεα-
 τῶν διὰ διαρκῶν καὶ παρατεταμένων χειροκροτημάτων, ὁδη-
 γοῦνται εἰς τὴν κεντρικὴν κερικὴν καὶ καταλαμβάνουν τὰς δι-
 αίτας προσηρμοσμένας θέσεις. Ἡ Ἔθνικὴ Τράπεζα τῆς Ἑλλά-
 δος ἠγόρασε καὶ προσέφερεν εἰς τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς 750 εἰσιτήρια
 τοῦ Σταδίου, ὁ δὲ ἀρχηγὸς ἐπισκέθηκε τὸν ἱποδοικτικὴν αἰ-
 τῆς κ. Κοριθῶν ἐξέφρασε τὰς εὐχαριστίας τῶν ἐκδρομῶν διὰ
 τὴν ἐπιδειχθεῖσαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρχέπαυς φιλοφροσύνην τοῦ Ἐθνι-
 κοῦ τοῦτον ἰδρυματος. Ὀλίγον μετὰ τὴν εἰσὸς τῶν Ἀρχέπαυς
 τὸ ἀπείροτον καὶ μεγαλοπρεπὲς Στάδιον τῶν Ἀθηνῶν εἶχεν
 ἐπεπληρωθῆ, τὰ εἰσιτήρια ἔληντλῆσαν καὶ ἄνω τῶν 23 χιλ.
 λαοῦ ἔμειναν ἔξω τοῦ Σταδίου. Πρὸς διατήρησιν τῆς τάξεως εἰ-
 με τὴν ἐπὶ ποδὸς ὀλόκληρος ἢ ἀστενομηκὰ δὴναμις Ἀθηνῶν
 καὶ κατόπιν εἰσάσαν περιπολοὶ ἐκ τοῦ Φοιτητικῆς διὰ
 ἠμποδίσαν τὴν πιθανὴν ἀπόπειραν θίαιας εἰσὸς τῶν πρὸ τῶν
 προπύλαιων ἀνεκεντρῶμένων 23. χιλ. ἀτόμων. Ἐδεδαιόθη ἐ-
 πὸ πάντων καὶ ἐγράθη εἰς τὰς ἐφημερίδας ὅτι οὐδέποτε μέχρι
 τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκίνησε ἔγένετο μεγαλειτέρα καὶ ἐπιβλητικότερα
 ἀνεκεντρῶσε εἰς τὸ Στάδιον τὸ ὅποιον ἀπὸ πάλαινον μετε-
 βλήθη εἰς μαίρην ἀνθρωπίνην μορμικίαν. Ἐπαίρη μὲ θαυ-
 μασίαν ἐπιτυχίαν τὸ ἀρχαῖον ὄμμα ἢ Ἀντιγόνα τοῦ Σοφο-
 κλέους, διάφοροι ἀρχαῖκα ἀναπαράστασις, ἔχρησθησαν ὅλοι
 οἱ ἑλληνικοὶ χοροὶ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων τοῦ Ἀκταίου, παρῆσαν
 οἱ πρόδοκοι, οἱ μαθηταὶ τῆς σχολῆς Μιταζῆ καὶ ἔλαβον
 χώραν πλείστην ἄλλαι ὁδομαγοικαὶ παραστάσεις. Καθ' ὅλην
 τὴν διάρκειαν τῶν παραστάσεων ὁ Σουλιάτης ἐγριόκομος ἐν-
 τὸς τοῦ Σταδίου εἰσάτησε δεξιὰ καὶ ἀριστερὰ ὄρων τὴν μηχανῆν
 τὸν ἐπ' ὤμων καὶ φωτογραφῶν ὅλας τὰς σκηνὰς ὅχι δέδια
 ἀλλὰ Βέρα. Ἡ τραστία εἰς ὄγκον καὶ καλλιτεχνικὴν ἐμφάνι-
 σιν ἐορτῆ αὐτῆ ἐληξεν ἐν μέσῳ ἀκρατῆτος ἐνθουσιασμοῦ οἱ δὲ
 Ἀρχέπαυς ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπερῆσαν καὶ εἰγόμενοι πρὸς πάν-
 τας διὰ τὰ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐπιδειχθέντα τόσον ζωηρῶς φιλόφρονα
 αἰσθήματα τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ.

ΑΙ ΕΟΡΤΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΜΕΓΑ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΝ

Τὴν Δευτέραν τὴν πρωίαν οἱ ἐκδρομῆς ἐπεσκέψθησαν τὸ
 Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Μουσεῖον ἐνθα εἰδικοὶ ἔζηγον εἰς αὐτοὺς τὴν
 προέλευσιν καὶ ἱστορίαν τῶν διαφόρων ἀντικειμένων. Εἰς τὰς
 2 μ. μ. ἔτακτος ἀμοιβοτοχία παρέλαβε τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς καὶ
 τοὺς μετέφερε εἰς τὴν Ἑλευσίνα. Καθ' ὅλην τὴν διάρκειαν τοῦ
 ταξιδίου μίση Ἑλευσίνος ἐπεκράτει ἀσύνθητος ζωηρότης, ἀ-
 σπῆσμοι, ὄματα καὶ καλαμποτομοὶ τοῦ Βέρα ὅστις ἀκούετο

διαρκῶς ὄνομαζόν, γελῶν ἢ οἰκτιροῦν. Εἰς τὴν Ἑλευσίνα οἱ
 ἐκδρομῆς παρίστανον εἰς μίαν ἐπιβλητικωτάτην μνηστοχίαν
 δοθεῖσαν πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ καλλιτεχνικοῦ ἔργου Καν-
 νέλλου καὶ πλείους ἄλλων διακεκριμένων ἡθοποιῶν. Ἐντὸς
 τοῦ ἀρχαίου καὶ ἱεροῦ χώρου τοῦ ναοῦ τῆς Ἑλευσίνος τὸ ἐπὶ
 γος Κανέλλου παρίστανε τὰ Ἑλευσίνα μὲ τὸ χοροδῶμα τῆς
 Δήμητρος καὶ Περσεφόνης. Αἱ διάφοροι ὁδοί τοῦ χοροδῶ-
 ματος, ἢ ἄσπαργι τῆς Περσεφόνης, ὁ θῆνος τῆς Δήμητρος, ἢ
 σπορά καὶ ὁ θεαδῆμος, οἱ κλασικοὶ χοροὶ, ὁ χορὸς τοῦ Σατίου
 καὶ τῆς Νύμφης ἐτελεσθησαν μετὰ μεγίστης χάριτος καὶ ἐγ-
 γης ἐπὶ τὰ διαρκῆ χειροκροτήματα καὶ ζτωκραγῆς τῶν χι-
 λιῶν θεατῶν προδελθόντων ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τῶν πρὸς κομο-
 πόλεων καὶ χωρίων. Μετὰ τὸ τέλος τῆς ὁδοῦς τελετῆς ὁ ὁ
 χορὸς Ἑλευσίνος προσέφερεν ἀναγκτικὰ εἰς τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς,
 οἰνοπνευματῶνα καὶ μῆ. Ὁ Βέρα ἀνεμῆται διαρκῶς μὲ τὸν
 ὁδομαχὸν Ἑλευσίνος, πάσων ἀπὸ ὁδομαχολαστρίαν καὶ μελε-
 τῶν διαρκῶς τὰ δυνάματα τοῦ ὁδομαχῆται, ὁ Σουλιάτης ἐ-
 φωτογραφῆται τοὺς πάντας πλὴν τοῦ Βέρα, ὁ Γεννηματῆς ἐπο-
 γράσει Γιαννιτικὸν μὲ τὴν παρίαν τὸν καὶ ὁ Σαρτζῆς μὲ τὸν
 Κέλλου κατεβόρηθρον ἀγρίως ἀρνὶ ψιτῶ, ψάγια, κοκκὰ καὶ
 σαπάνια, πίνοντες Μεγαρίτικο κρασί. Ἐν τέλει παρουσάεται
 ὁ Στελιανὸς καὶ μὲ τὴν θρονῶδη ὄρων τὸν ὅστις τίμημα εἰς
 τὴν ὁδομαχολαστρίαν τοῦ Βέρα εἰδοποιῶν ἐν εὐθῆσας ἢ ὄρα
 ἀναχωρησῶς καὶ ἀναχωροῦν πάντες ἔνα ἱτοιμασθῶν διὰ τὸ
 ἐπίσημον δεῖπνον τῆς ἐσπέρας. Ἀπὸ τὴν ἐορτῆν ταύτην ἀπο-
 οἰσάειν ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ἀδυσθετῶν ἐξ ἐλαφρῶς ὁδομαχολαστρίαν
 ὁδομαχῶν.

Τὴν ἐσπέραν οἱ ἐκδρομῆς προσῆλθον εἰς τὸ Μέγα Σινοῦ-
 χεῖον «τὸ Ἀκταῖον» ἐνθα δὲ εἰδέτο τὸ ἐπίσημον δεῖπνον τῆς
 Ἀρχέπαυς πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπίσημων. Ἡ μεγαλοπρεπὴς
 αἰθουσα τοῦ Ἀκταίου ἦτο λίαν καλλιτεχνικῶς ἐνοστομῆται καὶ
 ἐκλεκτὰ ὄρησῶρα ἐπαίτε διάφορα τεμαχία. Καθῆκοντα ὁδο-
 μαχοῦν ἀνέλαβεν ὁ ἐπίλεκτος καὶ ἐνοστομῆτος ὁδομαχῶν
 Ἀρχέπαυς κ. Αἰλιανός. Εἰς τὸ δεῖπνον παρεκάθησαν ὁ Προδῶς
 τῆς Κιθωνίδεως κ. Βενιζέλος, ὁ Ἐπιτετραμμῆνος τῆς Ἀμερ-
 κῆς, ὁ ὁδομαχῶς Ἀθηνῶν κ. Πάτσης καὶ πλείστοι ἄλλοι ἐπί-
 σμηοι. Εἰς τὸ Ἀκταῖον προσῆλθε καὶ ὁ ἀρχηγὸς καίτοι εἰς
 ὁδομαχῶν πρῶτον, ἀλλὰ λόγω ὁδομαχῶν χειροκροτήσεως τῆς ὁδο-
 μαχῶς τὸν παρέμεινε εἰς ἐν ὁδομαχῶν τοῦ Ἀκταίου ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπι-
 βλητὴν ἰατροῦ ἐπίπεδος προδελθόντος μὴ δυνῆσθαι νὰ ἀνεμ-
 τάσῃ τοῦ δεῖπνον πρὸς μεγάλην λίπην τοῦ ἰδίου καὶ τῶν ἐκ-
 δρομῶν. Κατὰ τὰ ἐπίσημα ὁ κ. Αἰλιανός παρουσάει τὸν κ.
 Βενιζέλον ὅστις ὁμιλῶσε πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρχέπαυς μὲ τὴν διαίτην
 τοῦ τὸν διακρίνει δυνάσας τὴν ἐπανάλησιν τῶν ὁδομαχῶν
 ἐκδρομῶν, τὴν διατήρησιν τῆς ἐπερῆσαν τῆς ἐθνικῆς μας
 καταγωγῆς, νομιμοφροσύνην εἰς τὴν χώραν τῆς διαμονῆς μας
 καὶ ἐν τέλει παρουσάει ζωντανὴν τὴν εἰκόνα τῆς ἀνοδομα-
 χοργῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τὴν οἰκονομικὴν αὐτῆς προόδον καὶ
 ἀκμήν, τελεσιόσας τὸν λόγον τὸν ἐπὶ τὰ παρατεταμένα χειρο-
 κροτήματα καὶ ζτωκραγῆς τῶν ἐκδρομῶν. Ἀκολούθως ὁ
 μίλησαν ὁ Ἀμερικανὸς Ἐπιτετραμμῆμος, ὁ κ. Πάτσης καὶ ἀδ.
 Νίξων. Ἐν τέλει ἐκλήθη ὁ ἀδ. Βέρα ἀναλαστῶν τὸν ἀσθενεῖ-
 τα ἀρχηγὸν νὰ ἐκφώνησῃ τὸν λόγον ὃν θὰ ἐξεφῶναι οἴτος. Ὁ
 λόγος τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ ἐκφώνησθαι ἐπὶ τοῦ Βέρα μὲ ἀληθῶς ὁδο-
 μαχῶν δὴναμις ἔκαμεν ἀρίστην ἐντίπασιν εἰς πάντας διὰ τὴν
 προόδον τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ εἰδικῶς διὰ τὰ ἰσο-
 ὄνη καὶ τὰς ὄρας τοῦ προδῆται ἢ Ἀρχέπαυς. Τὸ δεῖπνον τοῦ Ἀ-
 κταίου στεθῆεν ἐπὶ πλείους ἐπιτυχίας ἐπῆρε τὸ ἐπίσημον
 ὄμα τῶν ἐορτῶν καὶ πανηγύρεων τοῦ διεξήγοντο ἐπὶ ἡμέρας
 πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν ἐκδρομῶν, τὴν δὲ ἐπομένην ἦσαν πάντες Ἑλε-
 υθῶν νὰ μεταβοῦν εἰς τὰς ἰδιαιτέρας τῶν πατρίδας.

Δίον νὰ τονισθῆ πρὸς τιμὴν καὶ πρὸς θαυμασμὸν τῶν ἐκ-
 δρομῶν ὅτι πάντες λίαν φιλοτίμως καὶ ἀγογγῆστω παρέμειναν
 εἰς τὰς Ἀθῆνας ὡς πρῶτοι ἐστρατιῶται τοῦ καθύκουτος ἀνεμῆ-
 λαντες ἐν ζηλευτῆ τάξει καὶ εὐπρεπείᾳ εἰς ὅλας τὰς ἐορτὰς καὶ
 ἀνεκεντρῶσε προσδίδοντες παντοῦ ἀσύνθητος ἐπιβλητικῶστα
 διὰ τοῦ ὄγκου τῶν καὶ τῆς ἐν γένει ἐμφανισῶς τῶν.

ΕΡΓΑ ΚΑΙ ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΗΓΕΙΟΥ

Κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν τῶν ἐορτῶν καὶ μετὰ τὴν λήξιν αὐτῶν
 οἱ ἀρχηγοὶ τῆς ἐκδρομῆς ἐπεσκέψθησαν διὰ τὸ πολιτικὸν γου-

οίον γινόμενοι λίαν φιλοπόνοος δεκτοί υπό του Προέδρου της Κιθωνικής κ. Βενιζέλου, όστις έχυσε πλείστα πληροφορία περί του Έλληνισμού της Αμερικής και διενέχθη μετ' αυτών περί των διαφόρων ζητημάτων των αφορούντων την εντιμιότητα και την εύταξίαν των Έλληνικών παροικιών. Ο κ. Βενιζέλος εξέφρασε την εύχην ίνα αι εκδρομαί επαναλαμβάνωνται όστί εχ' αυτών παγίον πλείστα όφελήματα, ήθικά, πατριωτικά και οικονομικά διά την Αμερικάν και την Ελλάδα και διεφίγγονται περισσότερο οι ήθικοί δεσμοί των δυο έθνών. Επίσης επεδείκθησαν ός το Κιθωνεϊόν και έχον μακάς διεντείνε με τον άρχηγόν του στρατιωτικού οίκου, του Προέδρου της Δημοκρατίας, στρατηγού Φραντζή, θεμελιώσαν όσον της Αχίτα. Ομοίως επεδείκθησαν τα διάφορα Υπουργεία και τας λοιπας άρχάς γενόμενοι παντού δεκτοί μετ' ήθικώς φιλοπόνοος, εκλήθησαν εις διάφορα γεύματα, τεία και δεξιώσεις υπό πλείστον έπίσημον, εκτιμώντων και θαυμαζόντων το έργον της Αχίτα. Έν τέλει το Ξενοδοχείον της Αγγλίας κατέστ' το προσκίνημα και η έλπίς της παροικίας κοινωνίας και των διαφόρων φιλανθρωπικών ιδρυμάτων των διατηρουμένων από την ιδιωτικήν πρωτοβοήθειαν και λαϊκών έργων και δωρεών. Το άρχηγίον επικοινωνήσε άπειθείας με την πάροικον κοινωνίαν και πλείστα οικογένεια στερομένην και αϊτού του άρτου έώρασαν το Πόρχα έν σχετική εύτυχία εντυπωσιάζουσα την Αχίτα. Τα διάφορα όφανατροφέια και φιλανθρωπικά ιδρύματα έλαβον σχετικά χρηματικά όσα της Αχίτα και πολλά δέντεχνίς μητέρες έχουσι τα τέκνα των άθηνά και στερομένην όσημάκων νέων προβαλύν και παρηγορίαν παρ' τη Αχίτα της όποιος το όνομα ήκούετο παντού με ήθικώς γουτερίαν και θαυμασμόν. Μετά την λήξιν των έορτών οι άρχηγοί κανονίζοντες επιγούσας έποθέσεις και επικήρυξιν άνεχώρησαν διά να κάμουν Πόρχα, ο Τζιαντίς εις την Νάξον, ο Βέρας εις την Μυτιλήν, ο Στελιανός εις την Μακεδονίαν, ο Νίκας εις το Κιάτον Κορινθίας και ο Νίξων εις το Βουλκάνια. Πρò της διαλύσεως του άρχηγίου εις την έν τή όψη Φιλελλήνων αίθεραν της Στοας των έν Αθήναις Τεκτόνων έλαβε χώραν ήνα θαυμασία δεξιώσις προς τιμήν των Τεκτόνων εκδρομίων. Κατά την ώραν και επελυτικάν ταύτην δεξιώσιν ο όκτατάς γίος του Νίκα έλαβε τον τίτλον του Αετιώως κατόπιν μηδ' έχον εις τας λεπτομερείας τελετής, πλησείς από ιδεών ανθρωπιστικά, φιλαδελφικά και εγγενείς πόθους. Είς την έορτήν ταύτην τόνον εμπνευσμένην παρεστρέθησαν πλείστοι Αθηναίοι της άνωτάτης κοινωνικής τάξεως μέλη των έν Αθήναις και Πειραιεί διαφόρων Στοών των Τεκτόνων. Οι έν Ελλάδα Τέκτονες εκδίδουν το περιοδικόν «Πιθαγόρας», το όποιον διεθίνει ο διακεκριμένος Τέκτων και δοφός Έλλην κ. Αλεξανδρούπολος. Τα όσθη του κ. Αλεξανδρούπολου διά των όποιων καθορίζεται η ιδεολογία του Τεκτονισμού είναι γραμμένα με ήθικώς γλαφρότητα και δέναντιν που τίρπον και εμπνέουν τον άναγνώστην.

ΑΙ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΙ ΕΞ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΟΥΜΕΝΑΙ ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΘΗΚΟΝΤΑ

Οι εκδρομαί παρέστησαν ήμότες και οι Έλληνες της Αμερικής παρηκολούθησαν με ένδιαφέρον τας έν Αθήναις λαβούσας χώραν έορτάς, πανηγύρεις και αδελφικάς εκδηλώσεις υπό των ζενιτεμένων τέκνων της Ελλάδος τα όποια έγκατέλειψαν προς στιγμήν την προσήλκν δευτέρα των πατρίδα έν τή όποια εύημερούν και προσάγονται διά να επιδείκθωσιν την υπήτερα Ελλάδα, την χώραν της γεννήσεως των μετά τή όποιος δένδονται διά ήρώδν δεσμών και των γλυκεράτων άναμνήσεων των παιδικών των χρόνων. Δέν δένάμθη παρ' να όμολογώμεν ότι η έθνεϊνή θριαμβερτικά επτυχία της εκδρομής όφείλεται όψ' ένός μιν εις τα εγγενή αισθήματα και την φιλοτιμίαν των εκδρομίων και το επικρατήσαν πνεύμα της πατριωτικής και της εύταξίας, όψ' έτίθον ός εις την αδελφικην και άρμονικην διενεργασίαν των μελών του άρχηγίου. Οψ' η έλαχίστη παραόνοια η παραπόνον ήκούσθη καθ' όλην την διάρκειαν της εκδρομής. Κατά δένίπειαν η επτυχία όφείλεται εις πάντας ήξ' ίδων από του Γενικού Άρχηγού μέχρι του τελευταίου εκδρομίου. Το άρχηγίον έθαυματώσθη όστί εύθην επί πρόβλεις φιλοτίμων και επηρεόων άνδρών που κατενόσαν

δοθέντα την ιερότητα της αποστολής των. Ταυτοχρόνος δέν δένάμθη παρ' να όμολογώμεν ότι οι περινοί εκδρομαί οι πείοντες εις τας Αθήνας ως κεραιός προ των εκπλάκτων Αθηναίων, ήνοιξαν και εκθαύρασαν τον όρόνον διά τον έθνεϊνόν θοιαμβόν. Η περινοή εκδρομή έκαμε την Αχίτα γνωστήν έν Ελλάδα και εκαλλήσθησε το έδαφος με σωφοσύνην και δεξιώτητα, διαλύσασα διάταγούς, παρεξηγήσεις και σκοφάντιας που είχαν ζαλλίσει προς στιγμήν τα πνεύματα του τε λαού και των έπίσημον. Δέν ήργησεν όμως να λάμψη το φός και να ήσυχή η άλήθεια. Πάντως η αίγλη και η γουτερία της Αχίτα έχον κεραιώσι την Ελλάδα άπ' άκρον εις άκρον. Η λέξις Αχίτα ήκούεται με κάποιον γουτερικόν μεστικισμόν που προσκαλεί παντού εκτίμησιν και θαυμασμόν. Αι προς τιμήν των Αχίτανε διοργανωθείσαι έορταί και πανηγύρεις, αι όσορικαι δεξιώσεις και εκδηλώσεις του τε έπίσημον Κράτους και του λαού και η επιδειχθείσα φιλοπόνοος και εκτίμησις του έργου της Αχίτα υπό του Έλληνικού Έτίπου, δημιουργούν αϊτομάτια παρ' ήμιν καθήκοντα επτακτικά και υποχρεώσεις ήρας προς την χώραν της καταγωγής μας. Η γενεϊτιά μας η όποια διήλθε τόσας τραικημίας και θουμνίας, έργονάτις προς στιγμήν δαρύτητα τραυματισθείσα και άγωνιώσα. Έν τή τρομιά άγωνία της όμως, ήγίθη, δινεκέντρωσε τας δένάμεις της και το ήθικόν της και με ήρώδν μητρικόν στοργήν και τριφρότητα ήνοιξε τας άγκάλας της και ένυκαλίσθη τα καταδικώμενα τέκνα της διαπορευθείσα μετ' αυτών το ζησο έωμή της και τα όσκη της. Ο κόσμος όλόκληρος παρηκολούθησε μετά θαυμασμόν την θειαν εκδηλώσιν του μητρικού πόνον της Ελλάδος και την ιερότητα του φιλαδελφικού αισθήματος του Έλληνικού λαού. Το θαύμα επτελείσθη και υπό τα όσκη άνεόσθη ότι εκρίπτετο λάμπουσα και μεγαλοπρεπής η αίγλη της αθανάτου Ελλάδος. Σήμερον η Έλλάς έργάεται νιχθημύρον. Παντού δέναντι τις την όσημικην προστάθειαν και την ζωήν προς την πρόσον και την άναδημιουργίαν. Είναι όμως άκομην γεμάτη από χαινοόσας πληγές που εμπόδιζον τον προοδερτικόν της όρόνον και έχει άνάγκην της έλικής και ήθικής άρωγής των άπανταχού της γής τέκνων της διά να τας έπορεύσθη. Τάν επεβαλλομένην ήθικην και έλικην άρωγήν της Αχίτα, θα κανονίση ο χρόνος, η πείρα και αι έπινοίαι δινθήκαι και άνάγκαι.

ΝΑΞ

Modern Greek Proverbs

- A woman's sentiments are flying straws or shifting sands. ++
- A drowning man takes hold of his own hair. ++
- Master of many arts yet a man without a home. ++
- Do not warm up a snake for it will bite you. ++
- When one laughs he does not always laugh of joy. ++
- A smile is not always a sign of happiness. ++
- Beware of the tranquil river. ++
- The sword in its scabbard and the tongue in its place will never cause the shedding of tears. ++
- Who casts dirt in the sea will find it in the salt. ++
- From a broken violin don't expect fine music. ++
- From a crow's mouth what do you expect to hear? ++
- Do not judge till you've heard the story of both sides. ++
- A woman's heart is fickle like the autumn sky.



Letters and Art

Literature Drama Music Fine-Arts Education Poetry

The Test of Man

THE test of a man is the fight he makes,
 The grit that he daily shows;
 The way he stands on his feet and takes
 Fate's numerous bumps and blows.
 A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,
 When nothing his progress bars,
 But it takes a man to stand up and cheer
 While some other fellow stars.

It isn't victory, after all,
 But the fight that a brother makes;
 The man who, driven against the wall,
 Still stands erect and takes
 The blows of fate with head held high,
 Bleeding and bruised and pale,
 Is the man who'll win in the by and by,
 For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get and the jolts you get,
 And the knocks that your courage stands,
 The hours of sorrow and vain regret,
 The prize that escapes your hands.
 That test your mettle and prove your worth;
 It isn't the blow you deal,
 But the blows you take on this good old earth
 That show if your stuff is real.

Author Unknown

The Flapper

THE Flapper girl, that we know,
 Is full of pep and says let's go;
 She's in for everything that's wild
 And turns her back on all things mild.

She likes to pet, to smoke, to drink,
 And laughs at those who stop to think;
 Fast living is now this girl's motto,
 Gee! Speeding in a great big auto.

The day will come, my Flapper girl,
 When all your teeth will not be pearl,
 Your twinkling eyes will start to dim
 And gone will be your former vim.

You'll wake and find that years have past
 And life now does'nt seem so fast;
 You've had your day, my Flapper maid,
 Now, what is the price you have paid?

Watch your step, my Flapper girl,
 Before you find you're in a whirl;
 Put on the brakes before you crash
 Headlong into the Isle of Trash.

EUPHRASIA

Canton, Ohio

Only Love Makes a Home

A THATCHED and lowly cottage
 Within a misty glen,
 A palace on a high hill,
 The cynosure of men,
 Are only clay and wattles,
 But stately wall and dome,
 For straw and stones and mortar
 Can never make a home.

A cottage humbly lifting
 Where fragrant lilacs are,
 A lordly palace reaching
 To traffic with a star
 Are only dust that crumbles
 To dance with elves and gnomes,
 For houses are but houses,
 Unless Love makes them homes.

EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER

Three Skeagraphies

I Said

MY heart, be brave, she will come,
 I said and waited . . .
 With searching eyes, I watched
 the milling throngs,
 But, oh, how slowly the hours went by
 And how pitifully my heart
 Clasped her empty hands,
 Whispering her name.

Come If You May

Come if you may and come today
 And linger not on your way
 Thinking of tears and yesterday . . .
 Yesterday is dead; today weeps;
 Tomorrow, may never come.

The Dream

I dreamed
 That you were near,
 So near that I could hear,
 The very rustling of your dreams
 The very beating of your heart.
 I woke . . .
 The shadow of the morning moon
 Was dancing upon my heart,
 But I — ah, pity me —
 I knew not, how to embrace it.

THEODORE GIANAKOULIS

The Music of the Ancient Greeks

By Diomed P. Avlonitis

Member of the National Academy of Music, of New York

SAPPHO

(CHAPTER II)

AMONG the ancient Greeks Sappho enjoyed a unique renown. She was called "The Poetess," as Homer was called "The Poet." Aristotle quoted without question a judgment that placed her in the same rank as Homer and Archilochus. Plato, in his *Phaedrus*, mentioned her as the tenth Muse.

Sappho flourished about 600 B.C., and was a native of Mytilene in Lesbos, where she spent her life. She was the daughter of Scamandronymus and Cleis. She had two brothers, one was Larichus, who acted as cup-bearer in the *prytaneum* of Mytilene, an office assigned only to beautiful youths of noble birth. She also had a daughter named Cleis. Her husband's name was Cercolos of Andros. Sappho was a contemporary of Alcaeus, with whom she maintained friendly relations, and with whom she shared the supremacy of the *Aeolian School of Lyric Poetry*. It is a matter of tradition that Sappho threw herself from the *Leucadian promontory* into the sea, because of her love for a beautiful youth, Phaon, who disdained her advances. She wrote nine books of lyric poems, all of which are lost except an ode to *Aphrodite*, and a number of fragments.

Cultivation of Song by Sappho

Sappho founded and conducted the *Lesbian School of Musicians*, under which singing, released from trammels, attained the greatest perfection. She has been credited with as many improvements as *Terpender* made. Sappho was the president of a college of women, and devoted all of her life to the cultivation of music and poetry. The invention of the *Mixolydian mode* has been assigned to her; likewise the introduction of the *plectrum*, with which the strings of the lyre were struck, besides numerous reforms in the measures of Greek song.

Greek Musical Notation

The law of melody at that period of Greek art was this: Every note should be either equal to its fellow or double of it. The song of the singer, therefore, proceeded

tranquilly along, while variety of expression on the part of the vocalist was secured by the application of certain graces. The principal grace was the *prolepsis* or slur, which consisted in singing one syllable to two notes. The *procrusis* consisted in skimming lightly over two short syllables, and bringing the full emphasis on the long one. The

primitive men, but only for a moment, for it soon vanished away, being but the spangles which speech flung off in its passage to song, and scarcely destined to outlive the transit. Directly song began, by benefit of the chant, from that moment did the diatonic scale begin. As harder things will always give way to easier ones, so did the enharmonic pass away before the bold and simple diatonic song.

The Greek enharmonic divided the semi-tone, where it occurred, in the scale, into two enharmonic demi-tones, which were preceded downward and succeeded upward by the interval of a major or minor third. Strange and unmelodious as it may appear to us, the enharmonic was esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of music. Nor was its compass ever extended so as to subdivide all the notes of the scale, but was limited to the partition of the sentences.

OLYMPUS

THE honor of introducing the enharmonic into Greek music is universally attributed to Olympus, a Phrygian flute player. Olympus came playing the flute, from Phrygia to Greece. His flutes wept as he played them, by virtue of this beautiful mode. Romance and sentiment began to color the white light of Greek music. The Phrygian satyr, *Marsyas*, whom Apollo had vanquished and crushed, lived again in the beautiful Olympus, who found a school of flute players in Greece.

We must now consider what effect dissemination of the enharmonic would have on the make and structure of the Greek instruments. It would plainly

lead to an increase in the number of their strings stops. The chief stringed instrument at this period was the *magadis*, a lyre with ten strings and a bridge across the middle of its strings, so that the notes could be sounded in octaves.

The *pectis* and *barbitos*, were smaller varieties of the *magadis*, possessing five strings. Doubtless similar concessions to the enharmonic were made by others of the numerous instruments which between the time of Olympus and that of Sophocles were

(Continued on page 33)



SAPPHO—THE POETESS

(From a Statue) (Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art)

kompismus was the staccato and the *melismus* was the "connected staccato." The same expressions are in use in the present days.

The Enharmonic Genus

That which we now regard as the dream of theorists, and as ideal beauty of delicacy which can never be realized in practice, was an everyday thing with Greek singers; namely, the enharmonic genus, or the correct intonation of quarter-tones. We have caught a gleam of its existence among

Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

Υπό 'Ηλία Τζανετή

Κατά τὰ τελευταία ἔτη ἔχει δημιουργηθῆ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ὑπὸ πλείστον λογίων ὁμογενῶν, ζήτημα κινδύνου τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης. Συμμεριζόμεθα τὴν γνώμην τῶν κρουόντων τὸν κώδωνα τοῦ κινδύνου καὶ προσθέτομεν ὅτι δεόν νὰ ληφθῶσι σοβαρὰ μέτρα ἵνα διατηρηθῆ ὅσον τὸ δυνατόν περισσότερον ἡ χοῆσις τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης εἰς τὸ μέλλον καὶ νὰ διατηρηθῆ συστηματικῶς εἰς τὰς μελλούσας Ἑλληνοαμερικανικὰς γενεάς. Τὸ γεγονός ὅτι κρούομεν τὸν κώδωνα τοῦ κινδύνου δὲν θεωρεῖται τὴν κατάστασιν, διότι τὸν ἐπερχόμενον κίνδυνον τὸν προβλέπουν καὶ τὸν προαισθάνονται πάντες οἱ ἔχοντες ἔστω καὶ κόπον λογικῆς. Ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὅποιον ἢ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ὁμογένεια θὰ ἤθελε νὰ συζητησῆ καὶ διὰ τὸ ὅποιον θὰ ἤθελε νὰ ἀκοῦσῆ καὶ νὰ ἐκφῆρῆ γνώμας εἶναι, πῶς καὶ διὰ τίον μέσον θὰ ἦτο δυνατόν νὰ προληφθῆ τὸ ἀσφαλῶς ἐπερχόμενον κακόν. Τὸ γεγονός ὅτι εἰς ἄξεστος καὶ στερούμενος ἐθνικῆς συνειδήσεως ὁμογενῆς εἶπεν ὅτι δὲν θέλει νὰ διαβάσῃ Ἑλληνικὰ βιβλία καὶ ἐφημερίδας, ἢ κάποιος ἄλλος εἶπεν ὅτι δὲν θέλει νὰ μάθῃ τὰ παιδιὰ του Ἑλληνικά, δὲν εἶναι σοβαρὰ αἰτιολογία διὰ νὰ περιοριζόμεθα εἰς φρονασίας καὶ ὀδυμούς χωρὶς νὰ γίνεταί σοβαρὰ μελέτη πρὸς ἐπιτυχῆ καὶ συστηματικὴν ἀντιμετώπισιν τῆς καταστάσεως. Δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀμφιβολία ὅτι πάντες ἀντιλαμβανόμεθα τὸ γεγονός, ὅτι ὁ σκληρὸς νόμος τῆς φθορᾶς καὶ τῆς συγχωρεύσεως (ὁ τὸσον ἀπηνῶς τραυματίας τὸν Ἑλληνισμόν κατὰ τὴν μακροαῖωνα ἱστορίαν του) θὰ ἐπιδράσῃ ἀμειλίκτως ἐπὶ τῆς φυλετικῆς ἡμῶν ὑποστάσεως, ὡς ἐπέδρασε καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων φυλῶν ποῦ ἐγκυβερνήθησαν ἐν τῷ χώρῳ ταύτῃ προγενεστέρως. Ὁ κίνδυνος ὅμως αὐτὸς δυνάμεθα νὰ εἴπωμεν εἶναι κινδύνος μερικὸς καὶ φυσιολογικὸς χωρὶς νὰ φέρῃ χαρακτῆρα γενικοῦ κινδύνου κατὰ τῆς ὑποστάσεως τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καίτοι κατὰ μεγίστην πλειονοψηφίαν εἶναι μικρᾶς ἢ μετρίου μορφώσεως, δύνανται ὑπερηφάνως νὰ κανχῶνται ὅτι ἐσεβάσθησαν καὶ σέβονται μετ' ἐξαιρετικῆς στοργῆς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς ἐθνικὰς παραδόσεις. Εἰς τὸ ζήτημα τῆς γλώσσης δύνανται νὰ κανχῶνται ὅτι διὰ τῶν ἡμερησίων καὶ ἐβδομαδιαίων Ἑλληνικῶν ἐφημερίδων ἐν τῇ χώρῳ ταύτῃ, διὰ τῶν περιοδικῶν καὶ συγγραμμάτων τῶν ἐκδοθέντων ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων λογίων ἐν Ἀμερικῇ, διετήρησαν ἄμωμον καὶ ἀνόθεντον τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν μακρὰν πάσης ἀκρότητος καὶ ἐκχυδαίσεως. Ἐθεσπίσθη οὕτω ἐν Ἀμερικῇ μία γλῶσσα πανελληνίου, τὴν ὅποιαν ὁμιλοῦν, ἐννοοῦν, γράφουν καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκουν ὅλοι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀνεξαρτήτως τόπου γεννήσεως καὶ προελεύσεως. Ὅθεν ὁ ὑφιστάμενος κίνδυνος δὲν πρόειναι νὰ δημιουργῆται παρ' ἡμῖν λυπονηχίας καὶ κλαυθμούς ἀλλὰ σκέψεις καὶ σώφρονα δρᾶσιν, προκειμένου περὶ κινδύνου ὡς προαναφέρθη φυσιολογικοῦ, ὀδυνηροῦ μὲν πάντως ὅμως μερικου.

ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ

Υπάρχει ὅμως ἕνας ἄλλος κίνδυνος, γενικὸς καὶ ἀφύσικος, κίνδυνος ἐξαιρετικῶς σοβαρὸς, ὁ ὅποιος ἔρχεται πράγματι ἀπειλητικώτατος διὰ τὴν θέσιν δυναμίδιδα καὶ νὰ μεταβάλλῃ εἰς σωρὸν ἐλεινῶν ἔρεπιῶν τὸ ὑπέροχον καὶ ἀριστοφυλατικὸν οἰκοδόμημα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης, καὶ ὁ κίνδυνος αὐτὸς εἶναι ἡ διαφθορά, ἡ νόθευσις καὶ ὁ ἐκχυδαϊσμός τῆς ὑπὸ διαφόρων νεωτέρων σοφῶν Ἑλλήνων γλωσσολόγων γνωστῶν ὑπὸ τὰ ὀνόματα «μαλλιαροῖς» καὶ «μοντερισταῖς». Ὁ κίνδυνος αὐτὸς ὁ ἀληθῶς μέγας, ἐμφωλεῖται, δρᾶ καὶ τερατονογεῖ ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὑπὸ τὰ ὄμματα καὶ τὴν ἐπιδοκίμασίαν τῶν νεωτέρων Ἑλλήνων λογίων καὶ τοῦ ἐπισήμου κράτους. Ἡ γλῶσσα ἢ Ἑλληνική, ἢ γλῶσσα τῶν θεῶν καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἢ γλῶσσα τῶν γραμμάτων εἰς τὴν ὅποιαν ἐγράφησαν τὰ αἰώνως ἀθάνατα ἀριστοφυλάγματα τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης διανοῆς, ἢ γλῶσσα ἐκεῖνη τὴν ὅποιαν ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς καὶ οἱ Ἀπόστολοι αὐτοῦ ἐξέλεξαν ὡς τὸ μοναδικὸν καὶ τελει-

ότερον ὄργανον πρὸς διατύπωσιν καὶ διάδοσιν τοῦ λόγου τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἡ ὅποια διετήρησεν ἀμόλυτον τὸ κάλλος τῆς καὶ ἀθικτον τὴν θεῖαν τῆς δυνάμιν διελθούσα ἐπὶ αἰῶνας μυρίας καταγίδας καὶ θεομηνίας, ὑποβάλλεται σήμερον εἰς ἕνα οἰκτρὸν ἐκφυλισμὸν καὶ ἐκχυδαϊσμὸν ποῦ τείνουν νὰ τὴν μεταβάλουν εἰς ἕνα ἄθλιον γλωσσικὸν ξεχαρβάλωμα. Καὶ ἀφοῦ ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα ὑπῆρξε τόσον πλουσία οὕτως ὥστε ὅλα τὰ εἰδωπαῖκα γλωσσικὰ ἰδιώματα διὰ νὰ πλουτίσουν ἑαυτὰ καὶ νὰ δώσουν ἐκφραστικὴν ζωὴν εἰς ὀρισμένα πράγματα ἢ ιδέας, βλέπομεν σήμερον νὰ γίνεταί ἐν Ἑλλάδι εὐρυτάτη χοῆσις ξένων λέξεων διὰ τίλους πλείστον ἰδρυμάτων καὶ διὰ φράσεις τὰς ὁποίας πλουσίως παρέχει ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα. Βλέπομεν ἐπὶ παραδείγματι ἐν Ἀθήναις τοὺς τίλους, θέατρον Ἰντεῶν, θέατρον Σπλεντίτ, θέατρον Μοντιῶν, θέατρον Ροζικλαίρ, ξενοδοχεῖον Πιτ Παλαί, ξενοδοχεῖον Ἐξέλσιωρ, Περιοδικὸν Μπουκζέτο, Περιοδικὸν Φαντάζια, Ἐφημερίς Ἐξέλσιωρ, καὶ τὰς φράσεις εἰς τὴν κοινωνικὴν στήλην τῶν ἐφημερίδων, χθὲς ἢ κ. . . ἔδωσε τὸ πάρτυ, ἐγένετο καὶ ντάνς, τὸ καλύτερο γκρουπ ἦτο τοῦ. . . καὶ μυρίους ἄλλους ξενικοὺς ἰδιωτισμοὺς ἀπολύτως ἀδικαιολογήτους, λαμβανομένον μάλιστα ὑπ' ὄψιν ὅτι ὅλαι σχεδὸν αἱ ἐφημερίδες τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς τὰ κύρια ἄρθρα, τὰς εἰδήσεις καὶ τὰς περιγραφὰς κἀμουν χοῆσιν τῆς καθαρευούσης.

ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΚΡΟΤΗΤΕΣ

Ἦτο φυσικὸν ὕστερον ἀπὸ τὰς ἐθνικὰς περιπετείας ποῦ διῆλθε ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς κατὰ τὴν μακροαῖωνα ἱστορίαν του νὰ ὑποστῇ καὶ ἡ γλῶσσά του διαφόρους ἐπιδράσεις καὶ κατὰ συνέπειαν εἰσεχώρησαν ἐν αὐτῇ αὐτομάτως πλείστα λέξεις Τουρκικαί, Σλαβικαί, Φράγκικαί κλπ. σὺν τῷ χρόνῳ ὅμως καὶ ἰδίως πρὸ καὶ μετὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἐπανάστασιν ἤρχισαν νὰ λαμβάνη τὴν φυσικὴν αὐτῆς ἐξέλιξιν, νὰ ἀφαιροῦνται αἱ ξένα λέξεις καὶ οἱ ξενικοὶ ἰδιωτισμοὶ καὶ νὰ δημιουργηθῆ μία γλῶσσα ὠραία, ἐκφραστικὴ, γεμάτη ἀπὸ κάλλος καὶ ευστότητα ἢ ὅποια καθιερώθη ἐκκαθαρισθεῖσα ὡς γλῶσσα Πανελληνίου. Πρὸ ὀλίγων δεκαδῶν ἐτῶν ἀνεφάνθησαν τὸ πρῶτον οἱ δημοτικισταὶ οἱ ὅποιοι ἐθεώρησαν τὴν καθαρεύουσαν ἀρκετὰ δυσνόητον διὰ τὸν λαόν καὶ ἐμπόδιον διὰ τὴν μόρφωσίν του. Βεβαίως τὸ κίνημα τῶν δημοτικιστῶν ἠδύνατο νὰ κριθῆ με κάποιαν ἐπιείκειαν ἢ δὲ γλῶσσά των ἦτο ὀπωσδήποτε λογικεμένη καὶ νοητή. Σὺν τῷ χρόνῳ ὅμως ἀπὸ τὰς τάξεις τῶν δημοτικιστῶν ἐξεπήδησαν οἱ μαλλιαροὶ οἱ ὅποιοι ἐν τῇ γλωσσομανίᾳ των καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἐπαναστατικὴν νοοτροπίαν των ἐδημοῦργησαν μίαν γλῶσσαν ἐκχυδαϊσμένην καὶ κακόηχον ἢ ὅποια εἶναι διὰ τὸν κοινόν Ἑλληνα περισσότερον ἀκατάληπτος ἀπὸ τὴν γλῶσσαν τοῦ Πλάτωνος ἢ τὴν ὑπερκαθαρεύουσαν. Ἐλεῖδι ὅμως ὁ Ἕλληνας κατὰ κανόνα ἀποφεύγει τοὺς μέσους ὄρους καὶ τὰς συμβιβαστικάς λύσεις καταφεύγων συνήθως εἰς τὰς ἀκρότητας, ἀπὸ τὰς τάξεις τῶν μαλλιαρῶν ἐξεπήδησαν οἱ μοντερισταὶ οἱ ὅποιοι χωρὶς διατυπώσεις καὶ συζητήσεις ἔθεσαν τὴν ὑπερτάτην Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν ἐπὶ τῆς χειρουργικῆς τραπέζης τὴν ὅποιαν μετέβαλον εἰς μίαν τραγελαφικὴν γελοιογραφίαν. Ἐπειδὴ ὅμως κατὰ τὴν κοινὴν ἐκφρασίαν ἐτρούγοντας ἔρχεται ἡ ὄρεξις ἄλλοι πάλιν γλωσσολόγοι σοφοί, ἐν τῇ μανίᾳ αὐτῶν ἢ ἐξαφανίσουν κάθε ἴχνος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης, ἐνθουσιασθέντες ἀπὸ τὴν ἀντικατάστασιν τοῦ Τουρκικοῦ ἀλφάβητου διὰ τοῦ Λατινικοῦ, ἤρχισαν δειλὰ-δειλὰ νὰ ἐκδηλώνουν τὴν εὐχὴν ὅπως ἀντικατασταθῆ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἀλφάβητον διὰ τοῦ Λατινικοῦ, ἢ δὲ ἀποψηρῆ αὐτὴ ἐθνοφωρήθη τόσον ἐκπληκτικῶς ποῦ ἐτηλεγραφήθη εἰς τὸν Ἠνωμένον Τύπον καὶ ἐδημοσιεύθη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀμερικανικῶν ἐφημερίδων. Ὅθεν οὐδόλως ἀπίθανον εἰς τὸ προσεχὲς μέλλον νὰ ἔχωμεν καὶ ἄλλην γλωσσολογικὴν τῆξιν οἱ ὁπαδοὶ τῆς ὁποίας πιθανόν νὰ ὀνομασθοῦν Φραγκισταί, Ρωμαισταὶ ἢ Λατινισταί.

νον. Αφτί μόρφωσι εννοούν όταν στο χαρτί το κρασί γίνεται οίνος με όμικρον γότα ψιλί κέ περισπομένη γιατί μακρά παραλίγουσα πρό θραχίας λιγούσης τονίζομένη περισλάτε. Όλι ι σοφία κέ ι εβγένια άφτου ένκιτε, κατά τους σοφούς καθαρεθουσιάνους. Μιά καλή έκθεσι, ένα πίμα, ίτε τά μαθηματικά, φυσικά κ.τ.λ. ίνε πράματα δεφτερέβοντα. Γιαφτό τά παλιά σχολιά κοπανούσανε πότερο τά Ελινικά σέ βάρος τόν άλλον μαθημάτων. Κέ τó αποτέλεσμα; Βγένανε τά πεδιά στί κινονία με διό τρίς ξερούς γραματικούς κανόνας χορίς νά ξεέρον τίποτα απολίτος. Για νά βγι από τί μέσι ι καθαρεύουσα πού αποβλακόνι τά πεδγιά μας πρέπει νά σοβιετοπιθί κέ τó δικό μας τó σχολιό κέ νά αναλάβουν ι δασκάλι νά θέσουν σέ εφαρμογή τί νέα κέ ζοντανί γλώσα πού εμπνεί κέ σινκινί. Κέ θά γίνι αφτό με τούς δασκάλους έχοντας προτοπορία τούς Ρομοούς Κομμουνιστάς. Ζίτο ι νέα γλώσα, ζίτο ι φοιητική ορθογραφία...

... Στί Δεκεμβριανί σινεδρίασι τίς Λίγας τόν εθόν, τίν Ελλάδα θά αντιπροσωπέψι ο ίπουργός τόν Ικονομικόν Καφαντάρις, επιδί ο Ανγκλος πρόεδρος τίς ικονομικίς επιτροπίς τίς Λίγας ιπέβαλε στίν μερισία διάταξι κέ τó ζίτιμα τού Ελινικού δανίου άν κέ ι Ελλάδα δέν εξίτισε τó τιούτο. Σχετικá μαφτό ι «Προία» γράφι ότι ι Ανγκλία δίχνι ζοιρό ενδιαφέρο για τόν κανονισμό τού ζιτίματος τού Ελινικού δανίου. Ι «Καθημερινή» αποδίδι τó ενδιαφέρο αφτό τίς Ανγκλίς για κθεριντικίς ανατροπές στίν Ελλάδα...

(Έφημερίς Κομμουνιστίς)

ΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ ΚΑΘΑΡΕΥΟΥΣΑ

(Ο ΝΑΥΑΓΟΣ)

Ω! πώς βοή ή θάλασσα! τά κίματα παρλάζουν,
Νεφέλαι μαύραι, πένθιμοι τόν ουρανόν σκεπάζουν,
Πρό χώρας έξεκίνησα άγνώστους τάλας κλαίων,
Πατρίς μου, φίλοι, συγγενείς δέν θά σάς ίδω πλέον.

Δέν θά σάς ίδω! Δυστυχής εις πέλαγος πλανώμαι,
Απελπισίας κύκλω συντριμματα θεώμαι.
Βορράς λυσσώδης μάνεται, ή θάλασσα όγκοῦται,
Τό σκάφος προσβαλλόμενον θυθίξεται κ' ύψοῦται.

Κρότοι, βοή και πάταγοι κυμάτων ώργισμένων,
Τριγμοί ίστού προσκλίνοντος, σανίδων θλιβομένων,
Πάλη στοιχειών φοβερά, σφοδρά, άγωνιώδης,
Ό ουρανός εν' άσπλαχνος, ό πόντος μανιώδης.

Άπελπισία! θάνατος έδω με περιμένει!
«Ίδου έδω τó τέριμα σου» φωνάζ' ή Ειμαρμένη,
Πλήν αν έγράφη σήμερον ό βίος μου νά λήξη.
Τήν μελαντέραν όψιν της ή θάλασσ' άς μοι δείξη...

(Έσπερος)

ΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΗ

(ΟΡΑΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΙ)

Μέσ' άπ' τίς πάχνες, πού σκεποῦν της Πόλης τάμπογάκια,
γυγάντιο, άφρόπορο, λευκό προβάλλει! Στ' αναφόρια
πλευρίζει. βογγοχαιρετά τη σκιάδα τήν πανώρια
κ' οι λαγονόφυροι τραβοῦν σέ θλιβερά ναμάζια!

Θυλλόν παλιού σκαρι τρανού, βαριά νοσταλγημένο,
Έχει λουτρούμο τó χαμό, τó χαλασμό πύλοτο,
τόν τρούμο στά βρεχάμενα, τó θάνατο στό χνώτο
κ' άπ' τó θαλασσομάχο του ψηλά τόν Σταυρωμένο!

Ξατμίζει. Άντίβογγο ίερών ψυχών σκορπών τά κάστρα,
πένθη παλιά ουρανολάλει τρανού τζαμου ή καμλιάνα,
πόθοι αιωνόβουδοι αναζοῦν στή νοσταλγούσα Μάνα,
πού ή Δόξα άπ' τά μεσοῦρανα τήνε θρονιάζει σ' άστρα!

Και σεις, αλύτρωτοι παλμοί και πόθοι, ξεκινήστε,
ραντίστε βάρια τού Μαρτιού με μύρο άπ' τ' Άγιο Θύμα,
Ξυπνήστε τίς ιερές σιές στό έφτάλοφό τους μνήμα
και λεύτεροι, μιάς Λειτουργιάς τ' άφάλλα ξαναρχίστε!

(Άπό τó βιβλίον, Άπ. Μαυμέλη)

ΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ ΜΟΝΤΕΡΝΑ

(Μπολσεβικική)

Ο Ιρακλίζ Οχτόβρις πού σά λιοντάρι
πίρε τίν ελεφθεριά του
έσπασε τó κλουβί
κ' τσαλισίδες του
κ' με τί δινάμι του
εκομάτιασε
εόνον τιρανία κ' σκλαβία.

Κομάτιασε ίδολα, πούταν
στό έμα τού λαού δουτιμένα
κίταν ο θρόνος τον
με κόκκαλα φτιασμένους
πραγματικόν ιρόον τίς λεφτεργιάς
πού έπεσαν για τί μεγάλι τίν ιδέα.

Έπεσαν τσάρι, δούκες κ' οιστίματα,
έπεσ' ι ψέτρα εκλίσια
κ' ιποκρισία
κ' νέος κόσμος γίνετε
με τού εργάτι τί γροθιά
κ' τόν τίμο ιδρώτα

Ζίτο ο νέος Ιρακλίζ
ο γίγαντας Οχτόβρις.

(Έφημερίς Κομμουνιστίς)

ΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ ΜΑΛΛΙΑΡΗ

ΜΑΧΑΜΠΑΡΑΤΑ—ΝΑΛΛΑΣ και ΝΤΑΜΑΡΑΤΗ

«Τόν κυνηγό σά σόζοωσε προθήκε ή λωτομάτα
μέσ' σέ ρουμάνια έρμα, φριχτά, τζιτζιριστά, γεμάτα
λιόντες, καπλιάνια, τίγριδες, θουβάλια άρκουδες, λάφια,
μ' άρίφνητα πετούμενα, κ' άγριων κλεφτών έσνάφια,
πήχτρα από σαλοφιλουριές και μπαμποκαλαμιώνες,
άπό γχοιολές, άγριοσουκιές κ' άμπαναζιοτεντρόνες,
μαζί σέ κομιδόδεντρα, κατάπτες, τερμινιάδες,
μ' άρτζοῦντες και με μέλεγε, νταλβέγγες και σαμάλιες
ροδομηλιές, μαγγόδεντρα, λώδρες, γαντζιές, παντιμάκες,
σάες και σπανοκάλαμα, καδάμπες κ' άμαλάκες,
πλάξες και κουβαροσουκιές και τζιτζιφιές μπανάνες,
πλατύφυλλες και φοιηκιές πολλές και χαριτάκια
μυρόβολα και χουμαδιές και πλίθια βιφιτάκια.»

Τά «Έργα» Έκδοσις Γραμματίων Άλεξανδρείας 1922

ΦΙΝΑΛΕ

Και σήνα με σ' άσκιανά ζωτικά μπαλκόνια
πού γιός αλοής σκέπτεται τó λειψό φεγγάρι
και τά διανέμα τά διγλίζει άπ' τά ουράνια,
σκούτερης άμοιάστος σέ δρόγγο καταγιάρη
μά πριχού στό γαλάζι ιδρώσει άνθογεράνια
της χουσαγγής ή είδη και γητειών τó σμάρι
σφηκών όσχορι μαθήσει όμαδι, με τά σκάνια
της νυχτός!!! τά στερνά, δρόαμε, ύπε διοματάρη
κ' άζομα ως κρούγεις μες σ' άφιθιμο τó γαίμα
τού είνουρον τó καλίγι και κλώθει τó γνέμα.
Ή Μοίρα άνέστωτο άγνισε με και με ρῖσε
άπό της ζωής τó πονηρό και στά χείλη χῖσε
σάν όλόδροσο νερό τού θρονομάτου(!!!)
τó γλυκοπίνταχο φιλι τού άργού θανάτου.

(«Νουμάς άρι» 451)

Message of Past Supreme President, Dean Alfange, to the Delegates of the Seventh Annual Con- vention of The Order of Ahepa

Delivered at the Opening Session, Monday, August 26,
1929, at Shrine Temple, Kansas City, Missouri

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN: Last year, in submitting my report to the delegates of the Sixth Annual Convention at Detroit, I stated, among other things, the following:

"If there is anything by which the year of 1927-1928 will be remembered it will be the harmonious understanding and cooperation with which the machinery of the Fraternity has been operated. I hope that the example thus established may be forever emulated."

I am happy to state that this expression of hope has been fully realized for the year of 1928-1929. What I said in my report then, I repeat again, now, with the renewed hope and with the increased assurance that this state of harmony and cooperation evinced in the two years last passed shall continue throughout the years to come.

This spirit of devotion to the common cause; this cordial relationship and cooperation between the chapters and Supreme Lodge headquarters, and between the Supreme Lodge officers with one another, has been visibly reflected in the accomplishments of the last year.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AND IN CHAPTERS

The increase in membership and in chapters alone has eclipsed all other years by most impressive proportions.

The reports of the Second Annual Convention, held in Washington, D. C., in September, 1924, show that the order at that time had forty-nine chapters and about 2,800 members. At the time of the Third Annual Convention, held in Chicago, September, 1925, we had seventy-nine chapters and less than 6,000 members. At the Fourth Annual Convention held in Philadelphia, September, 1926, we had 115 chapters and 9,300 members. At the Fifth Annual Convention held in Miami, Florida, September, 1927, it was shown that the fraternity had 152 chapters and approximately 13,500 members. At the Sixth Annual Convention held in Detroit, September, 1928, the fraternity had 192 chapters completed and 17,516 members. This represented an increase of 40 new chapters since the Miami Convention and an increase of 3,822 members during the same period. At that time these figures constituted a record.

This year, however, new and more impressive records have been established. The new members initiated from August 21, 1928, to the date of the closing of the books this year, August 16, 1929, total 5,712. Adding applications received since August 16, the new members for this year surpass 6,000. The new chapters established during the same period amount to 50. This represents an increase of over 2,000 new members and an increase of ten new chapters over and above the records established last year in these respective fields. The Secretary's report contains the list of new chapters and I will therefore make no further mention of them in this report.

OUR FINANCES

The increase in revenues and the healthy condition of the national treasury for the year of 1928-1929 are just as impressive as the record increase in members and chapters, and here, too, another new record is established.

The total in the various accounts in the banks last year (Detroit Convention), including the Corinth moneys and Mana Sanitarium funds, amounted to \$81,989.84. During the course of this year we have paid out \$39,618.20 for the Corinth Agricultural School, pursuant to the decision of the Detroit Convention, and have remitted \$1,701.25, to the chapters on account of the Mana Sanitarium pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Lodge. We have also invested in the Ahepa Publishing Company the sum of \$6,000.00, also pursuant to the decision of the last convention.

The total cash balance in the various accounts at the closing of the books this year amounts to \$63,965.13. Adding to this sum the amounts paid out on account of the Corinth Agricultural School, the Mana Sanitarium and the \$6,000.00 invested in the Publishing Company, which aggregate \$47,319.45, we reach a total of \$111,284.58, which represents, in other words, an increase of \$29,294.74 held in all the various accounts this year over and above the sum of \$81,989.84, which was the total last year.

The net cash balance in the regular business account on August 20, 1928, was \$21,132.56. At the close of this fiscal year the cash balance in the regular business account amounts to \$40,344.67, an increase of \$19,212.11, over last year. This increase becomes all the more impressive when we consider that the amount in the regular business account at the close of books for the year 1927-1928 represented an increase of \$15,841.31 over and above the preceding year of 1926-1927. That is, our cash balance reported last year at the Detroit Convention showed an increase of \$15,841.31 over that of the year before, which was reported at the Miami Convention, and our cash balance this year shows a still further increase of \$19,212.11 over and above the amount reported at the Detroit Convention.

Besides the new record increase in membership and chapters and the new high level attained in the financial standing of the order there are other constructive accomplishments, the most important of which I will presently report to you.

THE SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND

The One Hundred Thousand Dollars Scholarship Loan Fund is now an assured success. Thus far the pledges reported amount to approximately \$80,000.00. Several of the Supreme Lodge officers have brought with them new pledges to Kansas City, which, when added to this amount, will bring the total subscription to the required goal.

In view of the generally depressed business conditions existing throughout the country and the marked failure of several quarters to do their share, the results attained are a tribute to the order. It demonstrates that the fraternity has reached the point where, in spite of obstacles, it can now undertake and execute big things.

I want to avail myself of this opportunity to thank those persons and chapters who cooperated to bring about the success of this drive — and to pay particular tribute to the untiring efforts of Supreme Vice-President Phillis, Supreme Governor Peppas and Supreme Governor Marthakis, through whose work one half of the subscriptions were secured.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LEARNING

Besides the Scholarship Loan Fund, the preparatory work for the National Ahepa Institute and Orphanage, also endorsed by the Detroit Convention, has been going on throughout the year. The architects have drawn the plans of the proposed buildings and grounds; recommendations and necessary information on all aspects of the project have been carefully solicited and gathered both from expert sources and from the membership, and general publicity has been given to the project. We have appointed a special committee, headed by Brother John Givas, Past President of the Eureka Chapter, Newark, N. J., which has carefully studied the various phases of work necessary for the successful execution of the plan and the methods of raising the necessary funds for the building and maintenance of the Institute. The committee has also given some attention to the question of admission, faculty and internal administration. I will not go into further details as the Chairman of the Committee will make his report to you later on. Suffice it to say, that with the preparatory work accomplished and with a staunch determination to complete a project so eminently worthy of the real mission of the order, the Ahepa institute will become a reality in the not far distant future.

SECOND EXCURSION TO GREECE

The Second Ahepa Excursion, I am most happy to say, has again resulted in an overwhelming success. As a result of this second expedition the bonds of friendship and understanding with Mother Greece have been cemented more firmly than ever before and the prestige of Ahepa in modern Hellas has been now implanted on bedrock foundation. I shall reserve to Brother C. R. Nixon, Chairman of the Excursion Committee, and Brother Janetis, whom I had the privilege to appoint commander-in-chief of the Second Excursion, to report this achievement to you in detail. I might say, in passing, that this Second Excursion shall remain an annal in the history of the order.

CORINTH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

I have the pleasure of reporting to you that the mandates of the Detroit Convention in reference to the moneys collected in behalf of Corinth were carried out to the letter.

The money on hand, amounting to \$39,681.20, was delivered to his Excellency, Mr. Simopoulos, Minister of Greece, accompanied by a statement in writing, addressed to the National Bank of Greece, embodying the purposes for which the money is to be used, and authorizing the National Bank of Greece to deliver said money to the Autonomous Organization for the rehabilitation of Corinth, only upon certification by that Organization of their acceptance of all of the conditions set forth by the Detroit Convention. The principal conditions embodied in the statement are the following:

(a) That the money shall be used exclusively for the purpose of erecting in the Province of Corinth a school for the

promotion of agriculture. (b) That the school shall bear the name of the Order of Ahepa. (c) That the Autonomous Organization shall, for all time, undertake to maintain the said school, and that the Ahepa shall in no way and at no time be obligated in this respect.

His Excellency has already transmitted the moneys and this agreement to the National Bank of Greece, which now holds the funds, as our trustee, subject to the above uses and conditions, and the Autonomous Organization has also been officially notified both by his Excellency and by our Headquarters, thus officially closing, as far as we are concerned, this memorable undertaking.

AHEPA MAGAZINE

Perhaps the most beneficial accomplishment of the year, as far as the future is concerned, is the appearance of the new thirty-six page monthly magazine of which four issues have already been published. This magazine was preceded by the monthly bulletins which made their regular appearance after the Miami Convention and continued up until May of this year, when the first issue of the magazine made its debut.

For an organization such as ours, an official monthly organ of substantial size, printed in both English and Greek, is a vital necessity. It is the medium by which the policies and principles of the fraternity can be most efficiently expounded. It is the channel through which all the news of the Fraternity is transmitted and made the knowledge of every member. It is a real instrument of education, fulfilling in a most practical way one of the prime purposes of the order. It is the provider of inspiration so necessary for the accomplishment of every great project launched by the fraternity. The magazine is the sales agent of the organization. It is its champion and its defender.

The magazine which we now have is capable of fulfilling all these functions. Now that we have it, I ask you to work for its maintenance and support so that it may grow both in size and in usefulness. Carry this message to your chapters and to your members. The magazine, through its advertising and subscriptions, will not only be self-sustaining, but we confidently trust that in the years to come it will begin to show a revenue to the fraternity.

The magazine is operated by the Ahepa Magazine Publishing Company, which has a capital of one hundred shares per value \$100.00 each. The Fraternity is the sole stockholder and has purchased for the sum of \$6,000.00 the only sixty shares which are outstanding.

The Board of Directors of the magazine, which consist of the Supreme President, Treasurer, Secretary of the fraternity, has appointed as Editor and Business Manager, Brother Milton E. Meletiades, who is an experienced journalist and as such has been handling the affairs of the magazine in a creditable manner.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION

The internal administration of affairs has met this year with marked improvement. Last year we set up a new and more effective system of recording and filing, which has enabled us to know more rapidly the status of every member and the condition financially and otherwise of every chapter. This year we have completely overhauled the entire membership list and have brought the addresses and status of every member down to date and have instituted new and more efficient methods of operating at Headquarters. In addition to this we have installed, pursuant to my recommendation of last year, a new and complete uniform bookkeeping system for use by the Chapters. Prior to this year each Chapter used its own system of bookkeeping and accounting, which re-

sulted in considerable complications. Under the new uniform system we have prepared and printed 250 new sets of books, which are now availed of by all the Chapters. This innovation has made large forward strides in coördinating the work between the Chapters and Headquarters.

VISITATIONS

During this year I have spent over thirty days in Washington executing official business of the Order. I have also visited the following cities in the interest of the Fraternity: Gary, Indiana; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois (twice); Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven, Connecticut; Binghampton, Syracuse, Utica and Albany, New York; Scranton, Reading, Wilkes-Barre and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Springfield and Boston, Massachusetts; Wilmington, Delaware; Newark and Atlantic City, New Jersey; Dayton and Youngstown, Ohio; Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco, California; Ogden, Bingham Canyon and Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colorado.

WAR ORPHANS

In reviewing the events of the year it would be an omission if I did not mention the nearly \$4,000.00 collected from the members for the benefit of the war orphans and the stricken in Greece. These moneys were collected in commemoration of Greece's Independence Day and were transmitted to Brother Elias Janetis, the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Excursion, and the distribution of these funds was made by him.

SCHOLARSHIPS

I also want to make mention of the fact that this year the Supreme Lodge awarded sixteen scholarships to meritorious students of Hellenic extraction, amounting to \$2,350.00. I might add that the granting of these scholarships has become an annual custom with the fraternity.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

I also wish to mention that the Seventh Anniversary Membership Drive, has resulted in adding 1,500 new members to the fraternity.

A Committee of Judges has been appointed to award fifteen prizes to the various chapters who participated in this drive. These prizes have been purchased by another committee and consist of three silver loving cups in three varying sizes and also twelve beautiful certificates of commendation. The awards will be announced before this Convention adjourns.

NATIONAL BANQUET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I cannot close this review of the accomplishments of the year without making mention of the National Banquet at Washington. This, to my mind, has been one of the very outstanding accomplishments of the year. On that occasion seventy-five United States Senators and Representatives, together with a score of prominent journalists of national reputation, governors, ex-governors and governmental department heads and other prominent visitors assembled at the New Willard Hotel at Washington to do honor to the Ahepa. It was one of the most brilliant gatherings of the Nation's leaders ever assembled in Washington. I might add without fear of exaggeration that on that night the United States was officially honoring the Ahepa — giving to it official recognition for its long period of faithful service and imparting to it encouragement to carry on the great work which it is propounding. The success of this banquet was due, to a considerable extent, to the efforts of Supreme Governor, George C. Vournas.

I ask you only to grasp the significance of this great event and to urge your chapters to cooperate even more fully next year, that we might repeat with increasing effect this notable event, which I trust will become an annual affair.

COMMENTS

The beginning of our eighth year finds the fraternity at a high peak, both in material accomplishments and in morale. My observations and contacts during the two years of my administration have convinced me that the great fundamental principles of the Fraternity have been grasped by the membership.

Ahepa has enhanced the standing of the Greek people in every community where a chapter has been organized. It has given to the Greek people of this country a united voice and a deserving place in the social and economic life of the United States. It has inculcated mutual faith and confidence upon our people in place of the erstwhile mistrust and prejudice. It has given to America's Hellenism an organization prepared to speak and act with influence on any matter pertaining to their welfare. Throughout every part of the Union our people are rapidly grasping the significance of the great mission of Ahepa. Everybody is talking and thinking about Ahepa. Membership in the order is held at a high premium. Thousands who are not yet admitted are aspiring to membership. Although the organization is but seven years old, you gentlemen meet here in Kansas City as the representatives of the largest and most influential fraternity of its kind in all the world. The eyes of America's Hellenism are focused upon you. Every Ahepan is praying that your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and by unselfish devotion to the great cause. Even the distant eyes of Hellas are centered here. The American press, the leaders of American public life, are following with interest your deliberations, for they now know and appreciate the high purposes of our order* * * *

RECOMMENDATIONS

I now come to recommendations. Having related something of the Fraternity's achievements and having reviewed some of the outstanding accomplishments of the year just past it becomes my duty to give you the result of those reflections which have come to me from the experience I have derived as the leader of the Fraternity during the last two years.

(Editor's Note: — From this point on the past Supreme President devoted a considerable part of his report to detailed RECOMMENDATIONS on the following subjects: Constitutional legislation; reorganization of the districts with the creation of two additional Supreme Governors, and additional district deputies; finance; growth and expansion; the method of handling future excursions to Greece and several other matters, practically all of which were adopted by the convention. In view of the fact that all these recommendations will be printed in full in the official minutes of the convention and due to lack of space, we reprint herewith only his recommendations on the ritual and on National projects.)

THE RITUAL

. . . Last year I recommended the adoption of a three-degree ritual; that is, two additional degrees beyond the one we have at present. I again urge this. I believe that the primary degree as we now have it should be retained. It is not advisable either to add to it or make it more complicated, as many of our chapters have considerable difficulty in executing the degree in its present form. If anything it should be made more simple. The two additional degrees which I recommend should also be simple and should exemplify the following:

- (a) Greek History.
- (b) Contributions of Greece to world civilization.
- (c) Greek immigration to the United States.

(d) The rôle the Greek people have taken and are to take in the life of the United States.

The two additional degrees are essential for the following reasons:

(a) It is necessary to give recognition to members for exceptional services rendered to the fraternity. The expectation of recognition or reward incites competition and creates a keener interest in the work of the fraternity.

In this respect I recommend that the two additional degrees be conferred, not as a matter of course, but by qualifying through fixed and determined standards, such as (a) — for the second degree — regular attendance at a fixed percentage of the chapter meetings.

(b) For the third degree — the performance of some exceptional service to the fraternity.

You will find that the efforts to qualify for these additional degrees will greatly stimulate the membership.

The other large benefit to come from these additional degrees is that they will constitute a new source of revenue for the chapters and for the National Treasury.

Experience has taught me that it is difficult to execute ritualistic recommendations, largely because of lack of expert knowledge required for such work.

In this respect I urge the Convention to reappropriate a sum not exceeding \$1,000.00 and to delineate the character of the work to be covered by these two degrees and to instruct the Supreme Lodge to obtain the experts necessary to complete the work and to put it into execution this year. I am averse to appointing Convention committees for such matters. I have attended six conventions of the Ahepa. I have witnessed many a worthy project gloriously born on the floor of the Convention only to die a slow and ignominious death at the hands of some Convention Committee appointed by the Chairman to investigate and report the following year.

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Last year I had the honor to recommend the \$100,000.00 Scholarship Loan Fund and the National Orphanage projects.

I have already related to you the progress we have made in both of these undertakings. I now ask that when you return to your chapters you provide your members with the impetus and enthusiasm for the further work that is necessary for their successful completion. In recommending these projects in my report of last year I said:

"To be really big, we must think big things and do big things. And we must do them constantly. . . . The moment we cease thinking and doing the bigger things, the petty frictions, the small jealousies take sway. Decay, lack of interest, lack of prestige are the result." These truths are omnipresent.

These seven years, last past, have been an epoch in Ahepa history. The organization stage has now been passed. A solid and substantial foundation has been established. We must now prepare ourselves for a program of vigorous building upon the foundations which have been laid. The drive for the \$100,000.00 Scholarship Loan Fund, and the plans now under way for the National Ahepa Institute are but meagre beginnings! We must vision the Scholarship Loan Fund reaching a total of several hundreds of thousands. This is not impossible. One single bequest by a willing benefactor might easily double the amount now sought. But we must first set the example by building the foundations and by proving that we are capable administrators of a public trust.

The National Institute of Learning is but another vision which must be realized on a large scale before Ahepa can establish her position among the great fraternities of the world. We must vision this institution as the hope of America's

Hellenism — a center to which boys and girls of all classes shall come to build character and to learn. With 25,000 loyal members, with a firm foundation such as ours and with a universal good will, any undertaking worthy of the mission of the Order can be accomplished.

Only when Ahepa embarks upon such projects fortified with the vision of her real mission will she establish her claim to that real greatness which lives perpetually through the years. The ownership of real property through our national and local homes; the sponsorship of public institutions of learning and character building; the administration of huge funds for the benefit of education and the public good are the next logical steps in the development of the mission of Ahepa. It is the successful culmination of this new epoch of Ahepa history which will assure to the organization a perpetual life of universal usefulness.

Gentlemen, you are the ambassadors of your respective Chapters. It is not only your duty, but it is your high privilege, to carry this message of greater Ahepanism to your chapters and imbue them with the spirit that will insure unquestioned success to these great undertakings.

A PARTING ADVICE

Having been at the helm for two years, having seen and studied something of the causes responsible for the fraternity's growth and having observed some of those things which retard its progress, I take this final opportunity upon my retirement from office to give this parting advice.

By all means keep intact and zealously guard at all times the fundamental principles of this order — principles which have been responsible for its phenomenal growth. The fraternity must remain always as a non-political and non-sectarian order. (Applause.) No demonstration, please. It must always retain its character as an American organization, and the English language must at all times be maintained as its official medium in the transaction of all its business. I need not go into details. Suffice it to say that it is these great principles which account for the tremendous growth of the fraternity in the past seven years. It is the continuation of these principles and policies upon which our hope for the future is based.

You cannot change the United States of America. To attempt to change these principles is to attempt to change the United States and to alter the determined course of evolution. It cannot be done. If today we have prestige, influence, a united voice and a deserving place in the social and economic life of this country, if we have the support of the American officials and the American Press, it is because and only because the Ahepa operates as a loyal American English-speaking organization. If today the younger folks of the rising generation are proud of their heritage, if they are respecting their parents and their traditions, if they are learning of their own accord something of the Hellenic language and history, it is because of these principles.

If you want this organization to begin to go backward, if you want to undo the things that have been done, if you want to go against the determined and inevitable course of evolution; in other words, if you want to mark the beginning of the end for our fraternity, all you have to do is to change, even in the slightest degree, the fundamental principles of our order. These are sacred principles, my Brothers. My parting advice to you is to keep them forever intact.

(Continued on page 28)



Page
of the Secretary

Washington, D.C., September 24, 1929.

MR. HARRY ANGELOPOULOS,
Member of the Mother Lodge,
Order of Ahepa, Atlanta Chapter No. 1,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Brother Angelopoulos:

I have just this moment received your letter of September 20th. I am happy to know that your faith in the Ahepa is as firm today as it was seven years ago, when you had the distinguished honor of participating in the founding of our noble order. I hasten to send a few words of encouragement to the members of the Atlanta chapter.

Brothers: Let me first say most emphatically that the Order of Ahepa would not and could not change its nature over night. For seven years it has stood as the champion of all things Hellenic in America, and it is still the same Ahepa. An institution which has been building for seven years cannot change its character so suddenly. You cannot tear down a structure whose foundations have been carefully laid and upon which a gigantic superstructure has taken definite shape and form, to erect another one entirely different. At least you cannot do it over night. If such a radical change should take place, all the workmen will see the change, will see the stones that have been carefully chiselled and wedged together loosened from their places, knocked out and thrown aside. They will see the walls crumble, the framework shaken and the foundations destroyed.

The workers of the Ahepa structure are the Ahepans themselves and if the structure which they have been building for seven years is being destroyed they certainly should be aware of it. But that is not the case. The workmen, themselves, know that the structure is progressing day by day. **Nothing happened at the Kansas City convention to make the Ahepa of today different from the Ahepa of yesterday.** It is the same Ahepa that was only a few years ago lavishly praised by the same people who are now attacking it, because they have discovered that it is an independent-minded organization made up of sensible men who want to run their own affairs and will not submit to the dictates or consent to be the mouthpieces of any special interest, or of professional scandal-mongers. It is the very same Ahepa which you as members have supported with all your heart and soul and acclaimed as the one organization peculiarly fitted to serve the common interests of Hellenism in America. In fact, you have gone so far as to bestow upon it, and justly so, the distinguished title of "Savior of the Hellenism of America." It is the same Ahepa whose principles you as logical and intelligent men have analyzed and accepted as sound and progressive ones.

You have taken the sacred oath and obligation. You have had access to any and all literature bearing upon the Order of Ahepa. You know its constitution and its ritual. You have attended its meetings and have seen it function throughout the length and breadth of the United States. You know its history and accomplishments and, knowing all these things of your own personal knowledge and experience, you have for the last seven years placed your stamp of approval upon this great fraternity of ours. Your judgment is therefore more intelligent and sound than that of an outsider who is not in possession of the facts, does not know the truth, does not want to know it, and scrupulously avoids coming in contact with the facts for fear he might accidentally learn the truth.

I should be very sorry for that Ahepan who, being in possession of his faculties, comes into daily contact with other Ahepans, takes part in the meetings, receives and administers the oath and obligation, reads the constitution of the fraternity, hears many of his fellow Ahepans speak in both the English and the Greek language, within the chapter room and even at the National Convention, sees the "Ahepa Magazine" printed in both languages, reads Article XXI of the Constitution requiring that the oath and obligation, taken by every Ahepan, be administered in both languages, — and still lets linger in his mind the slightest doubt about Ahepa's relation to the immortal language of our ancestors.

I should be equally sorry for that Ahepan who knows that the Ahepa has contributed \$15,000 to the War Orphans of Greece, \$50,000 toward the erection of an agricultural school in Corinth where Greek youth may be taught the practical art of scientifically tapping the inexhaustible resources of Mother Earth and extracting therefrom the elements of comfort and prosperity, that twice Ahepans in a body under the official stamp of the order have made annual pilgrimages to their Motherland to pay homage to those ancient shrines of enduring fame and were most royally received by officials of the Greek Government who are in a position to know or find out about the Ahepa, and who knows further that this year the Ahepans will again go to Greece as guests of the Greek Government, having been officially invited to participate in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Greek independence, and still hesitates for a moment to believe that the Ahepa is the greatest ambassador of good will between the Hellenes of America and Mother Hellas.

I should be very sorry for that Ahepan who can pass by the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan, see the monument erected by the Ahepa in memory of that illustrious patriot whose name the city so proudly bears, the Ahepan who knows that our fraternity will honor another illustrious Greek, George Dilboy, whose name was immortalized during the World War and who was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery while in action, and is not proud of his order; for that Ahepan who knows that our fraternity has helped a good number of Greek boys to receive an education and has just completed a campaign to raise \$100,000 to carry on the same good work on a larger scale, who knows that Ahepans of every community are the very ones in truth and in fact who maintain both the church and the school and that chapter after chapter has given functions for the benefit of both school and church, who knows further that the Ahepa has in contemplation the erection of an institution at the approximate cost of two million dollars where the Greek language, religion, history, traditions and culture — the choicest flowers of Greek genius — will be taught and to which will go young men of Greek extraction to be baptized in that truly perpetual fountain of youth and, graduating from that institution, will scatter the beneficial influences of their environment to the world at large, and still questions the motives of the Ahepa. I repeat, **I SHOULD BE SORRY FOR SUCH AN AHEPAN WHO IS INTELLIGENT AND ABLE TO KNOW OF HIS OWN KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE WHAT THE AHEPA IS AND WHAT IT STANDS FOR AND YET ALLOWS HIMSELF TO BE TOLD BY OUTSIDERS THAT WHAT HE BELIEVES TO BE DAY IS REALLY NIGHT.**

My brothers, you know the history of those who are attacking us. This is not the first time. Neither are we the

only ones. With them it is a matter of habitual practice. If we were today to change Ahepa in all respects to conform to their wishes, they would criticize and attack us tomorrow saying that we have no mind of our own, or would find some other reason and would continue to attack us in order to achieve their avowed purpose of destroying the Ahepa, just as they have destroyed other good organizations. **BUT MAY IT PLEASE GOD OTHERWISE! LET THE AHEPANS DEFINITELY MAKE UP THEIR MINDS THAT THE AHEPA IS THE BEST THING THAT THE HELLENISM OF AMERICA HAS TO SHOW AND IT SHALL STAY HERE AS AN ENDURING MONUMENT TO THOSE WHO CONCEIVED IT, TO THOSE WHO HAVE LABORED UNSELFISHLY AND UNTIRINGLY IN ITS BEHALF AND TO THE THOUSANDS THAT WILL TAKE UP THE TORCH IN YEARS TO COME.**

Let us remember that the responsibility is upon us to maintain perpetually this structure which we are building not only for ourselves but for the generations yet unborn. If at this moment we allow ourselves to weaken and fall prey to the ravenous thrusts of unscrupulous destructivists,

we blast not only our own hopes but those of the entire Hellenism of America, for if the Ahepa by chance should fail it would be impossible to organize another organization of its kind for the next fifty years.

Let me urge you, therefore, at this moment of uncertainty to reaffirm and rebaptize yourselves in the faith of the Ahepa which you have built up and supported for the last seven years. Let not the calumnies of others supplant the good judgment resulting from your own experience. You are within the temple, they are outside of it; you know the Ahepa, they do not; you love the Ahepa and want to see it progress, they do not and want to see it disrupted. You have the right on your side. Therefore, knowing the facts and having right and justice on your side, keep your faith immovable in the principles of the Ahepa and pour out your heart and soul for its future progress as you have done in the past. The foundations of the Ahepa are as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. The Ahepa is here to stay.

Faternally yours,

ACHILLES CATSONIS,

Supreme Secretary.

The Message of Past Supreme President, Dean Alfange

(Continued from page 26)

Defend them if you have vision for the future of Ahepa and the future of your people. Time, experience and above all results have made them sacred.

I have spoken of these principal causes of our progress. I will now give a final word of admonition as to one thing which may stand in the way of our future growth. Do not permit the petty things to retard the high mission of this great order.

Jealousy and envy are twin evils. They are assassins of every worthy cause and destroyers of progress. There is no room for them in the Order of Ahepa. Preach the gospel of Ahepa and let its teachings and its high mission be uppermost in your minds. Make them uppermost in the minds of your neighbors and your brothers. Casting aside everything else, let us ever keep before our mind's eye the high goal toward which we are aiming; let us subordinate ourselves to the high purposes which we have set out to accomplish. It is only in this way that Ahepa can forge ahead.

Ever teach the gospel of discipline. Respect and honor the officers your chapter elects. Respect and honor the officers whom this Convention elects. Respect their offices. They represent Ahepa. They are Ahepa. If you do not respect them, neither you nor anyone else can respect the fraternity.

Let us build up and fortify this new mentality; let us have vision. We have built up a great organization. We cannot afford to remain as small men in a big organization. Let us all grasp this my brothers, and let us be touched with that divine spark of devotion to this noble cause. This is my last and most earnest wish.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

In closing my report, I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to the fraternity for the honor and the privilege of serving as its leader for the two years last past.

At the Miami Convention of 1927 you elevated me from a plain member to the high office of Supreme President. At the

Detroit Convention last year you reelected me to the same office with an overwhelming vote of confidence. And, as it began, so shall it end. At this Convention I relinquish the reins of leadership and pass them on to whomever you may choose as my successor, and take my place again among the ranks of the loyal membership. I am satisfied that the Ahepa is a fraternity of principles and not of men. Offices and officers are important only as they do their share in furthering the high mission of this great order, only as they exemplify order and discipline. Above the men, above the office, above all else, are the ideals and the high purposes we are set to accomplish. Everything else is subordinate to these.

Whatever efforts I have devoted, whatever time I have spent, are trivial, indeed, compared with the great moral satisfaction I have received in serving this great cause and contributing in my humble way to its advancement. I assure you, my friends and brothers, that I depart as a great debtor to this fraternity.

No man can receive a greater honor than the privilege of guiding for two years the destiny of this mighty order. It cannot be measured with things material, and whatever I have given is very small, when set side by side with the honor, the trust, the confidence, you have reposed in me. In the moral satisfaction of having served and helped my fellow men and in the loyal and splendid friendships that I have made, I have received much more than I could possibly have given to the Fraternity.

I have attempted to execute the trust reposed in me conscientiously and to the best of my ability and I am highly indebted for the wholehearted cooperation and the loyalty I have received.

I shall never forget the devotion of the members to the work of the fraternity. Many of them have given months of their time to the cause without thought of recognition or reward. To them belong all honors and all credit. I shall not easily forget the loyal cooperation of the officers of the local chapters who have stood ready to do their share in every matter concerning the welfare of our order. Nor shall I forget the exemplary and unselfish devotion of my colleagues of the Supreme Lodge whose thoughts and deeds have always been in the interests of a greater and more useful fraternity. It is these things that make a fraternity, nothing else; it is these things that solely are responsible for the success and accomplishments of the last two years.

All I ask is that you give my successor the same loyal sup-



"STAIKO" PRODUCTS

ΕΛΛΙΟΛΛΑΔΟΝ, εις δοχεία καὶ εις φιάλας.— ΕΛΛΙΑΣ, Στλόνων, Καλαμών, Βασιλικές, Ἀλφόνσο.— Βορβούς, Μελετζανάκια Τουρσί, Βούτυρον (Ἑλληνικόν), Ξύδι (Ἑλληνικόν), Μέλι Ἑλληνικόν, Γλυκὰ (Κουταλιού) Χίου, Ρήγανις (Ἑλληνική), Ταρταρὶς Ρωσσίας, Χαβιάρι Μυζο Ρωσσίας, κ. τ. π.

Ζητεῖτε ἀπὸ τὸν παντοπώλην σας καὶ ἐπιμένετε νὰ σᾶς δώσῃ προϊόντα φέροντα τὴν Μάρκαν « S T A I K O », τότε μόνον θὰ ἔχητε τελείαν ἀσφάλειαν ὅτι πέρνετε πλήρως τὴν ἀξίαν τῶν χρημάτων ποῦ πληρώνετε.

STAIKOS BROTHERS

458 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

port and coöperation which you have so graciously given to me that our fraternity may continue to grow and prosper.

With supplication for Divine guidance in all your deliberations and with all my gratitude I bid you Godspeed and farewell. (Applause, with delegates standing.)

PYTHAGORAS SAYS—

VERILY, most men, until they join a lodge, are meek, mild and likable. Afterwards, all they seem to think about is holding an office.

But what shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose all his friends?

For the member in office is solitary and alone in the midst of a vast solitude.

He is an oasis of the desert, whereto his friends come only when they are athirst.

Every man is a good fellow until he be-

comes a lodge officer or until he starts something original—then he is a thing to be shunned.

For verily, my son, the average lodge member is against a man who is able to get things done.

The way some men scramble after lodge "honors," one would think that nothing else in the world counted at all.

As a matter of fact, the man who is a lodge enthusiast is usually worn at the heel; he permits his lodge activities to usurp the attention that should of right be given to his own private affairs.

A man's own business or wageing activities

Petty Things Vanish, Great Things Endure

One who thoughtfully ponders the centuries
Surveys the whole in the clear light of the spirit;
All that is petty has vanished from sight;
Oceans and continents alone are of account.

should always come first; lodge "honors" afterwards.

Nearly everybody likes to be a big frog in a small puddle.

That beats being a small frog in a big puddle. Few men in a "big puddle" are able to make themselves stand out above the crowd. They are just one of a multitude.

They seem to think they can gain prominence for themselves by detracting from the merits of another.

But that is all bunk.

The real fellow will continue to be a real fellow regardless of what anyone else may do.

And every knock is a boost.



Fraternity News



SEATTLE CHAPTER BECOMES LARGEST IN THE WEST—CONDUCTS SUCCESSFUL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

HONORING the seventh anniversary of the Ahepa, the Juan de Fuca Chapter of Seattle conducted a successful drive, as a result of which 146 new members joined its ranks.

While the objective of the nation-wide campaign was to increase by 20 per cent the entire membership of each of the 235 chapters of the Order, the results attained by the Seattle Chapter went so far beyond the expectations of the supreme officers, that the increase in the membership of the Juan de Fuca amounted to nearly 200 per cent.

Large gains are reported in every Western chapter of the organization, especially in Portland, Oakland, San Francisco, etc., yet it appears that Seattle is likely to come to the top of the list, an achievement keeping full pace with the well-known pioneering spirit of the Northwest. The chapter was established only eleven months ago, and its progress has been spectacular, however, silent. Its present membership exceeds 225, making it the largest chapter in the West.

These figures, however, can by no means express the enthusiasm and the high spirit prevailing throughout the colony. In the way the president of the local chapter put it: "It is not so much a matter of the number of new recruits under the banner of Ahepa, as a matter of the edification of the high principles and the moral tenets of the order," which obviously are receiving full recognition.

The campaign covered two different stages, extending approximately three weeks of effort. The first stage was a contest for three prizes to be given to the members bringing in the greater number of new members, the winners being Brothers S. E. Katopothis, Tom Pappas, and Nick J. Zefkeles.

The second stage was of a distinctly Grecian procedure, as the whole camp was divided into two teams contesting for a free dinner to be given to the winners at the expense of the losers. This was the crowning success of the whole drive, as it brought in by far the largest proportion of new members. The team under the leadership of Brother James Surapas has been declared the winning one, and so the team under Brother Thos. Demakis is busily engaged in elaborating plans for the free dinner it lost to the victors.

HIGH GRADE AHEPA PARAPHERNALIA

American and Greek Flags, Spankers, Swords, Emblems, Costumes, Banners, Fezzes, Buttons, Bibles, Jewels.

PROMPT SERVICE AND FAIR PRICES

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York, N. Y.

LECTURE BY GEORGE MYLONAS AT CHICAGO CHAPTER NO. 46

CHICAGO Chapter No. 46 again had the honor of introducing a young Greek instructor of the University of Chicago to the Greek people of our city. Mr. George Mylonas, still in his early thirties, is the first

long been an admirer of Greece. He has visited Greece as early as eighteen hundred eighty seven and as recently as nineteen hundred twenty four. His book on the "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Dialects" is authoritative. He is at the present time conducting a class in modern Greek at the University of Chicago. Modern Greek was the language he used in introducing Mr. Mylonas.

The lecture of Mr. Mylonas was enthusiastically received. The hall was filled to capacity and every available space for standing purposes was taken. The success of this lecture prompted the Hellenic Club of Professional Men to arrange another lecture for Mr. Mylonas which was well attended.

DR. M. JOANIDES SPEAKS ON THE FUNCTION OF THE LUNGS

ON August eighth the members of Chapter 46 had the pleasure of listening to an instructive lecture by Dr. Minas Joanides. Dr. Joanides has made an enviable record in research work. His field is the study of the lungs. He is on the teaching staff of a local medical school.

BRO. PAULIDES PAVES THE WAY FOR A NEW KIND OF LECTURES

ON August fifteenth Brother Theodore Paulides of Chapter 46 spoke to the members on the Evolution of Music. Many points of the lecturer were illustrated by phonographic records played for the audience. Among the many beautiful classical musical compositions that were played were the "Hymn to Apollo," the oldest musical composition known and "In a Monastery Garden." This was the first lecture of its kind given by any of our members and judging from the interest shown and the pleasure derived the committee in charge promises to arrange for more similar lectures for the future.

46 — RAISES — \$4000.00 IN 40 MINUTES

CHICAGO Chapter No. 46 has raised in less than forty minutes the sum of forty hundred dollars in pledges for the Ahepa Loan Fund. Such accomplishments are matters of course for this chapter. Now bring out the one half million dollar orphanage home and you will see what this chapter can do.

WOODLAWN CHAPTER NO. 93

THE progress that has been made by the Woodlawn Chapter No. 93 is consistent with the promises made to the members by

Πόλλους Πόνον, μονοκλήν, φωνό-
γραφή και δίσκους, βιβλία,
Στιχάκια και Βαπτιστικά,
παροργελάτε εις τὸ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.

Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπιβάλλονται δωρεάν

Announcement

We wish to announce that the following notable items will be published in the next number of this publication, their postponement from this issue having been necessitated through lack of adequate space:

1. Descriptive story of the Convention.
2. Outline of Past Supreme Governors' reports — period 1928-1929.
3. Outline of Supreme Secretary's report and that of the Supreme Treasurer. Also of the Supreme Counsellor. Period 1928-1929.
4. Pictures and sketches of the Convention.
5. Pictures and biographies of the newly elected Supreme Officers.
6. Picture of the first \$1,000 check received on the Scholarship Loan Fund Pledges together with the picture and biography of the donor.
7. The winners of the Membership Drive Contest.
8. Names of the Delegates who attended the Convention.
9. Chapter news and activities.
10. The first official act of the newly elected Supreme President, his activities and plans for future action and program.
11. The work and efforts of the Kansas City Chapter in connection with the Convention.
12. Many other interesting articles and items.

Watch for the next number

THANK YOU

man that has come from Greece to lecture in an American educational institution. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Chicago Chapter 46. The subject embodied, in a general way, the archaeological remains of Peloponnesus. Mr. Mylonas is a graduate of the University of Athens and also has received a doctor's degree from the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, in the field of archaeology.

On the evening of the lecture we were also honored by the presence of Professor Carl D. Buck of the U. of C., who introduced Mr. Mylonas to the audience. Professor Buck has

its well liked president, Brother Arthur Peponis. The membership of this chapter has increased by fifty new members since the first of the year.

The Woodlawn Chapter is assisting the Ypsilanti Chapter of the Sons of Pericles to finance a series of baseball games that are to be played between the teams of the Sons of Chicago and those of Detroit, Michigan. The games are to be played in Chicago.

On August the eighteenth this chapter is planning a Picnic. The committee in charge promises many surprises.

NORTH-SHORE CHAPTER NO. 94 INITIATES 500TH MEMBER

IT is now an indisputable fact that North-Shore Chapter No. 94 has initiated more members than any other chapter of the Chicago district. The Supreme Governor of District number eight, Brother Peter G. Sikokis, with the assistance of his crack initiation team, performed the ceremony for the initiation of the 500th member of North-Shore Chapter No. 94. No doubt the indomitable spirit of the Supreme Governor of this district, who is a member of Chapter No. 94, has inspired the members of that chapter to do such excellent work.

The president, Brother William Georgiou, too, must be congratulated for his untiring efforts in behalf of his chapter. Initiation nights are so frequent in chapter No. 94 that it is difficult to keep track of the dates on which they are held.

OAK-PARK CHAPTER 104

ALL of the chapters of the Chicago district have made some progress, but the progress of Oak-Park Chapter No. 104 is phenomenal. Since Brother John Koliopoulos has taken over the presidency over one hundred ten new members have been initiated, and there is a class of fifty more waiting to be initiated within the next ten days. That is, indeed, unusual showing for this chapter. The members of the Oak-Park Chapter are giving Brother Koliopoulos plenty of support and Brother Koliopoulos is to be thanked for the time that he is devoting to the interest of his chapter. Brother Koliopoulos' civic interests are varied. He is also the president of the West Side and Western Suburbs Community. He has undertaken the task of building the most beautiful Greek Church in America. He is equal to the task.

OAKLAND CHAPTER NO. 171 DONATES CUP TO LOCAL GREEK SCHOOL

AT the conclusion of the regular lessons and exercises in the Greek school the Oakland Chapter No. 171 presented the leading student of the four classes with a loving cup. In addition, each winner gained the privilege of having his name inscribed on the large cup which is to become a permanent trophy of the school.

On the face of this beautiful cup is the emblem of Ahepa. Truly, this is the type of work

Τὰ καλλιτεχνικώτερα Στέφανα καὶ Βαπτιστικά, τὰ καλλίτερα Φωνογράφα καὶ Δίσκους ἀγοράσατε ἀπὸ τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
 48 Madison St., New York.
 Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπέλλονται δωρεάν

that the Ahepa stands for — stimulating educational progress.

The Chapter has already voted to make the presentations yearly because of the stimulus it affords — the scholarly rivalry during the past year resulted in better lessons. Appropriations have also been made to provide yearly the Greek school with all the text books and stationery it might need. Well done.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS

OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Elected at the Kansas City Convention, August 31, 1929, Period 1929-1930

SUPREME PRESIDENT

George E. Phillis Buffalo, N. Y.

Supreme Vice-President

Peter G. Sikokis Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Secretary

Achilles Catsonis Washington, D. C.

Supreme Treasurer

John Govatos Wilmington, Del.

Supreme Counsellor

George C. Fournas Washington, D. C.

SUPREME GOVERNORS

District No. 1

Harris J. Booras Boston, Mass.

District No. 2

John J. Manos Glens Falls, N. Y.

District No. 3

Arthur A. Karkalas Pittsburgh, Pa.

District No. 4

Rev. Stamo S. Spathey Richmond, Va.

District No. 5

John Theophiles Miami, Fla.

District No. 6

C. Pelias New Orleans, La.

District No. 7

S. J. Stamos Wichita, Kansas

District No. 8

Parasco E. Volo Gary, Ind.

District No. 9

Stelianos Reckas Chicago, Ill.

District No. 10

M. D. Konomos Kansas City, Mo.

District No. 11

P. Marthakis Salt Lake City, Utah

District No. 12

P. J. Andrews Los Angeles, Calif.

District No. 13

Dr. N. S. Checkos Portland, Oregon

Note: The pictures and the biographies of the newly elected Supreme Officers will appear in the October issue of this publication.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

BROTHER AHEPANS!

Στέφανα, Βαπτιστικά, Μπουμπονιέρες, Δίσκους φωνογράφων. Ρόλους πιάνου και μουσικά τεμάχια.

Γράψατε:

MOUZAKIOTIS BROS.
 627 S. Halsted St., Chicago

LIBERTY CHAPTER NO. 127, CINCINNATI, OHIO, CELEBRATES ITS THIRD ANNIVERSARY WITH DANCE

MORE than 250 Ahepans and their guests, assembled from all parts of Southern Ohio, attended the third anniversary celebration of the Liberty Chapter No. 127, which took place in the Marie Antoinette ballroom at the Hotel Alms.

The dance was arranged by a committee composed of Brothers: Aleck Ziglier, Chairman; P. C. Malas, president of the chapter, and John P. Harritos, secretary, and proved a huge success.

The grand parade was lead by Brother Vream of the Upper-Manhattan Chapter of New York, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all who participated in the celebration and frolic.

The guests were received by Dr. A. G. Pascal, the vice-president, ably assisted by the president of the chapter, Brother Peter C. Malas.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The AHEPA MAGAZINE desires the services of reliable, responsible and energetic parties to represent it in securing advertisements. Territories now available. Write for appointment immediately.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλειότερον Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ καὶ Καναδῇ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
 48 Madison St., New York.

Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπέλλονται δωρεάν

Do you know why most Ahepa Chapters prefer GEMSCO?

1. GEMSCO supplies are correctly designed.
2. GEMSCO tells you *without exaggeration* how much service any article will give.
3. GEMSCO prices are *lowest*, when you consider the wearing quality.
4. GEMSCO executes orders *quickly, intelligently and efficiently*.
5. GEMSCO has *everything* for every society.
6. GEMSCO co-operates with its customers to an unbelievable extent, and the amount of co-operation you get from GEMSCO is the greatest you can get anywhere.

GEMSCO

Fezes, Buttons, Banners, Flags, Collars, Jewels, Jewelry, Parade Uniforms, Initiation Stunts, Ahepa Souvenirs

692 Broadway New York, N. Y.

"Not more than 72 Hours Away From YOU"

ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΟΙ ΜΕΣΗΛΙΚΕΣ ΓΑΜΒΡΟΙ ΑΙ ΝΕΑΡΑΙ ΝΥΜΦΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΔΟΛΛΑΡΙΑ

Μερικοί Έλληνες της 'Αμερικής άφοσιωθέντες επί σειράν έτών εις τας επιχειρήσεις των, διά λόγους τούς όποιους εκείνοι γνωρίζουν παρημέλησαν τό ζήτημα τού γάμου και όταν απέκτησαν πλέον πολλά δολάρια αλλά και περισσότερας εφάρας τρίζα» ήρχισαν να σκέπτονται περί συζυγικού βίου και περί δημιουργίας οικογενείας. Σκεπτόμενοι όμως ότι κάλλιον άργά παρά ποτέ, οι τοιοῦτοι μεσήλικες ή υπερήλικες συμπατριώται μας ήρχισαν εις πρώτην ευκαιρίαν να μεταβαίνουν εις την γενέτειραν διά να λάθουν επαποῦται άπό τόν τόπον των». Κατά κανόνα οι συμπατριώται οῦται μεταβαίνοντες εις την 'Ελλάδα νυμφεύονται κόρας πτωχάς, χωρίς προίκας και σωφρόνως σκεπτόμενοι προσέχον Ινα αι κόραι πού νυμφεύονται έχουν ηλικίαν ανάλογον με την ιδιάν των, και οι τοιοῦτους άρμονικούς γάμους τελούντες, έρχόμενοι εις την 'Αμερικάν διαλογον τόν συζυγικόν των βίον έν άπολύτῳ γαλήνῃ και εὐτυχίᾳ. 'Επειδή όμως όλοι οι κανόνες έχουν και εξαιρέσεις, υπάρχουν τινές οι όποιοι άφρόνως σκεπτόμενοι ζητοῦν και νυμφεύονται νέας μικρᾶς ηλικίας με υπερβολικήν δυσαναλογίαν πρὸς τήν Ιδικήν των. Πολλάκις νέα πτωχά μὲν αλλά με κάποιαν άνεξαρτησίαν φρονήματος άρνοῦνται να υπανδρευθοῦν άνδρας πολυδολαριούχους μὲν αλλά και κατά πολλές δεκάδας έτών πρεσβυτέρους των, παρ' όλας τας πιέσεις τῶν γονέων και οικείων των. 'Υπάρχουν όμως και άλλα πτωχά και ώραια, αι όποια στερούμεναι προικῶς και μη έχουσαι θάρρος να άντιστοῦν εις τας θελήσεις τῶν γονέων των υποκύπτουν και υπανδρεύονται έστω και παρά τήν θέλησίν των, άφού ο γαμβρός έχει πολλά δολάρια διά να τας προσφέρει άν όχι τήν ιδεώδη συζυγικήν ευτυχίαν, τουλάχιστον κάποιοι άνετον βίον. Αι υποκύπτουσαι αύται κόραι είναι άξια οίκτου και θαυμασμοῦ ταυτοχρόνως. Οίκτου μὲν διά τήν θιγομένην φιλοτιμίαν των και τήν ταπεινώσιν τήν όποιαν ύφίστανται σιωπηλῶς εις τὰ δόματα και τας συνειδήσεις τῶν δημίων των αναγκαζόμεναι να υπανδρευωνται με άνδρας έχοντας τήν ηλικίαν τού πατρός των ή και μεγαλειέταν, θαυμασμοῦ δὲ διότι ύφίστανται σιωπηλῶς και άγογγύστως τας ταπεινώσεις και τὰ σχόλια ενός τόσοσ άρραίσκου και δυσαρμονικῶ γάμου. θυσιάζουσαι τόν έγωισμόν των, τὰ αισθηματά των και τὰ όνειρά των διά να ελευθερώσουν προσφιλή πατέρα και αδελφούς άπό τό άπαισιον πρόβλημα τής προικῶς πού είναι ένας τρομερός εφιάλτης διά κάθε πατέρα κοριτσιῶν και αληθές στίγμα διά τὰ μέρη εκείνα τής 'Ελλάδος πού έχει γίνει θεσμός άπαραβίαστος.

Το πρόβλημα αυτό τής προικῶς εκμεταλλευόμενοι οι υπερήλικες γαμβροί, επιδεικνύοντες τὰ δολλάρια των και άρνούμενοι προίκα κατορθώνουν να νυμφεύονται νεαρᾶς κόρας. Βεβαίως θα ήδύνατο τις να ειπῆ ότι τό ζήτημα αυτό άφορᾶ μόνον τούς ενδιαφερομένους, τό κοινόν όμως τό όποιον παντού εισέρχεται και τὰ πάντα έλέγχει, ψευδίζει και λαμπύρια, κοιτσομπολιό και δημιουργ



Ποιμένες τής Νάξου μετά τού γ. Η. Τζανετιῆ

γει καυστικήν σάτυραν εις βάρος τῶν τοιοῦτων γαμβρῶν οι όποιοι παραβιάζοντες και παραβλέποντες τούς άκαταμαχίτους και ένιοτε σκληρούς νόμους τής φύσεως, ζητοῦν και αιχμαλωτίζουν νεαρᾶς κόρας, δημιουργοῦντες δι' έαυτούς ένα μελλοντικόν βίον γεμάτον από φόβους, από ζηλοτυπίας, από ύποψίας και από όλας εκείνας τας οικογενειακάς άνομαλίας και τρικυμίας πού δημιουργοῦν οι τοιοῦτοι άφύσικοι γάμοι. 'Αφού οι τοιοῦτοι γάμοι δὲν εμποδίζονται υπό τῶν νόμων ως τούς ήμποδίζον ή μάλλον τούς άπηγόρευον εις τας αρχαίας 'Αθήνας οι νόμοι τού Σόλωνος, δὲν δύναται τις οὔτε να εμποδίσῃ οὔτε να σταματήσῃ τὰ δυσμενῆ σχόλια και τήν καυστικήν σάτυραν τής κοινῆς γνώμης.

Πρό τίνος, εις τό χωρίον 'Απειρανθος τής νήσου Νάξου, μετέβη πρὸς άποκατάστα

σιν εις 'Απειράνθιος εἰς 'Αμερικῆς με πολλά δολάρια, με 45 Μαῖους εις τούς ὄμους του και με αρκετά εφάρα μαλλιά». Ο 'Απειράνθιος 'Αμερικάνος αντί να ζητήσει εις γάμον κάποιαν κόρην ανάλογον με τήν ηλικίαν του, ζήτησε μίαν νέαν 18 έτών ή όποια εἶχεν ήδη δώσει τήν καρδίαν της εις κάποιον συγχωριανόν της ποιμένα ο όποιος ήτο μὲν πτωχός, αλλά νέος, ώραίος και εργατικός. Παρ' όλην τήν πίεσιν τῶν γονέων της, ή νέα ήρηνήθη να ανταλλάξῃ τόν πτωχόν λεβεντοποιμένα της με τόν δολαριούχον μεσήλικα, δόλοκληρον δὲ τό χωριό εξετίμησε τήν στάσιν τής πτωχῆς χωρικῆς. Ο 'Αμερικάνος όμως έφριψε τὰ δόκτια του εις κάποιαν άλλην επίσης 18 έτών συγχωριανήν του τήν όποιαν και ένυμφεῦθη δυνάμει τῶν δολαρίων του, εξηκολούθουν όμως εις βάρος του διάφορα σχόλια και λαλαμπύρια εκ μέρους τῶν χωρικών.

'Η 'Απειρανθος είναι τό δρεινότερον χωρίον τής Νάξου με 3.000 περίπου κατοίκους, πολὺν ρομαντικόν και προσευετικόν. Οι 'Απειράνθιοι φημίζονται διά τὰ άνδρορρηπῆ αυτών χαρακτηριστικά, αι δὲ 'Απειρανθίτισαι διά τήν εἰμορφιάν των, τήν καλαισθησίαν των εις τήν περιβολήν των και τας ρομαντικάς των διαχύσεις με τας όποιάς εκδηλώνουν τόν έρωτά των. Κατά τας Κυριακάς οι νέοι και αι νέα του χωριού συνέρχονται εις τήν πλατείαν και χορεύουν τῆ συνοδείᾳ μουσικῶν οργάνων ή με τοπικά ᾄσματα Ιδικῆς των εμπνεύσεως με τὰ όποια εκδηλώνουν τόν έρωτά των, οι μὲν νέοι πρὸς τας νέας πού αγαποῦν αι δὲ νέα πρὸς τούς εάγαπητικούς των ή ᾄδων ᾄσματα πεισματικά διά τῶν όποιων εκδηλώνουν τήν περιφρόνησιν των πρὸς άπιστήσαντα εάγαπητικόν». Αι 'Απειρανθίτισαι έχουν άποκτήσει μεγάλην φήμην εις όλας τας Κυκλάδας νήσους άφ' ενός μὲν διά τήν εἰμορφιάν των άφ' έτέρου δὲ διά τὰ Ιδικῆς των εμπνεύσεως τραγούδια των, είναι δὲ όντως εξαιρετικόν φαινόμενον ή ιδιοφρέα των εις τό να συντάσσουν τὰ τραγούδια των τόσων εκφραστικά και παθητικά στιγμαίως και επί τόπου εις άπάντηον οιοῦδηποτε ύπαννιγμοῦ. Ολίγον μετά τόν γάμον τού 'Απειρανθίου 'Αμερικάνου με τήν δεκαοκταετιδα κόρην, ή πρώτη ή ζητηθείσα ἐπ' αὐτοῦ και άρνηθείσα μετέβη εις τήν πλατείαν τού χωριού διά να χορέψῃ με τας άλλας νέας. 'Όταν αι νέα ήρχισαν τόν χορόν με τὰ τραγούδια, κάποια μεσήλιξ 'Απειρανθίτισα γνωρίζουσα τό ποιητικόν τάλαντον τής νέας και θέλουσα να τήν κεντήσῃ, τής ἀπηθῆνε κάποιο τραγούδι διά τού όποιον τήν έμκτήριζε πού ήρηνήθη τὰ δολάρια και τόν 'Αμερικάνον διά να πάρῃ τόν πτωχόν ποιμένα. 'Η νέα χωρίς να χάσῃ και

ρὸν καὶ εἰς ἀπάντησιν τοῦ ἠπαινημοῦ τῆς συγχωριανῆς τῆς, ἤρχισε νὰ τραγουδῇ εἰς ἓνα πολὺ νόστιμον ἐγγώριον σκοπὸν τὸν ὁποῖον ἐχόρευαν αἱ τραγουδοῦσαι τοὺς κάτωθι στίχους. Τὸ τραγοῦδι αὐτὸ τὸ ἔχον ὄνομασι «ΤΑ ΔΟΛΛΑΡΙΑ» ἀδεται καὶ χορεύεται ὄχι μόνον εἰς ὅλα τὰ χωριά τῆς Νάξου ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς πολλὰς νήσους, εἶναι δὲ τὸ πλέον δημοφιλὲς τραγοῦδι τῶν νήσων, ἢ δὲ φήμη του ἔχει φθάσει μέχρι τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἔνθα τὸ τραγοῦδον χορεύοντες οἱ νησιῶται.

ΤΑ ΔΟΛΛΑΡΙΑ

Τοῦ χιλιαναθεμέν' ὁ γυιός,
Γιατὶ δὲν ἤρχονταν πῶ νιός,
Μόν' ἤρθε μὲ φαρά μαλλιὰ,
Καὶ θέλει καὶ γυναῖκα νιά,
Κι' ἀπὸ κάτ' ἀπ' τῆ τραγιάσκα,
Κρούει τὰ μαλλιὰ του τ' ἄσπρα.

Βράσε τὰ δολλάρια σου
Γιὰ νὰ βάψῃς τὰ μαλλιὰ σου.
Μένα ἀγαπητικὸς μου,
Εἶν' ὁ καλύτερος τοῦ κόσμου,
Τὸ πουλί μου μένα κάνει
Γιὰ σαράντα Ἀμερικάνοι,
Δὲν ἀλλάζω γὼ τὸν νιό μου,
Μ' ὄλον τὸν χρυσὸν τοῦ κόσμου.

Τὸ πουλί μου καμαρόνω,
Τὰ δολλάρια μουτζώνω.

"Ὅλα τὰ δόντια τ' εἶν' χρυσᾶ,
Κ' ἔχει διαμάντια περισσά,
Τὸ μουστάκι του ξυρῖζει,
Μ' ἀπὸ γερατειὰ μυρῖζει,
Βάζει ποῦντρες καὶ κολώνια,
Μὰ δὲν κρούονται τὰ χρόνια.

Κρούψε τὰ δολλάρια σου,
Νὰ τὰ τρώς στὰ ὑστερνά σου.

Δὲν μ' ἀρέσει δὲν μ' ἀρέσει,
Τὸ Ἀρχεπικό σου φέσι,
Κι' ἄντες τὸ παράπονό σου,
Νὰ τὸ πῆς στὸν ἀρχηγό σου,
Στοῦ Μαστρολιανοῦ τὸ γυιό,
Ποῦ τὸν ἔχεις ἀρχηγό.

Νᾶχα τὰ δολλάρια σου,
Μὰ νὰ μὴν εἶμαι δικιά σου.

Μὲ δολλάρια καὶ λίρες
Τὴν μικρούλα τὴν ἐπῆρες,
Μὰ πρὶν πᾶς στὸ Καστιγκάρι,
Κάποιος ἄλλος θὰ στὴν πάρη,
Θὰ στὴν πάρη θὰ στὴν πάρη
Μπαρόμπα σαρανταπεντάρη.

Νᾶχα τὰ δολλάρια σου,
Νὰ τὰ τρώγω στὴ ὑγείά σου.

ΝΑΣ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΟΔΟΙ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΩ

Ο ΟΙΚΟΣ "ΛΕΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΡΙΒΑΣ"

Ἡ ψυχὰ διδάγματα δὲ τὸν Ἕλληνα τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.— Ἡθικὰ ἀρχὰ ἀποδεικνύονται ἀσφαλῆ καὶ ἀκλόνητα θεμέλια ἐμπορικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων.

Ἐνθουοῦμαι καλῶς τὸ λόγια τοῦ ράπτου μου ὅτε ποτὲ ἔτυχε νὰ τοῦ ἀναφέρω τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ καταστήματος ΛΕΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΡΙΒΑΣ. εἰς is quite an institution» εἶπεν. Καὶ δὲν ἦτο Ἕλληνα πρέπει νὰ λάβητε ἐκ' ὧν σας. Ἦτο Ἀμερικανὸς μὴ ἔχων πολλὰ νὰ κάμῃ μὲ τὸ Ἕλληνακὸν στοιχεῖον καὶ ἡ γνώμη του συνεπῶς βαρύνει περισσότερο.

«Ὄχι ἐν τῷ πολλῷ τῷ εὖ, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ εὖ τὸ πολὺ» ἔλεγον οἱ προπάτορές μας. Ὑπάρχουσιν ἐπιχειρήσεις τῶν ὁποίων τὰ κεφάλαια ἀνέρχονται εἰς δισεκατομμύρια καὶ οὕτως δὲν ἔμπορον νὰ ἀποκαλεσθῶν Institutions. Ὁ Οἶκος ΛΕΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΡΙΒΑΣ ἔμπορεῖ νὰ μὴ καταλέγεται εἰς τὴν τάξιν τῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων τῶν ὁποίων τὰ κεφάλαια ἀνέρχονται εἰς δισεκατομμύρια καὶ οὕτως ἀξίζει τὸν ἄνω τίτλον. Διὰ τῆς; Οἱ λόγοι ἴσως νὰ μὴ εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ εὐρεθῶν—Τιμότης καὶ εὐλακροῦν ἐξυπηρέτησις τοῦ Ἕλληνοσμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.

Διὰ μέσου τῶν πολλῶν ἐτῶν τῆς ὑπάρξεώς του, αἱ κύρια αὐτὰ ἀρετὰ διέκριναν τὴν σταδιοδρομίαν του. Οἱ ἰδρυταὶ τοῦ Οἴκου ΛΕΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΡΙΒΑΣ—οἱ δύο ἐκεῖνοι ἄνδρες οἵτινες μᾶς ἔδωσαν ἓνα πολὺ σπάνιον δι' ἡμᾶς τοὺς Ἕλληνας παραδειγμα συνεργασίας, ἐργασθέντες παραπλεύρως ὁ εἰς εἰς τὸν ἄλλον μὲ ἐντελῆ δημοφώνια καθ' ὅλην τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς ζωῆς των—ἔθεσαν ἐντελῶς διαφορετικὸν πρόγραμμα, ὅπερ ἡ εταιρεία ἀκολουθεῖ ἀπαρεγκλίτως παρὰ τὰς μεταβολὰς τῶν ἐργασιῶν, παρὰ τὰς δυσκολίας, παρὰ τὸν συναγωνισμὸν.

Ὑπάρχουσι πολλοὶ τρόποι διὰ νὰ πλουτῶσιν κανεὶς γρήγορα, ἀλλὰ μίαν μόνον ὁδὸν

Climatic Problems

A clergyman once attacked Wendell Phillips for causing what he called an unfriendly agitation in one part of the country about an evil that existed in another part. "Why do you not go South and kick up this fuss, and leave the North in peace?" exclaimed the accuser.

Mr. Phillips was not in least ruffled, but said smiling, "You, sir, are a minister of the Gospel, are you not?"

"I am, sir."

"And your calling is saving souls from hell?"

"Exactly."

"Well, then why don't you go there?" —

Boston Transcript. ++

Culture

"I hear your son's at college."

"Yep."

"How's he doing?"

"Pretty good, I guess; he's taking three courses. I've just paid out ten dollars for Latin, ten dollars for Greek, and a hundred dollars for Scotch."

στενὴ καὶ δύσκολος, ὁδηγεῖ εἰς τὴν πραγματικὴν ἐπιτυχίαν. Εἶναι πολὺ ὠλισπικὸν τὸ ἀπόφθεγμα τοῦ Φραγγλίνου «HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY. Εἶναι ἐν τούτοις πάντοτε, ἢφ' ὅλας τὰς περιστάσεις ἀληθές.

Τριάκοντα ἐπτά ἔτη ἔχουσι παρέλθῃ ἀφ' ὅτου ἰδρύθη ὁ Οἶκος ΛΕΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΡΙΒΑΣ καὶ ἀκόμη ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ κερδίζει ἔδαφος. Ὑπῆρξεν ὁ κατ' ἐξοχίαν Ἕλληνακὸς Οἶκος ὅστις δὲν υἰοθέτησεν συστήματα ἀμέσου πλουτισμοῦ. Πάντοτε προσεπάθησεν νὰ ἐκπληρώσῃ τὰς πρὸς τοὺς πελάτας του ἐσποχερώσεις, δι' ἐντίμου ὑπηρεσίας. Δὲν ἠθέλησε ποτὲ νὰ θέσῃ ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ τὴν γνησιότητα ἢ νὰ ὑποβιάσῃ τὴν ποιότητα τῶν ἐμπορευμάτων του χάριν τοῦ συναγωνισμοῦ. Καὶ διὰ τὸν λόγον τοῦτον βλέπομεν τὸ ἀρχαῖον τοῦτο κατὰστημα νὰ τιμᾶται μὲ GRAND PRIZE (τὸ ἀνώτατον βραβεῖον) διὰ τὰ ἐλαιόλαδά του εἰς τὴν Παγκόσμιον Παναμασθὴν Ἐκθεσιν καὶ μὲ ἄλλα βραβεῖα δι' ἄλλα Ἕλληνακὰ προϊόντα ὡς Μέλι, Βούτυρον καὶ Τυρόν.

Ἀλλὰ τὸ σπουδαιότερον, ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον ἔχει μεγαλητέραν ἀξίαν ἀπὸ μετὰλλια καὶ τιμᾶς, εἶναι ἡ ἐκτίμησις καὶ ἡ ἐμπιστοσύνη ἅτινα ὁ Οἶκος ΛΕΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΡΙΒΑΣ ἔχει ἀποκτήσῃ, τόσον μεταξὺ τῶν Ἕλλήνων ὅσον καὶ τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν οἵτινες ἔρχονται εἰς ἐπαφὴν μὲ αὐτόν.

Τῷ ὄντι τὸ καλὸν ὄνομα τοῦ καταστήματος ΛΕΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΡΙΒΑΣ λάμπει ὡς φάρος καὶ πρέπει νὰ καταστῇ ἐν ταῦτῳ ἔμπνευσις καὶ ὁδηγὸς εἰς τὸν Ἕλληνακὸν ἄπαντα τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, τόσον εἰς τοὺς εἰς ἐπιχειρήσεις καταγινομένους ὅσον καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἐργάτας.

The Music of the Ancient Greeks

(Continued from page 19)

invented or introduced from various sources into Greece.

In the following chapter I will mention and describe the principal stringed and wind instruments in use in Greece, the Greek Dances and the Choral music of Greece.

STANDARD AHEPA SUPPLIES

of All Kinds
from Fezzes to Buttons
PROMPT SERVICE
Fair Prices

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York

ΕΥΤΡΑΠΕΛΑ

Ὁ δικαστής:—Καὶ ἂν σοῦ ἔπαισεν ἡ γυναῖκά σου, δὲν ἔπρεπε νὰ τὴν δεῖρῃς. Τὸ δικαίωμα τοῦ τιμωρεῖν ἔχει μόνον ὁ δικαστής.

Κατηγορούμενος:—Τότε δεῖρέ την καὶ τοῦ λόγου σου, κύριε δικαστά.

...

Ὁ Ἀρίστιππος παρεκάλει κάποτε τὸν Διονύσιον νὰ χαρίσῃ τὴν ζωὴν εἰς ἓνα φίλον του καταδικασθέντα εἰς θάνατον. Ἐπειδὴ ὁ Διονύσιος ἠρνεῖτο, ὁ Ἀρίστιππος ἐγονάτισε καὶ τὸν παρεκάλει. Φίλοι του τινὲς τὸν ἐχλεύαζον διὰ τὴν τοιαύτην ταπεινώσιν καὶ ἐκείνος ἀπήντησε:

—Δὲν πταίω ἐγώ, ἀλλ' ὁ Διονύσιος, ποῦ ἔχει τὰ ὦτα εἰς τοὺς πόδας.

...

Ἀπορροφθεὶς εἰς τὰς ἐξετάσεις νῶς γράφει πρὸς τὸν πατέρα του:

Σεβαστέ μου πάτερ,

Ἔδωσα χθὲς τὰς ἐξετάσεις μου, τὸσον δὲ ἤχαρ στήθησαν οἱ διδάσκαλοί μου, ποῦ μὲ παρεκάλεσαν νὰ τὰς ἐπαναλάβω τὸν Σεπτέμβριον.

...

—Φιλάρεσκος κυρία καλεῖται εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον ὡς μάρτυς.

—Πόσων ἐτῶν εἰσθε κυρία; ἔρωτᾷ ὁ δικαστής.

—Εἰκοσι ἔξ, ἀπαντᾷ ἀταράχως ἡ μάρτυς.

Μετ' ὀλίγον καλεῖται ἐπίσης ὡς μάρτυς ὁ νῖος της.

—Πόσων ἐτῶν εἰσθε, κύριε; ἔρωτᾷ ὁ δικαστής.

—Εἶμαι ἔξ μηνῶν μεγαλειέτερος τῆς μητρὸς μου, κ. δικαστά.

...

Σύζυγος βαρῶς ἀσθενῶν ἔλεγε πρὸς φίλον του:

—Συνέταξα τὴν διαθέτην μου καὶ ἀφίνω ἀλόκληρον τὴν περιουσίαν μου εἰς τὴν σύζυγόν μου, ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρον νὰ ἵπανδρευθῇ ἀμέσως μετὰ τὸν θάνατόν μου.

—Καὶ διατὶ αὐτὸς ὁ ὄρος;

—Διότι τακουτοτρόπως εἶμαι θέβαιος ὅτι θὰ εὐρεθῇ τοῦλάχιστον ἓνας ἄνθρωπος ποῦ θὰ κλαύσῃ λιγρά τὸν θάνατόν μου.

...

Κάποιος ἔλεγε πρὸς φίλον του:

—Κάμε με νὰ τρομάξω, διότι ὅταν τρομάξω ξαφνικά θὰ μοῦ φύγῃ ὁ λόξυγκας ποῦ ἔχω.

Μετ' ὀλίγην ὥραν τοῦ λέγει ὁ φίλος του:

—Ἀλήθεια!.. Νὰ σοῦ πῶ .. Δάνε σέ μου 50 δολλάρια..

—Ἄ!.. εὐχαριστῶ Μοῦ πέρασε ὁ λόξυγκας.

...

Εἰς περιπόλαρχης λοχίας τῶν εὐζώνων, βλέπων συγκέντρωσιν πολιτῶν παρατηροῦντων πρὸς τὸν οὐρανόν:

—Τὶ γλιέπει' αὐτοῦ ἰέτο' γυροβολία, ρε χαντακουμέν'!

—Βλέπομεν τὴν ἔκλειψιν τῆς σελήνης.

—Πηγαίνετ' ὦρὲ κατακεῖθε, αὐτὸ ρε ζαγάρια δὲν εἶν' δική σας δουλειά, αὐτὸ εἶν' δουλειά το' Ἰεζουσίας.



Ἐν τῷ ὄρωρ τοῦ Φαλήρου.—Ὁ Δήμαρχος Πειραιῶς μετ' ἄλλων ἐπισήμων, ὑποδεχόμενοι τοὺς ἐκδρομεῖς.

ΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Διαρκούσης τῆς Ἐκδρομῆς, τὸ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχηγεῖον τῆς Ἀγέλας ἔλαβεν αἰτήσεις καὶ προσωπικὰ παρακλήσεις ἵνα διὰ τῆς βοηθείας τῆς Ἀδελφότητός μας ἐπικοινωνήσουν οἱ κάτωθι ἀναφερόμενοι με τοὺς οἰκείους των. Θερμῶς παρακαλοῦνται οἱ γνωρίζοντες περὶ αὐτῶν νὰ γράφωσιν ἀπ' εὐθείας εἰς τοὺς αὐτοῦντας ἢ εἰς τὸν κ. Elias Janotis, Chapin National Bank, Springfield, Mass.

—Ἡ κ. Ἀλεξάνδρα Τριπολίτου, πρόσφυξ ἐκ Σμύρνης, ζητεῖ τὸν υἱὸν της Γεώργιον Τριπολίτην, ἐλθόντα εἰς Ἀμερικὴν τὸ 1914. Εἶναι ἡλικίας 29 ἐτῶν καὶ μάλλον ξανθός. Ὁ πατήρ του καὶ ὁ ἀδελφός του ἐφονεύθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Τούρκων, ἡ δὲ μήτηρ του εἶναι μόνη καὶ ζητεῖ με ἀγωνίαν νὰ ἐπικοινωνήσῃ μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ της.

—Ὁ ταγματάρχης Γεώργιος Καραβοκύρης, Γενικῶν Ἐπιτελείων Στρατοῦ, Ἀθήναι, παρακαλεῖ τὸν ἐν Denver, Colo. διαμείνοντα ἀδελφόν του νὰ ἐπικοινωνήσῃ μαζί του.

—Ὁ κ. Σ. Ἐξαρχος, 36 ὁδὸς Ἀ. Πολιορκητοῦ, Θεσσαλονίκη, ζητεῖ τὸν ἐξάδελφόν του Ἀντώνιον Ἐξαρχον, ἐκ Καλαμών, πρὸ ἐτῶν διαμείνοντα ἐν Long Beach, L. I.

—Ζητεῖται ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων του ὁ ἐξηκοντούτης Χαράλαμπος Α. Δαμιανάκης ἐξ Ἡρακλείου Κρήτης, μεταναστεύσας εἰς Ἀμερικὴν πρὸ 18 ἐτῶν.

—Ἡ κ. Μαρία Σέρβου, 59 ὁδὸς Σόλωνος, Ἀθήναι, ζητεῖ τὸν υἱὸν της Ἐμμαγουήλ Σέρβου, πρὸ ἐτῶν διαμείνοντα ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκη.

—Ἡ κ. Παρασκευὴ Ρούσσου, 37 ὁδὸς Τομπάζη, Συνακία Βρονῆν, Ἀθήναι, μετὰ τῶν τέκνων της, ζητεῖ τὴν διεύθυνσιν τοῦ πλοῦτος ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκη διαμείνοντος συζύγου της Εὐτ. Ρούσσου.

—Ὁ κ. Γεώργιος Σιμανόπουλος, διαμείνων ἐν Long Island, ζητεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐν Ἀθήναις πρόσφυγος ἀδελφοῦ του.

—Ὁ κ. Γρηγόριος Δημητρακόπουλος, 22 ὁδὸς Αἰσχύλου, Ἀθήναι, ζητεῖ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς αὐτοῦ Παναγιώτην καὶ Βασίλειον, ὡς καὶ τὸν ἐξάδελφόν του Δημοσθένην Κωσταρέλλον, πάντας ἴσως διαμείνοντας ἐν Σικάγῳ.

—Ὁ ἐν Ἀθήναις κ. Αἰμίλιος Π. Χούντρας ζητεῖ νὰ ἐπικοινωνήσῃ με τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς του Ἀθανάσιον Π. Χούντραν ἐν Σικάγῳ καὶ Ἰωάννην Π. Χούντραν ἐν Tulsa, Okla.

—Ἐπίσης παρακαλοῦνται ὅπως ἐπικοινωνήσουν μετὰ τῶν οἰκείων των οἱ κ. Στέφανος Α. Παγίδας, Δημήτριος Ψαρρῶς, Δημήτριος Ν. Παγίδας, Γεώργιος Χουζούρης καὶ Δημήτριος Βασιλάκης.



Ὁ νευροδὸς δημηγορῶν δὲν εἶναι ὁ Ρουσελτ, οὔτε ὁ Billy Sunday, οὔτε ὁ Λεβίν. Εἶναι ὁ Τζιμισθένης ὁ Δανιμόριος ἐκπέμπων κροσσούς.

Q
U
A
L
I
T
Y

S
E
R
V
I
C
E



We ask your preference
for our products on their merits alone

LEKAS & DRIVAS



δια-
ε εν
22
δελ-
ός
στα-
σι-
άν-
δελ-
σι-
ισο,
νο-
Στέ-
ράς,
ζού-

ε λ τ.
οι ο
ουζ.

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

October 1929

Volume III

Number 6



The **AHEPA**



DEAN ALFANGE
of New York
Twice Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
Philosophy · Science · Arts · Politics · History · Religion
Poetry · Music · Literature · Commerce · Industry · Travel

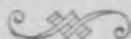


Are You Going to Greece?

ASK YOUR BANKER FOR A CHEQUE OR
LETTER OF CREDIT ON

The NATIONAL BANK of GREECE

The Oldest and Leading Bank of That Country
(Founded 1841)



Capital Paid Up and Reserves
Drs. 1,205,000,000

Deposits (on June 30, 1929)
Drs. 6,250,000,000

HEAD OFFICE IN ATHENS ~ BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREECE

NEW YORK AGENCY
(New Quarters) 51 MAIDEN LANE

Telephone, John 5763

Transacting Every Banking Business
Issues Checks, Money Orders, Travellers Checks, Letters of Credit
Cable Transfers Payable in Drachmas or Dollars

Special facilities and terms are granted for the deposits, remittances and general transactions of Greeks in America. **☪** The National Bank of Greece has correspondents all over the United States of America and Canada, and acts as correspondent in Greece of the principal American Banks.

Chicago Representative Office

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Suite 744, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

MAPLEINE

Restaurant men, chefs, caterers — they all know the good qualities of Mapleine; they know its flavor and its economy.

MAPLEINE makes delicious syrup that makes customers come back for more hot cakes and waffles, and it shows a profit.

MAPLEINE flavors cakes, icings, fillings, pudding sauces, desserts of many kinds. It gives fine maple flavor.

MAPLEINE is seasoning for ham, meats, soups, sauces, gravies. It adds distinction to the dish.



ASK US FOR SAMPLE

Write in Greek or English for recipes in both languages

Address: GUS ZARKADES, care of
CRESCENT MANUFACTURING CO.
Seattle, Washington

TOURIST OFFICE

PHAROS, Inc.

NEW YORK — ATHENS

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
to all parts of the world

EXCURSIONS
to Greece and Near East

FREE

Service and Information on
Immigration and Travel

59 WASHINGTON
STREET
New York, New York

AHEPA SERVICE



To GREECE

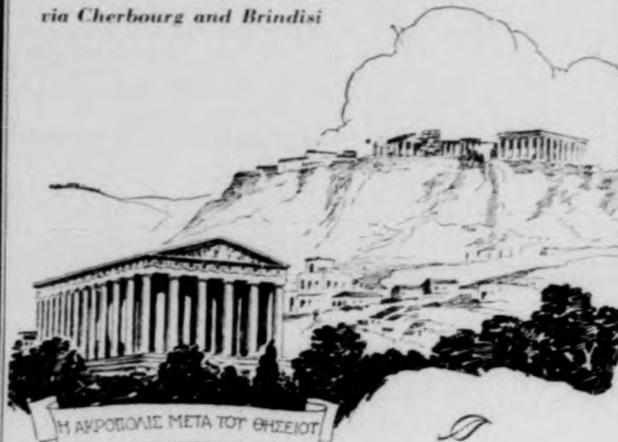
Special Christmas Excursion

An opportunity to visit the old country
in spacious comfort on board the fastest
Cunard steamer

MAURETANIA

Leaving New York
at 11 P. M. November 27th

via Cherbourg and Brindisi



NEW YORK-ATHENS: 8 Days

Personally conducted by an expert Greek traveller
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY

EXCELLENT WEEKLY CONNECTIONS
ON THE FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS

AQUITANIA BERENGARIA
MAURETANIA

(via Cherbourg)

INQUIRE AT YOUR AGENTS ABOUT THE MARSEILLES
AND OVERLAND ROUTE

For rates, and further information
apply to your agent, or

CUNARD LINE

25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

346 No. Michigan Avenue . . . Chicago, Ill.
501 Market Street . . . San Francisco Cal.



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION
MILTON E. MELETTIADES, Editor

VOLUME III

OCTOBER, 1929

NUMBER 6

From the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa:

¶ A— Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof;
¶ B— Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law; ¶ C— Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; ¶ D— Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment; ¶ E— To promote throughout the world, and especially in the United States of America, a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic peoples and nation; and to revive, cultivate, enrich, and marshal into active service for humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism.

CONTENTS

Helping to Solve a National Problem	DEAN ALFANGE	5
Philhellenism: Romantic and Realistic	N. S. KALTCHAS	6-7
The Department of Justice	HON. WILLIAM D. MITCHELL	8-9
Surgery and the Tuberculosis of the Lungs. (In Greek)	BY PROF. P. N. CORYLLOS	10-11
Program of the Ahepa Activities (1929-1930)	GEORGE E. PHILLIES	12-15
The Kansas City Convention of the Order of Ahepa	THE STAFF	16-19
The First Check for the Scholarship Loan Fund	THE STAFF	20
Who's Who in the Ahepa	THE STAFF	21
Topics of the Editor:		
For the Good of America, Our Country, Let Us Work Together.		
The Newly Elected Supreme President Takes the Helm	THE EDITOR	22
Press Comments on the Ahepa:		
All Americans Ought to Help the Ahepa Movement	THE TRIBUNE (South Bend)	23
A Step Forward	THE DAILY MISSOULIAN	23
Ahepa and Education	DR. O. W. JUNEK	23
Fraternity News	THE STAFF	24-29
Thoughts and Opinions. (In Greek)	GEORGE E. PHILLIES	30
Personal Glimpses from the Ahepa Convention. (In Greek)	ELIAS JANETIS	32

Published Monthly by THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED

Publication Office: 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.

Editorial and Advertising Offices: 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Telephone, National 2359

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED: GEORGE E. PHILLIES, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; JOHN GOVATOS, Secretary-Treasurer. MILTON E. MELETTIADES, Editor and Managing Director.

Subscription to members of the Order of Ahepa \$1.00 per year in advance. To non-members \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscription to Canada and Foreign countries \$3.00 per year in advance. Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

Copyright, 1929, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Request

Application pending for entry as second-class matter from the Post Office at New York, N. Y., to Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879



THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association



Volume III

OCTOBER, 1929

Number 6

Helping to Solve a National Problem

By Dean Alfange

WIDESPREAD attention is now being focused upon the activities of some organizations of foreign born. Newspapers and magazines have related a few recent revelations and a senatorial investigation has been suggested and in all likelihood will be made.

Several of the organizations now under the searchlight of public scrutiny have officially declared their loyalty to the United States and in instances have made these declarations a part of their code of laws. Unfortunately, these proclamations of loyalty have oftentimes been made to cover activities which, if not disloyal, have been, to say the least, un-American. The true facts, however, are gradually creeping to the surface and the American public is now justly demanding that organizations coming within this category be shorn of their "make-up" and made to stand upon the merits of their real aims and purposes.

That the public consciousness has been awakened to the presence of unseen forces working inimically to the interests of the United States is a healthy prognostication which foreshadows their final doom. There can be no cause or reason for any agency in this country to preach the doctrine of double allegiance. In Czaristic Russia or in the Turkey of the Red Sultans where political and human rights were trampled upon the growth of societies urging secret allegiance to another country might have well been justified. But in the United States which offers to its every resident, not to say citizen, a haven of liberty, an equality of protection and an unrivalled opportunity, there can be no conceivable warrant for their existence, even though they contemplate no direct harm to the country. It is a matter of gratitude plain and simple. If those who willingly assume the privileges of citizenship do not give in return an undivided loyalty to the land to which they have sworn allegiance, they are not entitled to share the opportunities nor seek the protection which this nation affords.

In the light of present developments, the principles and policies of the Order of Ahepa, maintained for eight years with undiminished zeal in spite of constant attacks and criticisms, have assumed an auspicious significance. It can now clearly be seen that the Ahepa has made a distinct pioneer contribution to American life and institutions. It

has blazed, boldly, a new trail and created a new mentality, a standard of thinking for all those of foreign lineage regardless of their race or creed. That 25,000 men, American citizens of Hellenic extraction should have voluntarily organized solely to carry out a vast program of self-Americanization, in other words, to inculcate upon themselves the spirit of the institutions of their adopted country, is a matter which, upon reflection, conveys a far-reaching significance.

The Order of Ahepa has inaugurated what we believe to be the first movement of its kind in the history of the United States. It marks the dawn of a new vision which must ultimately prevail among all societies of foreign born. It has fixed the standard and the test to which every similar organization must measure if it hopes for solid progress.

Millions of dollars are being spent here annually by private and public agencies for the education and Americanization of the foreign born. A respectable proportion of these monies is expended directly or indirectly to counteract the influence of certain groups and societies whose activities are un-American, if not anti-American. In this respect it is interesting to note that the various local chapters of the Order of Ahepa together with the National Headquarters are expending, conservatively speaking, over \$250,000.00 a year for self-Americanization work among their members, particularly, and all those of Hellenic origin, generally. More important than this, however, is the tremendous moral influence which the activities of Ahepa are exerting upon other racial groups in the United States. The effect of this influence in helping to solve what may now be considered a national problem is of vastly more consequence than the material contributions of the Order or the work it is doing among its own members.

The Order of Ahepa has assumed a unique leadership in a movement which is destined to be a distinct contribution to American Institutions. In the precedent and example it has established, in the new trail it has blazed, in the phenomenal results it has accomplished, the Ahepa has created a new vision and a new mentality for all those of foreign lineage, the effect of which must be a potent factor in the solution of a real problem now facing the United States.

Philhellenism: Romantic and Realistic

By N. S. Kaltchas

IN A discussion of "the post-war temper in Greece," in the May issue of the AHEPA MAGAZINE, the view was expressed that the Asia Minor disaster in the autumn of 1922 "marked the end of the romantic period of modern Greek history." The nostalgic contemplation of a glorious past, which was the basic element of this romanticism, not only shaped the national ideals of the Greek people and dominated the policy of the Greek State for one hundred years but also determined, to a considerable extent, the attitude of the outside world towards Hellenism. Philhellenism can be described, in a sense, as the tribute paid, in ever diminishing instalments, by a grateful posterity to the ancient Greeks in the form of friendliness and helpfulness towards their present-day descendants. Hence, the tragic aftermath of the Asia Minor campaign, which might have been averted but for the indifference or even the hostility of the traditionally Philhellenic nations of Europe, can be said to have marked the bankruptcy of romantic Philhellenism as a factor in international politics. The origins, the development and the achievements of this movement have been the object of study by competent scholars in Europe and, more recently, in America. Without going into these purely historical aspects of the subject, I shall endeavor in this article to discuss briefly the reaction of Philhellenism on its beneficiaries; to estimate, in other words, the influence it exerted indirectly on the policies of the Greek State and on the mentality of the Greek people.

Unlike most movements, Philhellenism attained its maximum intensity almost simultaneously with its inception. For though it was called forth by a great emergency in the life of a small nation, the Greek War of Independence, it found, in the intellectual and spiritual temper as well as in the political complexion of Western Europe, an environment singularly propitious to its growth. It was favored, because of the pagan and the Christian heritage of modern Greece, by two otherwise contradictory and mutually exclusive cultural currents of the early nineteenth century: the somewhat waning interest in classical antiquity and the expansive and powerful romantic movement. Practically all the elements of romanticism — the revived interest in historic Christianity and national origins, the obsession with the colorful and the exotic, the vague restlessness and the fierce rebelliousness born of spiritual maladjustment — satisfied their longing for self-expression in Philhellenism. And when Byron, the epitome of romanticism, died at Messolonghi, Philhellenism was stamped as the refuge *par excellence* of those discontented spirits who would "escape" from the general disenchantment that followed the storm and stress of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era. Hence its well-nigh universal appeal. "It reconciled," says Karl M. Bartholdy, the German historian of modern Greece, "the most acute political differences and united in a common enthusiasm otherwise hostile groups. Acting with the potency of a militant religion, it razed the barriers between nations and social classes. In the name of Philhellenism the aristocrats fraternized with the rabble, the radicals with the reactionaries, the youth and the scholars of Germany with French legitimists like Chateaubriand, Richelieu and Villèle."

That this strong current of ideas and emotions, which has

a permanent place in the history of European culture, contributed very substantially to the happy outcome of the Greek Insurrection is incontestable. Less obvious, however, and on the whole less beneficent have been its indirect consequences, namely the peculiar twist it helped to give to the political life of independent Greece and its effect on Neohellenic mentality and culture. This influence can be summed up in the statement that, because Philhellenism was based primarily on the glory that was Greece, it tended to encourage in the modern Greeks a dependence on their ancestors which on the whole hampered their development as a present-day nation.

Since the sympathy of the outside world had been an important factor in the initial liberation of Greece, the Greek people came to attribute to Philhellenism a potency as an instrument of international politics quite unwarranted by the facts and to prize it as their foremost asset in the subsequent long struggle for the achievement of national unification. Hence their intense preoccupation with, and sensitiveness to, foreign opinion and their pathetic and often futile efforts to cultivate the good will of other nations. This unvarying deference to the outside world and particularly to the "Protecting Powers," coupled with the exposed geographical location and the invariably precarious international situation of Greece, which made her the most easily coercible of all the states of Europe, induced in the Greek people an unduly tolerant attitude towards foreign meddling both in the foreign policy and in the domestic affairs of their country. From the time of Capodistrias and King Othon, when the Greek political parties were designated as "Russian," "English" and "French" and were expected to cater to the whims of the local agents of the three "Protecting Powers," to the days of King Constantine and Venizelos, when these same Powers undertook to dictate her foreign policy, Greece had been more or less under foreign tutelage. At the most critical moments in the history of Europe and of the Balkans during the last hundred years, Greece, though nominally an independent and a sovereign State, was less free to determine her course of action than any of the other Balkan nations. Ever mindful of the help given to them during the War of Independence, the Greek people allowed sentimental considerations to dominate their policy and clung obstinately to the belief that the "Protecting Powers" were fundamentally Philhellenic even after they had given repeated and crushing proofs of the ruthless realism of their foreign policy. On the other hand, such generous and politic gestures as the cession of the Ionian Islands in 1863 and of Thessaly in 1881, and the timely intervention of the "European Concert" in 1897 helped to strengthen the traditional faith in the beneficence of the "Protecting Powers" and encouraged reliance on outside assistance and docility to outside guidance to an extent incompatible with the dignity of an otherwise proud and self-respecting nation which was ever ready to fight for its freedom.

Moreover, because the basic ingredient of Philhellenism was the love and reverence of the modern world for classical Greece, the past came to assume an altogether exaggerated importance in the eyes of the modern Greeks. They regarded

the genuflexions of devout worshippers of classical antiquity before the "Greek miracle" as an indirect tribute to themselves and, far from resenting, they practically endorsed the notion that the only justification for the existence of the modern Greek nation is its descent from the immortals of the classical age. Hence it became axiomatic among the orthodox intellectual leaders of Hellenism that nothing should be done that might create any doubts on this score. The significance attributed to this question of Neo-hellenic descent is illustrated by the consternation that was caused about the middle of the nineteenth century by the German scholar Fallmerayer, who advanced the plausible but easily disprovable theory that there is not a drop of classical blood in the veins of the modern Greeks because the ancient stock had been exhausted by successive alien invasions. This state of mind (for which the Greek language has the very apt terms *progonolalry* and *progonoplexy*, i.e., uncritical ancestor-worship), because it has been carried to absurd lengths and has created a general tendency to look backward rather than forward, has been a stumbling-block in the life of the Greek nation during the last hundred years. The unintelligent and servile imitation of a glorious but also somewhat over-idealized past has permeated every department of Greek life and particularly the vital fields of language, literature and education. The prevailing educational system of Greece, by its exaggerated emphasis on the classics and on theoretical and "cultural" subjects, was really at variance with the educational practice of the ancients, which succeeded in producing all-round men and citizens. It is this one-sided education of the youth of Greece that largely accounts for the plethora of journalists and "wielders of the pen," government employees, lawyers and other "parasitic" elements and the corresponding dearth of educated producers and technicians, which has tended to delay the progress of modern Greece despite the splendid native endowment of her people. On the other hand, this archaic tradition has undeniably added to the charm and the amenity of Greek life. It is an integral part of the heritage of the race; and its proper blending with the "demoticist" and "modernist" current, which now seems to be in the ascendant in literature, the arts and crafts and education, will doubtless produce the best of which Neo-hellenic civilization is capable.

The Asia Minor disaster destroyed whatever illusions were still entertained by the Greek people about the potency of romantic Philhellenism. In the autumn of 1922, Asia Minor, a land almost as rich in classical associations as Athens itself and the cradle of Hellenistic and Christian civilization, was systematically de-hellenized and de-christianized by an act of policy and of vengeance. At the same time the Patriarchate of Constantinople, whence had gone forth the missions which civilized and christianized Slavic Europe, was humbled and despoiled. Yet the Western world looked upon this tragic spectacle with an apathy not unmixed in certain quarters with an unholy *Schadenfreude*. The late Lord Curzon's eloquent appeal to history at the Lausanne Conference was a solitary voice crying in the wilderness and his efforts to save the Greek Church from extinction were adduced as additional proof of the contention that he was out of step with the times. But from the tragic events of that year, which tried their souls to the utmost, the Greek people derived a salutary lesson. They carried away the conviction that romantic Philhellenism, while it may still survive in individuals, is no longer able to influence — much less to sway — the policy of governments as it did one hundred years ago.

The change which has taken place since in the state of mind of the Greek people has resulted in an attitude of greater independence and dignity towards the outside world as well as in increased sturdiness and self-reliance. All these traits

are perhaps best illustrated and epitomized in the personality of the foremost statesman of Greece. One of the most striking characteristics of Mr. Venizelos's policy up to 1920 was his unqualified trust in, and deference to, the statesmen of the Great Powers and his extreme sensitiveness to foreign opinion in general. Indeed, when the inner history of those momentous years comes to be known, it will probably be revealed that he was pushed into the fateful General Election of November 1920 less by the outcry of his opponents at home against his virtual dictatorship than by the misgivings and the criticism of his friends and admirers abroad. It is, therefore, all the more surprising and refreshing to see him, since his return to power in the summer of 1928, snap his fingers at foreign potentates when they attempt to resume the patronizing and hectoring tone which characterized their dealings with Greece in the past. When, f. e., Sir Austen Chamberlain addressed the Greek Foreign Minister before the Council of the League of Nations in accents strongly reminiscent of Palmerston, Mr. Venizelos amazed and delighted his countrymen by his dignified and manly retort. And he was applauded even by



Syngros Boulevard, Athens, Greece, leading to the Temple of Zeus, seen in the background

his enemies when he served notice on a London banking firm, which had practically monopolized the banking transactions of Greece for the last hundred years, that it could not dictate the financial policy of the Greek Government.

To sum up, while just as eager as ever before to cultivate the good-will of other nations, the Greek people want it to be founded on their own merits, achievements and deserts and not, as heretofore, almost exclusively on the glory of their ancestors. When M. Herriot, the former Premier of France, visited Greece a few months ago, Greek officials were more anxious and proud to explain to him the miracle of the refugee-settlement and the functioning of the "autonomous organization" for raisin cultivation and marketing than to conduct him on the usual tour of the monuments of classical antiquity. These, indeed, need no advertising; whereas what the people of Greece are accomplishing in their various fields of endeavor is not sufficiently known to the outside world. Romantic Philhellenism is dead for all practical purposes. But the Greek people are anxious that there should arise from its ashes a new and realistic Philhellenism which shall be inspired not merely by reverence for the matchless legacy of the past but also, and to a greater extent than heretofore, by a fairer appreciation of the more recent achievements of the Greek race and by faith in its future.

→→

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Matter and its movement are the ultimate factors to which all things may be traced, while they themselves can be traced no further. They are the great X and Y, whose eternal and illimitable process constitutes the universe.—Buchner.

Relations of the Department of Justice to the Federal Judiciary

By Hon. William D. Mitchell

Attorney General of the United States

(Editor's Note: The Ahepa Magazine, interested in informing the people of the United States, particularly the citizens of Greek origin, about the operations of their government, will publish a series of articles pertaining to the various departments of the Federal Government. The accompanying article on Department of Justice is the first of the series.)



HON. WILLIAM D. MITCHELL
Attorney General

THE Constitution of the United States provides that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

There are in operation under this provision of the Constitution 85 United States District Courts, exclusive of the territories and of the District of Columbia. These are trial

courts and are presided over by 145 United States District Judges sitting in the various states. There are also 10 United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, which are intermediate appellate courts between the District Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States; and there are 41 judges for the Circuit Courts of Appeals who sit in the various circuits. And finally there is the Supreme Court of the United States, the court of last resort, with a chief justice and 8 associate justices.

The Constitution provides that the President shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the judges of the Supreme Court and of these inferior courts of the United States. All these judges hold office during good behavior, and may only be removed by impeachment.

The Federal courts are often called upon to construe and apply the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted by Congress. The influence they exercise in the course of government cannot be overestimated. They have a large part in guarding the rights and liberties of the citizens, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. For these reasons, the President of the United States has no single function of more vital importance than the nomination and appointment of judges of the Federal courts, and I shall attempt in a few words to explain to you the practical workings of the system by which these judges are selected.

Under the Constitution, the President nominates — that is, he selects — the men to be appointed, but the Senate must

confirm these nominations, and so the responsibility for the ultimate appointments is divided between the President and the Senate. The principal function of the Attorney General and of the Department of Justice in connection with Federal judicial appointments is to aid the President by obtaining for him information about the qualifications of those suggested for these judicial offices. When a vacancy occurs, names are suggested of men supposed to be qualified for appointment and who are either receptive or active candidates. The information about these candidates received by the Department of Justice may be in the form of letters from their friends and acquaintances, or it may be obtained by personal interviews with those interested in the various candidates, and this is supplemented by confidential inquiries made through the Bureau of Investigation of the Department, and by inquiries made of judges, lawyers, and citizens who know the candidates and in whose judgment we have confidence. Letters of recommendation are not always dependable. It is hard to refuse a friend a letter of endorsement.

It is by a long and painstaking process of inquiry, interviews, and sifting out of the information obtained that the qualifications of the men under consideration are finally judged. In the case of United States District Judges, whose jurisdiction is local to the states in which they reside, the Senate, in dealing with confirmations, has long followed the practice of relying to a large extent on the recommendations of the Senators from the state involved, provided the Senators are of the same political faith as the administration. For that reason, the Senators from a state in which a District Judge is to be appointed have an important part in the selection, and their advice and recommendations are sought. It would be futile, of course, for the President to nominate a United States District Judge who could not be confirmed because of the determined opposition of the Senators from his state.

Since judges of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals and of the Supreme Court of the United States do not exercise jurisdiction limited to a particular state, the matter of confirmation of their nomination is not so much dependent on the attitude of the Senators from a particular state, but rests more with the Senate as a whole.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate considers all nominations for judicial office with painstaking care. The qualifications of nominees are usually referred to sub-committees of the Judiciary Committee, who make careful inquiries into the qualifications of the nominee, and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has always acted with a high sense of the great responsibility resting upon the Senate in the performance of this duty.

If the Senate confirms the nomination, the appointment is then made by the President. The duty of the Department of

Justice is performed if it lays before the President complete and reliable information as to the qualifications of the men under consideration.

One who has not been in an executive position in the Federal government at Washington cannot realize how difficult it is for high executives in the Federal government to obtain dependable and accurate information as to the qualifications for public office of men throughout the United States, with whom they may not be personally acquainted. If all appointments were to be made among one's personal acquaintances, whose character and attainments had been under the personal observation of the appointing officer for years, the task would be simple.

A great problem in judicial appointments is the extent to which political influence is allowed to enter into them. There should be no difference of opinion about the proposition that the primary qualifications for judicial office should be integrity, character, experience and knowledge of the law, together with wisdom and sound judgment. I am convinced that it is the best kind of practical politics for political parties and those active in political affairs to bring about the appointment to the bench of men eminently qualified for judicial office. If a judicial appointment is the result merely of political activity, the public knows it. The average citizen does not want his judges appointed for that reason, although it may sometimes seem to party organizations that they are strengthening their position

by procuring the judicial appointments of men who have been active party workers in preference to men more highly experienced and trained in the law. I fully believe that in the long run it strengthens any party with the electorate to avoid injecting politics into judicial appointments and to bend its efforts to aid the appointing power to select men of the highest ability and independence.

The Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Last Resort

1—Hon. William Howard Taft, *Chief Justice*

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:

2—Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes

3—Hon. Willis Van Devanter

4—Hon. James Clark McReynolds

5—Hon. Louis Dembitz Brandeis

6—Hon. George Sutherland

7—Hon. Pierce Butler

8—Hon. Edward Terry Sanford

9—Hon. Harlan F. Stone

This does not mean that the political faith of the candidates shall be disregarded. It does mean that lack of great activity in party politics should not render a man ineligible for appointment. The lawyers best qualified for judicial office are those who have devoted themselves to the practice of their profession. Party government is an established feature of our governmental system, and it has long been a recognized practice, and a natural one, that the party in power should as a general rule appoint to high office men of its political faith, and where judicial appointments are to be made, in the majority of cases there is no reason why this system should not be followed, provided men of the highest qualifications are selected.

Nevertheless exceptions are frequently made. The administration of justice is non-partisan, and it has always been customary for the party in power to appoint some judges of the opposite political faith. It has never been thought wise to have all the judges of the Supreme Court of the same political faith. To preserve this tradition the Presidents of the United States have made a practice of now and then appointing to judicial office one of the opposite political faith where his eminent fitness is recognized.

One of the elements entering into the present problems of law enforcement is the selection to the Federal bench of men of the highest qualifications, who by their example and impartial and able administration of the law will increase respect for law and contribute to

the solution of these problems.

An Attorney General of the United States can perform no greater service than to be of real assistance to the President in the selection of men for places on the Federal bench who will discharge their judicial functions with high credit to themselves and to the general satisfaction of their fellow citizens.

Americans Most Like Ancient Greeks in Love of Sport, says N. U. Professor

AS athletes, Americans are pretty good Greeks. This—or words to that effect—is the declaration of Professor John A. Scott, head of Northwestern University's Greek Department, in an article just published in the Northwestern Alumni News.

"No people has ever been so like the American people of today as the people of ancient Greece in their attitude toward athletics," Professor Scott declares. "And no people did so much for the higher things of life as did the ancient Greeks.

"The enthusiastic devotion by an entire people to athletics can hardly fail to make for democracy, fairness and honesty, temperance, and self-control.

"Athletics in Greece as with us have stood for these things. We can hardly have too much of them, but they must be protected from gambling and commercialism—their deadliest enemies."

Conqueror's Judgment of the Most Precious Treasure

ALEXANDER THE GREAT—and it is only by judges of such high estate that a sentence, just and unbiased by envy, can be pronounced in the case of such lofty claims—when he found among the spoils of Darius, the king of Persia, a casket for perfumes, enriched with gold, precious stones, and pearls, covered as he was with the dust of battle, deemed it beneath a warrior to make use of unguents, and, when his friends were pointing out to him its various uses, exclaimed "Nay, but by Hercules! let the casket be used for preserving the poems of Homer"; that so the most precious work of the human mind might be placed in the keeping of the richest work of art. — *Pliny the Elder.*

In Praise of Aphrodite

WHAT'S life or pleasure, wanting Aphrodite?
When to the golden-haired goddess cold am I,
When love and love's oft gifts no more delight me,
Nor stolen dalliance, then I fain would die!
Minnermus of Smyrna. (About 625 B.C.) (Symonds)

Η ΧΕΙΡΟΥΡΓΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ Η ΦΥΜΑΤΙΩΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΝΕΥΜΟΝΩΝ

ΥΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ ΠΟΛ. Ν. ΚΟΥΡΥΛΛΟΥ

“We eagerly await the day when disease shall not require to be checked in high career but shall be blighted at its origin, or even denied existence when our weapons of war shall be laid aside.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan”.

Παρέθεσα τὴν θαυμασίαν αὐτὴν περιτομήν ἀπὸ τὸν λόγον τοῦ ΜΟΥΝΙΑΝ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἔργου τοῦ HUNTER καὶ τοῦ LISTER, προκειμένον περὶ τῆς ἐπεμβάσεως τῆς χειρουργικῆς ἐπὶ τῆς φυματώσεως τῶν πνευμόνων, ἐπειδὴ ζωγραφίζει τὴν σημερινὴν θέσιν τῆς ἐπιστήμης ἀπέναντι μιάς τῶν φοβεροτέρων νόσων. Σήμερον ἔχομεν κηρύξει ἀμείλικτον πόλεμον κατὰ τῆς φυματώσεως, καὶ προσπαθοῦμεν νὰ ἐκμεταλλεθῶμεν καὶ νὰ χρησιμοποιήσωμεν ὅλα τὰ μέσα τὰ ὅποια μᾶς δίδουν αἱ ἄλλαι ἐπιστήμαι, φυσικὴ, χημεία, φυσιολογία, μικροβιολογία, παθολογία καὶ χειρουργικὴ, διὰ νὰ νικήσωμεν τὸν ἐχθρόν. Κινητοιοῦμεν ὅλας μᾶς τὰς διαθέσιμους δυνάμεις, τελειοποιούμεν τὸν ὅπλισμόν μας, τροποιοῦμεν τὰς ἰδέας μας καὶ ἀντιλήψεις μας, καὶ μεταβάλλομεν ἀκόμη καὶ τὴν προπαιδεύσιν τῶν στρατιωτῶν μας καὶ ἀξιοματιζῶν μας, ὀδηγοῦμεν ἀπὸ τὴν πύρρον τοῦ πολέμου. Ὅπως εἰς τὸν μεγάλον πόλεμον τὰ μέσα ποῦ μετεχειρίζομεθα εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἦσαν παραβαλλόμενα πρὸς τὰ φοβερά καταστρεπτικὰ μέσα ποῦ ἀνεπτύχθησαν εἰς τὸ τέλος, τὸ ἴδιον εἰς τὸν πόλεμον κατὰ τῆς φυματώσεως, τὰ μέσα ποῦ μετεχειρίζομεθα ποῦ πενήντα μόνον ἔσονται ἦσαν παιγνίδια μικρῶν παιδιῶν παραβαλλόμενα μὲ τὰ σημερινά μας ὅπλα. Καὶ ἐν τούτοις εὐρισκόμεθα ἀκόμη εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν μόνον τῆς νέας αὐτῆς περιόδου.

Ἐάν παραβῶν κανεὶς τὴν ἱατρικὴν πρὸς ἓνα πολεμοῦντα στρατόν, τότε θεβαίως ἡ χειρουργικὴ εἶναι τὸ πυροβολικόν καὶ τὸ ἀεροπορικόν σῶμα τοῦ στρατοῦ αὐτοῦ. Ἡ ἀνάπτυξις τῆς χειρουργικῆς εἰς τὸ θαυμάσιον σημεῖον εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ἔχει φθάσῃ σήμερον ἔχει πολλαπλασιάσει τὴν δυνάμιν τῆς ἱατρικῆς, καὶ τῆς ἐπιτρέπει νὰ ἐπιχειρῇ καὶ νὰ ἐπιτηγῆ εἰς ἐγχειρήματα τὰ ὅποια ὀλίγον ἀπέχον τῶν θαυμάτων. Ἡ τελειοποίησις τοῦ κλάδου τούτου, καὶ περισσότερο ἀκόμη ἡ στενὴ καὶ πειθαρχημένη συνεργασία του μὲ τὰ ἄλλα ὅπλα—τοὺς ἄλλους κλάδους τῆς ἱατρικῆς— ἤνοιξαν μίαν νέαν περίοδον εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἐναντίον τῶν νόσων. Δι’ αὐτὸ ὁ σημερινὸς χειρουργὸς δὲν ἠμπορεῖ καὶ δὲν ἐπιτρέπεται πλέον νὰ εἶνε ὁ ἐτεχνίτης μόνον ὡς ἦτο πρὸ ἐνός μόλις αἰῶνος ἀλλὰ πρέπει νὰ εἶνε ὁ τελείως κατηρτισμένος ἐπιστήμων ὁ ὀπλισμένος μὲ ὅλα τὰ ἐφόδια τῆς βιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης, ὁ διαρκῶς ἀναζητῶν τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν κλινικῶν φαινομένων εἰς τὸ ἐργαστήριον, ὁ παρακολοῦνθων μὲ ἀκαταπύνητον ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ περιέργειαν τὰς προσόδους τῶν ἄλλων κλάδων τῆς ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ὁ μελετῶν μὲ ἐπιμονὴν καὶ ἀφοσίωσιν τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς του, ὁ γεμῆτος ἐνθουσιασμόν διὰ τὴν κώραιότεραν τῶν ἐπιστημῶν ἐργάτης, ὁ ὁποῖος θαυμάζει καὶ κατ’ ὀλίγον ἐξάγει ἀπὸ τὰ μεμονωμένα φαινόμενα γενικὰ συμπεράσματα, δημοσιονγεῖ θεωρίας, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐπινοεῖ μεθόδους νέας τὰς ὁποίας θέτει εἰς ἐφαρμογὴν εἰς τὸν μεγάλον τῆς νόσου πόλεμον, ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ ὁποῖου ἐκπροσωπεύει τὰς ἐπιτιθεμένας ὀμάδας. Καὶ ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἡ στιγμή τῆς τελικῆς νίκης, ὅταν ὁ ἐχθρὸς καταστραφῇ διὰ πάντα, ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἡ μεγάλη ἡμέρα τῆς εἰρήνης, τότε καὶ ὁ χειρουργὸς θὰ καταθέσῃ τὰ ὅπλα, θὰ ἀφίσῃ κατὰ μέρος τὸ ἀγροστον πλέον μαγαζιῖ του, καὶ μὲ τοὺς συναγωνιστάς του θὰ ἐορτάσῃ τὴν μεγάλην ἡμέραν προσάλληλον μᾶς νέας ἀφθιάστον εἰς ἕναρς περιόδου διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ σημερινὴ

θεραπευτικὴ ἱατρικὴ θὰ ἀντικατασταθῇ ἀπὸ τὴν προληπτικὴν ἱατρικὴν! Ἡ μεγαλειτέρα φιλοδοξία τῆς σημερινῆς χειρουργικῆς εἶναι νὰ συμβάλῃ εἰς τὴν κατάργησιν τῆς χειρουργικῆς, ὅπως ἡ μεγαλειτέρα φιλοδοξία ἐνός μεγάλου στρατηγοῦ εἶναι νὰ ἐπιταχύνῃ ὅσον τὸ δυνατόν περισσότερο τὸ τέλος τοῦ πολέμου.

Μετὰ τὴν ἀναγκαίαν αὐτὴν εἰσαγωγὴν, ἃς ἴδωμεν τώρα, πῶς καὶ πόσον ἡ σημερινὴ χειρουργικὴ ἐπενέβη εἰς τὸν πόλεμον κατὰ τῆς φθίσεως τῶν πνευμόνων.

Εἶναι γνωστὸν δι’ ἡ φυματίωσις τῶν πνευμόνων ὀφείλεται εἰς τὴν μόλυσιν τῶν ὀργάνων αὐτῶν διὰ τῶν μικροβίων τῆς φυματώσεως. Τὰ μικρόβια ταῦτα θαυμάζον καὶ κατ’ ὀλίγον ἐξαπλοῦνται ἐπὶ τῶν πνευμόνων, προκαλοῦν βλάβας, σκίπτουν κοιλότητας, καὶ ἐπὶ τέλους καταστρέφουν ἐντελῶς τὰ ἀπαραίτητα αὐτὰ διὰ τὴν ζωὴν ὄργανα τῆς ἀναπνοῆς. Ὁ ἀσθενὴς μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον, μακρὸν ἢ βραχύν, ἐξαρτώμενον ἀπὸ τὴν ἀντίστασιν τὴν ὁποίαν δύναιται νὰ ἀντιτάξῃ ὁ ὀργανισμὸς του καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν θαυμάτων τῆς δηλητηρώσεως δυνάμει τῶν μικροβίων, ἢ ὑποκρίνεται καὶ ἀποθνήσκει ἢ τοῖναντίον νικά καὶ ἐπανεὐρίσκει τὴν ὑγίαν του. Ὁ θάνατος ὀφείλεται εἰς τὴν καταστροφὴν τῶν πνευμόνων, εἰς τὰς ἀίμορραγίας, εἰς τὴν μόλυσιν καὶ ἄλλων ὀργάνων, καὶ ἰδιαίτερος εἰς τὴν διαρκῆ δηλητηρίασιν τοῦ ὅλου ὀργανισμοῦ ἐξ ἀπορροφῆσεως τῶν δηλητηρώδων οὐσιῶν αἱ ὁποῖαι παρῶνται εἰς τοὺς πνεύμονας ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπίδρασιν τῶν μικροβίων.—Ἡ θεραπεία ὀφείλεται κυρίως, ὅπως εἶπον εἰς τὴν ἀντίστασιν τοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ, καὶ δευτερευόντως μόνον εἰς τὰ διάφορα θεραπευτικὰ μέσα τὰ ὅποια ἡ σημερινὴ ἱατρικὴ ἐφαρμόζει. Ἐπομένως, ὅπως γίνῃ κατορθωτὴ ἡ θεραπεία, ἡ ἱατρικὴ πρέπει ἀπ’ ἐνός νὰ ἐλαττώσῃ τὴν δηλητηρώδην δυνάμιν τῶν μικροβίων καὶ νὰ τὰ ἐξολοθρεύσῃ εἰ δυνατόν, καὶ ἀπ’ ἑτέρου νὰ αὐξήσῃ τὴν ἀντίστασιν τοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ.

Ἄτυχως, μέχρι σήμερον, δὲν ἔχομεν τὸ εἰδικὸν φάρμακον τὸ ὁποῖον δύναιται νὰ καταστρέφῃ τὰ μικρόβια τῆς φυματώσεως, ὅπως ἔχει τοῦτο εὐρεθῆ δι’ ἄλλας νόσους, ὅπως ἡ κίνησις κατὰ τῆς ἐλονοσίας, ὁ ὕδραργυρος καὶ τὸ ἀρσενικόν καὶ τὸ βισμούδιον κατὰ τῆς σικελίδος καὶ ὁ ἀντιδιφθεριώδης ὀρθρὸς κατὰ τῆς διφθερίτιδος. Ἐχομεν μόνον μερικὰ φυσικὰ μέσα ὅπως αἱ ἥλια καὶ ἀκτίνες, αἱ ἀκτίνες Ρέντγκεν καὶ αἱ ὑπεριώδεις ἀκτίνες. Ἐπομένως ὅλα μᾶς τὰ μέσα σημεῖον τείνουσιν εἰς τὴν αὐξήσιν τῆς ἀντιστάσεως τοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ. Πῶς κατορθώνομεν τοῦτο; Ἡ φύσις μᾶς βοηθεῖ θαυμασίως, ἐπειδὴ 95 τοῖς ἑκατόν, ἔχομεν ἤδη ἐμβολιασθῆ χωρὶς νὰ γνωρίζωμεν καὶ χωρὶς νὰ τὸ ὑποπτευώμεθα. Πῶς θὰ μὲ ἐρωτήσετε; Ἀπλοῦστατα, ἐπειδὴ κατὰ τὴν μικράν μας ἡλικίαν ἐμολύνθημεν διὰ φυματώσεως. Ἡ μόλυνσις ὅμως ἦτο τόσο ἐλαφρά καὶ ἡ ἀντίστασις τοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ μας τόσο μεγάλη, ὥστε οὗτος κατέστρεψε τὰ μικρόβια, τὰ ὅποια ἐπέδρασαν ὅπως ὁ ἐμβολιασμοὸς κατὰ τῆς εὐλογίας, τοῦ τυφοειδοῦς πυρετοῦ ἢ τῆς διφθερίτιδος, δηλαδή ὅχι μόνον δὲν κατέστρεψαν νὰ προκαλέσων τὴν νόσον, ἀλλὰ τοῖναντίον κατέστησαν τὸν ὀργανισμὸν σχεδὸν ἀπρόσβλητον εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἀπὸ τὴν ἰδίαν νόσον. Δι’ αὐτὸ σήμερον εἰς Γαλλίαν, ὁ CALLUJETTE ἔχει εἰσαγάγει τὴν μέθοδον τοῦ ἐμβολιασμοῦ τῶν μικρῶν παιδιῶν κατὰ τῆς φυματώσεως, ἡ ὁποία ἔως τώρα, ἔχει δώσῃ πολὺ ἐνθαρρυντικὰ ἀποτελέσματα.

Παρ’ ὅλην ὅμως τὴν αὐξήσιν αὐτὴν τῆς ἀντιστάσεως τοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ μας, ὅταν ἡ μόλυνσις εἶναι ἰσχυρά, τὰ μικρόβια νικῶν καὶ ἡ φυματίωσις τῶν πνευμόνων ἀναπτύσσεται. Πῶς τώρα θὰ αὐξήσωμεν τὴν ἀντίστασιν τοῦ ὀργανισμοῦ;

Τὰ κυριώτερά μας μέσα εἶναι: Πρὸ παντός ἀνάπαυσις, καθαρός ἀῆρ, ὁ ἥλιος. Κατ’ αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπον αὐξάνομεν τὴν

δρεξιν του αρωστου, αποφεύγουμε τους ερεθισμούς οι οποίοι προκαλούν διήχα, ελαττούμεν τας καισεις, οικονομούμεν οσας είναι δυνατόν περιττας δαπάνας ενεργείας, και προσπαθούμεν εν ενί λόγω ν' αυξήσωμεν τας δυνάμεις του οργανισμού. Το ήλιαζον φως με τας χημικας του ακτινας επιδοα επί των μικροβίων αφ' ενός και αφ' ετέρου συμβάλλει εις την αυξησιν της θεορέφως του οργανισμού, ο καθαρός και ξηρός αήρ και η παραμονή εις ύψηλά κλίματα ελαττούν τας πιθανότητας προσθέτου ερεθισμού των πνευμόνων και της εκ νέων μολύνσεων δια μικροβίων φυματώσεως καθώς και άλλων μικροβίων.

Εξ όλων όμως των ανωτέρω μέσων εναντίον της φυματώσεως το κυριώτερον είναι η ανάπαυσις. Πώς ενεργεί αυτή; Μέγλης εσχάτως είχομεν μόνον αφηρημένας θεωρίας όπως έζηγήσωμεν ταύτην. Τελευταίως μόνον ελετύχουμεν σαφείς ένδειξεις. Η ανάπαυσις ενεργεί διά της ελαττώσεως των κινήσεων των πνευμόνων. Η ανάπαυσις του σώματος θέτει εις ανάπαυσιν τον πάσχοντα πνεύμονα, και τοιουτοτρόπως ελαττώνει τας αναπνευστικάς κινήσεις και επομένως την κυκλοφορίαν του αίματος εις αυτόν, αποτέλεσμα τούτου είναι η ελαττώσις του ποσού των δηλητηριοδών ουσιών αι όποιαι από του πάσχοντος πνεύμονος μεταφέρονται εις τό αίμα και δι' αυτού εις όλον τον οργανισμόν.

Η γνώσις του μηχανισμού αυτού ελιβάλλει φυσικά τό εξής συμπέρασμα: αφού γνωρίζομεν ότι η ανάπαυσις του πνεύμονος έχει τόσα εισοργετικά αποτελέσματα επί της πορείας της νόσου, διατί τάχα νά μη μεταχειρισθώμεν άλλα μέσα, πολύ περισσότερον αποτελεσματικά τά όποια έχομεν και τά όποια εμπεροούν νά άκινήθουν έντελώς τον πάσχοντα πνεύμονα και νά θέσουν αυτόν και μόνον αυτόν εις τελείαν και όχι σχετικην μόνον ανάπαυσιν; Κατ' αυτόν τον τρόπον θά ήδυνάμεθα νά επιτύχωμεν διπλην όφέλειαν: αφ' ενός νά θέσωμεν εις ανάπαυσιν μόνον τον άρωστον πνεύμονα, κα ίδίως νά τον θέσωμεν όχι εις σχετικην αλλά εις απόλυτον ανάπαυσιν, και αφ' ετέρου νά συντομεύσωμεν κατά πολύ την διάρκειαν της θεραπείας. Και έδω άκριβώς έπεμβαίνει η χειρουργική.

Ποία είναι τά μέσα με τά όποια επιτυγχάνομεν τούτο; Θα άναφέρω τά τρία κυριώτερα μόνον εξ αυτών: 1) Τό ν τεχνητόν πνευμοθώρακον, 2) τήν παρόλυσιν του διαφράγματος διά της έκτομής του φρενικού, και 3) τήν θωρακοπλαστίαν. Δέν θά εισέλθω εις ειδικάς λεπτομερείας. Θα προσπαθήσω όμως νά κάμω αντίληπτάς τας ανωτέρω μεθόδους με μερικά παραδείγματα. Η άναπνοή, δηλαδή η εισαγωγή αέρος εις τούς πνεύμονας είναι δυνατή επειδή οι πνεύμονες, οι όποιοι είναι ελαστικοί σάκκοι, διαστέλλονται και συστέλλονται, φρονάζουσιν και ξεφρονάζουσιν, και τοιουτοτρόπως ήδη εισέρχεται και έξέρχεται εξ αυτών. Αι κινήσεις όμως αίται του πνεύμονος όφείλονται εις τας αντίστοιχους κινήσεις του θώρακος. Ο θώραξ (τό στήθος) είναι μία κοιλότης, χωρισμένη εις δύο διαμερίσματα, δεξιόν και άριστερόν, κλεισμένον γύρω-γύρω από πλευράς και τούς μηρ και δέγμα, και από κάτω, από τό διάφραγμα, τό όποιον χωρίζει τό στήθος από την κοιλίαν. Όταν τετώσθι τό στήθος τετώθουν και οι πνεύμονες. Διατί; επειδή μεταξύ του στήθους και των πνευμόνων δέν υπάρχει αήρ, η άκριβέστερον, υπάρχει εις ελαττωμένην πίεσιν. Επομένως εάν ήμεις εισαγάγωμεν αέρα μεταξύ του στήθους και πνεύμονος, τότε ό πνεύμον θά

μειώσθι, θά σισταλή και δέν θά παρακολουθή πλέον τας κινήσεις του στήθους. Τοιουτοτρόπως, εισάγοντες αέρα από καιρού εις καιρόν, έφ' όσον ούτος απορροφάται, κατορθούμεν νά κρατήσωμεν τον άρωστον πνεύμονα εις απόλυτον άκίνησιν.

Σιχνά όμως, ενεκεν της νόσου, αναπτύσσονται προσφύσεις μεταξύ πνεύμονος και θώρακος. Ο πνεύμον κολλά εις τον θώρακα και τοιουτοτρόπως η εισαγωγή αέρος, ό πνευμοθώραξ, δέν είναι ικανός νά άκινήθωσιν τον πνεύμονα. Εις αιτάς τας περιπτώσεις μεταχειρίζομεθα τας άλλας μεθόδους. Η παράλυσις του διαφράγματος διά της κοπής του νεύρου του, η όποια έχει τό προσόν νά είναι τελείως άκίνδυνος έγχείρησις, παραλείπει αυτόν τον μιν και τοιουτοτρόπως μειραίνει την χωρητικότητα του στήθους και ελαττώνει την άναπνοήν, δηλαδή έτίει τον πνεύμονα εις ανάπαυσιν. Η θωρακοπλαστία, είναι σοβαροτέρα έγχείρησις. Αι' αυτής κόπτομεν όσας πλευράς είναι αναγκαίον διά νά ελαττώσωμεν τας κινήσεις του πάσχοντος μέρους του θώρακος, και κατ' αυτόν τον τρόπον θέτομεν εις ανάπαυσιν τον άρωστον πνεύμονα.

Αυτά είναι τά μέσα τά όποια επί του παρόντος μεταχειρίζεται η χειρουργική διά την καταπολέμησιν της φυματώσεως. Λέγω επί του παρόντος επειδή έλπίζω ότι εις τό προσεχές μέλλον θά δυνηθώμεν νά εφαρμόσωμεν εις την φυματίωσιν πολύ ριζικώτερα μέτρα, όπως τά εφαρμόζομεν επιτυχώς εις άλλας παθήσεις των πνευμόνων.

Είναι πραγματικώς άπίστευτα τά αποτελέσματα εις τά όποια έχομεν φθάση σήμεραν διά της εφαρμογής των μεθόδων τούτων. Καίτοι πρόκειται περί μεθόδων νέων άκόμη, τας όποι-αζ πρέπει νά εφαρμόζομεν με έξαιρετικην περίσκεψιν, εν τούτοις, ό άριθμός των άσθενών είναι άρκετά μεγάλος ώστε νά δυνάμεθα νά είπωμεν με θεβαιότητα ότι η θεραπεία της φυματώσεως των πνευμόνων έχει σήμεραν προσδέυση κατά 70 τοις εκατόν. Όταν ύπολογίση κανείς τον κολλοσσάιον άριθμόν των πασχόντων εκ της νόσου ταύτης τότε θά καταπλαγή προ της έπιτυχθείσης προόδου. Άρκει νά είπωμεν ότι έντος δύο έτών δύνανται νά σωθουν πάσχοντες ισάριθμοι προς τά θύματα του μεγάλου πολέμου!

Αυτή είναι δι' όλίγων η επίδοσις της χειρουργικής επί της φυματώσεως των πνευμόνων. Μία νέα μάχη την όποιαν έξέρδιση η ιατρική καθ' ενός φοβερού έχθρου. Και η επιστήμη προσδεύει διαρκώς, με κόπον, με μόχθους, με θραδύτητα, αλλά προσδεύει καθημερινώς, χάρις εις τον ένθουσιασμόν και άκατανίκητον εργατικότητα των στρατιωτών της ώραίας αυτής στρατιάς. Δέν είναι δε ίσως πολύ μακράν η ήμέρα κατά την όποιαν αι μάχαι θά κερδηθουν η μία μετά την άλλην, και η ιατρική επιστήμη θά κερδίση εις τό τέλος τον πόλεμον κατά της νόσου. Εν τώ μεταξύ, οι χειρουργοί πολεμούντες εις τό μέτωπον με τούς παθολόγους και μικροβιολόγους έξεκαλούνθουν τον άγώνα, έπερήφανοι διά την θέσιν εις ην έτάχθησαν, άτενίζοντες εις τό ώραϊον ιδανικόν και άδιαφορούντες διά τούς κινδύνους, τας απογοητεύσεις και τας δοκιμασίας επειδή δέν ύπάρχει ώραϊότερος σκοπός από του νά σώη κανείς άνθρωπίνους ζωάς, νά δίδη τό μεδίαιμα εις τούς άηληπισμένους, την χαράν εις τούς απογοητευμένους, την ευτυχίαν εις την οικογένειαν και την υγειαν εις τον πάσχοντα. Η προσπάθεια δι' ένα τοιούτον σκοπόν περιλείπει αφήραστους ίκανοποιήσεις διά τον άνωιστήν, και, καθώς έλεν ένας μεγάλος άλλος χειρουργός, ... GOD COUNTS NOT RESULT BUT EFFORT.

The Madman

I THREW a stone:
We all threw stones and stoned him.
Gently he looked at us
As he heard our cruel laughter.
Behold him now still and patient
Free from all earthly sin and desire
With his eyes fixed upon the moon.

Youth

HERE I come!
Firm, determinate, defiant —
World, make way.
My goal is afar
Upon a star,
And I am not to linger.

Your Song

Dear one —
Deep in the mansions of my soul
The frozen echoes of your song
Melt into tears —
Tears of joy — tears of infinite pain
Overflowing all the streams of life.
THEODORE GIANAKOULIS

Program of the Ahepa Activities

For the Year 1929-1930

Message of the Supreme President George E. Phillis to the Officers and Members of the Order

Foreword

IN OUR deep-seated desire for self-improvement invariably we make a complete study of conditions and then, using our good judgment, we decide on the best course to follow in order to succeed. The affairs of an Organization, such as the Ahepa, are not unlike those of an individual. One must examine the basic facts carefully, base his judgment upon past experiences and with foresight make decisions.

During our close association with the Order, research work has reached the innermost recesses of its ideals as well as its needs. As the result of long and painstaking study and conscious of the tempestuous waters which have in the past buffeted our fraternal ship, conscious of the needs of our people who are to make their permanent abode in this hospitable land and having in mind only the Future and Progress, I have planned and herewith present an outline of the program for the year's activities with the sincere hope that fulfillment of the same will better serve the objects of our Order.

In the discharge of this sacred trust, my brethren, I pledge to devote myself and my best efforts and to this end I most earnestly solicit the unreserved support, and full-hearted coöperation of every officer and member. I am confident that, with divine guidance and your support towards the fulfillment of this program, our achievements for the year will not only rival but surpass those of any other in our record.

As a part of the foreword, I am subjoining herein some of the Fundamentals of our Organization and I am earnestly invoking you, my brethren, to bear them in mind to the end that we may ever understand the mission of our Order and stand united in the spirit of loyalty and the common bonds of brotherhood.

Fundamentals

The Charter of Ahepa provides:

"The object of said association is to form a Fraternal Order . . . ; to educate the Greeks of the United States in the matter of democracy . . . to instill the deepest loyalty and allegiance of the Greeks of this country to the United States, its tenets and institutions . . . to promote the highest type of American citizenship among the Greeks; and to promote a spirit of fraternity, sociability and benevolence among its members."

The Constitution of Ahepa provides:

"G. Promote in the United States a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Greek Nation and people, and to revive and marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism."

The articles of the Policy of the Ahepa, adopted by the Sixth Annual Convention, provide:

"(2) To promulgate the principles of fraternalism, benevolence and sociability and to actively champion, promote and further the cause of education."

"(3) To foster the thought of harmony and good will; engender clearer understanding and encourage closer coöperation among individuals of Hellenic descent and among institutions espousing the promotion of the avowed principles of the Ahepa and of Hellenism."

(See page 536 Detroit Convention Minutes.)

Projects

1. Education and Welfare.
2. Place Magazine on a paying basis.
3. Scholarship Loan Fund.
4. National Historic Museum of Athens.
5. Dilboy Monument.
6. Church Attendance.
7. Third Pilgrimage to Greece.
8. Compiling of reference statistics.
9. Ahepa Institute.
10. Report of committee on Ritual.
11. Collation and editing of standing Supreme Lodge rulings.
12. Membership and Chapter revival drives.
13. National banquet.
14. Inter-Chapter picnics.
15. Good-will accomplishments.
16. Sons of Pericles expansion.
17. Eighth Annual Convention.

Analysis of the Program

1. EDUCATION AND WELFARE. Analyzing the Ahepa as a structure, we find it resembling a building, complete and imposing from the exterior but in need of much work within. In our banquets, picnics, balls or other affairs, for instance, we make a splendid showing and invariably answer "present," but the interest is not as keen for the Chapter attendance and other more important work. We find some of the brothers not paying sufficient attention, others thinking the meeting too monotonous and others who opine that they don't benefit or learn enough. Indifference seeps in.

Whether they are right or wrong, it is immaterial, suffice it to say that something must be done to make the meetings more attractive. We must find the stimulant. I believe that the new program will provide just about what we want, and we can have it without expense.

The heart of Ahepa is education and, of course, education is mainly obtained through lectures. Good lectures would make our meetings very interesting and instructive, and there are thousands of the best lecturers in America, who would feel honored to be of service to our organization. Our appreciation would be sufficient recompense. It is through their potent and willing powers then that we intend to carry out our novel program.

Briefly this is the plan:

Usually each Chapter holds two monthly meetings but a great part of the time is consumed by repetition, delays, friendly chats or profitless discussions. Under the proposed system the Chapter will hold one business or initiation meeting. The following meeting must be called to order promptly at 7:30 or 8 o'clock, the minutes of the previous meeting may be read, then pass upon the most urgent matters so that the whole session should consume not more than three quarters of an hour, and then let the doors be opened to the public. Invite your wives, families and friends, and let them be entertained by your chosen lecturer for the evening. Let the secretary send advance notices with comments about the lecturer's subject and his standing in the community. Advertise the affair widely. You can even make it a newspaper topic by securing the coöperation of your local press.

The lecturers should be men of special ability, selected among the many distinguished members of the judiciary,

legislative and the executive departments of the federal, state or municipal governments, as well as among educators, doctors, lawyers, bankers, scientists, clergymen and in fact any man of prominence who has a good message to deliver. You remember that our ancestors were attending the Eklesia because there they could hear and learn something new. That is our idea now.

This is a suggestive list:

- The Mayor — who can lecture on city government.
- District Attorney — who can lecture on law and order.
- Judge of the Supreme Court — who can lecture on the judiciary system.
- Judge of the municipal courts or city magistrate — who can give a vivid description of every-day occurrences in a city.
- Judge of the children's court — who can lecture on juvenile problems.
- Chief of police — who can give an interesting history of law enforcement and criminal questions.
- A congressman or assemblyman or a senator — who can give us an idea of how legislation takes place.
- A professor of Greek or of Greek history — who can instruct us and make us feel proud and happy.
- Eminent speakers among the Greek professional men.
- A prominent banker, from whom we may profit a great deal.
- A scientist who can explain many of the elements of nature.
- A minister of the gospel — who can talk on any every-day subject of a large city.
- An immigration official.
- A doctor — who can enlighten us on questions of hygiene.

Such men are paid thousands of dollars for lectures, and I am sure that, if invited, they would be happy to offer us their services gratis. Is there any question but that meetings of this nature, given under the auspices of the Ahepa, would be interesting to the public at large? Can you not envisage a fine school of practical education in this system? Many of our members have never heard exactly how a city or a state or the United States is governed. Many of them are unfamiliar with the ramifications or even the simple problems of the different departments.

In these lectures I believe that our people will find interest, instruction and benefit. It will be of great interest to hear a prominent lecturer, it will be instructive to know things that he is peculiarly able to tell you and it will be of benefit to try to do some of the things suggested by the lecturer, or even to be able to talk about them. A good lecture sometimes changes a career.

On the other hand, it will be of inestimable direct benefit to bring eminent men in contact with the Ahepa — let them meet the Ahepans in their Chapter rooms. Hellenism, through the Ahepa, will form intimate connections with them, ties of friendship and affection are bound to grow; they will feel complimented and honored and, to be sure, will talk about Ahepa in their own prominent circles. In return, we will show our appreciation to them in a good measure. If we carry this program through, Ahepa will be another Academy of Plato in America. This is my most cherished recommendation, and I fondly hope that the Chapters will earnestly and coöperatively coöperate to put it over.

Therefore I am at this time asking each Chapter President to take immediate action by calling a meeting of his officers, at which time they may prepare a list of the prominent men who are to be invited from time to time; then a committee will wait on each man, explain to him the meaning of Ahepa, if he does not know, and then make your appointments. Notices should be sent out by the Secretary announcing the lecturer and his chosen topic. In the larger cities the picture of the lecturer might be put in the Chapter news sheet. I am sure that newspapers would send reporters to report on each lecture. It isn't too much to say that through this source, Ahepa's name would be frequently mentioned in every news-

paper in the union and closely associated with the minds of its prominent citizens.

My brothers, the Old Greeks were distinguished for their educational attainments, and this is our chance to affiliate ourselves with the real educational and progressive work. Let us distinguish ourselves in the favorite field of our ancestors. Let us make Ahepa the Mecca of Learning.

2. PLACE MAGAZINE ON A PAYING BASIS. To illustrate the meaning of this project with clarity, I will say that the magazine is the electric light of our Organization. It is the Delco system of our organism. It radiates light ahead for us and then it reflects light all over our actions so that the world may see them.

The Supreme Treasury is spending thousands of dollars for its publication. The benefits are immense. The enterprise, however, is so big that it will weaken our finances unless the proposition can be made self-sustaining. The edict of the Kansas City Convention was that each member pay a dollar for the maintenance of the magazine. It would be most inspiring if each Chapter immediately started a campaign to enlighten the brothers on the tremendous benefit from the magazine and then have them satisfied in contributing their dollar.

At all events the presidents of the Chapters must see that each of the members promptly **takes care of this item**. I might at this time also request the brothers and Chapters to please solicit ads for the magazine. Many of our members are dealing with national advertisers and it ought to be convenient for them to do something for the advertising part of the magazine. Please coöperate in this vital project. We ought to make it bi-monthly or weekly in the near future.

3. SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND. Our scholarship Loan Fund has not been oversubscribed. We have accepted pledges upon the condition that the first call for payment will be made not before the full amount of \$100,000.00 has been subscribed. Some voluntary payments have already come in. Some of the Chapters have not pledged yet.

Each Chapter has a few well-to-do members, and to them we appeal to place their Chapter on the honor roll. A personal visit from the Supreme Governor or his Deputy, to each delinquent Chapter, and the faithful coöperation of its officers, will get the result. It is imperative that this drive be closed with expedition, so that the collection of the funds may begin and the matter placed in the hands of its Trustees.

The pledge of \$200.00 or more should be made by individuals or by groups of four pledging \$50.00 each. Please refrain from accepting smaller amounts or assessing Chapters. We, of course, are burdening some of our members and relieving others, but the fact is that we are to have other drives and it is expected that the more affluent members should shoulder this burden. In order to maintain the dignity of the Fraternity and keep it going forward, we must all give, and give in accordance with our means.

4. NATIONAL HISTORIC MUSEUM OF ATHENS, and

5. DILBOY MONUMENT. A campaign for joint contribution towards these two projects will be inaugurated soon. The method of raising the funds will be left to the Chapter, but the amount is apportioned in accordance with its membership in the following manner:

The Quota of Chapters of 100 members or over should be between \$100.00 and \$150.00. Quota of Chapters under 100 members should be between \$50.00 and \$75.00. All Chapters MUST contribute. The per capita gift is trifling, but the service of each dollar contributed will be tremendous at this time. It will show our power.

We have been attacked unjustly by hostile influences and the only way of combating the evil and disproving the insinuations is by generously responding to these worthy causes. On the other hand, we are to build two eternal monuments which will ever reflect credit and honor to Ahepa.

Our success will mean more confidence in ourselves, more enthusiasm and the inevitable effect will be an increase in membership. Just now we have been placed in the limelight; it has even been pronounced that Ahepa has reached its

acme in influence and membership. Are we to grow or to remain stationary? The public will watch us and we must not fail. It is our duty to add more brilliant pages to the history of our beloved Organization, but boys, in order to attain the cherished goal, each of us must do his full share with vigor and self-sacrifice.

The National Historic Museum will be erected at Athens by contributions of Hellenism in America. The Museum will enshrine the relics of the War of Independence of Greece and other trophies of subsequent struggles for freedom. If our contributions are sufficient, we may erect an entire wing of this edifice and have it dedicated to the Order of Ahepa.

The Dilboy Monument committee headed by Supreme Governor Booras with Bros. Catsonis and Vournas as associates, is completing its preliminary work at this time.

The Kansas City Convention rightly decreed the erection of a fitting memorial to an American patriot and son of Hellas. In that memorable engagement at Belleau Woods somewhere "Over there," when the American soldiers were receiving the onslaught of the foe, George Dilboy made the supreme sacrifice. Of Greek birth and of American citizenship, this boy gave the last full measure of devotion to the country of his adoption. The highest military decorations were posthumously bestowed upon him by Congress. Ahepa will perpetuate his heroism and patriotism as an eminent example for the youth of tomorrow. At Somerville, Massachusetts, a suitable memorial will be erected to the memory of George Dilboy, whose Spartan courage stood him so well in maintaining untarnished and unsullied the glorious stars and stripes. Earth upon which the memorial shall stand will be brought from Dilboy's place of birth in his homeland and here in the cenotaph of the mixed hallowed soils, beneath this shrine, his martyred soul will find more blissful and sweet repose than when on earth.

6. CHURCH ATTENDANCE RULE. For our spiritual edification and all other good reasons each Chapter is asked to make a "Go to Church" rule. One Sunday a month must be dedicated as the Ahepa Sunday. Upon that day the members should go to church either in a body with the officers and the patrol or separately. Let us do something distinctly different from now on. Let us fill the church on that Sunday. There is nothing more wholesome than going to church on that day. You will feel better, think better and do better, and you will serve your children with an excellent example.

Furthermore, in all of our enunciations we claim that we are the supporters of the church. Let us show it. The Supreme Lodge will appreciate your response. Each Chapter secretary will be required to report on this project monthly to his Supreme Governor.

Members of the Ahepa are earnestly urged, in their individual capacity, to become members of the Church Board and School Board of their communities.

7. THIRD PILGRIMAGE TO GREECE. Mother of civilization, Hellas is celebrating her greatest holiday in 1930, the Centennial of her freedom. Figuratively, she has set her family table and with open arms awaits her transplanted children from distant lands. Our place, reserved at that table, will be amongst the most prominent. We are now American citizens and to America only we owe allegiance, but the fealty of reverence for the land of our birth and the tribute of affection shall ever be with her. We are proud of our ancestry.

Already the Republic of Hellas, through Hon. Michalakopoulos, her foreign minister, has extended its official invitation and by our Kansas City action we have accepted the call. Cablegrams have been exchanged with the President and government officials and the committee on excursion, headed by Supreme Governor Bro. Manos is arduously working to secure the best possible arrangements for us. It is opportune, at this time, to ask the presidents of the Chapters to talk upon the subject during the meetings and as soon as possible to procure an expression of opinion from those happy ones who expect to participate.

More glorious times await the excursionists at Athens than they have ever experienced in their lives. Official Greece will

receive us in dignity. The program of festivities includes the welcome, parades, receptions, banquets, outings, athletics at the Stadium, decoration of monuments, pilgrimages to the immortal temples and museums, Grecian plays, entertainments of many sorts and, it is hoped, the official dedication of our gift, the Ahepa Agricultural Institution of Corinthia.

And then, once more, to sail over the calm blue waters under the canopy of the azure skies of the Aegean Sea and there to breathe that balmy air — yes, scenes of your childhood never die — to wander back and see the delicate colors and inhale the fragrance of those wild field flowers, so common in your days of early youth, to gaze at the graphic mountain peaks, emerald green vales and picturesque stretches of landscapes; to hear the warbling of the southern birds — even the whistling of the shepherd is enthralling — to be amidst those famed pastoral scenes, basking under the Hellenic bewitching sun; to listen to the murmur of the brook and see the crystal clear spring water flow and there enjoy nature at its best, or when welcomed in Athens with the feeling of loving arms around you and thence be on your way to mother's home, is real happiness. Fortunate will be those who are to go.

8. COMPILING OF REFERENCE STATISTICS. In effect, this is a statistical inventory of our assets as well as a capitulation of our past contributions to worthy causes. Statistics of economics are of value. They form the basis for better and safer movements. A questionnaire is in the process of composition at this time.

Upon receiving the questionnaire each Chapter shall appoint a competent committee which will procure for us an accurate answer on each subject. Mainly, the information pertains to moneys contributed by the Chapters and by the Ahepans towards charity, church, school, sickness, burials, etc. It will also show the number of Ahepans active in school boards and church boards, the regular contributors toward the maintenance of these institutions, etc. It will also require information about the number and nature of business establishments owned by Greeks, such as confectioneries, restaurants, etc.

This statistical information is valuable not only to show the actual amounts heretofore contributed by the Ahepa but also the relative place that the Ahepans have in the maintenance of our institutions and the influence that they are exerting therein. Furthermore we might recommend for adoption a program of some economic business coöperation in the future.

9. AHEPA INSTITUTE. The Hestia of Hellenic culture, blended with American learning. This is the dream project of Hellenism in America, brought within the realm of possibility only under the leadership of the Ahepa. To venture into a gigantic enterprise and succeed one needs not only initiative but power. Such power is found in organizations only. Such power knows no bounds nor resistance.

The special committee appointed by Past Supreme President Alfange made an excellent report and recommendations to the Seventh Annual Convention. A pictorial concept of this Temple of Learning, reproduced from the architects drawing can be seen in the August issue of the magazine. A tremendous amount of work is awaiting us and we are equal to the task. Millions will be needed, but they will be found. No everlasting Temple was ever built solely by a Cæsar's might, but many were erected with the wage earners' mite.

Special committees of experts will be appointed in due time to make a thorough study of every aspect of the project, such as its locality, structural equipment, mode of operation, definite scope, curriculum, administration and source of perpetual maintenance. Regard will be given to all present and future requirements of Hellenism in America. The Institute will be its tower of strength. Its foundation in breadth, depth and height will be of firmness to rival Parthenon in eternity and Plymouth Rock in solidarity, purity and glory. America's precepts, Liberty, Justice and Democracy and Greece's profundity in the ideals of Art, Intellect and Philosophy, blended together in the cause of freedom, will be the glorified inmates of this institution. The choicest attributes

of Hellenism will be forged with and fused in the choicest attributes of Americanism.

Our goal will be to foster and immortalize the thought, scope and precepts of the oldest and of the youngest among the leaders of the nations. As soon as some of our other projects have been completed a huge nation-wide campaign will be conducted for the raising of funds needed for the Institution.

10. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RITUAL. Brothers Chebithes, Alfange, Catsonis, Vournas and Janetis, five of our most erudite members, were delegated with the important duty of compiling a supplemental Ritual to exemplify higher degrees in accordance with the mandate of the Seventh Annual Convention. Its tendency will be to depict lessons and principles from American life and history together with those from the Hellenic life and history. The committee is expected to complete its work and report to the Supreme Lodge plenary meeting of February, 1930.

11. COLLATION AND EDITING OF STANDING SUPREME LODGE RULINGS. Many valuable rulings have been adopted by past conventions and others have been made by the Supreme Lodge in its executive sessions but some of them, perhaps, have remained in quiescence. A committee consisting of Brother Catsonis, Supreme Secretary and Brother Vournas, Supreme Counsellor has been appointed for the purpose of collating these rules and editing them in the form of an appendix to our Constitution.

12. MEMBERSHIP AND CHAPTER REVIVAL DRIVES. It has been said that our growth and expansion has been "phenomenal." I agree that the expansion has been so, but am constrained to disagree as to the growth. From the Atlantic we have expanded to the Golden Gate, but south, where our Organization first saw the light of day, we have not grown much nor have we increased proportionately in the far East within the last two years. It is inconceivable, but suppose the febleness of the South became contagious and spread towards the East and the West. Where would we be?

Instead of deceiving ourselves, or reposing in self-confidence we had better get busy and stimulate interest so that we may really grow. Just now, nothing could make us feel happier than to have some of the old southern chapters revived and kept going. We want them in our celestial galaxy. All those who are able to lend a hand, please do your share whether officers or members. A commemorative prize will be given for the revival of Chapters. And don't forget that our membership drive met with tremendous success last year. For the good of the Order this campaign will be resumed at the proper time within this year.

13. NATIONAL BANQUET. This affair personifies the glorification of the Ahepa. Virtually it is Ahepa's banquet in honor of the statesmen and leaders of the United States. About eighty-five United States Senators and Congressmen honored us in the dinner last year. Never perhaps in the history of this country were more celebrities congregated at a purely fraternal dinner than those who honored us at our banquet in Washington last year. That banquet was just an experiment but true to Ahepa's habit, we should make the next one an even greater event. Timely arrangements will be made and the Chapters are kindly asked to cooperate with the banquet committee in due time.

14. INTER-CHAPTER PICNICS. These picnics will be more effective if conducted by groups of Chapters jointly instead of by Chapters separately. It has not been unusual that two or three neighboring Chapters are giving a picnic on the same Sunday with the result that the attendance is slim. These picnics ought to be conducted under the supervision of the Supreme Governor, who should, by arrangement with the Chapters, assign the times and places. The Chapters are asked to communicate with their Supreme Governor in due time regarding this matter.

15. GOOD-WILL ACCOMPLISHMENTS. In its evolution Ahepa has experienced three periods of organic construction. They can be denoted by the administrations responsible for each of the milestones.

I. Embryonic or Nebular period.

Administration of Brothers Chotas, Wells and Demeter.

II. Growth, Purposiveness, Creativeness and the Demarcation of Objects period.

Administration of Brother Chebithes.

III. Classification of principles, Stability and Definiteness of purpose period.

Administration of Brother Alfange.

Chebithes could not have created perhaps or struck its policies nor could he have implanted his idealism unless Chotas had sown the seed, Wells and Demeter had reared it by prudently founding its tenets, nor could Alfange have clarified with preëminent statesmanship and stabilized it unless Chebithes, by his perseverance, adeptness and tenacity, had himself harnessed his visions and created his ideals into a workable organic system. Chebithes encountering the infant Ahepa was inspired with the perfection of a vision, of a lofty temple of idealism. He set to task and molded it into reality with well-defined objects.

The strength, clarity of purpose and solidarity, the lasting life, however, was instilled by the Alfange administration. That period may be termed the mainstay of the Organization. From Alfange's milestone looking back to Demeter's, a span of only five years, the old Ahepa seems so archaic! Think of the Atlanta and Washington Conventions and then compare them with the Detroit and Kansas City! The progress is stupendous!

Since then we have attracted the minds of two continents and are the pride of both. We have captured the heart, respect and regard of our beloved country of adoption and the affection of our native land. These phenomenal conquests, my brothers, are not due to leadership only, but to deeds of sacrifice — your own sacrifices. It has been the loyalty and sacrifice as well of Chebitnes and Alfange as that of the faithful brother, who never misses a meeting.

We delight in the glory attained by previous administrations but I wish that Sphinx Time would tell me about the future. I wish we, the Supreme Lodge, could know by what characteristic will the epoch of this administration be denoted! If you should search for my wish, I would tell you frankly: The GOOD-WILL administration would be more pleasing than any other description. We had creativeness, we had statesmanship and we have a perfect system of government. As for good-will we can afford to have more.

This commodity is just like the soul to a body. It is the offspring of love. We can never have too much of it. The word good-will means just what it says and implies all that we need. It is the most powerful of all fraternal assets, but it cannot be acquired by purchase or allotment. It is an abstract tribute and must be earned. In order to earn it the Ahepans must be altruistic, kind and generous; they must constantly bear in mind their oath and obligation and faithfully perform its tenets.

16. SONS OF PERICLES. The practical value, of a strong Junior Organization towards its own membership and towards the senior organization, is inestimable. Our principles, by being implanted into the hearts of the youth, will thrive better and will stand unsullied. The Junior organization has produced able leadership among the youngsters and every effort should be made to encourage them in their work. The Supreme Lodge Officers are especially required to make a survey of their Districts and to see that a Chapter of the junior order is established in every available center.

17. EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. New England is a populous section, in proximity with about three-fourths of Hellenism in America and is very accessible from all points by land or water. The convention at Boston should not only be the most inspiring and productive in legislative accomplishments, but it should be a pageant such as America has never before witnessed among the Hellenes. This Convention should be the master stroke towards building good-will for the Ahepa. Hellenism should not only be heard, but also seen, so that our adopted land may be more proud of us.

(Continued on page 30)

The Kansas City Convention

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa Held During the Week of August 26 to 31, 1929, in the Magnificent Ararat Temple, Kansas City, Missouri

AMIDST a splendid spirit of brotherhood and optimistic attitude, the Seventh Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa opened its session the 26th day of August, 1929, in the gloriously decorated with the Stars and Stripes magnificent Ararat Temple, at Kansas City, Mo., with a beautiful and solemn invocation offered by Bishop Philaretos, head of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Diocese of Chicago. Fully 200 delegates and alternates, the pick of the cream and flower of Hellenism in America, representing 240 established Ahepa Chapters, with a membership of 23,000, convened in Kansas City during that memorable week to deliberate on the problems of the Order of Ahepa, as well as to shape and further promote its future cause and program of usefulness in the United States.

Glorious history again has been written into the lives of the 23,000 Ahepans, and as always is the case with great and momentous happenings, we find that words are inadequate with which to convey the real spirit of the event and its significance for the future of the Order of Ahepa and of Hellenism in the United States in general.

The magnificent Ararat Temple, Monday, August 26th, was thronged with the sturdy sons of Ahepa from all over the States; away from their daily tasks they came unselfishly and self-sacrificingly, each to do his bit, and give the best that there was in him to further build and construct the Ahepa, its principles and ideals, on a firmer foundation.

It may be genuinely stated, and a truism as such, that the Seventh Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa was the most significant and vital convention of all the other conventions of its kind ever held by the order; significant because it struck a new and by far the finest note of aim and accomplishment ever sounded in Ahepa history, and, vital because it produced in its momentum reactions from the delegates, representing as they were the 23,000 odd

members of the order, a new and more complete understanding of all that the Order of Ahepa stands for. It has firmly crystalized the objectives of the Ahepa into solidarity of purpose and action.

Unquestionably, words were never able to paint a perfect likeness of the greatest things in life, and, though there may be no words strong and vivid enough to portray to those Ahepans who were unable to attend and witness the mightiness of the convention, we will strive to convey a substantial impression of the sense of bigness and greatness which permeated those attending the convention from the moment the first Ahepan delegate set his foot in Kansas City until the last one of them departed to his home. Indeed, such a fine sense was present throughout the week of August the 26th.

This spirit of brotherhood and altruism was present, not only in the delegates themselves from the Supreme President of the order down through the other important ranks, but even more significantly in the wonderful reception given the delegates by the whole city of Kansas City. The streets of the city, which rightfully claims the title, Heart of America, were decorated with the flags of the United States and the mother of republics, Greece, and, as it were, the hearts of the people of Kansas City were wide open to receive their guests.

In a very laudatory address at the opening session Monday morning, Mayor Beach of Kansas City paid high compliments to the splendid activities of the Ahepa. In closing he observed that Kansas City was particularly happy to welcome its distinguished guests because the city was heartily in sympathy with the whole Ahepa movement.

The address of welcome on the part of the Heart of America Chapter No. 73, delivered by M. D. Konomos, its President. Responding to the Mayor, as well as to Bro. Konomos, and, in behalf of the Supreme Lodge and the delegates present,

C. R. Nixon, the Supreme Governor of the Sixth District, thanked them sincerely for the splendid welcome and reception tendered, feeling certain that under the prevailing circumstances they could not but undeniably have a fine time.

There was, for instance, the undeniable cordiality of the citizens of Kansas City who were happy in their self-appointed mission of making the Ahepans feel genuinely at home. It was, also, the interest which every delegate took, not only in acquiring the information which was the purpose of the convention to give, but, also, in making plain to the world that an Ahepan is a citizen and a gentleman in the sincerest sense of the word. It was also the wholesome spirit which was expressed in all the festivities and entertaining activities which was refreshing and inspiring.

It is manifestly impossible for us to chronicle in this brief outline and in detail the record of the business sessions and other phases of wholesome spirit in which the convention carved out its grand niche in Ahepa history. Suffice it to say that great things were hoped for, great things were planned and great things evolved into reality and the Order of Ahepa now stands on the threshold of the more epochal period in its already colorful history. In fact, the Seventh Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa, it may be said, opened several weeks in advance of Monday, when the delegates finally came together to see and hear the things which had been uppermost in their minds for the entire year. First of all, there had come to Kansas City those indefatigable workers, the members of the Supreme Lodge, whose task it was to pave the way for the coming of the many. These loyal workers had a major part in the convention success; also, the delegates, alternates and visitors.

Before the actual opening of the convention were the multitudinous details which occupied the earnest attention of the officers and members of the Heart of America



Members of the Supreme Lodge, Delegates and Alternates, in front of the Ararat Temple on the morning of August 26th, 1929, Kansas City, Mo., just before the first Session of the Convention

Chapter. All in all, everything cooperated to make the Seventh Annual Convention of the Ahepa a complete success.

In truth, it might be said that the Seventh Annual Convention marked the beginning of a new era for the Order of Ahepa for its transition from the highly promising youth into definite and perfect manhood, and, for the thinkers and visionaries of the Ahepa, this fact denotes permanently the spirit of the Kansas City Convention.

As we have afore stated, because the space does not permit and because the minute discussion of everything that took place is almost humanly impossible, we shall confine ourselves in chronicling briefly the events which took place during the week of the convention.

The First Day — Supreme Lodge Executive Officers' Reports

The first business session opened Monday afternoon with the then Supreme President, Dean Alfange, presiding. As soon as the convention was called to order the Supreme President delivered his official report and in his eloquent and serene way had the delegates spellbound for an hour or so.

Dean Alfange's report, which we printed in the September issue of this magazine, revealed the current highly encouraging conditions of the fraternity.

The Supreme President's report was followed by that of the Supreme Secretary (outlines of Supreme Secretary's report will be published in the November issue). The analytical report of the Supreme Secretary was an indubitable proof that the order during the last twelve months showed marked increase in membership; that it is today in stronger financial condition than it ever was before; that the morale of the order as a whole, and, of each Ahepan as an individual, is stronger and nobler; and that the will to serve and the knowledge of how to serve increases as each month rolls by.

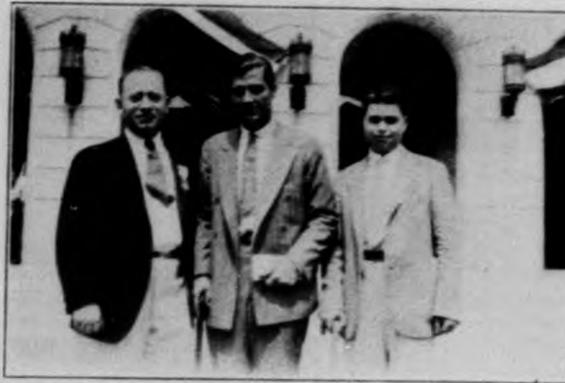
The report of the Supreme Secretary was followed by the report of the Supreme Treasurer.

The Election of the Chairman of the Convention

At the termination of the reports, the election of the Convention Chairman took place with the result that George Vournas, Supreme Governor of District No. 4, was elected the Chairman of the Convention, with A. A. Pantelis of Chicago, President and Delegate from Evanston Chapter, Vice-Chairman, and Constantine C. Economos of Youngstown, Ohio, Secretary of the Convention. Right after the election of the Convention officers and upon their installation into their respective chairs, the business session ended, followed by a night session, lasting until late, when the several committees were appointed.

The Second Day — The Outing

The second day of the convention was also with the same spirit of progress that was evident on the first day. The morning session was devoted to general discussions of business with the reports of the Supreme



THE BROTHERS WHO ABLY CONDUCTED THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Left to right — A. A. Pantelis of Chicago, Vice-Chairman; George C. Vournas of Washington, D. C., Chairman, and C. Economos of Youngstown, Ohio, Secretary

Governors in order and with many other interesting topics touching upon the important problems of the order. During the afternoon the scheduled parade was dispensed with and a picnic given in honor of the delegates by the Heart of America Chapter No. 73, which took place at Winwood Beach, a picturesque spot right across the Missouri River, where the delegates and their friends, in endless motor caravans, reached the especially prepared grounds and enjoyed a splendid entertainment, with a score of lambs roasted in Greek style and fit for the palate of the most fastidious. A jolly time was had by everyone present. A feature of the picnic was an aeroplane, especially engaged by the Aircraft Company of Dayton, Ohio, manufacturers of the famous Fanoplanes, which flying over the rows of tables, around which the picnickers were enjoying their supper, threw down hundreds of envelopes, among which, as was previously announced, were three containing orders for Fanoplanes to be given as gifts to the lucky finders. There was a scramble to pick up the lucky envelopes and considerable fun was had. Delegates returned from the picnic grounds to their respective hotels in the late hours of the night happy and content.

The Third Day — The Banquet

One of the most brilliant events of the 1929 convention took place the evening of Wednesday, August the 27th, when in the beautiful Pla-Mor ballroom the Seventh Annual Convention banquet was given in honor of the officers and delegates, under the auspices of the Heart of America Chapter No. 73. In attendance, general interests, and the distinguished guests who made up the colorful throng of more than 600 guests present, it equaled, if not excelled, any similar affair held in the past. A happy spirit of gaiety, stimulated by the strains of sweet and melodious music rendered by one of the leading bands of Kansas City, added to the enjoyment of everyone at the banquet.

The temporary chairman of the banquet was Mr. M. D. Konomos, President of the Heart of America Chapter No. 73, who right after the invocation offered by the Right Reverend Bishop Philaretos of Chicago, introduced the beloved and Past Supreme President of the Ahepa, and master of all toastmasters, Brother V. I. Chebithes, who acted as toastmaster. Brother Chebithes,

in his inimitable and masterful way, first of all expressed the appreciation of the Supreme Lodge officers, delegates members and visitors for the reception and thanked the Kansas City Chapter members for their tireless efforts and for their generous hospitality in rendering the banquet in their honor. Then he introduced to the audience each and every member of the Supreme Lodge and many of the distinguished guests. He praised, in a brief but impressive address, the work of the Ahepa and stretched the point of its active participation in the welfare and progress of the United States. Then he introduced Dean Alfange who spoke long and enthusiastically explaining the work of the Ahepa, its achievements and its future mission. He was roundly applauded.

The next speaker on the program was Mr. Ramsey, Naturalization Commissioner. Among other things, he stated that he was "proud of the Greeks because they search naturalization earlier than any other racial group" and that "the United States always welcomes the people of Greek origin into this country."

The next and last speaker on the program was Honorable Judge Otis, Federal Judge of the Second Federal Judicial District of Missouri. Judge Otis, a distinguished jurist, perhaps, has few equals and no superiors in the art of absorbing speech. With a sincerity which was evident in every sentence he pronounced, he congratulated the Order of Ahepa for the splendid principles and ideals it advocates and that each and every member should be proud to belong to such an organization. He said that "I know you are of Greek descent and I am proud that you are American citizens and I will not be exaggerating if I tell you that, during twenty-five years in the judiciary department of the government, I have never called the name of a Greek on the criminal docket to answer for a criminal act. I am exceedingly happy to congratulate you and I shall confess, knowing as I do the splendid stock from which you come, when I face a Greek I feel that I am standing in the presence of an aristocrat, be he a scholar or a bootblack. We are indebted to you for everything beautiful, inspiring and elevating we possess. There is not a single institution or a single proposition worth mentioning which cannot be traced as having been influenced by the splendid contributions of your race. I



MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Supreme Lodge Officers elected at the Kansas City Convention to guide the destinies of the Fraternity for the year 1929-1930. *Upper:* Left to right — George C. Vournas, Supreme Counsellor; P. G. Sikokis, Supreme Vice-President; George E. Phillis, Supreme President; Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; John Govatos, Supreme Treasurer.

Lower: Left to right — Supreme Governors: Harris J. Booras, Dist. No. 1; John J. Manos, Dist. No. 2; Arthur A. Karkalas, Dist. No. 3; S. S. Spathy, Dist. No. 4; John Theophiles, Dist. No. 5; C. Pelias, Dist. No. 6; S. J. Stamos, Dist. No. 7; P. E. Volo, Dist. No. 8; S. J. Reckas, Dist. No. 9; Michael D. Konomos, Dist. No. 10; P. S. Marthakis, Dist. No. 11; P. J. Andrews, Dist. No. 12; N. S. Checkos, Dist. No. 13.

This picture was taken in the ballroom of the President Hotel a few minutes before the installation ceremonies, the night of August 31st, 1929.

have read the constitution of your order and I could not help but be thrilled with its lofty ideals, principles and objectives. To my mind, it is one of the most significant movements in this country. Keep up the good work and you will have our whole-hearted support and assistance."

Fourth and Fifth Days of the Convention

The fourth and fifth days of the convention witnessed the cleaning up of all business before the convention. During the morning session of Friday, August the 29th, the Chairman extended to Mr. Ulius L. Amoss, Commissioner of the North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece, the privilege to address the delegates in connection with the work of the North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece. He was enthusiastically received by the delegates. (Mr. Amoss's brief but significant address will be printed in the next number of the magazine.)

Again for lack of space and for reasons of brevity, we shall confine ourselves in reporting the important decisions and the major actions of the convention as follows:

General Resolutions of the Convention

First: Appropriated \$1,000 for the National Museum of Greece and authorized the Supreme Lodge to issue an appeal to the

chapters and members requesting their support for this important enterprise.

Second: Indorsed the Athens College of Athens, Greece, recommending to it the support of all Ahepans for its far-fetching educational cause.

Third: Indorsed the Y. M. C. A., of Salonica, Greece, as also a worthy cause meriting the support of all Ahepans.

Fourth: Appropriated the sum of \$2,500 for scholarship to be awarded to students of Hellenic extraction now studying in Colleges and Universities of the country, for meritorious scholastic work.

Fifth: Appropriated the sum of \$1,000 for the study and report of conditions in the lines of business in which the Greeks mostly are engaged, and compile a comprehensive statistical record.

Sixth: Appropriated the sum of \$500 for the Sons of Pericles treasury.

Seventh: Authorized the Supreme Lodge to issue an appeal for funds for the purpose of erecting a monument in memory of the national hero, George Dillboy.

Eighth: Authorized the Supreme Lodge to proceed with the Ahepa National Orphanage Institute project.

Ninth: Decided to undertake another official Excursion to Greece in 1930, authorizing the Supreme Lodge to proceed with the proposition immediately.

Tenth: Decided to make the Ahepa National Banquet an annual affair and appropriated the sum of \$250 as the Supreme Lodge contribution, the balance of the required funds to be contributed by the Chapters.

Eleventh: Indorsed the AHEPA MAGAZINE and voted that each Chapter shall pay \$1.00 per year as subscription for each and every member, such fees paid collectable by the Chapters from their members.

Twelfth: Indorsed again the scholarship loan fund and urged the Supreme Lodge to proceed with its realization as soon as practicable.

Constitutional Legislation

First: Adopted the restatement of principles and objectives of the order prepared and submitted by the legislative committee of the Detroit Convention.

Second: Increased the number of Supreme governorships from eleven to thirteen, redistributing their respective domain to bring about closer contact between the Supreme Lodge and the chapters.

Third: Changed the time of inducting the Supreme Lodge officers into office from "one month after election" to "immediately after election."

Fourth: Changed the time of the election of the Convention Chairman from "after"

the Supreme Lodge officers render their reports to "before" the Supreme Lodge officers render their reports. This measure it is said will expedite the work of the convention.

Fifth: Enacted legislation providing three degrees for the members instead of one, as previously. This was done for the purpose of further advancing the cause of education and fraternalism.

Sixth: Appointed a committee of five composed of V. I. Chebithes, Dean Alfange, Elias Janetis, Achilles Catsonis and George C. Vournas, with absolute powers to prepare a new ritual, and adopt appropriate regalia and insignia for all the three degrees.

Seventh: Struck off from the oath that prohibitive part referring to organizations "having same or similar objectives with those of the Ahepa."

Eighth: Gave the right to Past Supreme presidents, who served one year or more, to attend five consecutive national Conventions with the right to vote at the expense of the Supreme Lodge treasury.

The Last Day of the Convention — The 1930 Convention City

The selection of the 1930 convention city developed into a spirited bidding. Many cities, through their representatives, gallantly fought to land the convention. The Golden Gate Chapter, with their golden promises, tried to induce the delegates to decide in their favor. Then the city of Seattle, after a carefully planned campaign and led by Brother Papadakis, submitted the virtues and advantages of their city as the best fitted for the 1930 convention. Omaha was also in the van of the fight, as well as Buffalo. The Buffalonians, through their representative Brother Paul Condrell, began to sing about the beauties of the Niagara Falls, and how inspiring it would be to many of the delegates. Then the city of Boston delivered the last but decisive charge and won the fight; so, the Eighth Annual Convention of Ahepa will be held in the city of Boston in 1930, the Athens of America.

The Election of the Supreme Lodge Officers and Their Installation

No less spirited and interesting was the election of the Supreme Lodge officers with the colorful and more or less passionate nomination speeches with the result that the following Supreme Lodge officers were elected to guide the destinies of the Order of Ahepa for the coming year 1929-1930:

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Elected at the Kansas City Convention, August 31, 1929 — Period 1929-1930

- Supreme President*
 GEORGE E. PHILLIES Buffalo, N. Y.
Supreme Vice-President
 PETER G. SIKOKIS Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Secretary
 ACHILLES CATSONIS Washington, D. C.



Group of Eastern Delegates on Their Way to the Convention, Stopped at Chicago to Honor the Great Emancipator. Brother P. G. Sikokis, Supreme Vice-President, Laying a Wreath of Roses Before the Statue of Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln Park, Chicago

A FEW CONVENTION SLOGANS

"Kill the chicken," by William Essaris (meaning vote down the motion).

"Immediately if not sooner," by the chairman (denoting immediate action by the convention).

"Stolen Motion," by Jim Veras (denoting withdrawal of a question by the chairman during deliberations of the committee as a whole).

"Justaminute" — Frequent expression by the chairman (meaning his desire for time in which to think and decide on a motion or question).

A new way of addressing a Convention devised by George Kyriakopoulos of Chicago: "Mr. Chairman, Brother Delegates and Captain of the Guards."

Chairman: "For what purpose do you ask for the floor?"

Delegate: "For the good of the Order."

Chairman: "You are out of order."

Delegate: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will sit down."

Supreme Treasurer

JOHN GOVATOS Wilmington, Del.

Supreme Counsellor

GEORGE C. VOURNAS Washington, D. C.

SUPREME GOVERNORS

District No. 1

HARRIS J. BOORAS Boston, Mass.

District No. 2

JOHN J. MANOS Glens Falls, N. Y.

District No. 3

ARTHUR A. KARKALAS Pittsburgh, Pa.

District No. 4

REV. STAMO S. SPATHEY Richmond, Va.

District No. 5

JOHN THEOPHILES Miami, Fla.

District No. 6

C. PELLAS New Orleans, La.

District No. 7

S. J. STAMOS Wichita, Kansas

District No. 8

PARASCO E. VOLO Gary, Ind.

District No. 9

STELIANOS RECKAS Chicago, Ill.

District No. 10

M. D. KONOMOS Kansas City, Mo.

District No. 11

P. MARTHAKIS Salt Lake City, Utah

District No. 12

P. J. ANDREWS Los Angeles, Calif.

District No. 13

DR. N. S. CHECKOS Portland, Oregon

The installation of the Supreme Lodge officers took place immediately after their election, in an impressive ceremony presided by the retiring Supreme President, Dean Alfange, assisted by the Past Supreme President, V. I. Chebithes.

Other Convention Phases

Lack of space again prevents us to give a detailed account of individual happenings and events.

Brother Janetis gives you, in his characteristic way, personal glimpses from the convention to be found in the pages of this issue and in Greek. However, we would like to mention at this juncture, brief though the mention may be at this time, the work of the following persons.

(Continued on page 20)

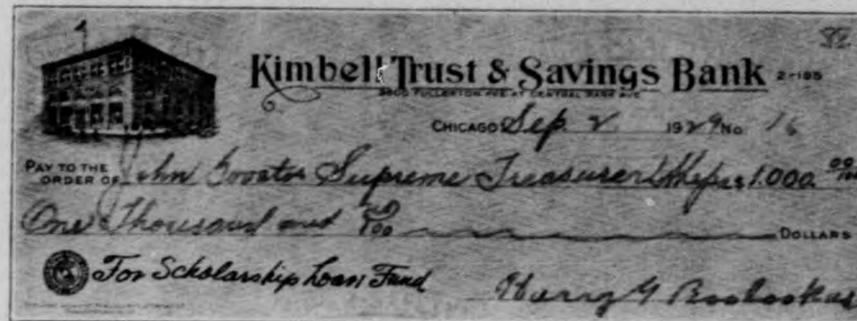
The First Check for the Scholarship Loan Fund



BROTHER
HARRY G.
BOOLOOKAS

WITH particular pleasure we hereby print a facsimile of the first check received at the Headquarters to cover the pledge of \$1,000 for the scholarship loan fund. It is a noble gesture on the part of the donor and a distinct honor to be the first one to remit his check for the completion of the scholarship loan fund and the realization of the noble and far-reaching educational project which the order has undertaken under such significant circumstances. The donor of the check has not only the distinction of being the first to translate in deeds his word of honor but he was also among the very first ones to pledge for the fund, starting it in its initial incubation.

When one comes to know Brother Harry G.



Boolookas one cannot help but immediately be impressed with his patriotic sentiments and his love and admiration for the cause of education.

Brother Harry G. Boolookas hails from Paleohorion, Province of Arcadia, Greece. Immigrating to the United States in 1896, he established himself in the city of Chicago, engaging in the business of retail confectionery, of which he made a success. Visualizing the future growth and greatness of Chicago, he interested himself in real estate, and, as years went by, he increased his holdings, until today he owns several apartment buildings and stores. Having retired, he now enjoys the income of his wise investments and is considered a man of entirely independent means.

Brother Harry G. Boolookas is happily married and together with his wonderful wife they are the happy parents of four children, three daughters and one son. Harry G. Boolookas' parental care for the education of his children is indeed perennial and his desire to give a finished education to his children is

such that he is seen every day driving his automobile, in rain or snow, carrying his charming and cultured daughter, Angelica, and his son, Nickolas, to and from the University of Chicago, of which they are students.

Understanding as he does the value of education, one is not surprised to see Brother Boolookas in the first rank of the educational project of the Ahepa. Brother Boolookas is an enthusiastic Ahepan and his record in behalf of the order is enviable. Charter member of the North Shore Chapter No. 94, he served it as its Governor, and twice as its delegate to the Detroit and Kansas City Conventions. He is also an active member of the Masonic order and of other organizations. His son is Archon Megistan of the Sons of Pericles Lord Byron No. 11, Chicago, Illinois.

The editor, in behalf of the Supreme Lodge Officers, and also in behalf of the rank and file of the order, extends congratulations to Brother Boolookas for his so generously expressed interests in behalf of education and of Ahepa in general.

The Kansas City Convention

(Continued from page 19)

Comments and sincere congratulations are in order for the Chairman of the Convention, Brother George Vournas, for his able, tactful and impartial conduct of the convention, ably assisted by that judicially inclined Brother A. A. Pantelis of Chicago, the Vice-Chairman of the Convention. Much praise and commendation also goes to the alert and able Secretary of the Convention, Brother Economos of Youngstown, Ohio. We shall also mention the soldierly rigidity and stern expressiveness of our good Brother James Koliopoulos of Hagerstown, Maryland, in the discharge of his duties as the Captain of Guards at the installation ceremonies. We wish also to mention the magnificent work of the Air Capital patrol during the picnic and also during the installation ceremonies.

The Eastern Delegates Chicago Reception

It would be an omission if we failed to mention the splendid reception given to the Eastern delegates by the combined chapters in the city of Chicago. As soon as the special

trains, bringing them from the East through the Pennsylvania Railroad, reached the Union Station, Saturday morning, August the 24th, there were already arranged by the committee, under the chairmanship of Brother Cokins of Chapter No. 46, Chicago, a score or more of automobiles. After the delegates were heartily welcomed by special delegations of the Chicago Chapters, they were comfortably seated in the luxurious automobiles and lead by motorcycle policemen, courteously provided by the city of Chicago for the protection of the delegates, through the parks and streets of Chicago, visited the beautiful Trianon ballroom of Karzas Brothers; the newly erected Greek School on the North Side ending at the ballroom of the Oak Park Hotel in Oak Park, Illinois, where a splendid dinner was served to the delegates. During the dinner the national anthem of the Ahepa was sung and the well-known lyric tenor, George Themes, sung a number of selections to the delight of the delegates and their guests. From there the delegates were taken again to the stations, and joined by the Chicago and middle-western delegates, they entrained in special trains to Kansas City with the emblem of Ahepa proudly displayed on the back of the observation cars.



This picture was taken in front of the Azaraz Temple, Kansas City, Mo., on the fifth day of the convention, portraying Brother Harry Angelopoulos, on the extreme left, and Mrs. Angelopoulos, on the extreme right, the lucky winner of the 15 pound and 2 1/2 ounce Puget Sound Salmon, packed in ice, which the Seattle Chapter of the Ahepa offered as a gift to the one who would correctly guess its weight. Mrs. Angelopoulos, that night was hostess at an impromptu supper at which the salmon, deliciously cooked, was served to her guests, among whom were the Supreme President, his wife and many other high officials.

Who's Who in the Ahepa

Dean Alfange

ON the frontispiece of this issue appears the picture of Dean Alfange, of New York, twice Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

Dean Alfange was born in Constantinople of Hellenic parents in 1897. While still a youngster his family immigrated to America, bringing their son of three years old with them. Reared with the loving care of his parents he climbed, step by step, the ladder of education and culture.

Graduating from Putnam Grammar School of Syracuse, N. Y., he entered the Utica Free Academy, and upon graduation he enrolled in Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., receiving his A.B. degree from that institution. He then entered the Columbia University Law School from where he graduated with the degree of LL.B. During his university years at Columbia he ably served as associate editor of the *Columbia Law Review*. During his college days, he was elected member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship fraternity, of the Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary national journalistic fraternity, and of the Delta Sigma Rho, honorary oratorical society, and received several other distinctions as member of the executive council of undergraduate activities, and as captain of the Hamilton College Intercollegiate debating team in which capacity he equalled the record of Elihu Root, Jr., in winning nine straight victories for his College. He was awarded the McKinney Prize in Debate and was chosen Clark Prize Orator, the highest honors in the gift of Hamilton College. During the World War he volunteered and served in the United States Army. He was appointed and served as a four-minute man for the United States government during the War.

After his graduation from Columbia University he entered the practice of law in New York City and became a member of the well known law firm of Lee, Alfange and Donohue with offices at 7 Dey Street, New York City, in which firm he is still an active member. During his years of practice and because of his competence in matters of legal knowledge and procedure, he was appointed and served as Deputy Attorney General for the state of New York for the purpose of prosecuting election frauds. Not very long ago, his ability having been recognized, not only as a legal counselor, but also as an expert in corporate and financial matters, he was elected first vice-president, director and counsel of the Madison State Bank, a well-known financial institution in the City of New York. In this capacity he negotiated and successfully

consummated the merger with the International Union Bank and Trust Co. The combined resources of these two institutions now operating under the name of International-Madison Bank and Trust Com-

also continue his connections with the new merged banking institution as advisory counsel. He served as President of the North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece and now is treasurer of this important organization. He is also director in several large corporations.

Dean Alfange is a member of the American Legion. He is also a member of the Union League Club and Brooklyn Club; the 21st District Kings County Republican Club; the Hoover League of Kings County and was organizer of the "Hoover for President Club" among Hamilton College men in 1920. He is conversant with the principles of International Law and has made a special study of the domestic and international problems of the Balkan States. He is also a linguist of ability speaking fluently, besides, of course, the English, of which language he is a master scholar, French and Greek and has a working knowledge of Italian and Spanish.

Joining the Delphi Chapter No. 25 of the Order of Ahepa in 1923, he courageously and loyally served it as its President. He served as chairman of the third and fourth National Ahepa Conventions in Chicago and Philadelphia. His ability as a leader was soon recognized and at the convention of the order in Miami, Fla., in 1927, he was elevated to the office of the Supreme President and reflected to the same office in Detroit, September, 1928.

Dean Alfange is a typical product of American Hellenism and a splendid example of the newer American. Coming as he does from one of the best racial stocks in the world with a background of splendid traditions and achievements, possessing the best qualities of his race, further tempered by the dynamic environment and influenced by the wondrous institutions of the United States, in which he was reared and educated, he represents a finished product, a personality replete with ambition, vision and a will to achieve and progress.

Under his leadership the Order of Ahepa has made phenomenal progress. His courage and vision promulgated its future course in such a way that the influence of his policies and the result of his benevolent work will be felt in the years to come. He is of dynamic constitution, physically as well as mentally, and his accomplishments so far are, indeed, highly commendable. The future holds a broad field of activity and usefulness for him, and we feel certain, equipped, as he is, with the tools of splendid education and culture, he will be equal to any task. America's Hellenism expects much from Dean Alfange.

He has recently married Thalia Perry, a charming and cultured lady, and they make their home in the City of New York.

CALIFORNIA PROMETHEUS THROUGH ITS EDITOR C. A. BRANIA WELCOMES PAST SUPREME PRESIDENT DEAN ALFANGE TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PROMETHEUS, the leading Greek weekly newspaper in the Western States, enthusiastically welcomed the Past Supreme President and his bride on their first visit to the State of California and the Golden Gate.

In an editorial, conspicuously appearing on the front page of the paper under date of August 16 and in large headlines and bold type, the intrepid editor of the *Prometheus*, C. A. Brania, a staunch supporter of the Ahepa, wrote, among other things, as follows:

"This is the most exalted pleasure that *Prometheus* takes in bidding you welcome to our great Western Metropolis, and in our midst, *Prometheus*, the one Greek journal that as an undaunted gladiator stood steadfast and foursquare by the side of Ahepa's noble-minded builders and exponents and which unreservedly accepted and preached its illuminous gospel, advocating the pleas and ideals of the Great Order from its very advent in the Western States—we say, *Prometheus*, of all Greek publications in American, deems it an honor and special privilege to welcome you here on behalf of that wondrous plethora of the Western States' Ahepa chapters, the inspired membership of which is incessantly toiling to hand down to posterity their glorified monument of fraternal effort and good understanding, achieved therefrom.

Prometheus, being so close to the palpitating heart of the Hellenism, which resides, works, strives, aspires and prospers in this part of our adopted country, welcomes you, Mr. Dean Alfange, as a leader of the Fraternal Order of Ahepa that gives the Hellenism of America the great hope and promise of a rosier and greater morrow!"

pany exceed \$15,000,000.00. Mr. Alfange is now devoting himself almost exclusively to his large law practice, specializing in corporate and financial matters. He will



Topics of the Editor



FOR THE GOOD OF AMERICA, OUR ADOPTED COUNTRY, AND THE ORDER OF AHEPA LET US ALL WORK TOGETHER

WITH the stimulating pre-convention activities at an end; with the convention which took place the latter part of August at Kansas City, Mo., terminated, with the election of the Supreme Lodge officers, to guide the destinies of the order during the year of 1929-1930, we enter into another interesting cycle in the life of the fraternity. Now we begin to forge a new chain of activities for the Order of Ahepa, and upon each and everyone of us depends the strength and success of it.

Each and every member, conscious of his obligations, is called upon to earnestly participate in every activity of the fraternity and discharge his duty in a manner befitting an Ahepan so that he may not only enjoy the fruits of the victories so gloriously won in the past, but with rejuvenated energy and added enthusiasm put his shoulders behind the wheels and by rendering his undivided support and cooperation help the Supreme Lodge officers and the subordinate officers of their respective chapters, whom he elevated to the post of responsibility, carry on, in augmented proportions, the work and mission of the Ahepa. The distinction of our leaders in the service of their respective office as much as the glorification of the rank and file in useful accomplishments depends entirely upon the will of each and everyone of us to work unselfishly and cooperate cheerfully for the good of the Order.

Day by day and month by month the Ahepa is gaining momentum in its manifold activities, and in awakening and centralizing the potential powers of Hellenism bids fair to bear great influence, nay to shape the future of Hellenic endeavors in America. Judging from its present ever-growing and ever multiplying benevolent activities, it is bound not only to dominate the present evolutionary development of Hellenism in the United States but in the manner in which it shall comprehend and direct its potential and ever-present dynamic forces into channels of useful activity it will pave the way for the progress and achievement of future generations. In its ardent desire to promote the cause of every worthy human endeavor, it will eventually and most assuredly become a factor in the advancement of the American civilization, adding to its greatness by the inherent qualities long dormant among its members but now rapidly developing by the very nature of its program of action. Furthermore, and once more, let it be said that the Ahepa in building on concrete foundations, a majestic structure of cultural, educational, scientific and literally excellence of the Greeks in America will eventually arise.

Let us all join hands, therefore, and with renewed enthusiasm and energy give everything which is best in each of us and by our own good example of cooperation and creativeness invite the attention of many worthy compatriots of ours to join our ranks and make the Ahepa of 1930 a still more imposing, influential and powerful organization as it ever was before in its avowed purpose to serve the cause of America and to promote the best attributes and

highest ideals of Hellenism in the land of our adoption, our country.

THE NEWLY ELECTED SUPREME PRESIDENT TAKES THE HELM

BY virtue of his elevation to the supreme office, Brother Phillis masterfully began to guide the ship of state of the Order of Ahepa into its port of destiny. Plunging with fortitude and energy into the manifold and complex requirements of the order, he began to carry out the task of his responsible office with rapidity of action and efficiency of method. He has been holding frequent conferences with his colleagues of the Supreme Lodge and committee members on various projects, and formulating his program of action and procedure by the instrumentality of which to further promote the work and objectives of the fraternity.

His first attention has been given to the excursion problem, which he is tackling with rare judgment and ability and, in conjunction with the members of the committee, he will be able to announce in the next number the complete details of the plans adopted for the third excursion of the fraternity to Greece, to take place next spring.

He has also been studying the Orphanage Institute project with the members of his committee and the details of this most important undertaking are also soon to be announced in this publication.

To stimulate the activities of the chapters, he has been busily engaged in planning novelty features. On page 12 you will find a comprehensive program of his, which each and every member is urged to read carefully and digest thoroughly, for its pronouncements are of vital importance and every effort should be made to carry them out with earnestness and diligence.

The Supreme President, besides being a man of deeds and action, is also a firm believer in the cultivation of good will.

All in all, Brother Phillis is proving himself, right from the start, worthy of the esteem and the trust placed in him by the fraternity.

The first official act of the Supreme President upon his first visit to the headquarters of the Ahepa at Washington, right after his election to the supreme office, was to pay his respects to Hon. Ch. J. Simopoulos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece. On the absence of Mr. Simopoulos, who is in Greece, he was received by the Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation, Mr. A. Anninos, with whom he exchanged cordial felicitations, reaffirming the sincere friendship existing between the Order of Ahepa and the official representatives of the Republic of Greece.

YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE

WE earnestly request that all communications pertaining to the AHEPA MAGAZINE, such as articles, news of activities, change of addresses and other miscellaneous subject matters, must be addressed to the general offices of the publication at 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C., and not to the headquarters of the Order of Ahepa. We will highly appreciate this cooperation as it will help us to expedite the business of the magazine.

"All Americans Ought Lend Every Help to the Ahepa Movement"

Declares *The Tribune*, (South Bend, Ind.) in an Editorial which is hereby Reprinted

THE first issue of the *Ahepa*, a national monthly magazine which is the official organ of the Order of Ahepa, has been widely circulated throughout the United States. This is fitting, because it is time that the American people became fully acquainted with this order. The organization's title is a contraction of American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. The longer descriptive term is the more revelatory. The Order of Ahepa is dedicated to the Americanization of natives of Greece who have become important economically to this country and who can benefit themselves and the United States by becoming affiliated with the body politic. This order, founded less than seven years ago, has already become invaluable. It has grown rapidly until the membership exceeds 23,000.

"If there is any race which can aptly fit into the structure and fabric of this government it is the Hellenic race," it is stated editorially in the new magazine. "It is because the United States of America, the greatest democracy in the history of the world and certainly the strongest government in the world today, is the magnified fulfillment of a dream first conceived and visioned in the minds of the citizens of ancient Greece, our ancestors. The moral teaching of Socrates, the philosophies of Plato and Aristotle, the wisdom and speculative contemplations of Thales, the patriotism of Demosthenes, the songs of Homer and Pindar, the statesmanship of Pericles, the martyrdom and struggles of the Byzantines against the barbarians in their efforts to maintain unbroken the chains of Hellenic culture and traditions, the heroic deeds and self-sacrifices of the patriots of 1821 down through the years have come to us as the heritage of

the citizens of Athens who insisted that man of right was and should be free. The glories that were Athens surely furnish an incentive, which should compel us, the sons of the world's first freemen, to take up the battle here and by rendering our aid help perpetuate and make secure the principles of free government."

All Americans ought lend every help to the Ahepa movement. It is the only organization that is impressing upon Greeks who have come to America that they have serious responsibilities which can be discharged only by seeking naturalization at the first opportunity and making the most of citizenship when it is acquired.

A Step Forward

Thus Declares the *Daily Missoulian* in an Editorial which is hereby Reprinted

THE Greeks who live in Missoula have formed a local lodge of the national order of their countrymen in America. The name of the organization is Ahepa and its chief purpose is to Americanize its members, to teach them to be good citizens of the United States.

This will make Ahepa advantageous both to the Graeco-Americans and to the country. It is doubtless of advantage to an alien to win American citizenship, the most valuable in the world today. It is a good thing for the country to accept as citizens such aliens within its borders as are prepared to accept and value the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. Our naturalization laws are adapted admirably to this double purpose. We are glad to see that the Greeks are learning to take advantage of them.

The local colony has accomplished a good deal. Three-fourths of its members are in business here and are successful. That is a large proportion and shows the native ability of these people. They have industry and capacity. They should become good citizens. Ahepa, we believe, will help them to do this. The organization of the lodge is a step forward.

Ahepa and Education

By Dr. Oscar Waldemar Junek

Formerly Professor of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Member of Action Populaire, France

BEFORE the modern industrial communities came into being the blessings of higher education were the prerogatives of churchmen, gentlemen, and crowned heads. Books and the printed word were taken so seriously that if anything was published that did not agree with Aristotelian or Neoplatonic philosophies, the persons who dared to attack the scholiasts, who were steeped in the Mediaeval literary miasma, suffered for it by being nicely roasted at the stake till their frames became a beautiful golden brown. Thank God that "tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis" and that popular education made its entrée into the world. It began with the French Encyclopaedists, notably Voltaire and Diderot. In England it came a little later, rising with that unforgettably splendid group: Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Hooker, Wallace, Owen and Spenser. The road was beginning to look clear of the débris of superstition and nations and individuals began to rub their sleepy eyes as if from a long intellectual lethargy.

The last beneficial developments of popular education reached such ethnic groups as are landed in America. Of these our Greek immigration is one and the Ahepa, organized seven years ago, is their intellectual mother. We do not need militant Philhellenes such as Lord Byron, Lord

Erskine and Cam Hobhouse were a hundred years ago. We need educators such as the patient scholar Korais, or, better still, men like Mavrokordatos and Marko Bozzaris who would fight with a pen instead of a sword. We need such men **on this side of the Atlantis** that greediness for learning and intellectual hunger may grip our members and make them ethnically conscious of what our adoptive country needs.

And she needs educated sons. To keep the American branch of Greek ethnic genius fresh and green we must use the only **dignified method** of proving our worth. Politics and economics are of great credit but they cannot last long, for their laws are ever-changing.

Intellectual freedom IS the all-inclusive philosophy of the Ahepa — it is her Life's object and the outstanding feature of her great program in behalf of her many sons and daughters, the twenty-two thousand members of American Greek origin.

To make this object strongly functional, the existing membership must grow till every Greek in America shall become a member of the Ahepa — till every member of this organization become **actively engaged** in the pursuit of knowledge and of learning.



Fraternity News



NEW CHAPTER ESTABLISHED IN GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

WITH Brother John Theophiles of Miami, Florida, the supreme governor of the Fifth District officiating, another new chapter was inaugurated in Greenville, South Carolina, adding another star to the ever expanding galaxy of Ahepa's chapters throughout the land.

In impressive ceremony, which was attended by many officers and members of Southern chapters, the following newly elected officers of the Greenville Chapter were installed in office to serve until the end of the year: James Petropoulos, president; George Cheros, secretary; Constantine Bamvakos, treasurer; Sam Kondouros, chaplain; Gus Lapas, warden; Steve Petrakos, Charles Efstratiou, Gus Metshhecas, Andrew J. Theodore and Henry Theodore as board of governors.

The Asheville, N. C., Chapter's degree team did excellent work in the inaugural ceremonies of the new chapter, ably lead by Brother James Karambelas of New York. Prior to the establishment of the chapter an open meeting was held at which the principles of the order were fully explained, after which the enrolling of the chapter members composed of twenty-five prominent citizens of Greenville, South Carolina, took place.

The supreme governor of the Fifth District, Brother Theophiles, in establishing the Greenville Chapter, won the distinction of being the first among the governors to install a new chapter under the present administration. Congratulations and best wishes for the continuation of his good work are in order. Brother Karambelas also deserves credit in helping establish this new chapter.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 31 WELCOMES SUPREME LODGE OFFICIALS AT ITS MEETING

THE meeting of the Washington Chapter No. 31 held at their spacious lodge room, Tuesday, September the 24th, will remain historic in the minds of those who had the good fortune to be present. At this meeting the Washington Chapter had the privilege and pleasure to be the host to three Supreme Lodge officials: the Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis; the Supreme Counsellor, George Vournas; and the Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, Rev. S. S. Spathey, first time since his election visiting the Washington Chapter, which belongs to his district.

Brother Spathey not only had the privilege to present the jewel of the Past President to Brother C. Placokefalos in behalf of the Washington Chapter and in recognition of the services rendered by him to that body, but he also was the main speaker of the evening. Brother Spathey, in scholarly manner, addressed the members in an inspiring tone, calling their attention to the benefits they are deriving as members of the Order of Ahepa and reminding them, at the same time, of their obligations to it. "The rewards of unity are great and I know you will not be dismayed

nor lose your head by listening to evil spirits from the outside world who are constantly at work to inject dissension among our ranks. We must, and I know you will, stand fast, for our mission is not of the moment and our work has only begun, for we are building for the future." His address left a lasting impression upon those present.

Brother Spathey was followed by the Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis, who addressed the members in his unique oratorical style, touching on the main accomplishments of the order. His address aroused great enthusiasm among the members. Then Brother Vournas spoke, also briefly, but impressively about the work being done. The editor of the AHEPA MAGAZINE, Brother Meletiadis, spoke on the educational problems of the Ahepa, and particularly about the language question, in such a straightforward and convincing manner that he aroused the members present to the pitch of enthusiasm. Brother Dounis, president of the chapter, was the presiding officer of the meeting, which was attended by fully 125 members, including the officers and members of the newly established Capitol Chapter of Washington.

Musical selections were rendered at intervals by the famous mandolin and guitar trio of Brother Sofocles T. Pappas, which, together with the refreshments served right after the meeting, added to the enjoyment of all those present.

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND CHAPTERS TO CARRY ON THE EDUCATIONAL WORK INITIATED BY THE ALLENTOWN, PA., CHAPTER. THEY WILL INSTITUTE ESSAY CONTESTS AMONG HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES ON THE SUBJECT OF "GREECE'S CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILIZATION."

INTERSECTIONAL MEETING HELD AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

AN intersectional meeting of the northern New England chapters was held at Manchester, N. H., in Odd Fellows' Hall, October 16, 1929, with deputy supreme governor of New Hampshire and Maine, Brother Chris Agrafiotis, presiding.

Representatives from the following chapters were present: Nashua, Dover, Portsmouth, and Portland and Lewiston, Me.

Following the meeting, Dr. Capopoulos was initiated into the fraternity. Thomas George, president of the Manchester Chapter, presided over the initiation ceremonies.

The Manchester Chapter conferred degrees upon a class of candidates from Dover and Nashua. Officials of the local order were in charge of the exemplification.

The deputy supreme governor announced to the representatives of this section that each chapter will institute a contest in the high schools and colleges in their respective towns on the subject "What Has Greece Contributed to Civilization?" The rules governing the competition will be announced in the near future.

After the ceremonial session a banquet was held at the Procovas Restaurant. Deputy Supreme Governor Agrafiotis acted as toastmaster at the dinner, which was served to about 100 members. Addresses were given by the following: Philip Stylianos, past supreme counsellor, Nashua; Dr. Alexander Caplanelis, president of the Portsmouth Chapter; Nicholas Colovos, of the extension department of the University of N. H., secretary of the Dover Chapter; Dr. Nicholas Michou, chairman of the board of governors; Soterios Docos, and James Crikis, president of the Lawrence, Mass., Chapter.

It was announced that the annual charity ball will be held Friday, Nov. 15th, at Le Château under the auspices of the local chapter.

INTER-STATE CHAPTER MEETING HELD AT ALLENTOWN, PA.

One Hundred Delegates Representing Six Chapters Present at the Gathering

LEHIGH Chapter, No. 60, of Allentown, Pa., recently entertained an inter-state meeting of the organization in the lodge rooms of the Eagles Home. A hundred delegates were in attendance from chapters in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Wilmington, Reading, Easton and Bethlehem.

With the Philadelphia delegation came the officers of Sparta Chapter, including George Cambanis, Demosthenes Nicas and George Colevias. Soterios Laggas, president of the Lancaster Chapter, headed this delegation. Honored guests were John Govatos, supreme treasurer of Wilmington and James Veras of Scranton, a past supreme governor for the district. The latter was the principal speaker and he congratulated the local chapter for its progressive program and the manner in which it accomplishes its work.

Other speakers were Thomas Thomas, secretary of Wilmington Chapter; S. Laggas, Lancaster; Gust Pippes, Bethlehem; James Ducas, Peter Nicas, Milton Scouris and John Stathius, of this city. At the conclusion of the meeting a luncheon was served in the grill room of the club.

DANCE AND FROLIC SPONSORED BY THE COMBINED CHICAGO CHAPTERS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GREEK SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

A DANCE and frolic, sponsored by the several chapters of Ahepa in the city of Chicago for the benefit of the Greek schools in Chicago, will be held Monday evening, November 18th, in the Trianon Ballroom. The dance and frolic is promising to be one of the biggest affairs ever held in the city of Chicago, with entertainment of the highest class and other novelties as part of the interesting program prepared for the enjoyment of those who will be fortunate enough to be present. The combined Chicago chapters in giving this dance are making a noble gesture in behalf of general education and are worthy of the highest commendation.

UPPER MANHATTAN CHAPTER NO. 42 ENJOYS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST CHAPTER TO BE VISITED BY THE NEW SUPREME PRESIDENT

OUR good Brother E. G. Psaki, the industrious secretary of the Upper Manhattan Chapter and the Deputy Governor of the Seventh District, reports enthusiastically, concerning their meeting held on September 20th, as follows:

"Once more we deem it our duty to extend to the members of the Upper Manhattan Chapter our congratulations for their wonderful response in attending our first regular meeting subsequent to the summer recess, on September 20, 1929, and to the officers and members of the various, local Sister Chapters present in such a large number.

"Our spacious meeting room was filled to its capacity in spite of the fact that the unexpected visit of present and past Supreme Officers was entirely a surprise. Upper Manhattan Chapter had the privilege of the first official visit of the newly elected Supreme President, Brother George E. Phillies and of the Supreme Governor of District No. 2, Brother John Manos. Our Past Supreme President, Brother Dean Alfange and Past Supreme Governor of District No. 2, Brother C. J. Critzas also honored us with their presence.

"At the conclusion of our delegates' report, which was most complete and detailed as to the major business transactions which occurred at our Seventh Annual Convention, in Kansas City, Supreme President Phillies addressed the members on vital topics concerning the order, clarifying the thoughts of doubtful minds. He was followed by Brothers Dean Alfange, John Manos and C. J. Critzas who also impressed the members by their pronouncements."

++

ACTIVITIES OF HANCOCK CHAPTER NO. 103 OF WEIRTON, WEST VIRGINIA

THE secretary of the Hancock Chapter, Brother Farran, writes as follows in reference to the activities of his chapter:

"First: That every Wednesday night, 7:30 to 9:00 P.M., in the hall room of the chapter, free English lessons are given to those of the members who wish to partake.

"Second: Every Friday, 8:30 to 9:30 P.M., lessons pertaining to the history, constitution and progress of the Ahepa, as well as Greek and American history classes are held.

"Third: Sunday, November 10th, a moving picture show was held for the benefit of the treasury of the chapter with the invitation for everybody to attend.

"Fourth: On November 25th, 8:00 P.M., and at the hall room of the chapter, a banquet will be rendered in honor of the high officials of the order. The banquet is promising to be one of the most elaborate ever held in Weirton." That is a good program.

STANDARD AHEPA SUPPLIES

of All Kinds from Fezzes to Buttons

PROMPT SERVICE
Fair Prices

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York

GREATER NEW YORK CHAPTERS PREPARING FOR THEIR MAMMOTH ANNUAL DANCE

THE several chapters located in and around the city of New York, having combined their resources, are busily engaged in preparing for their sixth annual entertainment and ball to be held the early part of December in the Commodore Hotel. Judging from past accomplishments of their annual entertainment and sponsored by the combined chapters of greater New York, we expect the affair of this year to eclipse in grandeur and impressiveness all similar affairs given in the past. A delightful evening is in store for those who wish to partake in it and they should lose no time in making arrangements immediately.

"Ahepa has a splendid Constitution," Declares Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

MR. GEORGE T. POOLITSAN,
Middletown, Ohio:

Dear Mr. Poolitsan:

I have your further favor of September 24th. The constitution has also reached me. Permit me to say that I am delighted that you are interesting yourself in such matters, and permit me to say also that your letter indicates that you have developed very much since I last knew you. You write a letter as if you might be a college professor, or even a college president. I think you have the right notion and ideals of the needs of Greek immigrants to this country. I think you have a splendid constitution and I can only hope you will continue in the good work and I am sure that you will be well repaid for your efforts in the consciousness of having done your duty and having done it well.

Very truly yours,

C. T. MARSHALL,
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Ohio.
October 3, 1929.

A NEW CHAPTER ESTABLISHED AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

A DELEGATION of thirty members of the Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122 of Norfolk, Va., headed by the chapter's tireless president, Brother Anthony Votsis, went over to Newport News and established the 241st Chapter of the order. Large delegations came also from Richmond and Hopewell, Va. Newport News looked red with the famous Ahepa Fez. Brother Rev. S. S. Spathey, Supreme Governor of District No. 4, was master of ceremonies assisted by Brothers Eliades of Hopewell and Votsis of Norfolk.

Twenty-five men were initiated into the mysteries of the order, all very enthusiastic and sure to make good Ahepans. The Newport News members selected an appropriate name for their chapter, that of the late war president, "Woodrow Wilson."

The Robert E. Lee Chapter was instrumental in establishing the new chapter and is always willing and ready to give a helping hand to the boys across the river.

"WATCH US GROW IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT." is our slogan, writes the intrepid Secretary of Robert Lee Chapter, Brother George Pahnno.

LEONIDAS CHAPTER NO. 77 OF BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., CELEBRATES ITS 100TH MEETING

LEONIDAS Chapter No. 77, Order of Ahepa, celebrated the 100th meeting since its organization.

An impromptu violin program was given by Emanuel Macrojanis, virtuoso, who studied under world-famous tutors and has broadcast at various radio stations in New York City as guest violinist.

Visitors from Keystone Chapter, Scranton, Pa., were headed by James Veras, who spoke for the good of the order and urged members to display their Americanism in no uncertain manner. Other speakers included Thomas Chepenekas and George and Thomas Drinas.

Harry Maragas, chairman of the entertainment committee, made arrangements for the refreshments served after the session.

++

INTER-CHAPTER MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND CHAPTERS HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A SPECIAL inter-chapter meeting of the Thirty-First New England chapters of the order was held at the headquarters of Altis Chapter, 1653 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. Many officials of the order from all over New England states participated in the meeting.

The Supreme President, George E. Phillies of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Supreme Governor of the New England district No. 1, Harris J. Booras of Boston, were the official guests of the occasion and the principal speakers. Other officials present were Past Supreme Officers N. G. V. Nestor and Elias Janetis, and Chapter Presidents of the Lynn, Boston, Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, Stamford, New Haven, Norwich, Waterbury, Pittsfield and other New England cities, together with the Supreme Council Deputies, Sergt. John Stratis, famous Ahepa Patrol Commander, escorted the Supreme President to Springfield from Boston.

John G. Michalaros, president of the local chapter of the Ahepa presided at this meeting. The Altis Chapter of the Ahepa is one of the oldest and most active chapters of the entire fraternity. The speeches of Supreme President Phillies and Supreme Governor Booras were the most inspirational ever delivered in Springfield in the cause of the Ahepa, and aroused great enthusiasm among those present.

BOOKKEEPING TROUBLE?

If so, fill in the space below, and mail today

WM. A. REVIS & CO.
Public Accountants and Auditors
513 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once, on approval, your complete loose leaf record, especially designed for Restaurants, Confectionaries, Groceries, Delicatessens, etc., and also for the average store.

Within 10 days, I will either remit \$7.50 plus delivery charges or return the book to you.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

(In a close study with the officials of the Internal Revenue it meets all the requirements of the Treasury Department of U. S. Income Tax regulations.)

TOLEDO CHAPTER HOLDS THIRD ANIVERSARY BANQUET—AID IN MAKING AMERICA A BETTER NATION PLEDGED BY THE SUPREME SECRETARY

MORE than 400 persons, including a number of city and county officials, attended the third annual banquet of the Ypsilanti Chapter No. 118, of Toledo, Ohio, at the Commodore Perry Hotel, Sunday night, October the 13th.

Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of the Order, was the principal speaker. Answering to a temptation both "strong and human" to bring back to the minds of his hearers "the glory that was Greece," he passed from the story of modern Greece to a review of Greek immigration to America and the organization of Ahepa.

"The influx of Greeks to this country began about 1890," he said. "There was but one lone Greek to enter New York harbor in 1848."

"The Ahepa was founded at Atlanta, Ga., in 1922 and in our seven years of existence we have built an organization of 25,000 members with 242 chapters," he declared.

"The order has a three-fold purpose. It is to include all Americans of Greek lineage, to instruct them in the history and traditions of America and to give to America the best of Hellenic culture by interrelation and intercommunication with the people of the country.

"That the Ahepa has accomplished these three purposes," he said, "has its strongest proof in the statements of the press and the testimony of prominent Americans.

"The order has served to bring about a mental change in the Greek immigrant. Where formerly a Greek came to this country to stay but a few years, he now comes here with the intention of remaining and becoming an integral part of the great country.

"Only Greeks who have become American citizens or who have taken definite steps toward Americanization can join the Order."

The Toledo Chapter, started three years ago with 30 members, today has 250 members. Nick Pappas is president of the local chapter.

Albert H. Miller was toastmaster. He introduced the following men, who spoke briefly: Major William T. Jackson, Judge Carl J. Christensen, Judge O'Brien O'Donnell, Henry Page, Past Supreme Governor A. A. Betries, Judge James Austin, Wilbur M. White, Nolan Boggs, Cecil Stickney and P. E. Volo, Supreme Governor of the District.

Other guests who were introduced were: Sheriff Joseph Zimmerman, County Treasurer Grant F. Northrup, Prosecutor LeRoy W. Hunt, Judge Charles Milroy, R. C. O'Rourke, Joseph Sullivan, Judge Charles Lemmon and Vice Mayor Charles D. Hoover.

++

PULLMAN, ILL., CHAPTER HOLDS ITS FIRST OPEN MEETING

THE Pullman Chapter held its first open meeting for members and their friends at the Chamber of Commerce hall, with Dr. J. S. Femedias, president of the chapter, presiding.

The speaker of the evening was J. W. Rorth, local public accountant, who delivered a lecture on the relation of modern accountancy to the smaller business man. Many other features made up a very interesting program.

Dr. Femedias announced that one open meeting with both educational and entertainment features would be provided each month. These meetings are to be open to members and their friends.

DELPHI CHAPTER WELCOMES PAST SUPREME PRESIDENT DEAN ALFANGE BACK TO ITS RANKS

"THE meeting of September 18, 1929," reports Brother James D. Jameson, the intrepid secretary of the Delphi Chapter No. 25 of New York, "shall be registered in the records of Delphi as an outstanding event. Close to 300 members were present and it was the first time in the history of Delphi that a unanimous voice to hold steadfast to the tenets and principles of the Ahepa was so impressively expressed. It was also a happy evening because we were honored by the presence of our distinguished Past Supreme President, Brother Dean Alfange, visiting our chapter for the first time for quite a long time, and of our Past Supreme Counselor Brother N. G. Psaki, who both spoke in an instructive manner impressing the members present with their eloquence."

BEG YOUR PARDON

IN the previous issue, we made the announcement that we would publish in this issue the biographies of the Supreme Lodge officers; outline of the Past Supreme Governor's reports, 1928-1929; outline of the Supreme Secretary's report; that of the Supreme Treasurer and of the Supreme Counsellor for 1928-1929; and the winners of the membership drive contest. For lack of adequate space and because we could not complete the gathering of data, such as the pictures and biographies of the newly elected Supreme Lodge officers, etc., we are obliged to postpone their publication from this issue to appear in that for the month of November.

LIBERTY CHAPTER NO. 127, CINCINNATI, OHIO, HOST TO 97 NEW CITIZENS

NINETY-SEVEN foreign born persons received their certificates of naturalization at a dinner and reception given by the American House, in the Bloom School Auditorium. The program was sponsored by the Liberty Chapter of Ahepa.

The toastmaster, Peter Malas, president of the Liberty Chapter, gave the address of welcome to the new citizens. John B. Keena of the Americanization Executive Committee addressed them on "Real Citizenship." Dr. Anthony Pascal, vice president of the Ahepa Chapter and John Hadjis, another official of the organization, also spoke. Music was furnished by the Glee Club of the Central Y. M. C. A. Howard W. Parker, Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court, presented the certificates of citizenship.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

BROTHER AHEPANS!

Στέφανα, Βαπτιστικά, Μπουμπονιέρες, Δίσκους φωνογραμμάτων, Ρόλους πλάνου και μοναδικά τεμάχια.

Γράψατε:

ΜΟΥΖΑΚΙΟΤΙΣ BROS.
627 S. Halsted St., Chicago

MANCHESTER CHAPTER PLANS FOR ANNUAL CHARITY BALL

PLANS for the annual charity ball, to be held in order to secure funds to provide Christmas baskets for the needy, were adopted at a recent meeting of the chapter. The affair will be held the third week in November and promises to be one of the outstanding functions undertaken by the local chapter.

++

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER NO. 34 TO HOLD ANNUAL DANCE

THE annual dance of the Pittsburgh Chapter No. 34, is scheduled to take place on the 14th day of November in the ballroom of the Fort Pitt Hotel. No efforts are being spared to make the affair an outstanding event and a great gathering is anticipated.

++

JAMES VERAS, CANDIDATE FOR BURGESS OF DUNMORE, PA., FINISHES SECOND IN THE CONTEST

IN the hotly contested fight for the Republican nomination for Burgess of Dunmore, Pa., Brother James Veras, Supreme Past Governor of District No. 2, who was a candidate for the nomination, we are informed, made a splendid showing, considering he was an independent candidate. He easily carried the first, third and sixth wards, tying the winner for honors in the fourth. Veras finished second in the contest among seven candidates.

++

BROTHER TOM PAPPAS OF SEATTLE EXCELS IN THE SERVICE OF HIS CHAPTER, THE JUAN DE FUCA NO. 177

BROTHER TOM PAPPAS, a loyal member of the Juan de Fuca Chapter No. 177, of Seattle, Wash., has won the admiration of his district, as well as the high esteem of his brother Ahepans, by the wonderful spirit and enthusiasm which he has shown by bringing into the chapter the most new applications. This is a splendid exhibition of work, effort, and what is more important, results. The chapter is highly grateful to Brother Pappas for being largely instrumental in winning for the Juan de Fuca Chapter the most coveted first prize, awarded to it by the Supreme Lodge at the Kansas City Convention.

++

P. S. MARTHAKIS, SUPREME GOVERNOR OF DISTRICT II, ELECTED AS COMMANDER OF AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 40 OF UTAH FOR THE FIFTH TIME

P. S. MARTHAKIS was reelected commander of the Hellenic post, No. 40, American Legion, Utah, for the fifth consecutive term at a meeting held Thursday evening, September 26th, Orthodox Church, 229 South Second West Street. James Skedros was reelected post adjutant, also for the fifth term.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλύτερον
Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καὶ Καναδῇ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι στέλλονται δωρεάν

NS FOR
L

all, to be
o provide
e adopted
The affair
mber and
ing func-
er.

34 TO

Chapter
e on the
m of the
g spared
ent and

TE
RE.

Repub-
unmore.
ne Past
a candi-
formed.
he was
carried
ing the
finished
didates.

F
R.
77

l mem-
er No.
niration
n of his
rit and
ring ar-
ations.
effort,
s. The
Pappas
ing for
oveted
preme

E

F

40
ME

com-
o. 40,
nsecu-
ening.
229
edros
fifth

ov

D.

ov

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS
HOST TO PAST SUPREME
PRESIDENT DEAN ALFANGE
AND HIS BRIDE IN BANQUET**

The brilliant banquet and dance, given to celebrate the visit of the Past Supreme President, Dean Alfange, to the state of California, under the auspices of the Northern California chapters at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, was an outstanding event and a complete success. The Venetian Room of the hotel was elaborately decorated and the attendance exceeded 400 people, composed of officials, members and friends of the Northern California chapters.

The main speaker of the occasion was the Past Supreme President Dean Alfange, who, in his usual eloquent manner, ably outlined the work and progress of the Ahepa. Other speakers, besides the Supreme President, who delivered brief addresses were: George C. Peterson, Past Supreme Governor of District No. 11; Peter Marthakis, Supreme Governor of District No. 11; Alexander Pavellas, Journalist and Acting Consul General of Greece; Honorable Emmet Seawell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, and Theo. Andronicos, President of the Pacific Chapter.

The day following the banquet, the Oakland Chapter, No. 171, held its first annual picnic at the picturesque Pinehurst Park. Fully 1,500 people attended the outing. Dean Alfange and his charming wife were special guests and lavishly entertained.

++

**BRILLIANT BANQUET TENDERED
DEAN ALFANGE AND HIS BRIDE
BY THE LOS ANGELES CHAPTER
NO. 152**

An elaborate banquet, especially arranged in behalf of Dean Alfange, the Past Supreme President, and his charming wife, was tendered at the Biltmore Hotel on their arrival in Los Angeles, under the auspices of the Hesperia Chapter No. 152, in which the Ventura, Bakersfield, El Centro, San Diego and San Pedro, Calif., and Phoenix, Ariz., chapters participated.

The mayor of Los Angeles was among the many distinguished guests present at the reception. The main address of the evening was delivered by Dean Alfange, who left an indelible impression upon the minds of his audience by his eloquent exposition of the deeds of Ahepa. The mayor of Los Angeles also addressed the audience, expressing his compliments to the members of the Ahepa for their fine patriotic work.

The following presidents, representing their respective chapters and participating in the banquet were present: L. Alexakis, of the Ventura Chapter; A. Panuses, of the Bakersfield Chapter; Geo. Poulos, of the El Centro Chapter; S. Stamatis, of the Phoenix Chapter; Geo. Catsonis, of the San Diego Chapter; and Peter Harbilas, of the San Pedro Chapter. P. J. Andrews, the Past President of the Hesperia Chapter and now the Supreme



A HAPPY GROUP OF AHEPANS WELCOMING THE PAST SUPREME PRESIDENT AND MRS. ALFANGE, AT THE STATION, WHEN ABOUT TO STEP OFF THE PULLMAN IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF. A rousing reception was given to them on their first visit, which was at the same time their honeymoon trip to the Golden State. The brothers welcoming the Past Supreme President and Mrs. Alfange are as follows: Brothers Rellos, Nicolaou, Zaferis, Alex, Andrews, Christie, Petridis, Kasimatis and Aronis

Governor of District No. 12, was the presiding officer of this memorable banquet.

Brother George Alex, among other things, writes as follows about the visit of Brother Dean Alfange and his bride in Los Angeles:

"It was a glorious, balmy day, August 15th. All the brother Ahepans were as active as the busy bee. At 9:00 A.M., they all gathered at the Southern Pacific Station to welcome their esteemed leader. The California Limited finally appeared and slowly rolled toward the group of Ahepans, tense with excitement, who were watching carefully to locate the car of the distinguished visitors.

"Suddenly the Past Supreme President of the Order Ahepa stepped from the train. 'Here he is,' the happy Ahepans shouted, notifying each other. Everyone's face broke into a happy smile, which came straight from the heart. First, Brother P. J. Andrews, of the Hesperia Chapter greeted the Past Supreme President, and introduced him to the officers and members of Hesperia Chapter. In return Brother Alfange introduced us to the first Lady of Ahepa, Mrs. Alfange. All the Ahepans felt honored by her presence.

"Led by motor-cycle officers the party reached the Biltmore Hotel, retiring to their suites, which had been previously decorated with beautiful California flowers by the Hesperia Chapter.

"Like a father welcoming his children, Brother Alfange captured the heart of every one of us."

++

**AT IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY
OKLAHOMA CITY CHAPTER
INITIATES TWENTY NEW
MEMBERS**

WITH over 200 members present, twenty candidates were inducted into the mysteries of the order in an impressive cere-

mony presided by Brother James Dimoplos, president of the chapter.

Delegations from Fort Worth, Texas, Wichita, Kan., and Tulsa attended the ceremonies.

Prior to the initiation ceremonies they attended morning services at the Greek Orthodox Church, Eighth St. and Western Ave.

B. S. Stamos of Boston, Supreme Governor of District No. 7, conducted the initiation.

**Do you know why
most Ahepa Chapters
prefer GEMSCO?**

1. GEMSCO supplies are correctly designed.
2. GEMSCO tells you *without exaggeration* how much service any article will give.
3. GEMSCO prices are *lowest*, when you consider the wearing quality.
4. GEMSCO executes *orders quickly, intelligently and efficiently*.
5. GEMSCO has *everything* for every society.
6. GEMSCO co-operates with its customers to an unbelievable extent, and the amount of co-operation you get from GEMSCO is the greatest you can get anywhere.

GEMSCO

Fezzes, Buttons, Banners, Flags,
Collars, Jewels, Jewelry, Parade
Uniforms, Initiation Stunts, Ahepa
Souvenirs

692 Broadway New York, N. Y.

"Not more than 72 Hours Away From YOU"

Πολλοὶ Πάνου, μονόκην, ὀνό-
ματὰ καὶ διόκον, διδία,
Στέφανα καὶ Βαπτιστὰ,
παροργίζετε εἰς τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἀπελλόνται δωρεάν

FIRST INTERNATIONAL AHEPA PICNIC HUGE SUCCESS

THE Canadian gates of immigration along the Niagara frontier were thrown open for the first time to the members and friends of the Ahepa on August last, when several hundred local Archons and their families journeyed across the border to join hands with Canadian Brothers in holding a most enjoyable and successful international outing at Brock's Monument Park, located at Queenston Heights, Ontario.

Early in the morning about fifty automobiles, well filled with members of William McKinley Chapter, their wives, children and friends, formed the vanguard of the motor procession which reached Niagara Falls in short time and through the courtesy of the Canadian Government and especially of the United States immigration department at Niagara Falls, all immigration formalities were dispensed with and the Buffalonians were on their way to the picnic grounds.

Delegations soon arrived from Rochester and Erie, Pennsylvania. One of the greatest surprises of the outing was the reception accorded the Toronto delegation, which had chartered a boat and journeyed across Lake Ontario, landing at Queenston and bringing with them over four hundred Canadian Ahepans and their friends, led by President Evangelos Kolismanis.

Brother Stanley Masters led the hosts from London, Ontario, while Brother Spinis, secretary of the Syracuse, N. Y., Chapter, had charge of the group from that city. The delegation from Rochester was in charge of Archon N. Katsambis. Other well known Ahepans noticed in the gathering were President C. Papandrew of Erie, Pennsylvania; Archon Peter Javas of Sandusky, Ohio; Past President Archon Nicholas Economou of Akron, Ohio; Brother Diamandopoulos of Pittsburgh; His Excellency Archon Martin, Vice-Consul of Greece in Canada; and Supreme President George E. Phillis of William McKinley Chapter of Buffalo.

It is useless to speak about the program because one and all enjoyed the day from beginning to end. The committees in charge were busy as the proverbial bees and nothing was left undone to make the kiddies happy and to entertain the grown ups. It is sufficient to say that a wonderful time was enjoyed by everyone and it is an absolutely assured fact that this outing will become an Ahepan fixture to be repeated yearly.

The committee in charge were as follows: Supreme President, George E. Phillis, H. Horton, P. K. Condrell, Theo. E. Phillis, S. Masters, E. Kilismanis, J. Yianilos, B. A. Spady, C. Papandrew, C. Smernios, F. Bazos, J. Polihronis, G. Fischer, C. S. Stathakos, N. J. Basil, J. Conomos, T. Chaltas, A. Argyris, P. Mavromatis, C. Schinos and others.

++

SIoux FALLS CHAPTER NO. 190 HOLDS FROLIC AT "AHEPA VILLA" NEAR CITY

THE first annual picnic of the Sioux Falls Chapter was held at George Rallis' "Ahepa" farm, which was attended by more than 100 members of the local chapter and a delegation from the Sioux City Chapter.

The program for the entertainment of the guests at the picnic opened with music by the Ahepa string sextet and dancing was scheduled with a prize for the best Tsiamico dancer.

Games and contests made up the program following the dinner at 6 o'clock.

SALT LAKE CITY CHAPTER HOLDS MERRY OUTING

THE Beehive Chapter No. 146 of Salt Lake City, Utah, held its annual outing at Saratoga Springs, a wonderful resort about twenty-eight miles south of Salt Lake City, the center of scenic America. Delegates from Ogden, Price and Bingham participated in the outing, together with members of other Greek organizations that were especially invited. There were approximately one thousand persons gathered and everyone present enjoyed the novelty features of entertainment arranged by the committee. One of the novelties of the gathering was an impromptu beauty contest in which Miss Helen G. Paules, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Paules, was crowned the Ahepa Queen of Utah. In the popularity contest Miss Stella Pappas won the first prize. The athletic events followed, at the termination of which a delicious supper was served to the guests, lasting until late hours.

CULLED COMMENTS

"Great opportunities come to those who make use of small ones."

"Make your chart before you start. Know what you are after before you start out for it."

"Do your best in all things."

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them."

NORWICH CHAPTER HOLDS ITS SECOND ANNUAL OUTING

NORWICH Chapter of Norwich, Conn., held its second annual outing with many Ahepans and their families from neighboring chapters present as guests of the local chapter. Athletic events took place, after which a splendid dinner was served to the picnickers followed by dancing which lasted until late in the night.

Brother Philipacopoulos, the president, addressed the merrymakers and thanked each and every one for attending the affair, which was a success. The committee, composed of Brothers George Colopoulos, John Tragakis and John James, deserves congratulations for the successful arrangement of the program and its execution.

Brother George Belemezes, member of the Norwich Chapter, in an impressive ceremony was wed to Xariclia Kostopoulou. A reception was held after the wedding and the couple, surrounded by Brother Ahepans, were congratulated receiving best wishes for a happy married life.

Τὰ καλύτερικώτερα Στίθωνα καὶ
Βαπτιστικά, τὰ καλύτερα
Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκους
ἀγοράσατε ἀπὸ τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἀπέλλονται δωρεάν

ANDERSON, IND., CHAPTER HOST TO 300 GUESTS AT ANNUAL PICNIC

THREE HUNDRED persons, including members from Anderson and surrounding cities, together with their families and friends, attended the first annual picnic of the local chapter at Miller Hills Park, recently. It was the largest and most successful meeting ever held in that vicinity by the residents of Greek descent.

Visitors were present from Indianapolis, Marion, Huntington, Elkhart, South Bend, Kokomo and Newcastle.

Gus Pancol was general chairman of the committees in charge of the outing, and Eli Alagas had charge of the award of prizes.

Ice cream was donated by the Anderson Ice Cream Company, and lemonade was donated by Leo Contos.

The chief feature of the day was a program of athletic contests in the afternoon. Winners of the contests were as follows: Boys' fifty-yard dash, Sophocles Vasiliades, Indianapolis; girls' fifty-yard dash, Louise Poulos, Indianapolis; ladies' running race, Mrs. Nick Poulos, Anderson; pie-eating contest, Thomas Marinos, Anderson; running races for men, Nick Mentis, Muncie; broad jumping contest, George Stalas, Indianapolis; horseshoe pitching, Nick Liviratos, Muncie.

Anderson won the tug-of-war from Indianapolis.

++

GREATER MUSKEGON CHAPTER HOLDS OUTING

THE first annual outing of the Greater Muskegon (Mich.) Chapter No. 213 was held on the banks of the picturesque White Lake and was a decided success. Delegates from Grand Rapids, Flint, Battle Creek and other neighboring chapters were present and a merry time was had by all. Fully 400 persons were present. The committee who arranged the program and who deserve credit for the success of the affair were Brothers Giannelis, Tourlas and Drilas.

++

FIRST ANNUAL OUTING OF KALAMAZOO CHAPTER HELD AT INDIAN LAKE — DELEGATES FROM FIVE CITIES ATTENDED IT

OVER 300 members from the Kalamazoo Chapter, together with their families and delegations from the Lansing, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Sturgis, Michigan, and Chicago Chapters, who came by motor caravan, attended the first annual outing of the Kalamazoo Chapter.

Peter Magas, president of Kalamazoo Chapter, presided as master of ceremonies at the outing and kept the picnickers joyfully entertained every minute of the afternoon. He delivered an address of welcome to the local and visiting members and responses were made by heads of the out-of-town chapters.

A feature of the outing was a big supper served in the grove, with the picnickers enjoying a pleasant afternoon in songs, dances and general sociability.

Three large interurban buses and 27 automobiles carried the Kalamazoo Ahepans to the picnic grounds. A parade was staged through the downtown streets and a squad of city and county motorcycle policemen escorted the picnickers to the lake. Members of the order closed their stores and other places of business for the afternoon.

HOST TO
PICNIC

including
surrounding
and friends,
of the local
ly. It was
eting ever
s of Greek

ianapolis,
th Bend,

an of the
and Eli
rizes.

erson Ice
donated

program
Winners
ys' fifty-
anapolis;
Indian-
Paulos,
as Ma-
en, Nick
contest,
e pitch-

Indian-

TER

Greater
13 was
White
legates
ek and
nt and
00 per-
ho ar-
credit
rothers

AT
IT

nazoo
s and
apids.
icago
n, at-
lama-

nazoo
ies at
fully
oon.
the
nses
town

pper
en-
nces

uto-
the
ugh
and
the
rder
ness

DAMON AND PYTHIAS CHAPTER
NO. 119 OF PEABODY-SALEM,
MASS., HOLDS OUTING

THE Damon and Pythias Chapter of Peabody and Salem held its annual picnic at Labell's Grove, Danvers, a well-known spot for its beautiful scenery.

The affair surpassed all previous ones, because the weather was ideal and the attendance very good. In addition to the members of the chapter with their families, and friends, there were visitors from the near-by chapters of Lynn, Woburn and Haverhill.

An eight-piece orchestra of mandolins, violins and guitars played choice American and Greek dance songs, reminiscent of times gone by.

There were refreshments and delicious lunches served with Brothers Dragonas, Rentoumis, Mastrogianis, Apostolos, Yeanakopoulos, Christeas, and Christodulos, ready to please everyone.

Athletic events, under the direction of Alexander Papouleas, were held and greatly enjoyed by the participants and the onlookers.

++

SOUTH BEND CHAPTER NO. 100
HOLDS OUTING

THE latter part of August, and after the members of the chapter attended local church services, over 100 Ahepans and their families drove to the especially prepared picnic grounds, located three miles from South Bend, and settled down to enjoy a splendid picnic. After several addresses made by officials to those present, among whom were many guests from neighboring sister chapters, athletic games took place and appropriate prizes were awarded to the winners. All in all, a healthy pastime was enjoyed by everyone present and the committee which arranged the details, composed of Brother Strategos, the president of the local Chapter, and Brothers Batalis, Peter John, Alexander, Stavropoulos and Scopalis deserve congratulations.

++

OLYMPIAN CHAPTER HAS
HAPPY OUTING

MEMBERS of the Olympian Chapter, No. 121, assembled in front of the Greek Church, and left for Howitt farm, where they enjoyed themselves immensely. The party numbered over 300.

Races, tennis matches and baseball games were held, and prizes were awarded to Miss Rose Microulis, Mrs. Mabel Prodanos, Earl Ricker, Peter Vase, Evangelos Parkas and George Spiropoulos.

An appetizing feast was distributed among the members, their respective families and non-members while an orchestra was playing.

The committee in charge was Andrew Lampropoulos, Nicholas Polotis, Andrew Beck, William Lampropoulos, Costas Clonis, George Englis, George Paraskevopoulos, William Pappas, Peter Haralamopoulos, Themistocles Vasilikotis and Peter Vardakis.

++

PYTHAGORAS CHAPTER NO. 112 OF
PITTSFIELD, MASS., HOLDS OUTING

THE second annual picnic of Pythagoras Chapter No. 112, Pittsfield, Mass., was held with an attendance exceeding 200. This consisted of members, their families, and non-members. Games were played and on the whole it was the most successful picnic ever held in the community. Peter G. Giftos, past president, was chairman of the arrangements committee.

"Σταϊκο"
"Ἡ πρώτη τῶν ἑλαιολάδων
ἔργων μας ὅλα"



Οὐδὲν ἑλαιόλαδον
ἀπέκτησε εἰς διάστημα ἐνὸς
μόνον ἔτους τόσους φίλους
ὅσους ἀπέκτησε τὸ

STAIKO

Κατέστη τὸ Πρωτεύον Ἐλαι-
όλαδον ὑπὸ ἑποψιν Ποιότητος.
Προτιμᾶτέ το πάντοτε ἂν θέ-
λετε τὸ καλύτερον. Θὰ τὸ εὑ-
ρητε εἰς ὅλα τὰ καλὰ Παντο-
πωλεῖα,

STAIKOS BROTHERS

458 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK

++ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ++

ΣΚΕΨΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ

ΥΠΟ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Ε. ΦΙΛΗ, ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ

Ἴνα μὴ ἀσχολούμεθα ἐπ' ἄπειρον εἰς ζητήματα ἅτινα δὲν ἔχουν ὑπόστασιν, θεωρῶ καθήκον μου νὰ δηλώσω κατηγορηματικῶς ὅτι οἱ Ἀχέπανς ὄχι μόνον εἶναι πιστοὶ φρονεοὶ ὅλων τῶν πατριωτικῶν τῶν παραδόσεων καὶ συνεπῶς ἔνθεοι ἐποστηρικταὶ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς μας γλώσσης, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅτι, συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς ἀρχὰς τῆς Ὄργανώσεως, καταβάλλουν πάσαν ἐνέργειαν ἀποσκοποῦσαν ἵνα μεταξὺ μὲν τῶν Ἑλλήνων δημιουργηθῶσιν ἐκείνη ἀδελφική, μεταξὺ δὲ τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν πνεῦμα φιελλητισμοῦ καὶ ἀλληλεγγύης.

Φρονοῦμεν ὅτι συγκεκριμένον φιελλητισμὸν θὰ δημιουργήσωμεν διὰ τῶν πράξεών μας ὡς καλῶν Ἀμερικανῶν πολιτῶν, ἀποκτώντες δὲ ἐκτίμησιν καὶ ἐμπιστοσύνην παρὰ τῶν συμπολιτῶν μας, περαιτέρω δὲ κερδίζοντας ἕδαφος πολιτικῶς καὶ κοινωνικῶς, θὰ δυνηθώμεν, μεταξὺ ἄλλων ὠφελιμάτων, νὰ ἐξαπλώσωμεν καὶ διακονήσωμεν ἀποτελεσματικώτερον ὅτι καλὸν ἔχομεν ὡς Ἑλληνας. Ἀναμφισβητήτως διὰ τῆς χρηστῆς μας συμπεριφορᾶς σὺν τῷ χρόνῳ θὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν οὐσιώδη ἐπι-

ροήν, ὅπως οἱ παράγοντες ἄλλων φυλῶν, καὶ οὕτω θὰ κατορθώσωμεν νὰ φανώμεν χρησιμότεροι εἰς τὰ τέκνα μας καὶ εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν ἐν γενεῇ.

Ἡ Ἀμερικὴ εὐρίσκεται ἀκόμη εἰς τὸ στάδιον τῆς ζυμώσεως καὶ ἀναμφιβόλως ἔχει νὰ ὠφεληθῇ ἐάν, σὺν ἄλλοις, ἡ ἐνστικτικὸς εὐγένεια τοῦ χαρακτῆρος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὁ ἰδεαλισμὸς, ἡ διανοητικότης, ἡ ὑψηλότης, τὸ δημιουργικὸν πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ ὑπεροχὴ καλαισθησίας τῶν γίνουσι στοιχεῖα τῆς νέας αὐτῆς ζυμῆς καὶ ἀναγνωρισθῶσι ὡς Ἑλληνικά. Ἡ φιλόξενος αὕτη χώρα, ἐν γνώσει ἢ ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ, ἀναζητεῖ τὴν συμβολὴν τῶν ἰδεῶν τῆς ἐνδοξοῦ φυλῆς ἡμῶν. Δύναται νὰ κάμῃ χρῆσιν τούτων ἵνα εἰς τὸ μέλλον δημιουργηθῶν τὸν τελειότατον ἄνθρωπον τῆς κλεινῆς τῆς ἐπικρατείας.

Ἡ συμβολὴ μας, ἐννοεῖται, θὰ γίνῃ, ὁμαδιῶς ὅμως, θὰ εἴμεθα εἰς καλλιτέραν θέσιν νὰ περιορίσωμεν καὶ μεταδώσωμεν τὰ φιλεττικά ἡμῶν προτερήματα. Ἐδεῖ νὰ εἴμεθα ὀργανωμένοι ἵνα εὐστοχώτερον δασύωμεν ὡς εἰς ἐκ τῶν παραγόντων τῆς θετῆς μας πατρίδος. Ἡ διαίρεσις μέλλει οὐσιαστικῶς νὰ μᾶς

ἀδυνατίσῃ καὶ ἀποσυνθέσῃ, ὅπως ἐγένετο κατὰ τὰς προ-Ἀχελικῆς ἡμέρας. Ἀπενεκταῖον.

Αὐταὶ εἶναι αἱ σκέψεις μας, καὶ ἂς μὴ μεταιοπονοῦμεν συζητοῦντες γλωσσικὸν πρόβλημα, τὸ ὁποῖον εἶναι ἀνύπαρκτον μεταξὺ τῶν Ἀχέπανς. Ἄλλως τε ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ μας γλῶσσα ἀποτελεῖ ἤδη μέρος τοῦ προγράμματος ὄχι μόνον αὐτῶν τούτων τῶν Ἀμερικανικῶν ἐκπαιδευτηρίων ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν τοῦ κόσμου ὁλοκλήρου ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμφανίσεως τοῦ Ἑλλ. πολιτισμοῦ. Κάθε Ἀχέπαν εἶναι ἐν πλήρει ἐπιγνώσει τῆς ἀληθείας ταύτης καὶ εἶναι ὑπερήφανος ὅταν ἀκούῃ τὸ παιδάκι του νὰ ὁμιλῇ τὴν μητρικὴν του γλῶσσαν. Ἐπὶ τοῦ προκειμένου δὲ ἡ Ὄργάνωσίς μας ἀποσκοπεῖ ἀναλόγως τῶν δυνάμεών της, νὰ διδάξῃ τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν εἰς τοὺς ἀγνοοῦντας αὐτὴν καὶ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν εἰς τοὺς ἀγνοοῦντας ταύτην.

Ἐἴθε νὰ ἔλθῃ ἡ ἡμέρα ὅποτε ἡ γλῶσσα τῆς Καινῆς Διαθήκης καὶ τοῦ Πλάτωνος θὰ διδάσκηται ὑποχρεωτικῶς εἰς ὅλα τὰ σχολεῖα τῆς Ἑφελίου.

Σημ. Συντάξεως.—Τὸ ἀνωτέρω ἄρθρον ἐγράφη ἑλληνιστί.

Program of the Ahepa Activities

(Continued from page 15)

Boston, the Athens of America, should be converted into a veritable Athens of Americanism and Hellenism through our Convention festivities. The unveiling of the Dilboy monument will be one of the events and it is not, of course, advisable to disclose our plans so far in advance, but it is quite proper to state that our hosts, the New England Chapters, will make elaborate preparations for a glorious success. This Convention ought to be another Olympiad.

With soul dedicated to the service of the Fraternity and my reliance upon God for inspiration and guidance and upon the love and coöperation of my brothers in the discharge of our sacred trust and coveting harmony, love and good-will for all, I am

Faithfully and Fraternaly yours,

GEORGE E. PHILLIES,
Supreme President.

++

Signs of the Times

Character is always fashioned by truth. Back of all high thinking and noble living are lofty ideas and ideals. Herbert Spencer tells us that there is no possible alchemy by which golden conduct can be gotten out of leaden instincts. As a man "thinketh in his heart," declares Scripture, so is his character. Heart-thinking invariably gives complexion and direction to being. Huxley asserts that the heart is the essential basis of all conduct. In his history of the English people Green says that Bunyan lived in the Bible until its words became his own, and so abode among "the visions and voices of heaven" that all sense of unreality passed away.



HON. GEORGE STREET, MRS. STREET AND HON. KEZEZIS, WHO POSED SPECIALLY FOR THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, WHILE VISITING THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. Distinguished Members of the International Law Institute

**ΕΝ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ
ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥΜΕΝΟΥΣ
ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΑΣ ΔΙΕΘΝΟΛΟΓΟΥΣ**

Ὁ ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκῃ παρεπιδημῶν Ὑπάτος Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἀχέπας κ. Γεώργιος Ε. Φίλης, εἰθὺς ὡς ἐπληροφόρηθῃ τὴν ἐν Οὐάσιγκτῶν ἀφιξίν τῶν ἐπιφανῶν Ἑλλήνων διεθνολόγων καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν προστασίαν τοῦ ἐν Οὐάσιγκτῶν τμήματος τῆς Ἀχέπας ὁργανωθεῖσαν πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν ἐποδοχῆν, ἀμέσως ἔσπευσεν νὰ ἀπευθῆν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὸ κάτωθι τηλεγράφημα:

New York, Oct. 23rd, 1929.

Messrs George Streit, Michael Kepetzis, St. Seferiades and Miss Seferiades.

c)ο Legation of Greece Washington, D. C.

Ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ἀδελφότητος Ἀχέπα ἔχω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ ἐκφράσω πρὸς τὰς ὑμετέρας ἐξοχότητας τὸ εὖς ἐπὶ παρόντες ὡς καὶ τὸν θαυμασμόν διὰ τὴν δρασίαν καὶ ἔθνηκὴν τιμὴν τῆς συμμετοχῆς ὑμῶν εἰς τὸ Διεθνὲς Συνέδριον ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ καὶ φιλοξενῶν ταύτῃ ζωῶν.

Πρὸς τοῦτοις ἐκφράζομαι λύπην ὅτι ἐλλείπει χρόνον δὲν κατέστη δυνατὸν νὰ ἐκδηλώσωμεν ὑμῶν πανηγυρικώτερον τὰ αἰσθημάτων.

Ὑποβάλλομαι εὐλαχρινεῖς εὐχὰς αἰσίας ἐπανόδου ὑμῶν εἰς φιλότατην μας πατρίδα, μετὰ τὴν πρὸς αὐτὴν διαθεβαίωσιν διὰ μένομεν πάντοτε ἀφωσιωμένα αὐτῆς τέκνα.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Ε. ΦΙΛΗΣ

Παραθέτομεν καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν λογίων σταλὲν εἰς ἀπάντησιν τηλεγράφημα πρὸς τὸν Ὑπάτον Πρόεδρον κ. Γεώργιον Ε. Φίλην:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1929.

George E. Phillips, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa 1094 Elliott Square Bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

Ἐξαριστοῦντες θεριῶς, ἀποχαίρομεν

ἐγκαρδίως. Ἀποχαίρομεν ἀρίστην ἐντύπωσιν ὑμετέρας δράσεως, εὐχόμενοι αὐτῇ συντελέσῃ διατήρησιν μεγάλων ἔθνηκων παραδόσεων. Καλὴν ἐντάμωσιν.

ΣΤΡΕ-Ι-Τ, ΚΕΠΕΤΖΗΣ, ΣΕΦΕΡΙΑΔΗΣ

**ΜΙΑ ΑΠΟΧΑΙΡΕΣΤΗΡΙΟΣ
ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΣΤΡΕ'Ι'Τ**

Παραθέτομεν κατωτέρω τὴν ἀποχαίρεσθηριον ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ κ. Γεωργίου Στρεῖτ πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Οὐάσιγκτῶν καὶ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἐν γένει Ἑλληνας, ἣν εἶχε τὴν εὐγένειαν νὰ ἐγχειρίσῃ εἰς τὸν συντάκτην τοῦ περιοδικοῦ τῆς Ἀχέπας πρὸς δημοσίευσιν.

Ἀποχαίρομεν τοὺς ὁμογενεῖς τῆς μεγάλης ταύτης Πρωτευούσης, τῶν ὁποίων νύτ' ἔχουσα νὰ γνωρίσω διακεκομμένοις ἀντιπροσώποις, ἐπιθύμῳ ἀπαξ ἔτι νὰ διατρανώσω τὴν θαθεῖαν μου συγκίνησιν, ὅτι τόσον ζωηρὸν καὶ ἐνταῖθα ἠσθάνθην τὸν παλμὸν τῆς ἔθνηκῆς ἐγχεῖς. Ὅπου ὅποτε ἐν τῇ ζήνῃ διαβιούσιν Ἑλλῆνες, εὐχόμεθα ὅπως διατρανοῦντες τὰς ἱεράς παραδόσεις τοῦ ἡμῶντοιο ἔθνος, τὴν ἀγίαν ἡμῶν θρησκείαν καὶ τὴν ἀόθηστον γλώσσαν, διγυρῶσιν οὕτω πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχορηγούμεναις ἀπέναντι τῆς χώρας ἡμεῖς τοὺς φιλοζῆνται, ἢ τῆς ὁποίας ἔγιναν ἑπάρκοι, τὰ καθήκοντα ἅτινα τοῖς ἐπιβάλλεται τὸ ἔθνηκον αἰσθημα, ὅτι ἀνάγκασιν εἰς ὄντων, ἥτις ἐμεγαλοῦργησέν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, προσωριμῶν δὲ νὰ διαδόσῃ τὸν ἔξοχον τῶν προγόνων πολιτισμὸν, παραλαμβάνουσιν καὶ ὅ,τι καλὸν δύνανται παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις λαοῖς.

Τῇ 24ῃ Ὀκτωβρίου 1929

Γ. ΣΤΡΕ'Ι'Τ

The committee which arranged the reception was composed of Brothers S. Nicholson, D. Karzis and E. Cambouris.

The International Law Institute of the World is a body composed of sixty members, savants of international law. The members have to pass rigid examinations before they are admitted to the membership and the candidates are chosen from the leading international law specialists of the world. When elected, they maintain their office for life. They do not represent any particular nation but are men representative of the various nationalities of the world.

Among the sixty members of the institute, four are Greek, the fourth being Dr. Politis, absent, and who is considered the leading international law savant of the world.

It is indeed a singular and distinctive honor for little Greece to have four of her sons to be thus signally honored in the membership of the International Law Institute of the World.



Hon. St. Seferiades and Miss Seferiades, Prof. Seferiades of the University of Athens is a distinguished member of the International Law Institute

THE HELLENIC COMMUNITIES OF WASHINGTON, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE WASHINGTON AHEPA CHAPTER NO. 31, WELCOME THE DISTINGUISHED GREEK SCHOLARS, HON. GEORGE STREIT, MICHAEL KEPETZES AND ST. SEFERIADES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW INSTITUTE, IN RECEPTION GIVEN IN THEIR HONOR AT THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, TUESDAY, OCTOBER THE 24TH

UNDER the auspices of the Washington Chapter No. 31, the Hellenic communities of Washington, D. C., tendered a banquet in honor of the distinguished Greek scholars and members of the International Law Institute of the World, Honorable George Streit, Michael Kepetzis and St. Seferiades. Accompanying the distinguished visitors were Mrs. Streit and Miss Seferiades. The eminent Greek scholars arrived in the United States to attend the conference of the International Law Institute, Senator King of Utah; the Chargé d'Affaires of the Greek Legation, A. Anninos; the First Secretary of the Legation, Mr. A. Brisakis; the Second Secretary, Mr. S. Koundouriotis; Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of the Order of

Ahepa, accompanied by his wife; M. E. Meletiades, Editor of the AHEPA MAGAZINE; Drs. Constant and Demas, were among the guests present at the banquet. The banquet was presided over by George Vournas, who asked Senator King to address the distinguished guests and he did in a manner that impressed the visitors and those present immensely with his appeal for international amity and understanding.

Dr. Streit, replying to Senator King, thanked him for the fine sentiments which he expressed in behalf of the people of the United States and for his sincere interest in behalf of the Greek people and of Greece in general. Then he spoke about the necessity and the benefits to be derived from coöperation and unity among our people, praising particularly the unifying efforts of the Ahepa.

The next speaker on the program was Dr. Kepetzis, who also pleaded for coöperation and organization and highly praised the scope and program of the Ahepa. Then Miss Seferiades spoke, in place of her distinguished father, both in Greek and English, and, having thanked Senator King, she briefly outlined the progress of the Greek women and of their desire for universal peace and understanding.

SUPREME SECRETARY, ACHILLES CATSONIS, ADDRESSES CHURCH CONGREGATION ON "THESE GREEKS"

ACHILLES CATSONIS, Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, spoke on the subject "These Greeks," Sunday, September 29th, to the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Washington. Dr. Jason Noble Pierce introduced him to the audience in the church auditorium which was filled to capacity, with an attendance of fully 1,500.

In elucidating the qualifications of the modern Greeks as citizens of this country, he pointed out that being descendants of splendid stock they are admirably fit and easily assimilate themselves into the structure and fabric of American institutions and civilization. He was applauded for his eloquent address, leaving a splendid impression upon the minds of his audience who were pleased to hear and learn of the activities of the Greeks in the United States and of their decided progressive tendency in the participation and development of the commonwealth. He also explained to them the work and mission of the Ahepa.

φνηδίας, έγινεν ο τρις ύπατος πρόεδρος και αντι να εξαμερικανιστούς Έλληνας, τον εξέλλητισαν μεχρι τούτου σημείου του έντος μιάς πεντετασίας από 'Αμερικανός του Κεντάκκι μετεβλήθη εις ένα αληθινόν 'Εφραίκαρον ή ε΄ωμρόν. Έξακολουθεί όμως να διατηρη τα εξαιρετικά εκείνα και σπάνια χαρίσματα διά των οποίων άνεδείχθη και έδρασαν ως δεξιότατος κατετάτος εν μεσση πλειστον καταγίδων και τρικυμιων.

ΝΙC. CHOTAS:—Είναί ο πρώτος 'Υπατος Πρόεδρος της 'Αχέλας. Οι συνέδροι τον εκτιμούν μεγάλως. Είναι πάντοτε ευχαρις και παρακολουθεί άνελλιπωσ όλας τας φάσεις του Συνεδρίου. 'Η μετριοφροσύνη του και ή ψυχραιμία του συντελούν εις το να απολαμβάνη της γενικής εκτιμήσεως και του σεβασμού τού συνεδρίου.

GEORGE POLOS:—Είναί εις εκ των ίδρυτων της 'Αχέλας. Παρακολουθεί πάντοτε τή συνέδρια και λαμβάνει μέρος εις τας συζητήσεις με μεγάλην λεπτότητα. Είναι μέλος της Μητρος Στοάς ή δε ηλικία του είναι προβλημα δύσκολον. Εύκόλως περνάει διά τριαντατούτην αλλά και διά εξηκοντούτην.

HARRY ANGELOPOULOS:—'Εκ των ίδρυτων και μέλος της Μητρος Στοάς. Παρακολουθεί τα έκαστοτε συνέδρια εν απολυτω μετριοφροσύνη και με εύλάβειαν. Καιτοι εκ των πρωτεργατών της 'Αχέλας εξακολουθεί να εργάζεται υπέρ της 'Οργανώσεως ύπο οιανδήποτε ιδιότητα άδιαφορών διά τούς τίτλους και τά αξιώματα. 'Η λεπτή συμπειριφορά του συντελεί εις το να απολαμβάνη της εκτιμήσεως τών συνεδρίων.

JOHN ANGELOPOULOS:—'Ομοίως εκ των ίδρυτων και μέλος της Μητρος Στοάς. Δραστήριος εργάτης προς επέκτασιν της 'Αχέλας. Κατήχησε τέλειον Καταστατικόν και Λειτουργικόν διά τας γυναικείας Στοάς της 'Αχέλας υπό τόν όνομα ε'Εργάνη 'Αθηνά, ίδρύσας ήδη εν Νέα 'Υόρκη την πρώτην Στοάν.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ:—Δικηγόρος άντεσαιγγελέυς και δημοσιογράφος εις Σικάγον. Είναι υπερέφανος που παρευρέθησαν 32 Γεώργηδες εις τόν Συνέδριον, 30 Γιάνηδες και 16 Τζιμιδες. Γεμάτος πάντοτε με λεπτόν χούμορ και εύθυμια, σπαιει διαρκώς την κοφραστικην μονοτονίαν του Συνεδρίου, έχων ως διαρκείς στόχους του τόν Θεμέλην, τόν Μάνον και τόν επί της τάξεως Νίκαν τόν όποιον φοβείται. Με τόν χούμορ του εκέρδισε την αγάτην όλων τών συνεδρίων και εις ένδειξιν έλαβεν 60 ψήφους καιτοι εξέτεθη ως όφρανός με όφρανήν κάλλην. Τόν εφηφισαν 31 Γεώργηδες και 29 Γιάνηδες.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ ΙΣΑΡΗΣ:—Κοινώς Μπαρμα-Βασίλης, νησιώτης, θαλασινός, καρδοσασικισμένος, γεροντοπαλληκαρο. Λέγει ότι όταν πήγε στην 'Ελλάδα με την εκδρομήν αι νύμφαι πρώτον του έπιθεωρούσαν τά δόντια και κατόπιν έζήτησαν να ίδουν τά δολιάρια του. Λέγει διαρκώς έξετνα και ανευματώδη άστεια και κάποτε σοβαρά. Τρέφει ιδιαίτερον αγάτην στες κότες, όταν δεν εύρισκη κότες αγοράζει φάρια τά όποια διά μαγείας μεταβάλλει εις κότες. Κατάληξις πάσης όμιλίας του είναι αι φράσεις εκΚύλλ δι τοικενα.

JOHN DOUGLAS:—'Ο δονχόμενος λέων του Συνεδρίου. Ζητεί διαρκώς τόν λόγον και όταν δεν τού τόν δίδουν τόν πέρνει μόνος του. Με την βροντώδη του φωνήν έξεπνά μερικούς κοιμημένους έπσκοπέτας. 'Όταν όμιλή χειρονομεί και περιπατεί καιτοι όΜπαρμαβασίλης τόν κρατή από τόν σακκάκι.

JOHN DAYANDIS:—Ζητεί τόν λόγον και όμιλεί άδιαφόρος άν τού δοθη ή όχι. Διαρκώς παραπονείται και ζητεί να καθιερωθη σύστημα εκπαίδευσως διά τά μέλη. Εις κάποιον λόγον του έλεγε: ότι 2 και 2 δεν κάμνον 4 αλλά 22, ότι 8 και 8 δεν κάμνον 16 αλλά 88. 'Ο Κυριακόπουλος τόν άρροάται και λέγει: εβρή Τζανέτη, αυτός πέρασε τόν Μαρθάκη στα μαθηματικά.

Γ. ΓΕΡΑΝΙΟΣ:—'Ενα αληθινόν κάου μετά ένφους 7 ποδών. 'Ισως είναι ο πλέον μεγαλοσωμος 'Αχέλας. 'Ο Κυριακόπουλος τόν άπεκάλει εκάτεβα να φάμεν και ήθελε να προτεινη να τού δοθη μάμιον ψήφος, αλλά έλεγε πάλιν μόνος του « Αν δεν τού άρέση τού άστειον και μου δώση καμμά γροθιά θα εύρεθώ εις την σελήνην και τότε θα χρειασθίτη τόν Μαρθάκη διά να με εύρη.»

JOHN MURPHY (JOHN GIVAS):—Τέλειος Ταμμανίτης. Με την μαγκούραν του και την διαχοδημαρχικην του δεξιότητα, παίζει τόν ρόλον έπιθεδίου πολιτευτά. Χρίζει ύπουργούς και εύρισκει πάντοτε με τούς κερδοσίμενους. Ξέρει εκ των προτέρων τούς νικητάς και πόσους ψήφους θα λάβη έκαστος προς μεγάλην εκπληξιν του Βάρφα. Λαμβάνει όμως ενεργόν μέρος εις όλας τας συζητήσεις του Συνεδρίου και άκούει διά τόν όνομα Μόρφυ με κάποιαν αϊταφάσκαιαν.

A. ΠΑΝΤΕΛΗΣ:—'Αντιπρόεδρος του Συνεδρίου. Δυνατός όμιλητής, δικηγόρος και ύποψήριος δικαστής εν Σικάγω. 'Ητο τόν δεξι χέρι του Βουρνά καιτοι εκάθητο πάντοτε άριστερά του. 'Οσάκις άνελάμβανε την προεδριάν ό Παντελής ό Κυριακόπουλος έμφύριζε: ε'Ο Παντελής πάντα λές παντελώς θα με άγνοή.»

Π. Τ. ΚΙΣΚΙΡΑΣ:—Καιτοι δεν γνωρίζομεν την ιδιαιτεράν του πατρίδα, είναι τέλειος τόπος παταλή 'Αθηναίον λεβεντανθρώπου. Είναι διαρκώς εύχαρις και όσάκις άνηχοτε εις τόν βημα έβόδιζεν άργά και εύλαβώς ώσαν να έπρόκειτο να κοινωνήση. Τα έλεγε πάντοτε άργά, προσεκτικά, τισυχερά, τεσουράτα και Λαζωνικά.

Σ. ΛΑΓΚΗΣ:—'Από τούς όλίγους γέροντας του Συνεδρίου. Βέρος Ρωμιός παρακολουθών διαρκώς τούς νέους χωρίς να παραπονήται διά την πολυλογία μερικών. Σέβεται και εκτιμά τούς δικηγόρους εις τά δικαστήρια όχι όμως και εις τά Συνέδρια της 'Αχέλας.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΣΤΑΘΗΣ:—'Εκ Νέας 'Υόρκης από τόν εξακοστόν UPPER MANHATTAN. Είναι δυνατός όμιλητής και έπειδή όμιλών διαρκώς βαδίζει και χειρονομεί, τόν πέρασαν μερικά τού δικηγόρου. 'Εκείνος όμως διαμαρτύρητο ότι είναι άνθοσπίλης, ισχυριζόμενος ότι τόν δικηγόρικόν ένφους τού όμιλείν τόν άπέκτησεν εις τόν Συνέδριον.

B. ΑΡΩΝΗΣ:—Σεμνός και άξιοπρεπής νέος. Παρακολουθεί άνελλιπωσ τας συνεδριάσεις και εκφέρει πάντοτε την γνώμην του με λεπτότητα. 'Έχει αισθήματα εύγενή και πατριωτικά.

K. ΠΟΥΛΙΑΔΗΣ:—Νέος άρχετα νουνεζής και άξιοπρεπής. Όμιλεί πάντοτε εν καταλήλω στιγμή, πάντοτε επί τού θέματος. Παρακολουθεί μετά προσοχής όλας τας φάσεις τών διαφόρων συζητήσεων.

ΧΡ. ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ:—Τέλειος τίπος τζέντλεμαν. Παρακολουθεί άνελλιπωσ τας συνεδριάσεις εν απολύτω ηρεμία ως μαθητής που προσπαθεί να μελετήση και να διδαχθί. Τα βράδια κείνος περνά τόν καιρόν του εις εκδρομάς με τόν αυτοκίνητόν του, περιπολιόμενος περιπαθώς τόν άγκιστροτόν Εύρωπαϊκόν μονστάκι του. Τού λείπει ό μοντέλος διά να όμοιάζη με Εύρωπαϊόν κόμητα.

ΙΩ. ΜΙΧΑΛΑΡΟΣ:—Νέος αισθηματίας, εύρημαθής και σόφρων. Όμιλεί πάντοτε με λεπτότητα και σύνετιν. Εύρίσκειται πάντοτε εν απολύτω άρμονία ιδεών και σκέψεων με τούς εκ Νέας 'Αγγλίας άντιπροσώπους, Θόμψων, Τσαλταν κλπ.

E. ΒΑΦΕΥΣ:—'Εν τώ προσώπω του εφαρμόζεται τόν ρητόν ε'Οία ή μορφή τιαούτη και ή ψυχή. Πάντοτε άνθηρός, ροδαλός, γαλήνιος και ψυχραιμος. Νοίς δυνατός και διάνοια διαγωγής. Σπουδάζων θεολογίαν προτίθεται να γίνη κληρικός 'Ορθόδοξος, κέκτηται δια τά προσόντα δι' έν τώσον θεϊόν ύπουργήμα. Θεοσεβίστατος και αληθής χριστιανός εκ βαθύτατης πεποιθήσεως, ζή διαρκώς με τόν Θεόν και την θρησκείαν.

Θ. ΑΝΑΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ:—'Εξ 'Αγίου Φραγκίσκου. 'Ανήρ εύρημαθέστατος και άξιοπρε-

πής. Βαθύς μελετητής του 'Ελληνοαμερικανικού χαρακτήρος, εκφέρει γνώμας που έχων βαρύτητα. 'Η συναναστροφή του είναι εξαιρετικώς εύχάριστος.

T. G. KLEMONS:—'Υπέβαλε πάντοτε τας προτάσεις του και τας γνώμας του επί τών διαφόρων ζητημάτων με ψυχραιμιαν και θαυμασίαν δεξιότητα.

NICHOLAS GARIS:—Εις εκ των δραστηριωτέρων εργατών της 'Αχέλας εν Ν. 'Υόρκη. 'Οξυδερκέστατος και άγωνιστής πρώτης γραμμής. Καιτοι μεγαλοεπιχειρηματίας διαθέτει μέγα μέρος του πολιτικου χρόνου του υπέρ της προόδου της 'Αχέλας.

C. J. CRITZAS:—'Ο έπιλαχών 'Υπατος Πρόεδρος. Είναι διάνοια διαγωγής με μόρφωσιον άρτίαν 'Ελληνικην και 'Αμερικανικην. Μεγαλοεπιχειρηματίας και εξαιρετικώς συντηρητικός (όχι θεβαίως της Συντηρητικής μερίδος) εις τας πράξεις του και τας εκφράσεις του. Λατρεύεται κυριολεκτικώς από τούς 'Αχέλας της Νέας 'Υόρκης διά τόν άδαμάντιον του χαρακτήρος του.

SAMUEL AROS:—'Νησιώτης Παξινός και κατά κανόνα θαλασινός. Διαρκώς εύχαρις και προσηνης. Συζητεί πάντοτε με εύγένειαν και λεπτότητα Κερκυραϊόν εύπατρίδου. Παλαίμαχος της 'Αχέλας άγωνιστής.

ΝΙΚ. ΛΑΜΠΑΔΑΚΙΣ:—'Νησιώτης Νάξιος δικηγόρος όχι θαλασινός. Καιτοι νέος έχει μαλά γέροντος. Παρασοιάζει πάντοτε τας άπόψεις του με άριστοτεχνικην δεξιότητα και ζωηρά επιχειρήματα.

K. ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΟΥ:—'Ο διά δευτέραν φοράν εκλεγείς γραμματεύς του Συνεδρίου. 'Ως εκ της φαινομενικής τουλάχιστον νεότητός του άπεκλήθη τόν εμπειμύτν του Συνεδρίου. Κατά τόν Κυριακόπουλον όμοιάζει καταπληκτικώς με τόν Μάνον τόν όποιον έθεώρησε πατέρα του. 'Οσοιδήποτε καιτοι νεαροί έχει σύνετιν και σόφροσύνην υπερέμαχος.

GEO. STRIKE:—Νέος φέρελις διά την 'Αχελικην ζωήν. Λαμβάνει μέρος εις τας συζητήσεις με άρετην ζωηρότητα, όπως όλοι οι άντιπρόσωποι του Γουέστ οι όποιοι έδωσαν άσυνήθη ζωηρότητα εις τόν Συνέδριον.

JAMES DEMOPOULOS:—'Από τόν Ντητρόντ. Νέος λιαν εύπαροσιστος και εύρημαθέστατος. 'Έχει θαυμασίως ιδέας και είναι γλαφυρός όμιλητής. Καιτοι άνίγει εις την νέαν εν 'Αμερικη 'Ελληνικην γενεάν, αισθάνεται και όμιλεί 'Ελληνοπροπεύστατα. 'Ανομιφιόλωσ κέχτηται όλα τά προσόντα διά να ανωδειχθί εις τόν μέλλον.

T. ΡΑΡΑΔΑΚΙΣ:—'Ανίγει όμοίως εις την μειονότητα τών γερόντων του Συνεδρίου. Σοβαρός και άξιοπρεπής κείρος. 'Εδέχθη μετά συγκινήσεως τόν πρώτον πολύτιμον βραβείον που έδόθη εις τόν τμήμα τον διά την εξαιρετικην του δρασίαν εις προόδον και αύξησιν μελών.

D. G. ΜΙΧΑΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ:—'Στοργικός πατήρ τών ε'Υίων του Περικλέους. Ρήτωρ δυνατός και ιδεολόγος ποιητικός. Παρουσίασε τόν ζήτημα τών ε'Υίων τού Περικλέους με λόγια γεμάτα πόνον και πρόνοιαν διά τά μέλλοντα στελέχη της 'Αχέλας.

GEO. POOLITSAN:—Εύλαβής προσωνητής και Χατζής τών δύο εις 'Ελλάδα εκδρομών. Πάντοτε εύχαρις και όμιλητικός. Παρακολουθεί άγρόπως τας συνεδριάσεις και συζητεί με ψυχραιμιαν και λεπτότητα.

M. SEITANIDES:—Μικρός τόν δέμας, αλλά άγωνιστής. Συμμετάσχει όλων τών σιχητήσεων καιτοι ύποφέρει από διαρκεί πονοδοντιον.

C. DEVATENOS:—Ζητεί τόν λόγον, δεν τού τόν δίδουν, έπιμένει και τόν πέρνει παρά τας διαμαρτυρίας του Μόρφυ. Λαμβάνει ενεργόν μέρος εις όλας τας συζητήσεις.

C. G. PARIS:—Καθώς πρέπει κείρος. Συζητεί επί τών φλεγόντων ζητημάτων με τά συνόντητα και άξιοπρεπείας.

JAMES MEKOS:—'Οσάκις έγείρετο να ειπη τι ήξιζε τόν κόπον. 'Εγείρετο άδοού-

βως και αξιοπρεπώς και ανεπτυσσε το θέμα του θεμασια.

Τα ίδια θα ηδυνάμεθα να είπωμεν αν έπληκει ο χώρος διά τον Κατοινάν, Μάγαν, Χαρθάλην, Παραδίσην, Κοκκίνην, Κούναν, Νίτσον, Πέτρον, Τσάρον, Κατρομάνην, Δικαίου, Ζάχαρ, Μανιάτην, Κατσάμπαν, Μόρις, Τσάκαναν, Κόλλιαν, Μπουλοῦκον, Πεπονήν, Χριστάσην, Κολλιόπουλον, Λίνγκον, Ίωαννίδην, Θεοδώρου, Παρίκον, Θέμελην, Αναγνωστόπουλον, Σάκελλον, Κόρδην και τους λοιπούς αντιπροσώπους των οποίων δεν ένθημούμεθα ούτε τα όνόματα ούτε τα πρόσωπα.

Είς το έρρετινόν Συνέδριον οι αντιπρόσωποι του Γουέστ έδειξαν έξαρτηκόν δρασίαν. Καίτοι νέοι είς τήν 'Αχέπα, ήσαν άρκετά μελετημένοι και συνεζήτουν μετά ζητηρότητος περί όλων των φλεγόντων ζητημάτων. Ο Κυριακόπουλος παρηκολούθει διαρκώς τους Γουέστερνερς και είς κάποιαν συζήτησιν λέγει είς τόν Τζανετήν. «Τζανετή, μάς έφαγαν οι Δυτικοί, μάς πήραν τόν άέρα». Μα έδω δεν υπάρχουν Δυτικοί, έμμεθα όλοι σχεδόν Ορθόδοξοι, άπήνησεν ο Τζανετής. «Μα έγω δεν έννοώ τους Καθολικούς Φοάγκους, έννοώ τους Δυτικούς, δηλαδή τους Γουέστερνερς». Καλήν αντίμωσιν στο Μπόστον.

ΝΑΞ

GEORGE C. DIVRY, HEAD OF D. C. DIVRY PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, MARRIES MISS MARY POLYZOIDES

THE marriage of Brother George C. Divry, head of the well-known D. C. Divry printing establishment of New York, with the cultured and charming Mary Polyzoides was solemnized Sunday, September 15th, at the St. Demetrius Greek Orthodox Church of Astoria, L. I. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Divry was the outstanding social affair of the season and a large number of guests and friends participated in the solemn ceremony and attended the reception given in their honor right after the wedding at the home of the bride.

The editor of the AHEPA MAGAZINE and also in behalf of the members of the Order of Ahepa, extends to Mr. and Mrs. Divry sincere wishes for a happy married life.

OBITUARY

WITH the death of Theodore Liarakos, of Wilmington, Del., another worthy brother passed away. The death of Brother Liarakos was due to an attack of acute appendicitis, and it was as sudden as the blow was severe. The local chapter performed its painful function as would be expected. We extend to the bereaved relatives of Brother Liarakos our most sincere sympathy.

WITH the passing away of Brother Aristides Leacacos, the Black Diamond Chapter No. 55 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., lost one of its most able presidents and supporters, and the city of Wilkes-Barre a useful and honorable citizen, as the departed was highly esteemed and respected. May the Almighty rest his soul and console the family, relatives and friends of the bereaved.

THE sudden death of Brother Andrea Margaritis of San Francisco, Calif., a member of the Golden Gate Chapter No. 150, and of the Greek community of San Francisco, caused great sorrow among the legions of friends of the departed. The funeral services were attended en masse by the members of the Golden Gate Chapter No. 150, of which the departed was a beloved and highly

esteemed member. May God rest his soul and console his family, relatives and friends.

SIDE-LINES FROM THE CONVENTION

DURING the return of the delegates from Kansas City to Chicago, Elias Janetis was placed on trial on the following grounds: (Copy of the true bill as found by the Jury): "That we, the Grand Jury, find that Elias L. Janetis conspired with his evil spirits to translate the constitution of the Order of Ahepa into a foreign language — Greek."

Judges: Dean Alfange,
George C. Vournas.
Ahepa Domain Prosecutor:
George Kyriakopoulos
For the Defense: A. A. Pantelis.
Witnesses: V. I. Chebithes,
C. Critzas,
George Smitzes.

The testimony developed that his spirit was guilty but he was not, upon which, therefore, the judges decided that the person of Elias L. Janetis be subjected to cruel and unusual punishment.

Punishment: Ordered to shave his mustache and wear a soft collar and black shoes the rest of his natural life.

PLEASE NOTE

WE wish to request those who are sending us clippings from newspapers, describing Ahepa chapter activities throughout the country, to please indicate the name of the newspaper, the city and the date of publication. Please bear this in mind and you will greatly facilitate the work of the editorial staff. Thank you.

TO GREECE IN EIGHT DAYS

THE Cunard Line, which has carried thousands of Greeks to and from the New World, in order to best serve this year her numerous Greek patrons and put at their disposal the means of a fast and comfortable trip to Greece, has organized a Special Greek Christmas Excursion under the personal direction of an experienced guide.

This guide will be in close personal touch with the excursionists throughout the trip, taking care of all necessary details and doing his best to assure them a comfortable and fast passage, an ideal trip to Greece under the protecting wing of the Cunard Line.

Passengers who will take part in this Christmas Excursion to Greece will sail on the *Mauretania* leaving New York, November 27, 1929, at 11 P.M. The excursionists will reach Cherbourg five days later. From Cherbourg to Brindisi will take approximately forty-three hours. From Brindisi twenty-four hours by water, and you reach Piraeus on Greek soil. This routing has been chosen over all others as one of the fastest and most comfortable, and the shortest way to Greece, which is thus brought within eight days from the United States.

In keeping with the speed of the *Mauretania* is the high quality of her accommodations. Luxurious second-class state rooms, expensively furnished and decorated public rooms; spacious, clean, third-class cabins, with two, three, or four berths and all modern comforts. Large third class public rooms, recreation hall,

smoking room, spacious promenade decks and famous Cunard Line cuisine — all these combine to make your trip a real treat.

++

"AHEPA MAGAZINE" A FINE FRATERNAL ORGAN

MR. JOHN P. HARRITOS,
37 East Sixth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I was very much interested in the copy of the AHEPA MAGAZINE you sent me. It is about the finest fraternal magazine I have ever seen; and just brimming over with patriotism and good fellowship. It makes me proud to be connected in ever so slight a manner with such an organization.

I hope to see the next issue and to find in it something about the fine work the local Liberty Chapter is doing in Americanization work.

With the very best of wishes for the progress of this live organization, and the finest personal regards for yourself, I am

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY D. ANDREWS, Director,
Americanization Executive Committee.

HIGH GRADE AHEPA PARAPHERNALIA

American and Greek Flags,
Spankers, Swords, Emblems,
Costumes, Banners, Fezzes,
Buttons, Bibles, Jewels.

PROMPT SERVICE AND
FAIR PRICES

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, published monthly at Concord, N. H., for October 1st, 1929.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE }
COUNTY OF MERRIMACK } ss.
Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared Milton E. Meletiadis who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Ahepa Magazine, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, THE ORDER OF AHEPA, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Editor, MILTON E. MELETTIADIS, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Managing Editor, MILTON E. MELETTIADIS, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Business Manager, MILTON E. MELETTIADIS, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: THE ORDER OF AHEPA, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Supreme President: GEORGE E. PHILLIPS, Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y., Sec. Sec'y: A. CATSONIS, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

MILTON E. MELETTIADIS, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1929.

[SEAL] E. MARJORIE HAMMERLEY, Notary Public.
(My commission expires July 3, 1934.)

ber, 1929

decks and these com-

FINE

he copy of It is about ever seen; otism and oud to be nner with

o find in it the local canization

he progress finest per-

ctor, mmittee.

LIA

S,
S,
S,

CO.

MANAGE-
RED BY
24, 1913,
y at Con-

he District Meletiadess w, deposes the Ahepa best of his ownship, on for the the Act of postal Laws is form, to

publishes; agers are: nvestment MELETTI C. Man- nvestment MILTON ashington.

HEPA, 1140 me Press- g, Buffalo, ent Bldg.

ages, and er cent or other

giving the y holders. iders and ks of the holder or company e name of tee is act- as contain edge and ns under o do not fees, hold that of a on to be- poration id stock, him.

Editor, th day of

Public. 1934.

GREEK LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Service

Between **NEW YORK — PATRAS — PIRAEUS**
and **THE NEAR EAST** (Via Boston)

Schedule for 1929



S. S. BYRON November 20
S. S. EDISON December 5

FROM BOSTON THE FOLLOWING DAY



NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of GREECE
44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Other Offices:

S. B. DEMOPOULOS, 33 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. P. P. KUTRUBES, 147 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
N. PRINTEZY, 988 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.



HAMILTON HOTEL

14th and K Streets, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Russell A. Conn, Manager

HEADQUARTERS of
THE SUPREME LODGE of AHEPA

Comforts In a Luxurious Atmosphere Await You
at a Moderate Cost . . .

. . . travelers who enjoy perfect service, excellence in surroundings, splendid foods, convenience in location while at the Nation's Capital, make the Hamilton Hotel their first choice. It is the scene of brilliant gatherings, where statesmen, diplomats and business executives meet, yet it is the outstanding hotel for the family as well as the individual. Every room is equipped with tub and shower bath, all having outside exposure. Booklet mailed on request.

Centrally Located

Opposite Franklin Park, one of Washington's most beautiful centers. Three blocks from the White House, State War and Navy Building and Treasury Department — in the midst of the theatre, shopping and business districts, and within a few minutes of golf courses, principal clubs, and bridle paths.

Street cars or busses carry you anywhere from the main entrance. Within 6 minutes of Union Station by taxicab.

MEALS	
DINING ROOM	
Club Breakfast	65c, 85c, \$1.00
Lunch	\$1.00
Dinner	\$1.50

Also COFFEE SHOP

RATES	
Single Rooms	\$3.50-\$4.00-\$5.00
Double Rooms	\$5.00 up to \$9.00

A discount of 15% allowed off above rates to members of the AHEPA

↔ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ↔

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

On October 31st, 1929

The Madison State Bank

100 Park Row, New York City

merged with the

International Union Bank & Trust Company

under the name of

International-Madison Bank & Trust Company

in New York City

The new Trust Company has a Capital and Surplus of \$3,500,000 and Resources of approximately \$14,000,000

These additional facilities and resources are for the benefit of our customers to whom we shall be able to offer a larger and more useful service in every phase of banking activity.

Our thoroughly equipped and experienced Foreign Department offers you the most efficient means of exchange and transmission of funds to Greece and to all parts of the world at the best current rates.

International-Madison Bank & Trust Company

“Banking in all its Branches”

OFFICES

New York City: 100 Park Row · 2 Avenue A · 147-5th Avenue

Brooklyn: 4702-18th Avenue

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

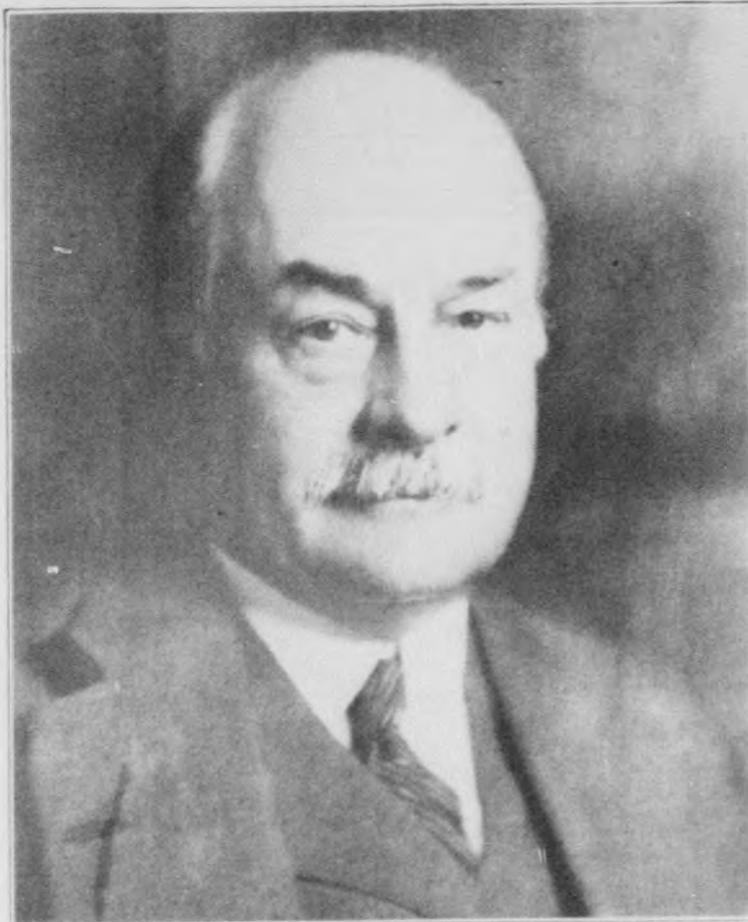
November 1929

Volume III

Number 7



The **AHEPA**



DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
President of Columbia University
A Staunch Philhellene

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Philosophy · Science · Arts · Politics · History · Religion
Poetry · Music · Literature · Commerce · Industry · Travel

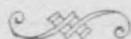


Are You Going to Greece?

ASK YOUR BANKER FOR A CHEQUE OR
LETTER OF CREDIT ON

The NATIONAL BANK of GREECE

The Oldest and Leading Bank of That Country
(Founded 1841)



Capital Paid Up and Reserves

Drs. 1,205,000,000

Deposits (on June 30, 1929)

Drs. 6,250,000,000

HEAD OFFICE IN ATHENS

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREECE

NEW YORK AGENCY
(New Quarters) 51 MAIDEN LANE

Telephone, John 5763

Transacting Every Banking Business

*Issues Checks, Money Orders, Travellers Checks, Letters of Credit
Cable Transfers Payable in Drachmas or Dollars*

Special facilities and terms are granted for the deposits, remittances and general transactions of Greeks in America.

☛ The National Bank of Greece has correspondents all over the United States of America and Canada, and acts as correspondent in Greece of the principal American Banks.

Chicago Representative Office

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Suite 744, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

“ARISTOCRATIC”



OLIVE OIL

Προτιμάται παρά πάντων.
Δοκιμάσατέ το, συγκρίνατέ
το με οιονδήποτε άλλο έλαι-
ον. Θα το εύρητε ανώτερον.



LEKAS & DRIVAS NEW YORK

For CHRISTMAS and the NEW YEAR

Give your friends, particularly your American friends

The Ahepa Magazine

The Illustrated National Monthly

THE IDEAL GIFT — They will be glad to receive and read it

Special Offer

Three Single Subscriptions
or Three Years' Subscription for
\$5.00

Yearly Subscription (twelve issues) . . . \$2.00
Foreign Countries, including Canada . . . \$3.00

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please send the AHEPA MAGAZINE (twelve issues) to
the following parties or party for which I am enclosing the subscrip-
tion price of \$

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Recommended or subscribed by member of Chapter No.

++ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ++



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION
MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor

VOLUME III

NOVEMBER, 1929

NUMBER 7

From the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa:

☛ A — Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof;
☛ B — Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law; ☛ C — Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; ☛ D — Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment; ☛ E — To promote throughout the world, and especially in the United States of America, a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic peoples and nation; and to revive, cultivate, enrich, and marshal into active service for humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism.

CONTENTS

Ahepa and Citizenship	GEORGE E. PHILLIES <i>Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa</i>	6
Food-Ships, Disarmament and Peace	N. S. KALTCHAS	8
The Thing Called Love (Definitions)	SELECTIONS	10
My Greatest Sorrow (Poem by Costes Palamas, translated by J. B. Edwards)		11
The Hellenic Ideals	RAYMOND DUNCAN	11
Courage, Sire of Truth	GLEN FRANK <i>President of the University of Wisconsin</i>	12
Athens Is Paris of Near East	TRAVELLER	12
The Music of the Ancient Greeks (Chapter III)	DIOMED P. AVLONITIS	13
American Products Popular in Greece	GARDNER RICHARDSON	14
News from Greece	FROM OUR ATHENS CORRESPONDENT	15
Topics of the Editor	THE EDITOR	16-17
The Immigrant as a Potential Citizen.		
The Toastmaster. The Presiding Officer.		
The Day We Call Christmas.		
Ahepa — What Is It?	DEAN ALFANGE	18
The Third Annual Excursion to Greece	THE STAFF	19
Fraternity News	THE STAFF	20-25
The Present and the Future of the Ahepa. (In Greek)	ELIAS JANETIS	26
Comments on the Ahepa by the "Free Forum" of Athens. (In Greek)	G. TSINGOYAS	28
Michael Ailianos (Biography)		29
The Stock Exchange and Its Dangers. (In Greek)	A. DARMOS	30-31
Why You Must Respect Your Wife. (In Greek)	NAX	31
Ahepa and the Centennial Celebration of Greek Independence		32-33

Published Monthly by THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED

Publication Office: 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.

Editorial and Advertising Offices: 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Telephone, National 2259

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED: GEORGE E. PHILLIES, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; JOHN GOVATOS, Secretary-Treasurer; MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director.
Subscription to members of the Order of Ahepa \$1.00 per year in advance. To non-members \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscription to Canada, all Foreign countries \$5.00 per year in advance. Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

Copyright, 1929, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Request

Application pending for entry as second-class matter from the Post Office at New York, N. Y., to Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879

ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΩΜΑΤΕΙΟΥ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Η ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ ΤΡΩΣΤ ΚΟΜΠΑΝΥ, διά να διευκολύνη τούς σκοπεύοντας να συμμετάσχουν τής εις Ελλάδα εκδρομής του ως άνω Σωματείου, η οποία θα γίνη την 21ην Μαρτίου 1930, ανοίγει ειδικούς λογαριασμούς, δι' όσους θα ήθελαν ν' αρχίσουν να πληρώνουν από τώρα την αξίαν του εισιτηρίου και τὰ έξοδα του ταξιδίου εις ΔΟΣΕΙΣ εβδομαδιαίας ή μηνιαίας.

Όταν θα συμπληρωθή το ποσόν του εισιτηρίου το αντίτιμον θ' αποσταλή εις το Πρακτορείον ο «Φάρος» διά την έκδοσιν αυτού.

Διά περισσότερας πληροφορίας παρακαλούνται οι ενδιαφερόμενοι ν' απευθύνονται πρὸς τὴν

Bank of Athens Trust Co.

205 West 33rd St. New York City

ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑ ΩΡΑ!!!

ΔΙΑ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ ΤΑΞΕΩΣ
ΚΑΛΟΥΠΙΑ (CHOCOLATE MOULDS)

ΟΤΙ ΔΗΠΟΤΕ ΕΙΔΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΕΘΟΥΣ

Του περιφήμου Γερμανικού Οίκου
ANTON REICH

VALENTINE HEARTS

ΚΑΛΛΙΤΕΧΝΙΚΑ CANDY BOXES

Γράψατε διά Τιμοκαταλόγους άμέσως

C. M. VLASTOS CO.
5 W. MARKET ST.
AKRON, OHIO

— ΤΙΜΑΙ ΑΚΑΤΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΟΙ —



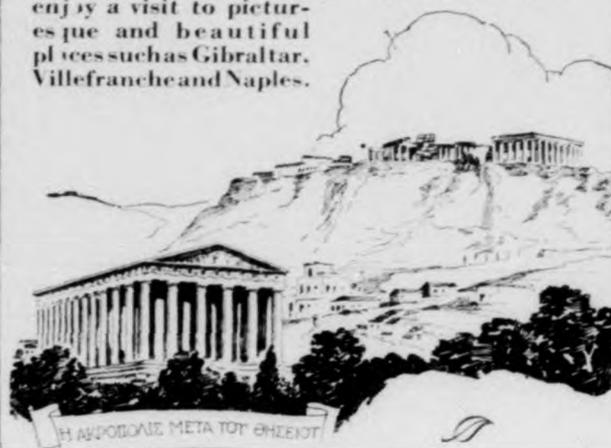
Direct to PIRAEUS

A splendid opportunity presents itself in the sailing from New York in the

MAURETANIA

February 20, 1930

the fastest liner to the Mediterranean will make a few calls en route. Second and Third Class passengers will be permitted to land and enjoy a visit to picturesque and beautiful places such as Gibraltar, Villefranche and Naples.



MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY

Private cabins in third class. Excellent accommodations, courteous attendance, and good food.

EXCELLENT WEEKLY CONNECTIONS
ON THE FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS

AQUITANIA BERENGARIA
MAURETANIA

(via Cherbourg)

INQUIRE AT YOUR AGENTS ABOUT THE MARSEILLES
AND OVERLAND ROUTE

For rates, and further information
apply to your agent, or

CUNARD LINE

25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

346 No. Michigan Avenue . . . Chicago, Ill.
501 Market Street . . . San Francisco, Cal.
1406 H Street, N.W. . . . Washington, D. C.



THE AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association

Volume III

NOVEMBER, 1929

Number 7



**The Ahepa Magazine
and Its Advertisers
Sincerely Wish You a
Happy and Merry Christmas**



Milton E. Meletiadis, The Editor.

Ahepa and Citizenship

By George E. Phillis

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

THE paramount object of our government in maintaining modern schools and in generously spending money for the upkeep of its humanitarian and philanthropic institutions is not only to aid the needy but principally to better the standard of our American citizenship — to make it the best in the world. Basically, the intent and purpose of our system is to cultivate our finer emotions and concepts of life by education and as a result of it to inculcate the conception of higher regard for the rights of others and for the sovereignty of the law. It is our aim to attain a higher code of ethics in the performance of our social, civic, religious and commercial duties.

Conscious of these truths the fraternal Order of Ahepa, by its constitution, requires that each of its members shall pledge himself to:

“Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States; its history and traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith:

“Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment.”

A further requirement for membership in the Ahepa is that the applicant must be an American citizen or willing and qualified to be one, he must be of the white race and a believer in the divinity of Jesus Christ. The organization is fraternal in its nature and educational in its scope. The members of it come from a variety of racial stocks including descendants of Mayflower genealogy, but the majority are of Greek birth or American born of Greek descent.

Ethnic evolution has proven that peoples of different origins have certain inherent or traditional characteristics. The Greeks are patriotic and have the distinction of being steadfast and true to their duties. The apex of glory in patriotism was by them achieved at Thermopylae and at Marathon about 400 years before our era. Since those days they have been taught to love liberty and to uphold only democratic principles of government. Consequently about a half million of them, having been transplanted on these shores within the last two or three decades, found themselves quite at home with the principles of patriotism and of law and order here prevailing.

These people, responsive to the law of self-preservation, applied themselves with vigor and intensity towards making their livelihood here and, incidentally, a working day of eighteen hours became the average for the average newcomer. Actuated, however, by the love of liberty, instead of being content with the Saturday pay envelope, as in the case of their many fellow immigrants, these people, with dogged determination and hard work, ere long, were able to establish themselves in mercantile enterprises and eventually to become potent factors in our ever-increasing commercial life. Many of them have distinguished themselves as professional men. The Greek immigrant was self-centered; he had confidence in his self-dependence. His innate ambition was to be free from domination and to dominate if he could. Rather than be the foreman in a factory, he preferred to be the “boss” in his own candy stand and to have two or three others working under him.

By assuming the businessman, however, this neophyte American did not lay aside the citizen. He did not forget that from a grateful inhabitant a sacred duty is due to a hospitable

homeland. "This is the haven of opportunity and the land of freedom," he admitted, "but of freedom born of reason, cradled in human kindness, dominated by justice and governed perforce and by the virtue of respect for the rights of others."

To succeed materially was not sufficient. He must merit freedom and the fruit of his success. He must contribute his best to the end that a nation *more unified in purpose, action and ideals may be founded and perpetuated*—a nation of peoples who understand each other better and love one another more.

It was for this purpose that the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, better known as the Order of Ahepa, was founded with principles purely and wholly emanating from the Constitution of the United States and influenced by the richness and idealism of Hellenic history and traditions. Its two hundred and fifty chapters are now functioning in every city of the Union with clock-like uniformity. One pulse beats in all hearts and one central idea governs all minds. It is an empire of good-will in America.

Through the tens of thousands of its membership and with their tireless activities, we believe that over a million of our American people are influenced directly or indirectly, and have become the disciples of this idea of self-education towards a better citizenry. Our increase and expansion are phenomenal.

Some of the Things That Ahepa Is Doing Are:

One good deed for each day is expected from each member and a worthy brother or neighbor is never allowed to remain in distress. Nor are our orphans, nor the poor and indigent permitted to become a public charge. Infraction of law is practically unknown in our ranks, whereas in its enforcement, we are among the first to respond. Sixteen scholarships are annually awarded to students of Greek descent enrolled in universities here and a \$100,000 endowment fund for the same purpose is at present being contributed by members of our Order. We believe in training leaders. Just now we are completing plans for a nation-wide campaign to raise millions of dollars to be spent in the building of the Ahepa Institute of America, where the unfortunate ones of our race will be sheltered, educated and permanently maintained. In all movements for charity, Ahepa already has been one of the first to respond, yet, we feel that we must even further directly shoulder this obligation.

In endeavors of science, art, literature and industry we are well represented and even in adventure and intrepidity by one of our distinguished compatriots, Epaminondas Demas, who accompanied Commander Byrd in his historic flight to the North Pole and who is now his mechanic on the Antarctic exploration. The Federal Naturalization Bureau statistics show that among the various nationals, in ratio and in point of time, the Greeks are highest in rank of becoming American citizens. The chapters are heartily *coöperating* with naturalization officials through our special naturalization committees and in many cities the judges are Ahepans themselves and, upon hearing that the applicant is an Ahepan, they grant his petition as of course upon his merits. Some of the judges, as well as many congressmen, senators and leading professional men, scientists and business men are lecturing in the Chapter meetings. It is the spirit of America.

And as a part of our practical and constructive education, with Spartan rigor and discipline the members of the Ahepa are taught to know:

That character is the only imperishable treasure.

That this is the land of equality and justice.

That this is a government for the people, by the people and from the people.

That they must respect those who are governing, but in

exercising the franchise to vote they must think wisely and decide as freemen in choosing the governors.

That they must zealously participate in all civic duties, exercise the prerogative of voting and at all times be familiar with the political movements of our country.

That they must obey the majesty of the law and religiously aid the officers thereof.

The Ahepan, furthermore, is strictly taught to honor the sanctity of the home; to speak evil of no one; to support our system of public schools; to promote loyalty and patriotism; to pledge undivided fealty and allegiance to the flag, our emblem of liberty, and further, by the Constitution of the Order, to:

"Work for the moral uplift of its members in every possible manner; promote good fellowship among them; endow them with a spirit of altruism, mutual benevolence and helpfulness; point out to them the advantages of education, the beauty of sacrifice, and the deformity of selfishness."

America is our foster mother but it is the land of our choice and affection. One might ask, have we any love for our motherland Greece? Yes; we have pride, love, respect, thoughtfulness and admiration. It is a love compatible with our duties to the land of our adoption. It can be likened to the love of the married son towards his loving parents; that faithful son whose primary love, devotion and undivided allegiance belongs to his wife, to his own children and to his home. In order to love his own children and home, however, it does not become necessary to efface his parents from his heart. Should we be capable of forgetting the land of our birth entirely, we could never be capable of loving America or any homeland loyally. We are steadfast.

But Greece has been ever loved and admired by all the world and especially by the intellectuals. Lord Byron, the poet, and Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe of Boston laid down their lives for her freedom. President Monroe and John Quincy Adams were the first to recognize her national independence.

Concerning Greece President Monroe eloquently exclaimed: "The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible."

Daniel Webster, in the halls of the United States Senate, thundered about the Greeks:

"These people are a people of intelligence, ingenuity, refinement, spirit and enterprise."

Poinsett, in the halls of Congress, also enunciated:

"The Greeks, the descendants of that illustrious people to whom we owe everything which gives charm to life, are not only heirs to the immortal fame of their ancestors, but also rivals of their virtues."

Our own esteemed friend and distinguished Senator from Utah, Hon. William H. King, said:

"When one speaks of Greece the temptation is great to enlarge upon her imperishable gifts to humanity. We are indebted to Greece, and so long as men seek justice and the realization of Democratic ideals and beauty and art, Greece always will be remembered."

Such sentiments are universal for the Greeks and being their posterity we take cognizance of those virtues, respect them and are striving to prove worthy of them in America. "No other people have such a glorious background of service to civilization," it has been said.

But if the Greeks have preëminently served the world it has been accomplished as a result of education such as the United States is lavishly promulgating and the Ahepa is fostering. In the minds and hearts of an educated and moral

(Continued on page 11)

Food-Ships, Disarmament and Peace

By N. S. Kaltchas

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S Armistice Day plea that food-ships "should be made free of any interference in time of war" attracted the attention which is due to such a pronouncement when it emanates from the foremost humanitarian of the war and post-war period who also happens to occupy the exalted position of President of the United States. Mr. Hoover disclaimed all intention of advancing this idea as a "governmental proposal" and was at special pains to point out that it will not be discussed at the forthcoming naval conference in London. Nevertheless, so pregnant and promising a suggestion could not but stimulate world-wide discussion as soon as it was placed "on the anvil of debate." A summary interpretation of the various reactions it provoked will help us to realize its far-reaching significance and the amazing breadth and complexity of its implications.

As was to be expected, the Communist and the Fascist press greeted the Hoover plan with the sneering skepticism they invariably affect towards all ideological contributions from a, to them, "tainted" source, i. e., capitalist-bourgeois and liberal-democratic, respectively. Communists and Fascists are as disinclined to follow Mr. Hoover the idealist, the humanitarian and the statesman as they are eager to learn from Mr. Hoover the engineer and the industrial organizer. Hence no constructive participation in the discussion which he initiated on November 11 could be expected from those quarters. At the same time, it is a safe assumption that when in due course the President of the United States translates his informal suggestion into a governmental proposal, both the Russian and the Italian government will hasten to assume towards it a much less cavalier attitude than the jibes of the irrepressible Communist and Fascist press would seem to indicate.

At the other extreme of the scale is Germany. No country during the Great War suffered more grievously from that interference with food-ships which it is Mr. Hoover's purpose to abolish. Indeed, it has been a familiar German contention that the British blockade, which admittedly was the most decisive factor in the defeat of Germany, was infinitely more inhuman than the "frightfulness" of the German submarine campaign. Equally with Mr. Hoover, and born of an even more "poignant personal experience," the Germans are therefore convinced that "the time has come when we should remove starvation of women and children from the weapons of warfare." In fact, they see in the American President's stand a vindication of the German view of the blockade, which will contribute substantially to the revision of war-time ideas about Germany's war-guilt and conduct of the war and will thus hasten her moral rehabilitation.

Moreover, looking into the future, Germany realizes that she has everything to gain and nothing to lose from an application of the Hoover plan. Being to a very great extent dependent for her sustenance on sea-borne commerce and at the same time navally disarmed, she will, in case of another war, be even more at the mercy of a virtually unrestricted blockade than she was in 1914-1918. By the same token, the considerable mitigation of the blockade proposed by Mr. Hoover will add immeasurably to her sense of security, which is the basic psychological postulate of peace.

It is from France that have come the most serious objections

to Mr. Hoover's suggestion. When French logic is enlisted in the service of what are thought to be the national interests of France, the result is usually a formidable array of argument which it is as difficult to meet effectively as it is to ignore. Economically, France is probably the most self-sufficient of the countries of Europe and therefore much better able to resist a food blockade than, f. e., Great Britain, Italy, or Germany. At the same time, thanks to her enormous submarine fleet, to which she may be trusted to cling obstinately against all British attempts at reduction or abolition, she will be able in the next war to apply against her enemy the sort of counter-blockade that nearly brought Great Britain to her knees when resorted to in the last war by Germany. In other words, the weapon of blockade is blunted when used against France, because of her relative economic self-sufficiency; but in her own hands, used offensively with the help of the submarine, it acquires a deadly sharpness.

So much for the contingency of a "private" war. But France has also been for over ten years the most persistent and powerful exponent of "public" war, i. e., war undertaken collectively at the behest of the League of Nations in order to coerce a recalcitrant state into preserving the peace. And while the cause of armed coercion has so far made no progress, owing mainly to American and British opposition, "economic sanctions" against an "aggressor" state already constitute an integral part of the machinery of the League. What will be left, ask the French and pro-League critics of Mr. Hoover's suggestion, of these economic sanctions, if the sea-borne food supplies of the "aggressor" state are exempt from interference? This objection goes to the root of the matter and once more brings to the fore the fundamental divergence between the dominant American and the Continental-European attitude on the problem of the organization of peace. It could be adequately disposed of by an undertaking on the part of the United States, in return for the abolition of the food blockade, to cooperate in bringing pressure to bear upon a prospective violator of the League Covenant and of the Kellogg Pact. But will such an undertaking be forthcoming? The *New York World*, in the course of a very thoughtful defense of the Hoover plan, makes the startling suggestion that "in any war in which the United States was willing to join in order to coerce an 'aggressor' the military force available would be so overwhelming that the slow effect of starvation would hardly count. Had the United States, Italy, and Japan joined the Allies in August, 1914, Germany would have been defeated before she was starved." Quite so. But in the light of all that has happened since 1918 and in view of the dominant American opposition to peace by armed coercion, the assumption that the cooperation of the United States will assume military form in the conceivably near future appears entirely unwarranted. Nor would such a complete reversal of American policy be necessary. For a would-be "aggressor" state will think twice before resorting to war if it knows in advance that the United States is ready to support the League or join the other signatories of the Kellogg Pact to the extent, if necessary, of applying financial and economic pressure, other than the starvation of women and children, in order to insure the preservation of peace. In such a case peace might conceivably be preserved by what is

euphemistically termed moral suasion, without resort to any material sanctions, economic or military. But will the United States consent to the entanglement of even such strictly limited coöperation? Will it collaborate in an *a priori* definition of "aggression?" Will it give up its jealously guarded freedom of action, i. e., the privilege of judging each case as it arises and of playing a lone hand in times of international crisis? The temper that still predominates in America, despite over ten years' intensive inculcation of international-mindedness, precludes an affirmative answer to these questions.

No country is affected more directly or more vitally by Mr. Hoover's suggestion than Great Britain. In successive gigantic struggles that country was able to survive mainly because it could wield the very weapon of blockade which the American President now proposes to cripple. Hence, the orthodox Briton's instinctive retort to Mr. Hoover's challenge is a categorical *non-possumus*. It was such a retort, it will be remembered, that banished the second of President Wilson's Fourteen Points from the deliberations of the Peace Conference. But since then the more advanced British thought has been gradually getting rid of the roseate misconceptions based on a glorious naval past and painfully adjusting itself to the unpalatable realities of the present and the disquieting possibilities of the future. What are some of these realities? In the recent war Great Britain and her allies enjoyed an overwhelming naval superiority over Germany. And yet, while it is true that it was largely thanks to the blockade, rendered possible by naval preponderance, that Germany was defeated, it is equally true that Great Britain herself came within an inch of defeat as a result of the German counter-blockade, which threatened her with precisely the danger which it is Mr. Hoover's purpose to eliminate from future wars, namely the starvation of her non-combatant population. Moreover, having accepted, for compelling reasons, the principle of naval parity with the United States, and having committed herself to the principle of naval limitation and reduction by international agreement, it is obvious that Great Britain cannot hope to enjoy in any future "private" war the overwhelming naval superiority which was her main weapon of offense and defense in the past. The virtual loss of the "command of the seas," in conjunction with her notorious lack of economic self-sufficiency and particularly her dependence on sea-borne food supplies, is bound to effect a radical change in the traditional British attitude on the question of "freedom of the seas." Ineluctable necessity is compelling the British people, in the words of the London *Spectator*, to "break up some of the foundations of their political thought." There can be no doubt that Mr. Hoover's suggestion will give a strong impetus to this intellectual and emotional re-orientation. And when the time is ripe for governmental action, the Hoover plan will probably meet with less opposition from the greatest maritime state, which has wielded the weapon of naval blockade with such deadly effect in the past, than from some other countries which, if less potent aggressively, are also less vulnerable.

Finally, there are those critics of the Hoover plan who condemn it as superfluous since, in their view, war having been outlawed by the Kellogg Pact, the contingency it foresees is not likely to arise. It is not surprising that those who believe that war can be abolished "by incantation" should be scandalized by Mr. Hoover's envisaging the possibility of another war and seeking to determine in advance how it shall be conducted. But it would be unfair to the President to interpret his action as showing lack of faith in the efficacy of the Kellogg Pact. For he has already demonstrated that he regards it with the utmost seriousness by making it, in agreement with



MARS, THE GOD OF WAR

Mr. MacDonald, the foundation of Anglo-American relations. But as a realist he cannot fail to see that the efficacy of a Pact that is buttressed by neither legal nor political nor military props will depend entirely on the salubrity of the international climate. Hence his suggestion is aimed at producing a healthier international atmosphere by increasing the nations' sense of security and thus inducing them to consent to disarmament. "The fear of an interruption in sea-borne food supplies has powerfully tended toward naval development in both importing and exporting nations. The world must sooner or later recognize this as one of the underlying causes of its armed situation. . . . The protection of food movements in time of war would constitute a most important contribution to the rights of all parties, whether neutrals or belligerents and would greatly tend toward lessening the pressure for naval strength."

Mr. Hoover then is offering his plan not merely as a means of "humanizing" war but as an inducement to disarmament, which, by increasing national security and international solidarity, will materially diminish the chances of another war. If, when it is put forward as a concrete governmental proposal, it can be combined with an offer of even strictly limited American coöperation in international action against would-be disturbers of the peace, it will bring about nothing less than a revolution in international relations. Even as it stands now, it is a welcome indication that the President of the United States, not content with the mere outlawry of war, is giving anxious thought to the problem of the organization of peace. And the organization of peace is, when all is said, the surest way to exorcise the demon of war.



Letters and Art

Literature Drama Music Fine-Arts Education Poetry

The Thing Called Love

And Its Many Interesting Definitions

AN HOUR OF MERCY

This Cyrian,
She is a thousand changing things,
She brings more pain than any god, she brings
More joy. I cannot judge her. May it be
An hour of mercy when she looks on me.

— *From Aeolus (a lost play)*, EURIPIDES.

PURE REASON'S FRUITLESS ARGUMENTS

One lover jeers at others and advises them to propitiate Venus, since they are troubled by a disgraceful passion, and often, poor wretch, gives no thought to his own ills, greatest of all. The black is a brune, the cat-eyed is a miniature Pallas, the stringy and wizened a gazelle; the dumpy and dwarfish is one of the graces, from top to toe all grace; the big and overgrown is awe-inspiring and full of dignity. She is tongue-tied, cannot speak, then she has a lisp; the dumb is bashful; then the fire-spit, the teasing, the gossiping turns to a shining lamp. One becomes a slim darling then when she cannot live from want of flesh; and she is only spare, who is half dead with cough. — The pug-nosed is a she Silenus and a satyress; the thick-lipped a very kiss. It were tedious to attempt to report other things of the kind. Let her however be of ever so great dignity of appearance; such that the power of Venus goes forth from all her limbs; yet there are others too; yet have we lived without her before; yet does she do, and we know that she does, in all things the same as the ugly woman; and fumigates herself, poor wretch, with nauseous perfumes, her very maids running from her and giggling behind her back. But the lover, when shut out, often in tears covers the threshold with flowers and wreaths, and anoints the haughty doorposts with oil of marjoram, and imprints kisses, poor wretch, on the doors. — LUCRETIVS.

THE STIGMATA

Now can you recognize any of these marks as belonging to you? A sweetheart demands of you five talents, insults you, shuts the door in your face, throws cold water over you; then calls you back. Now loose your neck from the shameful yoke; come say, "I am free, yes, free." You cannot; for your soul is troubled by no gentle master, and sharp are the spurs which prick your weary spirit, and on you are driven, though you would fain refuse. — HORACE (Lonsdale and Lee).

THE ORIENT SPEAKS

Your questioning eyes are sad. They seek to know my meaning as the moon would fathom the sea.

I have bared my life before your eyes from end to end, with nothing hidden or held back. That is why you know me not.

. . . If it were only a moment of pleasure it would flower in an easy smile, and you could see it and read it in a moment.

If it were merely a pain it would melt in limpid tears, reflecting its inmost secret without a word.

But it is love, my beloved.

Its pleasure and pain are boundless, and endless its wants and wealth.

It is as near to you as your life, but you can never wholly know it. — RABINDRANATH TAGORE.



CUPID IN REBELLION
(Courtesy Milwaukee Museum)

NEVER AGAIN!

Who loves a first time is a god,
Though he should be forsaken.
Who hapless loves a second time,
Must for a fool be taken.
And such a fool who loves without
Response of love am I.
Sun, moon and stars they laugh at me,
And I laugh too — and die!

— HEINE (Black).

MODERN DEFINITION OF LOVE

Widows sigh for it, maidens cry for it, old maids die for it, taxis sell it 25 cents a mile, gold diggers sell it at a pearl a smile, bungalows reek with it, flats shriek with it, hotels bar it, the whole world lives for it — and nobody knows what the DAMN thing is. — MASTIX.

Gold

A MIGHTY pain to love it is,
 And 'tis a pain that pain to miss;
 But of all pains the greatest pain
 It is to love and love in vain.
 Virtue now, nor noble blood,
 Nor wit by love is understood;
 Gold alone does passion move,
 Gold monopolizes love.
 A curse on her and on the man
 Who this traffic first began!
 A curse on him who found the ore!
 A curse on him who digged the store!
 A curse on him who did refine it!
 A curse on him who first did coin it!
 A curse, all curses else above,
 On him who used it first in love!

Anacreon (Sixth Century B.C.)

The Signs of Love

PEER of Gods! she seemed to me, the blissful
 Gal, who sits and gazes at thee, so doubtful!
 Close beside thee she stands; and in silence profound
 You hear her silvery speaking, spellbound!
 Laughing love's low laughter! Oh thus she only
 Stirs the troubled heart of a troubled breast to tremble!
 For should she but see thee a moment fondly
 Straight is thy voice hushed and stumble!

Ahepa and Citizenship

(Continued from page 7)

people, the impulse of self-sacrifice is predominant and service is the greatest commitment of life and the more so, at a time when the country of one's home is in need of service.

Imbued with this noble impulse, sixty-five thousand descendants of the Marathon warriors donned the khaki in 1917 and arrayed themselves to fight for the cause of the stars and stripes. Some of them had come to this land just a few months prior to their voluntary enlistment. This staggering number was about fifteen per cent of the entire Greek population here, while the five millions who served in our army are only about five per cent of the entire population of the country. Those boys fought unsullied, onward unto death, spurred with the spirit and heroism of their ancestor Leonidas. Some of them still lie sleeping "over there"; some, posthumously honored and decorated, are sepulchred in the home of our immortals, the Arlington Cemetery, and the others are here helping the wheels of industry. To a man they stood by their colors and with their own blood they purchased their birthright as Americans.

Those are the Ahepans; this is their consecrated home and the precepts, above quoted from the constitution, are the principles taught in their school of learning, a school voluntarily adopted and no burden to the government. Through this noble fraternity, as a School, they are cultivating their finer emotions and concepts of life. As citizens they are the very embodiment of American virtue and prowess, and, nationally, they are the flesh of the flesh and the bones of the bones of their comrades of Mayflower origin because when the Greek assumed the permanent residency here and made strides as a factor in the commercial pursuits, he became a willing comrade, he did not evade the soldier nor did he desert the American patriot or forget the citizen.

By deeds we speak and not by words.

Yea! my tongue is broken and thru and thru me
 'Neath the flesh unpalpable fire runs tingling;
 Trotting you see her eyes! so beautiful and sparkling!
 And noises of roaring waves in thy ears sound.

Sweat runs down in rivers, a tremor seizes
 All thy limbs, and paler than grass in Autumn,
 Caught by pains of menacing death, ye falter.
 Lost in the love-trance, of Love's Altar!
 SAPPHO (430 B.C.) Translated by "Neo. Hellenus"

My Greatest Sorrow

That final hour when Death creeps on me slowly
 To snuff my light, only one thing shall be
 My greatest sorrow — it cannot be wholly
 My laboured thoughts nor the years lost to me,
 Nor the poverty once I knew, nor, yet love's yearning
 That will not let man sleep, thirst in the blood,
 Ancestral curse, a vain existence turning
 To every magnet lure the Muse held forth, nor could
 I mourn this house of flesh or any earthly good.

But it will be, Green World, that I could never
 Live with thee on the mountains, on the sea,
 Or in the woods; I shall repent forever
 That bending over books I failed to free
 My spirit from its calendar of Care
 That it might find rich discipline in thee,
 O Nature, life complete and wisdom rare.

J. B. EDWARDS.

From the Greek of Kostas Palamas.
 Brighenti, p. 124.

The Hellenic Ideals

By Raymond Duncan

EDITOR'S NOTE. — Mr. Raymond Duncan is one of the foremost exponents of Hellenic ideals in the world. He has recently arrived in America to deliver a series of lectures in an attempt to introduce, among the people of the United States, Hellenic ideals and customs in life. He is not only advocating Hellenic ideals in theory, but he is practicing them himself. One of his pet practices in life is that a sensible man should wear loose clothing, to give free play to the motions of the body, promoting health which, he believes, is the basic foundation for healthy minds, which most appreciate the grandeur and beauty of nature and life.

ALL of the arts of today are based upon the great Hellenic art structure of ancient times. All of our greatest artists are those who have had the best conception of ancient standards and who have introduced Hellenic principles into their work. America will be the house of art and produce great artists when the American people become acquainted with Hellenic ideals. It is not sufficient to teach Greek art and the Greek classics in the higher schools and universities. The great men of the future will come from the ranks of the working people as they always have. The theatre is the school of the great public and not the university, and the theatre must be brought in touch with the needs of the people. Culture and not amusement should be its aim. The better class of workmen the world over will find greater and more lasting amusement by coming in contact with true art than by enjoying ordinary and vulgar amusements that most of the theatres now present.

Likewise the constitutional and democratic political system of today is founded upon principles first brought to life by the ancient Greeks, and a knowledge by the public of ancient forms of government and ideals of political liberty and personal freedom will give them a means of making vast improvements on our modern civic life.

Courage, Sire of Truth

By Glen Frank

President of the University of Wisconsin

COURAGE, as I have often propounded, is the strong sire of all the virtues, and it should be added that courage is the father of achievement and the forerunner of truth. "It is courage that creates all truths," says the great Unamuno.

Unamuno, the picturesque and provocative philosopher whom the Spanish dictator, Primo de Rivera, exiled for his courageous comments on the dictatorship, has taken Don Quixote as his spiritual hero. He thinks that Quixote's courage to sponsor his own dreams in the face of the crowd's cynicism and ridicule is the starting point for the discovery of living truth and for the development of rich and radiant character.

"Only he who attempts the absurd," says Unamuno, "is capable of achieving the impossible."

"In the province of Salamanca there was a remarkable man," he says, "who rose from the greatest poverty to be a millionaire."

"The peasants of the district, with the sheeplike instincts of their kind, were only able to explain his success by supposing that in his younger days he had embezzled money, for these wretched peasants, crusted over with common sense and entirely lacking in moral courage, believe only in theft and the lottery."

"But one day I was told of a quixotic feat which this cattle farmer had performed. It seems that he had brought sea

breem's spawn from the Cantabrian coast to put in one of his ponds!

"When I heard that, I understood everything."

"He who has the courage to face the jeers which are bound to be provoked by bringing the spawn of salt-water fish to put in a pond in Castile, he who does that deserves his fortune."

Unamuno paints a vivid picture of the man who is afraid to experiment, the man who is enchained by custom and convention, the man who shudders at the risks of creative adventures.

"He would try it," he says of such a man, "if he were sure of its success beforehand, but the prospect of the possibility of a failure, with the consequent mockery and derision of his neighbors, the possibility of their taking him for a deluded fool or a lunatic, this prospect terrifies him and so he doesn't experiment."

"And then," he adds, "people are surprised at the triumph of those who have the courage to face ridicule serenely, of those who rid themselves of the herd-instinct."

Most of us have grown soft under the influence of the comforts of civilization.

We are addicts to small safeties.

We need to listen to Unamuno when he says, "there is only one way of achieving a real triumph and that is by facing ridicule serenely."

Athens Is Paris of Near East

WHAT a world of beauty and of charm is hidden in Athens, old and new! Nor does she reveal the treasures of her eternal youth except to the traveller who comes as a pilgrim. The uninformed, the hurried and indifferent traveller, runs from museum to ruin and back again, always in a haste to see everything in order not to appear ignorant when later he is questioned regarding his voyage. But the poet who feels, who knows when to pause, who knows how to observe, who knows how to choose, who has the gift of dreaming; the poet who knows how piously to walk up a little street fraught with historic and artistic significance; he is happy in Athens, for to him the glorious old metropolis reveals her intimate beauty invisible to the ordinary tourist.

Athens, a diamond set between sapphires of dawn and topazes of dusk, always an enchantress, transcends the years which crown her with eternal light. Each of her eras has brought new life into the history of humanity.

A chain of blue mountains encircles her like a rampart; the warm Hymettus with its long, curving ridge, Pentilicus with its great white patches marking the presence of famous marble quarries, majestic Parnes, Aigaleos and Corydalos, russet in color and lower than the rest. To the south, between the two horns of this arc of mountains, lies the gulf of Aegina, famous in history as the scene of Athenian prowess.

In the midst of the mountains, Athens; in the middle of Athens, the Acropolis; in the middle of the Acropolis, the Parthenon. Symbol of science in art, symbol of art in science, symbol of the infinite in art, which is expressed in the virginal marble offered by the bosom of Mount Pentelicus.

From the Parthenon beamed the first rays of immortality.

The light which came from the East and which illuminated the world had its source in the Parthenon. The West adored it and envied it, admired it and threatened it, exalted it and — bombarded it. The Parthenon remains peerless, crown of Athens, bathed in the fires of the Attic sun.

On the north flank of the Acropolis, houses climb the rock like men striving to reach the heights of God. That is the Athens of the Frankish and Turkish epoch, Athens of narrow little streets and old houses, Athens of Byzantine churches, squatting through the centuries at the foot of the Acropolis.

Not so long ago she began to reach out from the foot of her original rock. In 1833 she had been a village. In less than a century she has become a large city: the "city of perpetual spring," she may well be called. But although she has grown she keeps always her ancient flavor in the old quarters, Rizocastro and Plaka, which comprise her early site.

She fell from the heights of her incomparable splendor, to be sure. But the flame of resurrection is here after the night of degradation. And this proves once more that the Greek, even if he fall, rises again with a vigor always new to fight invincible like the giant Antaeus of his own mythology, whose strength was renewed each time he touched the earth.

ART AND PEOPLE

The character of a people is expressed entirely in its art. The Simplicity, the Harmony, and the Grace of the Hellenic monuments show that the people who lived with them were the most intelligent and the most civilized people of that world.

The Music of the Ancient Greeks

By Diomed P. Avlonitis

Member of the National Academy of Music, of New York

CHAPTER III STRINGED INSTRUMENTS IN USE IN GREECE

The Lyre

THE Lyre was the king and sovereign in Greece, and despite the crowd of interlopers, held its own. The Lyre was the instrument most used by the Greeks: it was also used to accompany singing and recitation: hence the terms *Lyric* and *Lyrical*.

And since the Lyre ran so glorious a race and young Apollo played it, we may as well pause to describe it minutely, and relate with care its every part. Let us preside at its making. *Hermes*, walking by the seashore, found a tortoise, which he killed, and removed it from the shell, he cut pieces all of one length, and drilling holes in the tortoise shell, put the pieces of reed through pushing them into the body of the shell, for they were to serve as blocks to relieve the strain on the shell. He next covered the shell with a piece of bull's hide, and fastened two horns to one end of the shell, one on each side; then he fixed a cross-piece of wood from the tip of one horn to the tip of the other, tied seven strings of gut from the crosspiece to the bottom of the shell, and the Lyre was created.

In later times some additions were made to this form, and one or two variations. The additions were pegs in the crosspiece to which to fasten the strings; a bridge to prevent the strings from touching the shell; and two sound holes cut in the shell, in order to add to the resonance. The variations were in the materials of which the body of the instrument was made, for sometimes it was made of wood.

Other Stringed Instruments

The *Scindapsus* was a high stringed instrument, to accompany women's voices. It had a willow frame, and was very light to hold. The *Enneachordon* had nine strings, as its name implies. The *Phoenix* and the *Lyrophoenix* were plainly the Phoenician Lyre, introduced as a novelty

from Phoenicia. *Ibycus*, the poet, has the credit of introducing the small Egyptian triangular harp, the *Sambuca*, at this period. It became notorious in later times as the instrument of the courtesans. The *Spadix* was such another — a woman's Lyre — and had a reputation of being an effeminate instrument. The *Epigonian* was a great Lyre, of many strings, invented by *Epigonus* of *Sicyon*. The *Simicum* was likewise a large Lyre. The *Monochordon* was a one stringed Lute, introduced from Arabia. The primeval *Bin* or *Kin*, was introduced as a curiosity from foreign parts; the story

nor with the smallness of its tone. They preferred and delighted in a variety of Lyre called the *Cithera*, whose horns were broader, and hollowed out to act as sound boards, and the belly of which was larger and broader. These two variations were plainly introduced for no other object than to increase the resonance of the strings. The *Cithera* spread through Greece, and gradually attained wide popularity; but only the great and illustrious singers could employ it as the accompaniment of their voices, because its sonorous tone drowned all ordinary utterance.

The *Cithera* was adorned with carving and paint; it was one of Greece's "sweetly-sounding carvings." The *Cithera* player arrayed in a long, flowing robe, and crowned with a garland, stood on an eminence among the people, and sang his beautiful songs. The long flowing robe was what *Arion* arrayed himself in when he was told to prepare to die. Appareling himself in his robe, and with his *Cithera* in his hand, he stood on the poop, and sang the *Orthian* song. And even those hardened sailors paused awhile to hear him, for he was the finest *Cithera*-singer in the world. Then he cast himself into the sea to escape the malice of the sailors.

So the *Cithera* was the instrument of the great and splendid singers, and it was thus the instrument of the *Agon* (the musical contests of the *Olympian*, *Pythian*, and other games), but on all other occasions the Lyre was nearly universally employed; at banquets, revels, at the *gymnasia*, in domestic life; used by women, boys, and men alike.

(To be Continued)

(The next chapter will be about wind instruments, Greek dances and the choral music of Greece.)

Without love and laughter nothing is pleasant. — *Horace*.

There is no life without friendship. — *Cicero*.

All time is the right time for saying what is just. — *Sophocles*.

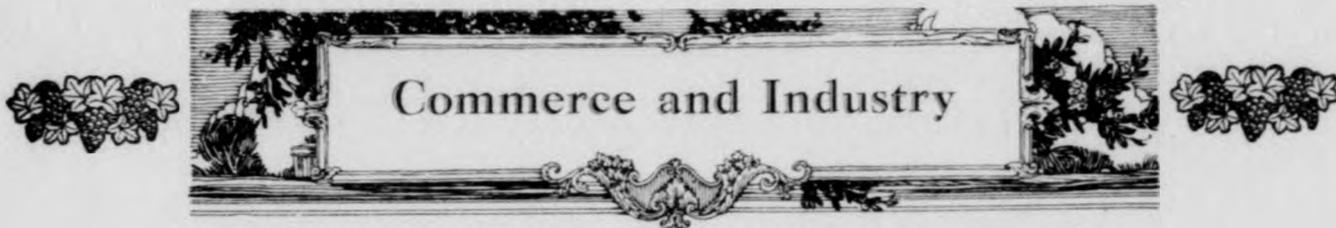


APOLLO, THE GOD OF MUSIC, PLAYING THE LYRE
Picture Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

explaining its simplicity of shape was to the effect that it was made by the *Pygmaies*, who lived on the shores of the Red Sea, out of the laurel that grows there.

The *Trigonus* and the *Reptagonon* were foreign instruments, of which the former was triangular, and the latter seven sided. All of the rest of these instruments except the *Sambuca*, had been altered until they more or less closely resembled the shape of the national Lyre.

The Lyre reigned supreme in Greece itself. But there was one Greek city which was an exception to the rule. And this was the luxurious city of *Sicyon*, where the women were the handsomest in all Greece. *Sicyon* was the mart of Asiatic merchandise, and the *Sicyonians* accustomed to the pomp and luxury of their merchant princes, could not be content with the simplicity of the Lyre.



Commerce and Industry

American Products Popular in Greece

American Raw Products Find a Favorable Market in Greece, and There Is Considerable Demand for Our Manufactured Goods

By Gardner Richardson

Commercial Attaché, Vienna, Austria; Recently at Athens, Greece

A NUMBER of factors contribute to the favorable attitude of Greece toward America and American products. The large number of Greek emigrants who have spent many years in America, and who return to Greece with their savings, bring with them American ideas and a demand for American goods. The constant flow of emigrant remittances from America and the relief work done by American organizations for Greek refugees are also favorable influences.

United States First as Source of Greek Imports

Owing partly to their quality and partly to this special demand for American products, 90 per cent of the cars and trucks now imported into Greece are American. In historic Sparta last year 100 per cent of the cars registered were American.

Other American products that share largely in Greek imports are: Tires and tubes, representing 77 per cent of total Greek imports; lubricating oils, 60 per cent; and wheat, 50 per cent.

The United States now stands first as a country of origin for Greek imports. Among the leading raw or partly manufactured American products purchased by Greeks are wheat, flour, lubricating oils, illuminating oils, cotton, and leather. Among the most important manufactured articles are automobiles and trucks, tires and tubes, tractors, agricultural implements, pumps, cotton goods, paints and varnishes, rubber goods, and druggist supplies.

Economic Conditions Improved—Refugees Become Asset

General conditions in Greece have greatly improved in recent years. The current budget (1929-30) has been balanced, the exchange rate stabilized, and there is very little local unemployment. The large numbers of refugees from Asia Minor that arrived in Greece after the Smyrna disaster are gradually being absorbed by the industries and by agriculture. Originally when the refugees, estimated at 1,500,000, arrived they were a severe tax on Greece. The refugees fled from Asia Minor with little more than the clothes on their backs and arrived in Greece in a destitute condi-

tion. Constituting about one-fifth of the total population of Greece, the situation was similar to what it would be in the United States if some 24,000,000 American refugees were suddenly cast into our midst from some war-torn area.

Now, however, the refugees have been converted from a liability into an asset. They have brought with them the carpet and silk industries, formerly but little developed in Greece. Through the excellent work of the Refugee Settlement



Marathon Dam and storage reservoir for Athens water supply, June 1, 1929; now under construction by an American company

Commission, many thousands of the refugees have been settled in the agricultural areas of Greece where they are now adding to the production of the country.

Public Works Will Increase Domestic Production

Several large public-works undertakings have recently been started in Greece, in which the United States has an important share. The construction of a water-supply system for Athens was awarded to an American company. When this contract was secured in 1926 Athens was receiving only three gallons of water per capita per day. The American company as a first step repaired the old Roman aqueduct constructed by Emperor Hadrian in 130 A.D. Numerous leaks were repaired and iron pipes inserted in places where the aqueduct was damaged. By these temporary repairs the water supply was increased from three

to nine gallons a day. Work is now progressing on a storage reservoir and tunnel to be completed in October, 1930, which will provide Athens with a minimum of 45 gallons per day and end the present water shortage.

Two other large contracts have been awarded to American companies for the drainage of the swamp area near Saloniki (see *Commerce Reports* of July 28, 1927, p. 95 for map) and of the Struma Valley. These two projects will increase the Greek wheat crop, thereby reducing the largest item in the adverse trade balance, will give employment to many refugees, will assist in eliminating the scourge of malaria, and eventually will afford a refugee settlement for some 5,000 families.

Another important development in Greece is a large road-construction project recently undertaken. The existing roads will be improved and 2,000 miles of new roads will be constructed. This will open up many inaccessible parts of Greece, will create new demand for transportation facilities, and when completed will connect Athens by good motor roads with Patras, Saloniki, and other important commercial centers.

THE GREEK LINE

THE Greek Line, operated by the National Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of Greece, was established in 1907 and enjoys the distinction of having sailed the first Greek passenger steamer to the United States with the then S.S. "Moraitis" and now renamed the "Themistocles." It might be justly said that the bulk of the Greek immigration to the United States was carried to America on the Greek Line Steamships, a record to which they justly point out, and, in a sense, they share the progressive achievements of the Greeks in the United States.

The directorate of the Greek Line is in the able hands of the Emperikos Brothers, experienced mariners and patriots. The headquarters of the Greek Line are in Athens, Greece, with branch offices in every important port of the world. The United States and Canadian Agency of the Greek Line is ably and efficiently conducted by Mr. John Galanos, a well-known personality among the Greek-Americans in the United States. He is ably assisted by Mr. C. Zaphiriades, who is

(Continued on page 33)



News from Greece

From Our Athens Correspondent

The Greek Government, after exhaustive consultations with its naval experts, has mapped out a strictly defensive naval program along the following lines: (a) definite abandonment of the large and expensive battle-cruiser, *Salamis*, which has been under construction for several years in the German shipyards, *Vulcan*; (b) scrapping of all obsolete vessels, including the *Kilkis* and *Lemnos* (purchased from the United States in 1914), the cost of whose maintenance is out of proportion to their usefulness; (c) construction of lighter craft, and, particularly large and fast destroyers of the latest type, of which another squadron is now in process of formation; (d) intensive development of naval aviation, including the purchase of a sea-plane carrier.

It is believed that this program will adequately meet the requirements of national defense without unduly straining the finances of the country. Incidentally, it shows that the Greek Government refuses to be stampeded into competitive building against Turkey despite the addition to the Turkish fleet of the renovated *Yavouz* (the historic German *Goeben*) and the frequent references of the Turkish press to the Greek islands off the coast of Asia Minor.

Dr. A. Papas, the undersecretary for Public Health, has announced his plans for a nation-wide war against malaria, which has been endemic in

certain parts of Greece, and especially in the northern provinces, which until the Balkan Wars belonged to Turkey. The educational part of the undersecretary's program provides for the special training of a corps of doctors, who will be required to devote at least two years to government-paid service in the malaria-stricken areas of the country. It is hoped that the number and the extent of these districts will decrease rapidly as a result of the draining of marshes which is already being carried on, or about to be undertaken, and which will not only reclaim large tracts of land for productive purposes but will also close up the breeding centers of a disease that has been a scourge for generations.

Dr. Papas, like his predecessor, Dr. Doxiades, is a recent refugee, having had a long and distinguished medical career in Constantinople before he came to Greece in 1922. He is a good illustration of the great contribution which the Greek refugees from Turkey are making to the life and progress of Greece.

The success of the "Free Zone" of Salonica has helped to bring up the question of establishing a similar zone in the Piraeus, the largest port of Greece and one of the largest of the Mediterranean. The matter is now being studied by the competent authorities in conjunction with plans for the enlargement and improvement of the entire harbor. At the same time, Cavalla, the chief tobacco port of Greece, is also about to acquire an up-to-date harbor, its construction

having been recently begun in the presence of Premier Venizelos. These are only a few indications of the amazing economic recovery of the country during the last few years after a struggle against what seemed insurmountable odds.

The literary and theatrical event of the month has been the production by the "Elefthera Skene" (The Free Stage) of *Erotocritos*, the great Cretan epic poem written in the 17th century by Vicenzo Cornaros and dramatized by the well-known playwright Mr. Th. Synadinos. The poem is written in the beautiful Cretan dialect and has long been recognized as the most representative and most indigenous masterpiece of modern Greek literature. It tells the story of the great love of Erotocritos and Aretoussa, against the background of the brilliant Veneto-Cretan civilization, before the conquest of the island by the Turks.

The poem itself, which was first published in Venice in 1713, runs to 10,049 fifteen-syllable lines (the usual metric length of demotic modern Greek poetry). Mr. Synadinos's adaptation reduced it to 1560 lines, one hundred of which he wrote himself, patterned on the original.

The play was staged and directed by Mr. Spyros Melas, the versatile director of "Elefthera Skene," and the rôle of Aretoussa was played by the incomparable Marica Kotopouli, the foremost tragic actress of Greece. It is turning out to be a great box-office attraction, which speaks well for the taste of the Athenian public.

Greeks Planning to Revive the Classic Olympic Games

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN of France, who in modern days brought about a revival of the Olympic Games of ancient Greece and who is the president of the International Olympic Committee, recently aroused lively interest for his cause among Athenian sportsmen, who, in their turn, are doing their best to enlist his assistance in the promotion of some special Greek athletic games. The committee of the projected Greek "Olympic Games" has asked Baron de Coubertin to join it in studying the possibility of reviving, at the Athenian Stadium, the classic games, which it is proposed should be organized every four years as an intermediate complement to the modern "games." It is announced that the preliminary conversations have

given satisfactory results, and Baron de Coubertin has communicated the proposition to the International Olympic Committee.

The organization of such specialized games in Athens is considered highly desirable, because the present stadium is insufficient for the full display of many of the modern sports, and, besides, the Olympic Games proper, it is evident, can take place in Athens only at very distant intervals. As the International Olympic Committee desires to preserve the title of "Olympic Games" for the ordinary modern "games," it has been decided that the projected international classic games, which would be held at Athens in the interval between two Olympic Games, should be styled "Pan-

athenaic" and should be, in a measure, combined with the renaissance of the ancient Panathenaics.

The first of these new international classic games, comprising only the three Hellenic foot races, the throwing of the javelin, fighting, the throwing of the discus, and the pentathlon, will take place in Athens in 1930 as a complement to the ninth Olympic Games at Amsterdam, held in 1928. Consequently the second Classic Olympic Games will be held in Athens in 1934, the third in 1938 and so on. It is worthy of note that the Scandinavian and German athletes, who are keenly interested in the promotion of classic games, have already shown a lively interest in the success of these games.



Topics of the Editor

The Immigrant as a Social and Political Unit and as a Potential Citizen

MAN is a social and political being. As we look over the history of oppressed peoples we find that the measure of their oppression may be found in the manner and extent of their participation in the social and political life of the nation. In the United States we do not find such a deliberate effort to restrain the immigrant from participation in the social and political life of the nation or the community. It must be admitted, however, that the playground, the settlement, the charitable agency, the civic organization, are constantly superimposing upon the individual and group life of the immigrant certain conditions of living, certain social and moral standards, certain moral restraints with which they are not familiar, and in the shaping of which they have had no part. It may be argued that the alien population is not sufficiently advanced either to conceive or to impose upon themselves what we loosely call American standards. This is an assumption that has never been proved and if measured in terms of the ability to develop such standards by a general organization of Americans for the same purpose, we are likely to find that they are indifferent to or wholly ignorant of the needs and purposes of most important and necessary reforms. As a short cut to success most reformers assume that they know more about the things the people need or want than the people know themselves. While this may be partially true we have never justified this assumption by organizing the people as a whole for the reforms which we impose upon them and the social order under which they live. In other words, we are living in an age of extensive reform with the least possible democratic participation in the shaping and achievement of these reforms.

In the case of the foreign groups no effort is ever made to acquaint them with the purposes of actual or contemplated reforms. It is not for them to choose but to submit.

Buckle said that the chief obstacle to progress is in "the protective spirit," which leads one class of men to hamper the liberty of a nation. We fear that our general reform movements are retarded by our failure to take the people into our confidence and make them participants rather than laboratory specimens of our social experiments. Whether it is in the organization of relief or in the development of a community center, whether it is in forcing sanitary improvements or the collection of funds for the Red Cross, the foreign groups can and should be organized and guided into an intelligent participation in all our social and political activities and reforms.

To assume that citizenship when officially granted automatically endows the new voter with the powers of discrimination, with an intelligent understanding of our complex social institutions, and with adequate experience as a participant in public affairs is as absurd as it is dangerous. In the field of health, recreation, political organization, moral protection, social advancement, civic pride and patriotism, the foreigner can and should be made to function

during the years of preparation for citizenship and this can be achieved without in any way interfering with his personal liberties. Participation is the most effective school of citizenship. And Ahepa, functioning as it is, is such a school where first class citizens are being developed.

THE DUTIES OF THE TOASTMASTER

MANY are the duties of the toastmaster and one of the important ones, if not the most important, is to introduce visiting speakers and celebrities to the assemblage over which he presides. The introduction, which must be brief, should at the same time be as witty, humorous and as original as it is in the gift of the toastmaster to make it. The stereotyped "we have with us tonight" should be eliminated from the repertoire and be permitted to rest at last after a lifetime of overwork.

The alert toastmaster familiarizes himself beforehand with the guest's or speaker's reputation and claim to fame. He briefly outlines to his audience the virtues and qualifications of the speaker. If he can do this wittily; if he can use an anecdote or humorous story to help illustrate his point; and if he yet stops within the five minute limit, then he is indeed a master toastmaster. Toastmastership is becoming an art and pays good dividends to the one who can master it.

WITH THE PRESIDING OFFICER

IN the realm of Ahepa, there is not one of us who has not at sometime or other tried to entertain a meeting, a banquet or even a group of friends with a humorous story to enliven an otherwise dry address and has had his story, which he considered amusing and to the point, die an ignominious death in the contemptuous silence of the audience. There is reason for this, which is not recognized by the amateur story teller, but which the professional speakers admit and respect.

Story telling is an art. It must be pains-takingly practiced and cultivated. Every natural born story teller must polish and develop his gift if he is to amuse and sway his audience to laughter everytime he tells a story. Those who scorn the very idea of necessary rehearsal of even a sure fire funny story should remember that no matter how musical a man is, unless he has studied piano playing, his picking out a melody on one faltering finger will not entertain an audience.

Successful story tellers are made — not born. There is a chance, however, for everyone who earnestly desires to make himself into an entertaining speaker. With patience practice, and good common sense, a person, who is self-conscious and not quite at ease when addressing a large audience, can put across a story or a timely anecdote to illustrate a point, and score.

A few basic and essential rules will be given in the next issue of this publication that will go a long way towards making the speaker's lot easier.

President, George Phillis and Harris J. Booras of Boston, Supreme Governor of the First District, with his deputy, Chris Agrafiotis of Manchester.

The large dancing assemblage was treated to an irresistible musical program by Mal Hallett and his Columbia Recording Orchestra. The orchestra, previous to the general dancing, gave a one hour concert.

The hall was decorated in the Ahepa colors of red, white and blue, with an illuminated sign of the chapter bordering the stage.

The grand march was led by George Phillis, the Supreme President, and included in the line Mayor Sullivan and other officials. Many chapter delegations were present from Haverhill, Lawrence, Manchester, Dover, Boston and other places.

Maj. Francis P. Murphy, a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, was noted among the guests.

George W. Willis was general chairman of the committee, who in collaboration with his committee members, worked untiringly to make the affair a huge success, and they deserve congratulations for their fine efforts.

++

MUNCIE (IND.) CHAPTER HOLDS IMPRESSIVE INITIATION CEREMONY

THE Muncie Chapter No. 210 of Muncie, Ind., held an impressive initiation ceremony Sunday, November 10th, at the Ahepa Hall, with supreme officers and 150 visitors from nearby chapters participating in the rituals. Following the initiation ceremony a banquet was rendered in honor of the newly initiated and the supreme officers in the ballroom of the Elks Home.

Among the speakers of the evening were Peter Sikokis, Supreme Vice-President; D. Michalopoulos, Supreme Advisor of the Sons of Pericles; Parasco E. Volo, Supreme Governor of the Eighth District; George T. Poolitsan of Middletown, Ohio, J. Valasopoulos of Ft. Wayne, A. Costas of Indianapolis, presidents of their respective chapters; and John Lambros of Anderson, T. Laiompes of Kokomo and William Zilson of Indianapolis, secretaries of their respective chapters. George Rorris, Deputy Supreme Governor of this territory, also president of the Muncie Chapter, acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers for the occasion.

An address was delivered by Rev. Dewey Hole, local minister, who commended the organization of the Ahepa and its purpose. "I am intensely interested in this organization," said the Rev. Mr. Hole, "because of the efforts its members make to Americanize their fellow countrymen."

The Muncie Chapter has recently purchased its own lodge furniture and their meeting place is now completely furnished in an up-to-date fashion. With the help of all its officers and members the little chapter is progressing rapidly.

**STANDARD
AHEPA SUPPLIES**
of All Kinds
from Fezzes to Buttons
PROMPT SERVICE
Fair Prices
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York

S. J. STAMOS, SUPREME GOVERNOR OF DISTRICT NO. 7, ADDRESSES AIR CAPITAL CHAPTER

BROTHER S. J. STAMOS, Supreme Governor for the Seventh District, addressed the Air Capital Chapter at Ahepa Hall, 116 1/2 South Lawrence St., Wichita, Kans., at his recent visit to that city.

George Paulson, president of the Air Capital Chapter, presided at the meeting. Mike Moulos, governor, also had a hand in the official welcome.

Brother Stamos reports that Wichita is one of the finest cities he has visited. Business activity there impressed him.

The Seventh District comprises the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas.

Words of the Wise

Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that we deserve them — *Aristotle.*

++

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy. — *Emerson.*

++

Waste of time is the most extravagant and costly of all expenses. — *Theophrastus.*

++

In science, read by preference, the newest works, in literature, the oldest. The classic literature is always modern. — *Bulwer.*

++

When a man is in earnest and knows what he is about, his work is half done. — *Mirabeau.*

++

Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw into your work such strength of mind and muscle as God has given you. — *Carlyle.*

KOKOMO INDIANA CHAPTER NO. 227 IN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY INITIATES REV. HARRY M. KELLUM INTO ITS FOLD

THE Kokomo Indiana Chapter, in an impressive ceremony, presided by Parasco E. Volo, the Supreme Governor of the Seventh District, initiated into the mysteries of the order the Rev. Harry M. Kellum of Kokomo with four other worthy candidates. Although recently established, the Kokomo Chapter is progressing satisfactorily and a useful career is assured to it.

TAMPA CIGARS!!

'Εάν θέλετε ν' αὐξήσετε τὰς πωλήσεις σας πούρων καὶ τὰ κέρδη συνάμα, γράψατε ἢ ἀποστείλατε \$33.00 καὶ θὰ σᾶς ἀποστείλωμεν 1000 πούρα χειροποίητα ἐκ καπνοῦ Havana πρὸς δοκιμήν. Ταχυδρομικὰ τέλη προσληρωμένα. Κατάλληλα διὰ Meetings καὶ Banquets. Ποσότης ἡγγυημένη.

MITCHELL CIGAR CO.
102 N. Edison St. Tampa, Fla.

BALTIMORE OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE LOCAL AHEPA CHAPTER

THE Baltimore Chapter No. 30 was highly praised and congratulated by the city officials of Baltimore for its participation in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Baltimore.

We hereby reprint the congratulating letter which was addressed to Brother Nicholas Modinos, the leader of the Ahepa group which participated in the parade:

MY DEAR MR. MODINOS:
It is a pleasure to me to congratulate you and your organization, The Ahepa.

The excellence of the work is our respect and careful consideration. I believe and trust the cooperation is to accomplish a great road of glory.

Mayor William F. Broering asks me to thank you and your organization for your cooperation in making this affair one of the greatest ever held anywhere.

Very truly yours,
HARRY M. SAGHS,
Secretary to the Mayor.
Baltimore, Md.

WALSENBURG, COLORADO CHAPTER NO. 173, HOLDS ELECTION

IN an impressive initiation ceremony, ten new members were inducted into the Walsenburg Chapter. Right after the initiation ritual, elections for new officers were held and the following brothers elected to hold office for a period of one year: Emanuel Sergis, President, Peter Callas; Vice-President, James Carabetsos; Secretary, Jim Gikas; Treasurer, Loui Zagaris; Chaplain, John Maurogianis; Captain of Guards and five governors, Bill Pflonis, Nick Giurmetakis, Tam. Kollias, Bill Huliaras and Gust Thomas.

The elections of the officers were followed by installation ceremonies in which members of the Pikes Peak Chapter of Pueblo, Colo., officiated. A banquet given for the occasion was held and enjoyed by all those present.

Do you know why most Ahepa Chapters prefer GEMSCO?

1. GEMSCO supplies are correctly designed.
2. GEMSCO tells you *without exaggeration* how much service any article will give.
3. GEMSCO prices are *lowest*, when you consider the wearing quality.
4. GEMSCO executes orders *quickly, intelligently* and *efficiently*.
5. GEMSCO has *everything* for every society.
6. GEMSCO co-operates with its customers to an unbelievable extent, and the amount of co-operation you get from GEMSCO is the greatest you can get anywhere.

GEMSCO

Fezzes, Buttons, Banners, Flags, Collars, Jewels, Jewelry, Parade Uniforms, Initiation Stunts, Ahepa Souvenirs

692 Broadway New York, N. Y.
"Not more than 72 Hours Away From YOU"

AHEPA PARTICIPATES IN NEBRASKA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

AHEPA made its first and highly successful appearance in Omaha on Tuesday, November 5th, when it participated in "The Parade of The Nations," one of the chief features of the Nebraska Diamond Jubilee Celebration commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of Nebraska as a territory. At the invitation of the Jubilee Committee the Omaha Chapter of Ahepa, No. 147, was in charge of the Greek section of the parade which depicted the "Contributions of the Nations to the Development of Nebraska." The successful plans as worked out by the chapter and the reception which the Greek section of the parade received are another testimonial to the position of leadership which Ahepa quickly assumes in every community where it has been established.

The Omaha Patrol, making its initial public appearance, besides a marching unit of two hundred Ahepans wearing the fez, blue coats, and white flannels, a section of two hundred Greeks of the community, and a beautiful float depicting our contribution to the state and to the world, made up the Greek section of the parade.

That the appearance made by the Omaha Chapter was a success has been made known to everyone by the fact that it was the one section of the parade which was photographed and recorded in sound, by the Pathe News Reel, in its entirety. The news reel is now being shown in theaters throughout the country. All the newspapers of the city printed photographs of the float with descriptions and the most favorable comments.

The Ahepa representatives on the Jubilee Committee in charge of the parade were J. N. Blaetus and C. C. Harvalis, president and secretary, respectively, of the Omaha Chapter of Ahepa. The chapter committee which assisted them was made of N. Payne, P. Katsura, and M. Giannou.

The Omaha Chapter wishes to thank the Chapters of Sioux City, Ia., Lincoln and Grand Island, Neb., for their wonderful response to its invitation to send delegates to participate in the parade. It was through their cordial response and with the aid of their delegates that Ahepa was able to make such a fine appearance. The Omaha Chapter is ever willing to be of such assistance to the chapters and awaits their call.

The float called "Greece—the Cradle of the Arts" carried C. Pappas, and P. Filler, and the Misses Mary Lagos, Peggy Katsura, and Frances Blaetus, all beautiful young Greek ladies of Omaha.

++

OLYMPIC CHAPTER NO. 178, TACOMA, WASH.

TACOMA is the second largest city in Western Washington on Puget Sound, at about an hour's drive from Seattle. Its Greek population does not exceed 600, yet the local chapter numbers 75 members and considering it was established less than fifteen months ago, it must be granted that the progress made keeps pace with that of any of its neighbors.

"Brotherly Love" is the main motto of Tacoma's Ahepans and is one of their outstanding achievements, for the type of the fellowship and the amount of cooperation prevalent amongst them is exemplary.

ANN ARBOR (MICH.) CHAPTER HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL DANCE AND FROLIC

THE Ann Arbor Chapter No. 195 held its first annual formal dance in the Masonic Temple at Ann Arbor, Mich., October 17th. The event met with great success, with about one hundred and fifty couples attending. It was one of the nicest affairs held in that city for a long, long while. The entertainment did not consist only of dancing but also of other items. The greatest surprise of the evening was the DeLuxe Girls Entertainers with their orchestra from Detroit, who played for the dance. There were refreshments and favors served to the guests. Besides the good time a substantial sum was netted for the chapter treasury. Brother Charles Preketes, the president, is happy over this success, while Brother M. G. Perros, the secretary, is sorry because he did not come back from his honeymoon in Greece on time to attend the dance. The chapter expresses its sincere appreciation for the cooperation it received from the Detroit Chapters, many members of which attended the affair.

"MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, FORTU- NATE TO HAVE AN AHEPA CHAPTER," STATES ITS POSTMASTER

MR. GEORGE T. POOLITSAN,
15 South Main St.,
Middletown, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Poolitsan:

Thank you for sending me a copy of AHEPA, the official magazine of your splendid order. It was very thoughtful of you to do this.

I have read much of its contents and am delighted to note repeated reference to law observance and but one national allegiance—to the United States of America.

How proud you must be to be president of an organization with such high patriotic principles and how fortunate Middletown is to have within its confines such a fine group of men with such lofty ideals.

May success continue to crown your efforts.

Most cordially yours,

FRANK B. PAULY, *President*
The Middletown Civic Association, Inc.

THE AHEPA IN GRAYS HARBOR

THE Grays Harbor country is at the base of the Olympic Peninsula and constitutes as a result the natural outlet of the great lumber industry of western Washington. The Greek colonies are comparatively small in this district and widely spread out, yet the order is represented by more than 50 Ahepans, residents of Aberdeen and Hoquiam.

The Aberdeen Chapter is hardly a year old and yet, with the spirit and good will which characterizes its members, it has made commendable progress.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλειότερον
Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καὶ Καναδῇ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.

48 Madison St., New York.

Τιμοκατάλογοι στέλλονται δωρεάν

LOWELL (MASS.) CHAPTER HOLDS BRILLIANT BALL IN BEHALF OF GREEK SCHOOLS

ONE of the most successful affairs ever sponsored by the Lowell Chapter No. 102 took place the evening of October 21st, in the Memorial Auditorium in the form of a ball for the benefit of the Greek schools in Lowell.

The spacious auditorium ballroom was attractively decorated, the orchestra stage being resplendent with palms, potted plants and cut flowers while green and white drapes, the colors of Ahepa, were hung from the balcony.

The ballroom was crowded with people dancing throughout the evening and the seats in the parquet were filled to capacity when the dances ended. Even the balcony was well occupied by people who took great interest in watching the spectacle below.

The affair was opened with a concert at 8 o'clock which lasted until 9 o'clock. Immediately after, the dancers took to the floor and enjoyed themselves until 11 o'clock when the grand march was held.

Among those present, and as guests of the chapter, were Harris J. Booras, Supreme Governor of the district, Andrew Nickas, Past Supreme Secretary, Mayor Thomas H. Braden, Dr. and Mrs. Forrest G. Martin, Col. and Mrs. Frederick A. Estes, Mr. and Mrs. Parker C. Spaulding, James J. Bruin, Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Dr. and Mrs. James H. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Jewett and Mrs. Mary Moloney Lynch.

The committee, which worked untiringly for the success of the affair, deserves the congratulations and the gratitude of the chapter for their splendid efforts.

The officers of the chapter are: John Chiungos, president; Constantine Kyriakopoulos, vice-president; Charles Antonopoulos, treasurer; Christos Sookey, warden; Photios Tsagaridis, chaplain; John Faneros, secretary; Peter Georges, recording secretary; George Tournas, James Sintros, George C. Eliades, John Tavoularis and George Panagiotopoulos as governors. The general chairman of the several committees was Dr. Theodore A. Stamos, Past Supreme Governor of the district.

++

P. S. MARTHAKIS, SUPREME GOVERNOR OF DISTRICT NO. 11, ADDRESSES GRAND ISLAND CHAPTER NO. 167

P. S. MARTHAKIS, the intrepid Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District of the domain of Ahepa, was the main speaker at a special meeting held by the local chapter. His address centered around the educational activities of the Ahepa and aroused such enthusiasm that the Grand Island Chapter, as a result of it, pledged on the spot the sum of one thousand dollars to the scholarship loan fund.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

BROTHER AHEPANS!

Στέφανα, Βαπτιστικά, Μπριμουνιέρες, Δίσκους φωνογραμμάτων, Ρόλλους πιάνου καὶ μουσικά τεμάχια.

Γράψατε:

MOUZAKIOTIS BROS.

627 S. Halsted St., Chicago

**WM. PENN CHAPTER NO. 61
RAISES FUNDS FOR A LOCAL
AHEPA HOME**

THE Wm. Penn Chapter No. 61, at its meeting held Thursday, October 3d, voted unanimously to undertake the construction of its own home and the following pledges were made:

C. H. Contos, \$200.00; Dr. Paskopoulos, \$100.00; Dr. Boinis, \$50.00; John C. Beard, \$50.00; John E. Harris, \$100.00; Th. Mantis, \$200.00; Paul Simos, \$50.00; Grammatikas Brothers, \$100.00; Architas S., \$50.00; Stelios Anthony, \$100.00; Anthony Geras, \$50.00; Charles Kaffas, \$200.00; M. Triantaphilou, \$100.00; Const. Kozonis, \$100.00; John Kraras, \$100.00; N. Frangus, \$100.00; A. Zoumbantis, \$50.00; A. Vassios, \$50.00; J. Karambelas, \$50.00; E. Vamvoudakis, \$50.00; A. Kleoudis, \$100.00; M. Kopiotis, \$50.00; J. Dukas, \$100.00; Petrakis Bros., \$100.00; Geo. Zervanos, \$50.00; N. Varris, \$50.00; Peter Aivazis, \$50.00; A. Mylonas, \$50.00; A. Demetriou, \$50.00; Geo. D. Zervos, \$100.00; Peter Eleftheriou, \$50.00; A. Crisaphidis, \$50.00; Wm. Bithas, \$50.00; Wm. Skinas, \$50.00; Wm. Karithrakas, \$100.00; N. Rellis, \$50.00; S. Morris, \$50.00; Nick Mantis, \$100.00.

Brother G. E. Paskopoulos, the capable secretary of the Reading Chapter, writes enthusiastically about the meeting at which the pledges in question were made and reports that the sums already pledged are only the beginning to form the nucleus of the fund necessary for the erection of the home, assuring us that each and every brother of the local chapter will fall in line and in no time they will witness the realization of their own home.

The best wishes of the fraternity are extended to the Wm. Penn Chapter for their fine efforts and determination to their own home.

++

**SUPREME TREASURER VISITS RED
ROSE CHAPTER NO. 71,
LANCASTER, PA.**

AT a recent meeting, the Red Rose Chapter of Lancaster, Pa., had the pleasure of a visit from the Supreme Treasurer, Brother John Govatos, who delivered an address concerning the Kansas City Convention activities, particularly pointing out to the members the misrepresentations made by the press of the language question.

Present at this meeting were also Brothers T. Thomas, Secretary of the Wilmington Chapter and D. Diamond from Philadelphia, who, when called upon, spoke briefly for the good of the order. Brother Thomas particularly stressed the naturalization problem and strongly advocated that each and every member should hasten to become an American citizen as quickly as possible for his own good as well as for the good of the country in which he lives and prospers.

Τὰ καλλιτεχνικώτερα Στιφάνα καὶ
Βαπτιστικά, τὰ καλλίτερα
Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκους
ἀγοράσατε ἀπὸ τὸ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἀπέλλονται δωρεάν

**Greeks Purchased Citizenship with Their
Heroism on the Battlefield**

**Declares V. I. Chebithes in Address at Third Annual Banquet
Sponsored by Weirton, W. Va., Chapter**

THE Greeks have purchased their right to American citizenship on the field of battle and have paid in heroism and with their lives for the rich heritage and holy traditions which make this country one of the greatest the civilized world has ever known," V. I. Chebithes, Past Supreme President of the Ahepa, declared in his address, stating "more than 60,000 of our compatriots left the shores of the United States to fight under the flag of the United

States and to preserve here a democracy which has welcomed us and given us a new and happy adopted homeland."

Brother Chebithes was the principal speaker at the Third Annual Hancock Chapter's banquet held at the Ahepa Hall, Monday evening, November 25th, and attended by fully 250 persons. Brother Chebithes thrilled them with his eloquence, inspired them with the beauty of his speech and entertained them with his ready wit and brilliant logic.

Visiting delegates were present from Clarksburg, Morgantown, Wheeling, Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Yorkville, Massillon, Washington, Pa., and other chapters.

Dr. G. Papadopoulos, president of the local chapter, introduced the toastmaster of the evening, Rev. R. C. Ostregren, pastor of the Baptist Church, who in turn had charge of the program.

Among the other speakers on the program were Rev. J. Albert Hall, Rev. Father A. Murphy, W. D. Johnston, superintendent of the schools, Fred Hanlin, vice-president of the Weirton Steel Company and Arthur Karkalas, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Supreme Governor of the Third District.

Mrs. C. D. Mitchell took part in the entertainment with several piano selections. The Ahepa Band furnished music during the evening.

The committee in charge included Dave Farran, chairman; Peter D. Samaras; J. H. Demetro; Dr. C. G. Mitchell and Gus Caravas, who deserve hearty congratulations for their fine efforts in arranging the details of this successful reception.

++

**ROCK SPRINGS CHAPTER NO. 181
GIVES PARTY**

THE Rock Springs Chapter No. 181 host at a party the 3rd day of November at which the entire Greek community of Rock Springs was present. Under the strains of melodious music, dancing followed right after the dinner, lasting until the wee hours of the night. Old-fashioned Greek dances had the right of way, with the Charleston and Tango following.

The proceeds of the affair were turned over to the treasury of the local Greek school, which, by the way, has been organized by the local chapter and maintained by it.

CAN YOU ANSWER THIS?

BROTHER C. G. GARRISON, Secretary of the Heart of America Chapter, Kansas City, Mo., sends in the following interesting question:

"Under what two United States Presidents did Vice-President Curtis serve as Vice-President and why?"

This question is open to all the officers and members of the Ahepa. The ones who will give the correct answer will receive a beautiful prize from Brother Garrison.

Address him,

7/8 The Ahepa Magazine

**LEWISTON, MAINE, CHAPTER ACTIVE
IN SEVERAL AFFAIRS**

THE Halloween masquerade party staged by the Lewiston Chapter was the outstanding event of the season among the Greeks of Lewiston. The frolic met with huge success which was in charge of the officers of the chapter.

On Armistice Day, a delegation of Lewiston Ahepans in motor caravans traveled to Lowell, Mass., where they participated in the wedding of Brother Stanley Frangedakis, a popular member of the local chapter, to the accomplished Vaciliki Stratos of Lowell. The wedding ceremony was a picturesque event and was attended by fully 300 guests, the majority of them Ahepans. After the wedding ceremony, a reception was held followed by a merry dance.

On November 17th another well-thought-of member of the Lewiston Chapter, Brother Constantinos Feretos, was married to Anastasia Thalassinou, a typical type of Greek beauty, possessing the traditional Greek ways and manners. Sincere wishes for a happy married life are extended to the newlyweds by the members of their chapter.

P. OROLOGAS CANDY SHOP



Γλυκόσπαστα δια Γάμου, Βαπτίσεις.
Καλλιτεχνικά Μνημόσυνα

607 S. Halsted St. Phone Monroe 0597 Chicago, Ill. ✓

SECOND DISTRICT HOLDS OFFICERS' MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY

OVER one hundred past and present officers, representing fifteen chapters of the Order of Ahepa in the Second District attended the officers' meeting prompted by the Supreme President and held on Wednesday, November 13th at the William McKinley Temple, New York City.

Present at this meeting were the Supreme Governor of the District, John J. Manos, the Deputy Supreme Governor of the Metropolitan District, N. G. Psaki and Past Supreme Governor C. J. Critzas, as well as the Supreme President, who addressed the officers presenting to them his program of activities for the year 1929-30. Many interesting topics concerning the Ahepa were discussed, old acquaintances were renewed, new ones were made and as a whole the meeting served as a stimulant to the officials present to carry out with energy and enthusiasm the activities of their respective offices and chapters in the welfare of the membership and in behalf of a greater and better Ahepa.

++

HARRY DENNIS, TREASURER OF CITY BEAUTIFUL CHAPTER NO. 161 OF ORLANDO, FLA., TO WED GRECIAN BEAUTY

THE engagement of Miss Mary Demopoulos and Harry Dennis was recently announced at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Demopoulos at a reception attended by over fifty specially invited guests.

In accordance with the Greek custom, wedding rings were exchanged between the engaged couple. In addition, Brother Dennis presented his future bride with a diamond ring rivaling in beauty and brilliance that of Miss Demopoulos. The wedding will take place in the near future.

++

CHRIS. J. AGRAFIOTIS, DEPUTY SUPREME GOVERNOR OF DISTRICT NO. 1

THE new Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 1 appointed by Supreme Governor Harris Bouras of Boston, is a graduate of New Hampshire University, instructor of Sociology at Manchester Central High School, a lecturer, writer, and very active in various fraternal and other organizations.

He is past president of Kappa Delta Phi, a national fraternity, member of the American Legion and the "Forty and Eight" and of other organizations.

As an Ahepan he is very active and has served in every conceivable committee, always ready to work for the growth and progress of the organization.

++

BROTHER PERROS, THE POPULAR SECRETARY OF ANN ARBOR CHAPTER BACK FROM GREECE

IT was a great surprise and a great joy to the brothers of the Ann Arbor Chapter when Brother Perros, the secretary, suddenly appeared in Ann Arbor. He was away in Greece making Archaeological Studies at the Island of Cythera, his birth place, for the summer. But Brother Perros is making his debut as a married man. While in Greece he visited Karytaena and there he saw the girl of his ideal. Brother Perros besides his artistic qualifications, is also a fast worker and within a few days after he met his ideal, he got married. The chapter members extend their congratulations and wish him a happy married life.

GEORGE DILBOY CHAPTER NO. 129 OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, HOLDS ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

THE George Dilboy Chapter No. 129 were hosts to the Greek community of Louisville the night of October 27th with their first entertainment and dance, held in the auditorium of the Greek Orthodox Church. The entire Greek population was present to enjoy the old-fashioned Greek dinner and dance.

Brother Louis P. Maniatis acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the President of the Chapter, Brother George Georgantzas, who spoke briefly but impressively and thanked the participants. Other speakers on the program were Rev. Anthony Iatrides, Charles P. Calas and George Katopis, who delighted the audience with their educational and witty addresses.

The merry-making lasted until late hours of the night, and, departing, the guests thanked the chapter for the reception rendered to them.

BEG YOUR PARDON AGAIN

IN the previous issue, we made the announcement that we would publish in this issue the biographies of the Supreme Lodge officers; outline of the Past Supreme Governor's reports, 1928-1929; outline of the Supreme Secretary's report; that of the Supreme Treasurer and of the Supreme Counsellor for 1928-1929; and the winners of the membership drive contest. For lack of adequate space and because we could not complete the gathering of data, such as the pictures and biographies of the newly elected Supreme Lodge officers, etc., we are obliged to postpone their publication from this issue to appear in that for the month of December.

Mr. Amoss's address at the Convention also will appear in the December issue.

WEDDING BELLS RING FOR POCATELLO ARCHON

ONE of the most interesting marriages of the early fall was that of Miss Thelma Cozacos, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Cozacos, and John Chiflos, member of Pocatello Chapter, which was solemnized on Sunday, September 22nd, in the Greek Orthodox Church, followed by a large reception. Members of the bridal party were Miss Vasiliki Becoulis, Miss Helen Castles, Miss Helen Kyriopoulous, Miss Helen Marganis, Miss Beulah Cozacos and Miss S. Marganis. The couple are making their home in Pocatello, Idaho.

HIGH GRADE AHEPA PARAPHERNALIA

American and Greek Flags, Spankers, Swords, Emblems, Costumes, Banners, Fezzes, Buttons, Bibles, Jewels.

PROMPT SERVICE AND FAIR PRICES

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York, N. Y.



The picture portrays the chairman of the Kansas City convention, Brother Vournas, surrounded by the fairest of the fair sex and in jovial relations with them. But! this attitude of the fair sex towards the Beau Brummel was before the night of the dance, for that night diplomatic relations were abruptly broken because the convention remained in continuous session till midnight, depriving the ladies, who were especially attired for the occasion and wished to dance with the delegates — and of course with the chairman — of the pleasant opportunity

LAWRENCE CHAPTER MEMBER ENGAGED

THE report comes from Lawrence, Mass., that Brother Phillip Poulley, well-known business man of Lawrence and an esteemed member of the community is engaged to Miss Zacharoula Koines of Revere, Mass., talented and charming daughter of Mr. Z. Koines, leading business man of Revere. The members of the Lawrence Chapter extend to them their best wishes for a speedy marriage and a happy life thereafter.

++

THE MARRIAGE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW BRITAIN, CONN., CHAPTER

DURING the month of honeymoons, we are informed the wedding of Brother Peter Altison, secretary of the New Britain, Conn., Chapter, took place with the charming and cultured Theano P. Asbesta. The wedding ceremony was attended by many friends and relatives of the couple. Congratulations and best wishes for a happy married life are extended to the newlyweds.

Backache

If functional Bladder Irritation disturbs your sleep, causes Burning or Itching Sensation, Backache or Leg Pains, making you feel tired, depressed and discouraged, why not try the Cystex 48 Hour Test? Don't give up. Get Cystex today at any drug store. Put it to the test. See how fast it works. Money back if it doesn't bring quick improvement, and satisfy you completely. Try Cystex today. Only 60c.

των τοποθετήσεων, οι οποίοι όντικά έχουν μεγαλιώδη προνόμια και παίρνουν προ πάντος από τους όμογενείς μας.

1) Ότι αι μετοχές δεν δίδουν πάντοτε διαρκή τόκον των κεφαλαίων των, αλλά μείσθη μόνον αν έχη κέρση η Έταιρεία, και ότι διακινδυνεύει πολλές φορές και αυτό το κεφάλαιον.

2) Ποίαν Έταιρείαν αντιπροσωπεύει ο άγνωστος όταν δειλωθαι και αν η πολλοῦδα Έταιρεία και ο αντιπρόσωπος αυτής είναι άξιοι εμπιστοσύνης.

3) Ποίον είδος εργασίας κάνουν η Έταιρεία της οποίας τας μετοχάς προδίδει, δηλαδή, Α') διά πραγματικῶν τοποθεσιῶν γημάτων, ὅποτε πρῶται ιδιαίτερος να μελετήσων τι μείσθη ως τόκον των γημάτων θα έχωσιν και Β') διά κερδοσκοπίαν ὅποτε θ' αποβλέπωσιν εις το κέρδος από τῶν προσδοκωμένων ἐπιτημιῶν διά τῶν ὁποίων ἀντιδωμέν πληρη ἀποχρῶν με οίανδήποτε ἀπατηλῶν ἐλπίδα κέρδους.

4) Αν θα γίνη μέτοχος νέας Έταιρείας η από ἐτῶν ἰσχυρίσῃ ποία τὰ μέρηματα ποῦ εἶδακ η ἐλπίζει θετικῶς να έχη, ποία η τιμή των μετοχῶν όταν ἤρῃσῃ η Έταιρεία και ποία η πραγματικ

αἴτια τῆς μετοχῆς κατά τῶν ἡμερῶν ποῦ προκίται ν' ἀγορασθῇ.

5) Ποίοι διεκθύνουν τὴν Έταιρείαν και ἰάν δύνανται λόγω τοῦ παρελθόντος των, τῆς πείρας των, να έχη εμπιστοσύνην εις τὴν ἰκανότητα και εις τὸ ἠθικόν αὐτῶν.

6) Να διαβάσῃ με προσοχῶν τὸ δημοφανετικόν τὸ ὅποιον τυχόν προκίται να ἐπογοῦσῃ και να μὴ παραπιθῇ ἀπὸ οἰανδήποτε προσθετον προσορικῶν ἐπιπλέον ἐπισημῶν τοῦ πολιτοῦ, καθ' ὅσον μόνον τὰ γραπτά έχουν κάποιαν ἀξίαν και ὄχι πάντοτε.

7) Αν η Έταιρεία της οποίας θα γίνη μέτοχος ἤρχιδε τας εργασίας της η προκίται ν' ἀρχισθῇ, ὅποτε είναι προσημειωθῶν ν' ἀποφύγῃ τὴν ἀγορῶν μετοχῶν, μέχρις ὅτου τὴν ἰδῇ ἐργαζομένην.

8) Να μὴ παραδοθῇ ἀπὸ τὸ γεγονός ὅτι ἄλλη Έταιρεία, ὁμοίως ὀνόμας εργασίας ἐπέτυχῃ, η ἄλλος γνωστός τον ἀγορασθῇ, ὅποτε τὰ γεγονότα αὐτὰ δεν είναι πάντοτε ἀντιλεπτικά διά μίαν θετικῶν ἀποφασῶν τον.

9) Να είναι προφύλακτικῶς ὅταν προκίται να τὸν ἰδοῦν και τοῦ ὁμιλήσων ἰσχυρίσῃ και να ἰστημῇ να είναι εις τας ἀρετῆσῃς των και ἄλλος ἄνθρωπος της

εμπιστοσύνης των, διά να χρησιμεύσῃ ἐν ἀνάγκη ὡς μάρτυρ των προσορικῶν ἀρετῆσῶν των.

Και ὅταν έχη αὐτὰς τας πληροφορίας, ποῖν τελικῶς ἐπογοῦσῃ τὸ δημοφανετικόν, ποῖν ἀγορασθῇ τας προσδοκωμένας μετοχάς, ποῖν τέλος ἐπογοῦσῃ τὸ τόκον των, να ἰστησῇ ἀ π ὅ τ ῆ ν Τ ῆ ρ ἄ π ε ρ ἔ α ν τ ο υ ε ἰ ς τ ῆ ν ὁ π ο ἰ ἄ ν ἔ χ ε ἰ ἐ μ π ἰ ς τ ο ὄ ρ ῆ ν η ν, να τὸν π λ η ρ ὄ ὁ ὁ ρ ῆ ὄ η ὄ τ ἄ τ ἄ ς μ ε τ ο χ ἄ ς π ο ῦ π ρ ὀ κ ἰ τ τ α ἰ ν' ἀ γ ο ρ ἄ θ ῃ και να ἰ σ τ ῆ ὄ η τ ῆ ν ὄ ρ ῆ ὄ ρ ῆ ὄ λ ῆ ν τ ῆ ς τ ἰ π ρ ἰ π ρ ε ἰ ν ἄ κ ἄ μ η.

Διά να είναι ὁμοσ ἀφοδιωμένοι εις τὴν εργασίαν των, και έχουν ἐπιδοκιμασίαν τας οικονομίας των και τὰ περιδωμένα των με ἕνα λογικόν ἀδωλῶν τόκον είναι ἀντιδωρότερον να μὴ μετατρέπωιν χωρίς ὁδοιάρῶν ἀκίτην τας καταθέσεις των ὡς μετοχάς, ὅποτε ὅπως ἀναδύσωναι αι μετοχῶν δεν έχουν διαρκή ἀδωλῶν τόκον και πολλές φορές κινδυνεύει και αὐτὸ τὸ κεφάλαιόν των.

Με τ' ἀνωτέρω περιορίζονται τοῦλάχιστον εις τὸ ἐλάχιστον πολλοὶ κινδύνου ποῦ διατρέχει τις ἀπὸ ἀγορῶν ἀγνωστων και μάλιστα κερδοσκοπικῶν μετοχῶν.

ΔΙ' ΟΛΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΛΑΣ ΣΕΒΕΤΑΙ, ΘΑΥΜΑΖΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΠΑ ΤΗΝ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ ΤΟΥ

Διότι, ἔορην εις τὸν κόσμον τὰ παιδιὰ του.

Διότι, τὰ θηλάζει η ἰδία με ἑρῶν μητρικῶν στοργῶν, ἀδιαφοροῦσα διὰ τὴν ἰδικῶν της δοματικῶν ἐξαντλησῶν και ἀνθρωπότητα.

Διότι, τὰ γονοῦρεται και τὰ κοιμῆται η ἰδία με στοργικὰ τροφῆδια, τὰ διδάσκει η ἰδία τὴν προσεχῆν των, σκεῖνεται τὴν νύκτα να τὰ ἡσυχῶσῃ ἂν είναι ἀνήνερα, να τὰ διακῶσῃ να μὴ κρολογησῶν και πολλακις ἀγορνῶν πλυσῶν των ἀγογγύσῃσῃ ὄρας ὀλοκλήρου η νύκτας ὀλοκλήρου.

Διότι, τὰ καθαρίζει η ἰδία, τὰ τρέφει η ἰδία, τὰ ἐνδύει η ἰδία και ἀδωρῶναι τὰ ὄραματά των η ἰδία.

Διότι, τὸ θωδὸν ἐπιστρέφει ἀπὸ σπῆτι του, εἰσῆδει τὸ ὄραγον ἔτοιμον, τὸ τροπῆζει στορῶνεν, τὸ πτωχικὸ σπῆτικ να λαμπρῶ ἀπὸ καθαριότητα και τὰ παιδιὰ του ὄν κοῦκλες.

Διότι, ἐργῶναι εις τὸ σπῆτι της ὡς η μελιόσα εις τὴν κηρύλῃν της, ἐπαρῆτοῦσα τὸν ἄνδρα της και τὰ παιδιὰ της, ὄχι ὡς ἐπαρῆτοια, ἀλλὰ ὡς πιστῶ ἀνέγγος, στοργικῶν μητέρα και ἀληθῆς γυναῖκα.

Διότι, ὄρας πικρίας και ἂν ἀναπεκοῦσῃσῃ ἐκείνος ὄλων τὴν ἡμερῶν εις τὸν ἀγῶνα της ζωῆς, ἐξαδῶνῆσῃσῃ ὅταν τὸ θωδὸν εις τὸ πτωχικόν των ἀναντῶ τὴν μηροῦδιᾶ της οἰκοκροῦσῃσῃ, τὴν οἰκογενειακῶν εὐτυχίαν και τὰ τρυφῆρὰ λόγια της ἀνέγγος του.

Διότι, κ' ἐκείνη γοῖρει ὅταν ἐκείνος γοῖρει, κ' ἐκείνη μισοῦ ὅταν ἐκείνος μισοῦ, κ' ἐκείνη πῶσῃ ὅταν ἐκείνος πῶσῃ.

Διότι, ἀδέεται και ἀγαπῶ τοῖς γονεῖς του, ἐπειδὴ ἐκείνοι τὸν ἀγαπῶσῃσῃ πολὺ ποῖν τὸν ἀγαπῆσῃ η ἰδία.

Διότι, ἀδέεται τοῖς κόποις του, ἔγγιζει τὰ ἰσοῦά του και δεν σπαταλῶ ὄτε ἐν δέντ ἀκόσπος.

Διότι, ἐνὼ είναι εὐπαροῦδιᾶσῃ, μορῶσῃσῃ και πολιτισῃσῃ, δεν καπνῆζει, δεν πίνει, δεν θῶσῃσῃ και δεν ἔλλογεται ἀπὸ τὰ ὄρα της γυναικιᾶς ὄσῃσῃ.

Διότι, καλλοῦρεται ὄμνα, ἐνδύεται ὄμνα και ἐνδιαφῶρεται να ὄρεσῃ πρῶτον εις τὸν ἄνδρα της και κατόσιν εις τὴν κοινωνίαν. Αἰ ἀναναδωροῦσῃ της είναι ὄμνα και αι διαδιδῶσῃσῃ της λογικῶν και μετρομῆναι.

Διότι, ὅταν ἀρροσῃσῃσῃ ὄδοσῶς κανίνα της παιδι, εις τὸ πρῶσῃσῃσῃ της ἐωγαῦσῃσῃ ὡς ὄσοσῃσῃσῃσῃ ἐν ὄλη αἰτῆς τῶ λαμπρόσῃσῃ, η θεία και ἑρῶν μητρικῶν στοργῶν. Στέκεται ἀπ' ἐπάνω του ὡς Παναγία, ἀισθῶναι τὸν ὄσῃσῃσῃσῃ του, ἀκούει τοῖς κῆποις της καρῃσῃσῃ του, παρακοῦσῃσῃ με ἀγωνίαν τὴν ἀναπνοῦν του και προσπαθεῖ να τοῦ ὄσῃσῃσῃ ζωῶν ἀπὸ τὴν ζωῶν της και ἔγγῃν ἀπὸ τὴν ἔγγῃν της. Ἀναδῆ τὸ κανῶναι, θεμῆσῃσῃ και γονατῆσει πρῶ των εἰκόσῃσῃ και ἰκετῆσει τὴν Παναγίαν με πίστην, με λαχῶσῃσῃ και με πόνον να της ὄσῃσῃσῃ τὸ παιδι της. Και ὅταν σκεῖσῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἡρῶν παρακλήσῃσῃ της, ἀπὸ τὰ ἀγορνῶσῃσῃσῃ και γῃμῃσῃσῃ στοργῶν και τρυφῆσῃσῃσῃ ὄρα της κατακοῦσῃσῃ ὄν μορῶσῃσῃσῃ τὰ ἡρῶ ὄσῃσῃσῃ του μητρικῶν πόνον ποῦ ἔγγῃσῃσῃσῃ διὰ τὴν ἔγγῃν και τὴν ζωῶν τοῦ παιδιοῦ της, τοῦ σπῆσῃσῃσῃ της.

Διότι, τοῖς ἐνῶναι ἀρροκῃσῃ η ἔντιμος πεινῆ, αι κοινῶ ἀγοῖναι και πῶσῃ, αι κοινῶ γοῖρει και θλίτῆσει, ὁ κοινῶς ἔντιμος ἰσῃσῃ και η ἀποῖσῃσῃ ἀγάπη.

Διότι, ἐκείνος είναι ἐκείνη, κ' ἐκείνη είναι ἐκείνος. Είναι μῆ ἔγγῃ εις ὄρα ὄραμα.

Διότι, είναι ἀληθῆς βαδῆσῃσῃσῃ του οἰκοῦ της, βαδῆσῃσῃσῃ της ὁ ἄνδρας της, οῖρανῃσῃσῃ πρῆσῃσῃσῃ της τὰ παιδιὰ της, πολλατῆ της τὸ σπῆτι της, βαδῆσῃσῃσῃ της η περιοχῆ τοῦ σπῆτιοῦ της.

Τὴν ἀδέεται.

Εἶναι γυναῖκα.

Τὴν ἀδέεται και τὴν θαρῃσῃσῃ.

Εἶναι Μῆννα.

Τὴν ἀδέεται, τὴν θαρῃσῃσῃ και τὴν ἀγαπῶ.

Εἶναι MANNA τὸν παιδιοῦ του.

Η ΑΧΕΠΑ ΠΡΟΣΚΑΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΩΣ ΝΑ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΑΣΧΗ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΕΟΡΤΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΚΑΤΟΝΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΣΙΑΣ

Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Κυβέρνησις μέσῳ τῆς ἐν Οὐάσιγκτόνι Ἑλληρικῆς Πρεσβείας, ἢ Ἐπιτροπῆ τῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος, οἱ δῆμαρχοι Ἀθηνῶν καὶ Πειραιῶς, ὁ βουλευτὴς Ἀθηνῶν κ. Αἰλιανός, ὡς καὶ ἡ Ἑλληνο-Ἀμερικανικὴ Ὀργάνωσις Ἀθηνῶν ἐπίσημος προσεκάλεσαν τὴν Ἀχέπα νὰ συμμετάσχη τῶν Πανελληνίων ἑορτῶν αἵτινες θὰ λάβουν χώραν τὴν ἐρχομένην ἀνοιξίαν πρὸς πανηγυρισμὸν τῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος τῆς Ἀνεξαρτησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

Αἱ προσκλήσεις διεβιβάσθησαν τηλεγραφικῶς πρὸς τὸ Ἑβδομὸν Συνέδριον τῆς Ἀχέπας, ὅπερ ἐλάμβανε χώραν εἰς τὸ Κάνσας Σίτυ περὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς Σεπτεμβρίου.

Τὸ Συνέδριον παρηγήφει ἀποδεχθῆν τὰς προσκλήσεις, ἀμέσως διεβίβασε τὴν ἀπόφασίν του τηλεγραφικῶς εἰς τὰς ἐπισημοὺς ἀρχὰς μέσῳ τῶν ἰθυνόντων.

Κατωτέρω δημοσιεύομεν τὰ διαβιβάσθέντα τηλεγραφήματα πρὸς γνῶσιν τῶν ἐνδιαφερομένων ἐπιφύλασσόμεθα ὅπως εἰς προσεχεῖς ἐκδόσεις τοῦ περιοδικοῦ πραγματευθῶμεν ἐκτενῶς δίδοντες λεπτομερεῖς πληροφορίας περὶ τῶν προετοιμαζομένων μεγάλων Πανελληνίων ἑορτῶν διὰ τὴν ἐρχομένην ἀνοιξίαν πρὸς πανηγυρισμὸν τῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἀνεξαρτησίας.

ΤΑ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Ἀθῆναι τῇ 21ῃ Αἰγυοῦστον 1929

Ἑλληνικὴν Πρεσβείαν Οὐάσιγκτόνος

Παρακαλῶ ἐκ μέρους Ἐπιτροπῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος διαβιβάσθε ἰσχυρῶς εἰς Συνέδριον Ἀχέπας θετικὸν χαιρετισμὸν αὐτῆς καὶ προσκαλέσθε ἀμετασχησίμην ἐν ὄνοματι ἢ διὰ μεγάλης ἀντιπροσωπείας εἰς ἑορτὰς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος.

ΜΙΧΑΛΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ
(Ὑπουργὸς Ἐξωτερικῶν)

Ἀθῆναι τῇ 26ῃ Αἰγυοῦστον 1929

Ἑλληνικὴν Πρεσβείαν Οὐάσιγκτόνος

Παρακαλῶ τηλεγραφῆσατε ἀμέσως Ἀχέπα Κοινῶν ἐν Κάνσας Σίτυ τὰ ἑξῆς:

Ἑλληνικὴ Κυβέρνησις χαιρετᾷ ὑμᾶς καὶ πέποιθεν ὅτι θέλει ἀσμένως δεχθῆ πρόξενον Ἐπιτροπῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος.

ΜΙΧΑΛΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Washington, D. C., August 27, 1929.

Πρόεδρον Συνεδρίου Ἀχέπας

Εἰς ἀφιότως διαβιβάσω ἡμῖν κατωτέρω τηλεγράφημα Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως, λαθῶν ἄμερον.

Ἑλληνικὴ Κυβέρνησις χαιρετᾷ ὑμᾶς καὶ πέποιθεν ὅτι θέλει ἀσμένως δεχθῆ πρόξενον Ἐπιτροπῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος.

ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Athens, August 24th, 1929.

C. R. Nixon,

Ahepa Convention,

Kansas City, Missouri.

Please transmit Brother Ahepans cordial regards. City of Athens awaits them next Spring on the occasion of our Nation's Anniversary.

PATSI

Mayor of Athens

Athens, August 25th, 1929.

C. R. Nixon,

Ahepa Convention,

Kansas City, Missouri.

Please transmit Brother Ahepans fraternal kisses and regards from people of Piraeus. We await you next Spring.

ΠΑΝΑΓΙΟΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Mayor of Piraeus

Athens, August 25th, 1929.

Chairman of Ahepa Convention

Kansas City, Missouri.

Greek-American Association greets Ahepa Convention and invites Brothers next year to motherland to celebrate Centennial of her Independence.

ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, Chairman
DRYMONAS, Secretary.

Ἀθῆναι, τῇ 29ῃ Αἰγυοῦστον 1929

Chairman Ahepa Convention,

Kansas City,

Missouri.

Εἰς ἀφιότως ἀναγγέλλω Ὑπουργὸς Στρατιωτικῶν ἐνίκονεν αὐτῶν μοι παρατάσας στρατιωτικῆς ἀμνηστίας ἐκδορῶν Ἀχέπας μέγιστοι τίτλοι Δεκεμβρίου. Παρακαλῶ διαβιβάσατε Συνεδρίων ἐπισημοῦν ἐπισημοῦν καὶ λαοῦ ἴδου μεγαλοπρεπῆ ἐκδορῶν Ἀχέπας 1930 ἀντιβᾶν ἑορτασμῶν ἐπετείων Ἐθνικῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος.

ΑΙΛΙΑΝΟΣ
Βουλευτὴς Ἀθηνῶν

ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΙΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΑΠΟΔΟΧΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΕΩΝ

Washington, D. C., September 18, 1929.

Ματζὸν Κοινῶν ἐπισημοῦν.

Πρόεδρον Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας

Ἀθῆναι, Ἑλλάς.

Ὑπατον Συνεδρίων Ἀχέπας ἐποβάλλει ὄψιν του πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ ἀσμένως χαιρετισμοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν λαόν. Ἡ Ἀχέπα θὰ ἀμετασχησίμην Ἐκατονταετηρίδος ἐπισημοῦν. Διαβιβάσατε Μυστέρα Ἑλλάδα Ἀχέπας μόνον ἀρνητικοὺ ὁμοῦν παραδόσεων καὶ πιστοὶ εἰς τὰ πατρία.

Χαιρετισμοῦ εἰς στρατιῶν Φραντῶν.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Ε. ΦΙΑΗΣ

Ὑπατος Πρόεδρος Ἀχέπας

ΑΧΙΑΔΕΥΣ ΚΑΤΣΩΝΗΣ

Ὑπατος Γραμματεὺς

Washington, D. C., September 18, 1929.

Ἐπισημοῦν Βενεζέλλων.

Πρόεδρον.

Ἀθῆναι, Ἑλλάς.

Ἡ Ἀχέπα ἐν γενικῇ συνέλευσιν περιχαρῶς εἰσῆν προσκλήσων Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως μέσῳ ὑπουργοῦ Μεγαλοκοπιῶν πρὸς ἀμετασχησίμην ἑορτῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος. Ὡς πιστὰ τέκνα Ἀχέπας πάντοτε θὰ ἐκτελοῦν καθήκοντα. Διὰ αὐτῆς χαιρετισμοῦ ἀσμένως Ἀσπυοῦτος μας.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Ε. ΦΙΑΗΣ

Ὑπατος Πρόεδρος

ΑΧΙΑΔΕΥΣ ΚΑΤΣΩΝΗΣ

Ὑπατος Γραμματεὺς

Washington, D. C., September 18, 1929.

Μεγαλοκοπιῶν

Ὑπουργὸν Ἐξωτερικῶν,

Ἀθῆναι, Ἑλλάς.

Πρεσβεία ἀνεκίνωσεν ἰσχυρῶς ἡμετέραν πρόξενον. Εἰς ἀφιότως παρακαλοῦμεν ἐπισημοῦν Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως. Ἀχέπα ἐγγυωμένης δεχεται νὰ ἀμετασχησίμην ἐν ὄνοματι ἑορτασμῶν Ἐκατονταετηρίδος Ἀνεξαρτησίας πατρίδος μας.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Ε. ΦΙΑΗΣ

Ὑπατος Πρόεδρος

ΑΧΙΑΔΕΥΣ ΚΑΤΣΩΝΗΣ

Ὑπατος Γραμματεὺς

YES! THE GREEKS HAVE MADE GOOD
And Their Buying Power Is Tremendous!

To Sell!—

Confectionery

Restaurant Supplies and Fixtures

*Radios * Automobiles * Real Estate*

*Food Products * Clothing * Jewelry*

*Cigars and Cigarettes * General Products*

Advertise in
The AHEPA Magazine

The Most Influential and Effective National Advertising Medium
Completely Covering the Greek Group in the Country

With 22,000 Circulation!

Reaches all the progressive business men of Greek descent

—The Entire Family—

RATES AND DETAILED CIRCULATION INFORMATION FURNISHED ON REQUEST

Advertising and General Offices

1132 Investment Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GREEK LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Service

Between NEW YORK — PATRAS — PIRAEUS
and THE NEAR EAST (Via Boston)

Schedule for 1929



S. S. BYRON
S. S. EDISON

SAILINGS from NEW YORK

November 20
December 5



FROM BOSTON THE FOLLOWING DAY

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of GREECE
44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Other Offices:

S. B. DEMOPOULOS, 33 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

P. P. KUTRUBES, 147 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

N. PRINTEZY, 988 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

TOURIST OFFICE

PHAROS, Inc.

NEW YORK — ATHENS

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
to all parts of the world

EXCURSIONS
to Greece and Near East

FREE
Service and Information on
Immigration and Travel

59 WASHINGTON
STREET
New York, New York

AHEPA SERVICE

MV Saturnia - Vulcania

Ahepa Excursion
to
GREECE

SATURNIA
March 22nd, 1930

COSULICH LINE
17 Battery Place, N. Y.

++ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS ++

Give yourselves the best in
 IMPORTED FOOD PRODUCTS
 during Holidays and Every Day
 buy "STAIKO" Brand



- STAIKO Extra Virgin Olive Oil, the Cream of Olive Oils
- STAIKO Feta—Kefalotyri and Casseri Cheese
- STAIKO Imported Greek Butter
- STAIKO Famous Hymettus Honey
- STAIKO Genuine Russian Black Caviar
- STAIKO Greek Stuffed Egg Plants in Olive Oil
- STAIKO Greek Olives: Calamata, Royal, Alfonso, in Olive Oil
 Green Cracked, Salona Black

Packed in Jars of 1 Gal., ¼ Gal., 1 Lb., and ½ Lb.

Also Anchovies and Sardines in Salt and Anchovies Filet
 Pickled Peppers—Greek Origanon in tins and bunches
 Greek Conserves as Okra, Fava Beans, Vine Leaves, etc.
 Lucumi, Halvah, Pistachio Nuts, Stragalia, etc.

Most of all don't forget the STAIKO Chios SWEETS

ΓΑΥΚΑ ΚΟΥΤΑΛΙΟΥ ΧΙΟΥ

They are the Best—specially prepared and packed for
 Staikos Brothers

VISSINO, NERATZAKI, TRIANTAFILLO, STAFILI, SIKO,
 FISTIKI, KARIDAKI, MELITZANAKI, KIDONI, MASTIHI,
 MANDARINI, PERGAMONTO

*Show Your Preference for Greek Delicious Products
 Give for Christmas "STAIKO" Products*

Ἐάν ὁ Ἑλληνοπολιτῆς σας εἶναι κρατῆ STAIKO
 Προϊόντα, γράψατε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ εἰς ἡμᾶς.

STAIKOS BROTHERS

NOTARA 47
 PIRAEUS, GREECE

458 PEARL STREET
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

The LEADING House in America for High Grade Greek Products

-- PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS --

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

December 1929

Volume III

Number 8



The AHEPA



Former
Secy **HENRY MORGENTHAU**
United States Ambassador to Turkey and Former Chairman of the
League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission
A Staunch Philhellene

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Philosophy • Science • Arts • Politics • History • Religion
Poetry • Music • Literature • Commerce • Industry • Travel

AHEPA
EXCURSION
to
GREECE
on the Motorship
SATURNIA
March 21st, 1930

Exclusive Agents
Pharos Agency, Inc.
59 Washington St.
New York City

MV **Saturnia** - Vulcania MV

Ahepa Excursion
to
GREECE
SATURNIA
March 21st, 1930
COSULICH LINE
17 Battery Place, N. Y.

GREEK LINE

Regular Passenger and Freight Service

Between NEW YORK — PATRAS — PIRAEUS
and THE NEAR EAST (Via Boston)

Schedule for 1929

	SAILINGS from NEW YORK			
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">S. S. BYRON</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">March 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. S. EDISON</td> <td style="text-align: right;">December 5</td> </tr> </table>		S. S. BYRON	March 8
S. S. BYRON	March 8			
S. S. EDISON	December 5			

FROM BOSTON THE FOLLOWING DAY

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., of GREECE
44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.

Other Offices:

S. B. DEMOPOULOS, 33 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. P. P. KUTRUBES, 147 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
N. PRINTEZY, 988 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

** PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS **

ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΩΜΑΤΕΙΟΥ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Η ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ ΤΡΩΣΤ ΚΟΜΠΑΝΥ, δια να διευκολύνη τούς σκοπεύοντας να συμμετάσχωσι τῆς εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἐκδρομῆς τοῦ ὡς ἄνω Σωματείου, ἣ ὁποία θὰ γίνῃ τὴν 21ην Μαρτίου 1930, ἀνοίγει εἰδικὰ ζοῦς λογαριασμοῦς, δι' ὧν θὰ ἤθελαν ν' ἀρχίσουν νὰ πληροῦνουν ἀπὸ τῶρα τὴν ἀξίαν τοῦ εἰσιτηρίου καὶ τὰ ἐξόδα τοῦ ταξιδίου εἰς ΔΟΣΕΙΣ ἑβδομαδιαίας ἢ μηνιαίας.

Ὅταν θὰ συμπληρωθῇ τὸ ποσὸν τοῦ εἰσιτηρίου τὸ ἀντίτιμον θ' ἀποσταλῇ εἰς τὸ Πρακτορεῖον ὁ «Φάρος» διὰ τὴν ἐκδοσὶν αὐτοῦ.

Διὰ περισστέρας πληροφορίας παρακαλοῦνται οἱ ἐνδιαφερόμενοι ν' ἀπευθύνωνται πρὸς τὴν

Bank of Athens Trust Co.

205 West 33rd St. New York City

CORONA

The PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

For the man
in an office—
the traveling
man—for the
boy or girl at
school.



CORONA: The little typewriter with big machine features. Greek keyboard if desired. Colors or black. Two models: Corona Four, Standard Keyboard — \$60.00. Corona Special, Three-row keyboard, \$39.50. Gradual payments if desired. Liberal allowance on an old typewriter. Call or write

L. C. SMITH & CORONA TYPEWRITERS, INC.
1016 15TH ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.



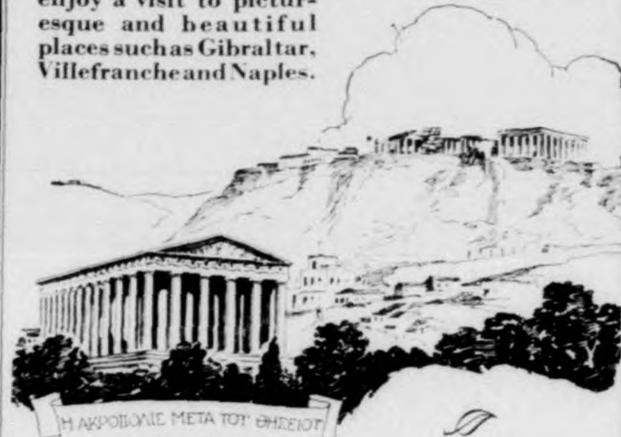
Direct to PIRAEUS

A splendid opportunity presents itself in the sailing from New York in the

MAURETANIA

February 20, 1930

the fastest liner to the Mediterranean will make a few calls en route. Second and Third Class passengers will be permitted to land and enjoy a visit to picturesque and beautiful places such as Gibraltar, Villefranche and Naples.



MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY

Private cabins in third class. Excellent accommodations, courteous attendance, and good food.

EXCELLENT WEEKLY CONNECTIONS
ON THE FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS

AQUITANIA BERENGARIA

MAURETANIA

(via Cherbourg)

INQUIRE AT YOUR AGENTS ABOUT THE MARSEILLES
AND OVERLAND ROUTE

For rates, and further information
apply to your agent, or

CUNARD LINE

25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

346 No. Michigan Avenue . . . Chicago, Ill.

501 Market Street . . . San Francisco, Cal.

1406 H Street, N.W. . . . Washington, D. C.



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the

AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETIADES, *Editor*

VOLUME III

DECEMBER, 1929

NUMBER 8

From the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa:

☛ A — Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof; ☛ B — Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law; ☛ C — Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; ☛ D — Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment; ☛ E — To promote throughout the world, and especially in the United States of America, a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic peoples and nation; and to revive, cultivate, enrich, and marshal into active service for humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism.

CONTENTS

Our Irrepressible Habits	GEORGE E. PHILLIES	5
Review of the Month:	<i>Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa</i>	6-7
A Great Frenchman.	N. S. KALTCHAS	
Prospects of the London Conference.		
Public War and Neutrality.		
The Greatness of the Greeks	HENRY MORGENTHAU	8-12
Religion in the Public Schools	GLENN FRANK	12
	<i>President of the University of Wisconsin</i>	
Poetry (current and classic)	SELECTIONS	13
Parthenon to Rise Again	H. I. B.	14-16
Events in Greece:	OUR ATHENS CORRESPONDENT	17
The New President of Greece.		
Students' and Workers' Strike.		
Ahepa Excursion to Greece	N. J. CASSAVETES	18
Who's Who in the Ahepa	THE STAFF	19
The Eleusinian Festivals at Eleusis, Greece		21
Topics of the Editor:	THE EDITOR	22
The Conservation of Racial Characters.		
Hints to the Presiding Officers.		
Fraternity News	THE STAFF	23-27
Christmas in the Village (in Greek)	ELIAS JANETIS	29
The Greek Export Trade (in Greek)	NEWSPAPER PATRIS, ATHENS	30
Address delivered by M. Kapedjy in Press Club, Washington, D. C.	THE STAFF	32
The Order of Ahepa (in Greek)	A. KIMON	33

Published Monthly by THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED

Publication Office: 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.

Editorial and Advertising Offices: 1132 Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Telephone, National 2359

OFFICERS OF THE AHEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INCORPORATED: GEORGE E. PHILLIES, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors; ACHILLES CATSONIS, Vice-President; JOHN GOVATOS, Secretary-Treasurer; MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director. Subscription to members of the Order of Ahepa \$1.00 per year in advance. To non-members \$2.00 per year in advance. Subscription to Canada and Foreign countries \$3.00 per year in advance. Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

Copyright, 1929, by The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc. Advertising Rates Furnished on Request

Application pending for entry as second-class matter from the Post Office at New York, N. Y., to Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879



THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association



Volume III

DECEMBER, 1929

Number 8

Our Irrepressible Habits

By George E. Phillis

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

IN THE course of our physical and mental development we form certain *a posteriori* habits which become instinctive with the progress of time and which ultimately are able to color the direction of our life. In fact, these habits, having gained a foothold in our character, are decisively responsible for the successful or unsuccessful termination of our career. This sequence is inevitable because, by the process of the natural law of compensation, our collective or individual achievements are the direct result of the thoughts and aims governing our actions and because, in turn, these thoughts and aims are dominated by or emanate from our instinctive inclinations or habits.

Surveying the universe of human thought analytically, as manifested in action, we find that it is predominated by two major instincts known as the "creative" and the "acquisitive." Our pursuits are guided either by the one or by the other instinct depending, of course, upon the habit or inclination which has been *ab initio* permitted to control us. Perspectively, in other words, we, as individuals are severally playing the game of "put and take" until our days end. We spend our forces either in *creating* or in *acquiring* and the fulfillment of both functions is necessary to the sum total of life.

Acquiring precious gold with the motive of using it wisely and for the benefit of humanity, or ascending into unbridled power for the same purpose, even in autocratic power, is just as beneficent and necessary as creating, through natural genius, something good which the world needs or never had. In that case the acquirer "takes" just as rightfully as the creator "puts," so long as humane ends are in their mind. The difference in these two proprietary instincts is that excess of taking renders the "acquisitive" instinct perverse, whereas excess in putting renders the "creative" instinct more valuable.

The law of self-preservation accentuates the instinct of acquisition in all of us, of course, but in the cases of the extreme materialists or the abusive power holders, such as Midas, King Croesus, Nero, Attila and Ali Pasha, we find an untoward excess with harmful consequences. To thirst for power or to be acquisitively inclined and have in mind the amassing of fortunes only is dangerous in any case. The pure, creative instinct, however, is salutary and a blessing because it is based upon idealism and humanitarianism. It is more noble because the motives are altruistic and the aim is to build something for others. It fructifies the barren deserts of self-sufficiency.

Thomas A. Edison is perhaps the hardest working man in the world today. Is there any question about his motives or doubt about the fact that he is actuated by the noble instinct of creativeness or rather of passionate creativeness? The feeling of the same nature prompted Archimedes, Galileo, Newton, Rear Admiral Byrd and other laborers of science. Moses, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Spinoza and the other thinkers drew inspiration from the same fountain of creativeness in contributing light, love, happiness and stability to the world.

St. Paul labored hard because he was stimulated by the impulses of an idealist and because of his unstinted faith in the principle of creativeness. The illustrious array of the founders of art, ethics and civilization achieved their ideals because they served with devotion and with no other purpose except to create something. Direct personal benefit or material acquisition invariably was absent from their minds. Much the world would have missed had it not been for their irrepressible instincts.

Ahepa, this novel but most beneficial experiment in American life, founded seven years ago by American citizens of Greek descent and dedicated to the noble purpose of serving American citizenry, has grown in astounding proportions because the world needed it. Its creation was natural and not accidental. Its structure and activities reflect credit upon fraternalism in America. The founders and followers of the Ahepa have been arduously following the footpath of the noble instinct of creativeness and their success stands unquestionable. This new Temple, with its resplendent principles, has been masterfully organized and the members of it are fully enjoying its benign fraternal influence. The greater task, however, has just begun and the trust of carrying it out has been reposed in our hands. The sacred trust shall be fulfilled and the ideals attained if each Ahepan bears the instinct of creativeness in mind and resolutely keeps on contributing or "putting" into the organization more goodness than all the good which he may expect to acquire from it. We must always think of others and do things for eternity.

In following the path of altruistic principles and creative notions, of course, life may not be easy but it will be eminently worth while.

Nothing is impossible to creative industry.

— Periander of Corinth

Review of the Month

By N. S. Kaltchas

A Great Frenchman

THE career of Georges Clemenceau more than spans the entire life of the Third Republic. When he made his first appearance on the political stage, Napoleon III was still the ruler of France, Bismarck had just begun to impress himself upon Europe, Gladstone and Disraeli had not yet reached the height of their power and the great Republic across the Atlantic was emerging from the bloody ordeal of the Civil War. He witnessed the fall of the Second Empire and the horrors of the Commune, the meteoric rise of Gambetta, the pricking of the Boulangist bubble, the advent and the passing of the Third Republic's most eminent statesmen, Jules Ferry and Waldeck-Rousseau. But being essentially a critic and a "wrecker" rather than a constructive statesman, he did not assume the responsibilities of office until 1906, when he had already reached what for most public men is the age of retirement; and he had to wait ten more years for his crowning achievement — the distinction of leading France to victory and righting the wrong of 1870-1871.

The events of those two years not only changed the political régime of France and transformed the map of Europe, but also hardened the temper of the French people and particularly of its rising intellectual and political leaders. Gambetta and the young Republicans of 1870 execrated Napoleon III all the more because he had inherited much of the idealism and humanitarianism of the Republic of 1848 which he had overthrown. They particularly resented his internationalism, i. e. his interest in oppressed nationalities, his zeal for the cause of national self-determination and his dreams of a better international order. To this quixotic foreign policy they attributed, with considerable justice, the disaster of 1870 and the concomitant creation of a powerful Germany and a united Italy, which deprived France of her political primacy on the European Continent. It was because Napoleon III had been a "good European" with such calamitous consequences for France that Clemenceau, even more than Gambetta, resolved to be above all a good Frenchman. It was because the Second Empire, despite its faults and vagaries, had been generous, idealistic and international-minded, that the Third Republic has been on the whole intensely and narrowly nationalistic, parsimonious, essentially bourgeois. And this temper was incarnated particularly in the Republicans of the extreme Left, of whom Clemenceau very soon became an outstanding leader.

The inevitable complement of Clemenceau's Republicanism was his anti-clericalism. He was an enemy of the Church not only because he was an heir to the Revolutionary, and particularly the Jacobin tradition but also as a result of intellectual conviction. For he was imbued with the rationalistic and materialistic philosophy which was espoused by the French bourgeoisie and, in its most uncompromising form, by the teaching and the medical professions. It was probably less as a humanitarian than as an anti-clerical and a Republican that he took up the cudgels for the Jewish officer Dreyfus whose persecutors were the clericals and the Monarchists. His cynicism was perhaps merely the protective armor of a man capable of deep emotions such as his lifelong friendship for Claude Monet, the great impressionist

painter; and his rationalist outlook was not incompatible with a mystical devotion to France, which he must have found an adequate substitute for religion. Though a versatile writer, ranging from polemical journalism to philosophy, he was a mediocre thinker; and his more pretentious writings attract attention less for their intrinsic worth than because of the greatness which their author achieved as a man of action.

His conduct of the war, when he was finally called to the helm after France had exhausted the entire roster of her statesmen, was in keeping with the Revolutionary and Jacobin tradition. He stamped out all opposition with the audacity of Danton and the ruthlessness of the Committee of Public Safety; and he infused the will to victory into the French army and nation with a demonic energy which in a man of his years was little short of miraculous.

He brought to the Peace Conference the same implacable spirit with which he had waged war. His only preoccupation was the greatness and the security of France; and, with characteristic candor, he refused even to pay lip-service to the internationalistic ideology of President Wilson. If he seemed harsh and vindictive to the Germans and to liberals abroad, it must be remembered that he was accused of being too conciliatory and yielding by a great many of his own countrymen. Indeed, had M. Millerand or M. Poincaré been in his place or had the views of Marshal Foch been allowed to prevail, the Peace of Versailles might have been more "Carthaginian."

His failure to be elected to the Presidency of the Republic, upon which he had set his heart as a fitting climax to his career, was in reality an indirect tribute to his greatness. The tenure of that decorative office would have added nothing to his historic stature. He stands pre-eminent among the statesmen of the Third Republic, the latest avatar of that "Gallic fury" upon which has been built a long tradition of resistance to the foreigner; a tradition which has, ironically enough, found its perfect representatives in two opposite types: a deeply religious peasant girl and, nearly five centuries later, a disillusioned and embittered old man, a spiritual descendant of Voltaire.

Prospects of the London Conference

THE failure of the Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1927 has been generally attributed to lack of preparation. Whatever may be the outcome of the impending London Conference, no such charge can be brought against its originators and participants. No misgivings about its results would be justified if thorough preparation and advance knowledge of the policy of the participating states were alone sufficient to insure the success of an international gathering. For in this instance not only have exploratory conversations and a preliminary exchange of notes taken place among the five Governments, but the general public has received, through more or less authoritative pronouncements, a rough idea of the probable attitude of each. As usual, the result of more knowledge has been more skepticism. The unreasoning optimism engendered both in this country and in Great Britain by Mr. Mac-

Donald's American visit is being tempered by a realization of the complexities of the problem of naval disarmament as it will present itself to the London Conference.

The root of the difficulty obviously lies in the need for a multilateral agreement on naval reduction. Great Britain and the United States having decided to make the Kellogg Pact the basis of their future relations and having agreed, as an earnest of their determination, to equalize their naval strength, the translation of this principle of parity into arithmetical terms would be a relatively simple matter if they were the only major naval powers. But with France and Italy lying across the main artery of her imperial communications, Great Britain cannot determine her naval needs without reference to the naval strength of the two Mediterranean Powers. It is probably a hopeful sign that the attempt of the latter to establish a preliminary *entente* in order to present a united Franco-Italian front did not succeed, owing, apparently, to the refusal of France to accept Italy's demand for parity. But troublesome as this Italian demand may prove, the policy laid down by France and already debated in the French Parliament bristles with even greater difficulties.

The French attitude is compounded of fear of an Anglo-American *entente*, aversion to tackling disarmament without having first solved the problem of security and anxiety lest the League of Nations, where France holds a dominant position, should lose the leadership in the work of the organization of peace. Hence, the French delegation to the London Conference will maintain that (a) naval armaments cannot be treated in isolation but should be linked with land and air armaments; (b) naval limitation and reduction should be effected not by categories of ships but by global tonnage; (c) the London Conference should have merely a preliminary character, its results to be incorporated and co-ordinated with the work of the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations; and (d) each country's naval strength should be computed not on the basis of an arithmetical ratio but in accordance with its needs.

This thesis, every one of whose articles is packed with intensely controversial material, will be defended with all the dialectical skill and diplomatic finesse of which French statesmen and experts are capable. They will be all the more obstinate because of their determination to avenge what French opinion has regarded as the defeat of France at the Washington Conference. Significantly enough, M. Briand, who was then the chief of the French delegation, will be superseded in London by the firmer and more energetic Premier, M. Tardieu; and the third major member of the delegation will be M. Leygues, who has been in charge of the Ministry of Marine practically since the end of the war, in spite of frequent changes of government, and who combines profound technical knowledge with a passionate ambition to make France a great naval power.

But while the prospects of the Conference are not as bright today as they appeared at the time of its initiation, there is no justification for excessive pessimism. For one thing, it is quite conceivable that Mr. Stimson and Mr. MacDonald may have something up their sleeve and, like Mr. Hughes at the Washington Conference, make a dramatic and bold move which will alter the situation for the better. Even from the narrow viewpoint of their domestic prestige and political fortunes, both governments have so much at stake that they can be trusted to do everything to bring the Conference to a successful issue. Everything, that is, which they can be sure in advance that the Senate of the United States will ratify.

Public War and Neutrality

THE White Paper issued by the British Government, in order to explain its adherence to the Optional Clause, impresses one as an attempt to escape from reality by means of logic. In a series of neat syllogisms, it disposes of the whole vexed question of neutral rights in wartime by assuming that in any future war they will simply not exist, since, with the reorganization of international relations under the aegis of the League of Nations, the World Court and the Kellogg Pact, neutrality has become an obsolete concept. "The effect of these instruments," says this British pronouncement, "taken together, is to deprive the nations of the right to employ war as an instrument of national policy and to forbid the States which have signed them to give aid or comfort to an offender. As between such States there has been in consequence a fundamental change in the whole question of belligerent and neutral rights."

The trouble with this argument is that its fundamental premise is at variance with the realities of the international situation. For it assumes that "private" war has been definitely and absolutely abolished. This would be the case so far as the States belonging to the League of Nations are concerned if the French conception of the League had prevailed and the principles of compulsory arbitration, strict definition of "aggression" and coercion of the "aggressor" State had been accepted. But the Geneva Protocol, which embodied these principles, was rejected by the British Conservative Government with the approval of all shades of British opinion. Because of the failure of that attempt to close the "gaps" of the Covenant, "private" wars are still permissible and possible under that instrument. Hence, the fundamental assumption of the British White Paper does not apply even to the States which are members of the League.

It finds even less justification in the Kellogg Pact. For that instrument, though it renounces war in general as an instrument of national policy, does not abolish the right of self-defense, of which it leaves each State the sole judge, and is further emasculated by explicit and far-reaching reservations. Moreover, any concerted action under the Pact, as it stands at present, is quite unthinkable since (a) it is not implemented by any sort of machinery of adjudication and enforcement and (b) the chances of creating such machinery are very slim so long as the United States maintains its pronounced aversion to the entire philosophy of "sanctions" and peace by coercion. "If the British interpretation of the Kellogg Pact means that henceforth there shall be no neutrals, it necessarily follows that we and all other signatories become belligerents." That this retort of Senator Borah epitomizes the general American reaction to the British White Paper is evidenced by the rather embarrassed comments of the more international-minded section of the American press. It is idle to attempt to argue neutral rights out of existence when the country which has been their most persistent and powerful defender obstinately maintains the traditional conception of neutrality. That this conception is obsolescent and in urgent need of revision is generally admitted. But such revision can only be effected by common agreement and not by a unilateral pronouncement such as that contained in the British White Paper. In view of all the circumstances, the publication of that document on the eve of the London Naval Conference is rather unfortunate. For it may tend to re-awaken on this side of the Atlantic the suspicions which have been happily dispelled by the recent visit of the British Prime Minister.

The Greatness of the Greeks

By Hon. Henry Morgenthau

*Former
United States Ambassador to Turkey and Former Chairman
of the League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission*

(Eaton's Note. — This article is reprinted from the 17th Chapter of the book "I Was Sent to Athens" by Hon. Henry Morgenthau, in collaboration with French Strother, recently published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Publishers. We acknowledge with appreciation the kindness of the publishers in permitting us to reprint this interesting article.)

Mr. Morgenthau, as late Ambassador to Turkey during the World War, has played one of the most dramatic and important rôles in that hot-bed of international intrigues and diplomacy. His book relates the story of his work as Chairman of the League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission for the reconstruction of Greece and tells how he helped in the rehabilitation of it.

As Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Morgenthau succeeded in raising the necessary funds to save a million and a quarter of starving and destitute refugees, who, expelled from their happy homes from Anatolia, which they occupied for centuries, were helplessly thrust on the shores of the already over-populated mainland of Greece. How he used the funds, how he helped, through the cooperation of the Greek Government, divide up sections of land, how he provided seeds and implements to the farmers, stock to the merchants and secured employment for the needy, Mr. Morgenthau tells in his book, a fascinating story of international finance and achievement.

In recognition of the services rendered, the Greek people made Mr. Morgenthau a citizen of Athens, an honor which has been conferred on but thirty-one foreigners in all history. The book is indeed a remarkable historic document and a veritable portrayal of the character and qualities of the Greek people of today.

The publishers of this highly interesting book, "I Was Sent to Athens," are the Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., Garden City, New York. Price, \$4.00 net. The book may be obtained from the General office of the AHEPA MAGAZINE, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C., or from the headquarters of the Order of Ahepa, Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

THE greatness of any nation lies in its people, not in its possessions. Greece is a poor country but the Greeks are a valuable people. The wealth of Greece lies in their courage, their energy, their lively minds, and their physical virility. The amazing progress that has been made in six years toward absorbing a 25 per cent increase in population speaks volumes for the character of the absorbers and the absorbed. I think it worth while, therefore, to devote a chapter to a study of the Greeks themselves. It may help the Western world to understand and better appreciate these worthy descendants of a glorious race. When the Greeks are mentioned in Europe and America it is too much the habit to dismiss them mentally as only another of "those hopeless Balkan peoples." The Greeks are, however, very different from the other peoples of the Balkans, and it is a grievous injustice to misunderstand these differences.

First of all, the Greek has a passion for excellence and progress unique in that part of the world. Whenever he is poor or ignorant or backward he is so against his will. Education is a passion universal among the Greeks, and parents there, as in America, will make every sacrifice to provide schooling for their children. I recently saw a most touching illustration of this fact. Making a rapid tour of Macedonia, I arrived at Edessa, the ancient capital, late in the evening and spent the night and following morning there. Even before my early breakfast I was informed that a delegation from a distant village was on hand awaiting my convenience to pay their respects and offer a petition. When I saw the delegation I found the local priest, the schoolmaster, and three head men leading it. They had come to see me because they thought that I had the ear of the central government and could get what they wanted from headquarters in Athens. Of course, I could not do this; but the point of the story is their errand. They explained that they represented a group of refugees from the Black Sea region of Asia Minor, who had finally been got together again after their dispersion, and were now settled in the mountains of western Macedonia. They had an exceedingly hard time getting started in their new surroundings, and at times their sufferings had been severe. They were so poor that they had not been able to build even a church, but for five years had been holding their church services in a barn. The priest himself then explained what they wanted. It was not relief from taxes, nor an extension of time on their land payments, nor any of the selfish advantages one might have expected; it was not even a church they wanted. Said the

priest: "We are willing to go on worshiping in a stable until better times come, but we implore you to help us build a school, so that our children shall not grow up in ignorance."

Democracy is ingrained in the Greek. From the most ancient historic times, ever since the decline of the tiny monarchies of the heroic age described by Homer, the Greek has resented, and has refused to accept whenever possible, any political system in which he did not share on an equality with every other Greek. So far did he carry this individualistic democracy in ancient historic times that even his military organizations were built on this principle. Some historian has pointed out that the immortal Ten Thousand, whose successful retreat from the Indus River to the shores of the Black Sea is described by Xenophon in the Anabasis, was



"Education is a passion among the Greeks" — Class in geography and map-drawing in a school at Athens maintained for the refugee boys. Potential leaders and philosophers of Greece of tomorrow. Who knows?

more like a debating society than an army. Surrounded as it was by enemies, harried by day and by night, in a strange and difficult country, it continued in its darkest hours the practice of taking common counsel, deciding its strategy and changing its commanders by popular vote. Nevertheless it won its way back to Greece.

Exactly this quality, and very largely these methods, characterized the refugee mass when it arrived in Greece in 1922 — seven years ago. The refugees welcomed the organized help of the Greek Government and of the international Refugee Settlement Commission, but they did not wait for these outside agencies to help them. Every Greek instantly set about helping himself. Instinctively he sought his old acquaintances and tried to reorganize his old social groups. Once gathered together again, these groups at once set up their familiar processes of local self-government.

Like the American, nearly every Greek is intensely ambitious to succeed in business. When he succeeds he gains honor (again as in America) by the lavishness of his gifts of money to the public welfare. From immemorial times preëminence in Greek communities has been given chiefly to the poet, the artist, the teacher, and the public benefactor. This is as true today in Greece as it was in the days of Sapho. The arts have

declined in modern Greece (probably due to the centuries of foreign oppression) but the instinct for learning and for commerce is as strong as ever. In both fields the modern Greek excels.

The disruption of normal political life among the Greeks during the many centuries of foreign rule was followed by the century (just past) of self-government in Greece proper; but self-government based upon a fallacious theory. The monarchical form of government, imposed a century ago upon the Greeks by the European powers after they achieved their independence, was not adapted to their political genius. The Greek instinct is for local self-government. The monarchical idea implies the centralization of government. Under the monarchy an inevitable bureaucracy grew up at Athens, undertaking to direct from the capital the local developments of education, agriculture, and even local political and judicial administration. This system has worked after a fashion, because it had to work. But it runs counter to the nature of the Greeks, and has never been better than a poor makeshift.

For example: In most Greek cities there is an intense and healthy rivalry among the best citizens to secure the honor of election to office. So greatly is the honor prized, of being preferred above one's fellows for public office, that the ablest citizens have used every effort to secure election. The man chosen has been driven, by the same aspiration for honor, to try to excel his predecessor's record. Not only could he do this by a wiser administration, but also by a more lavish giving of his personal means. Thus it has been by no means uncommon for a man of wealth to give practically his whole fortune for the erection of a new school building. Similarly, the holders of other local offices have been known to bankrupt themselves to build a new water system for their town, or to create some other tangible and enduring evidence of their local patriotism.

The centralization of government at Athens obviously dampens or destroys this generous competition. Thus, when a new school is needed, the village, however remote, must now look to Athens for a subsidy, instead of to the munificence of its own citizens. Log-rolling at the distant capital is more effective than appeals to local pride. This situation is not merely demoralizing. More serious than that, it dries up the very fountainhead of the Greek political nature. Greece will not demonstrate its full capacity for self-government until its constitutional system is rearranged to recognize and capitalize the distinctive political qualities of the people.

Such a reorganization has hitherto been impossible. At the instance of the European powers, a foreign dynasty has sat on the Greek throne. The Greek parliamentary system has been an imitation of the French parliamentary system, which itself in turn is a none too successful imitative adaptation



Group of refugee boys lined up ready to march with picks and shovels into the fields to raise crops

of the British Parliament. Ill adapted as it is to Greek conditions, the Greeks have had to put up with it because they have been under the tutelage of France and Great Britain. Now, however, since they have expelled the dynasty and have become a republic, it may well be that a natural evolution will bring about a political organization more securely based on the Greek character.

The Greek has suffered in Western eyes also by his enforced association with inferior peoples. His destiny has been wrapt up for centuries, against his will, with those of the backward Turks, and with the relatively backward Serbs and Bulgarians. To a marvelous degree the sturdy Greek has resisted the superstitions and vices of the Orientals and barbarians about him. With anything like a fair chance in the world, he will again demonstrate the possibilities of his virtues.

Endless stories could be told of the courage of the Greeks, as illustrated in the lives of the refugees. One of the pleasantest comes from a little fishing village, built by the Refugee Settlement Commission near Volo, at the foot of Mount Pelion. The inhabitants of Epivato are like all the other refugees, in that they arrived in Greece destitute and suffering the loss of most of the breadwinners. In many of their little homes beside the water only a mother and her three or four young children form the whole family. They live in two rooms and eke out a bare living by endless industry and vigilant thrift. Poor as the village is, however, it supports the best educated woman in the settlement as a teacher. Freed from other gainful labors, she gives her time to educating the children — of course, she still has her domestic duties and the care of her own children to manage. She is a widow, and life is hard; nevertheless, in her characteristically neat living room there hangs on the wall an embroidered motto which, translated into English, reads:



OMONIA SQUARE, ATHENS
The Meeting Place of the Athenians

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Athens, Greece

"Wherever there is Faith there is Love,
Wherever there is Love there is Peace,
Wherever there is Peace there is Benediction,
Wherever there is Benediction there is God,
Where God is there is no want "

A faith equally genuine and sublime has been characteristic of tens of thousands of the refugees. I have visited hundreds of them in their little homes, and never has courage been found lacking in the inmates. One family in the Kaisariona Settlement just outside of Athens comprises an aged widow mother, a son incapacitated by tuberculosis, and a widowed daughter with three small children, besides an unmarried daughter. The two younger women manage to find a certain amount of casual employment but no steady work. The average total income of the family is barely enough to provide food so meager that one wonders how they can survive. Tragic memories of the violent death of husbands and sons are still fresh. These bring their moments of impassioned sorrow. But these people do not yield to despair or lassitude. They face life with resolution and with many a touch of grim humor. Questioned as to how they could possibly carry on in the face of their difficulties, the young widow flashed back a brilliant smile and shrugged her shoulders, in the characteristic Greek fashion: "God gives us strength to go about" was her laconic reply. No oriental fatalism here!

Moodiness and melancholy, as well as despair, are alien to the Greek temperament. The air is too clear, the sunlight too intense, the colors of the landscape too vivid to breed that grayness of the mind which broods in duller climates. Everything in his natural surroundings tends to stimulate the Greek rather than depress him. Only two things run counter to this general statement. In summer the dry intensity of scorching sunlight, by its overstimulation, finally tends to depress the heart action, and makes one feel dispirited. The brilliancy of the scene, however, largely counteracts this emotional effect, and constant resort to small doses of coffee helps further.

Such a climate, in another setting, would tend strongly to produce a frivolous people. The Greek is saved from this result by the effect of the scenery in which he lives and which powerfully affects his psychology. A famous historian has said that when he was writing about Greece his readers must assume that any place he mentioned was mountainous unless a plain were specifically expressed. Mountains surround the Greek on every hand. They are bold and massive, impressing the beholder with a sense of the majesty and power of nature. A highly intelligent Greek has recently said: "The Greek is not morbid, but neither is he gay or light-hearted. He loves life but reflects emotionally the climate and the scenery. The latter is rugged, difficult, and unsmiling, its every harsh outline made clear and naked by the pitiless sunlight. It is not a joyous scene nor a joyous people. We accept life as it comes, and relieve its grimness with merrymaking."

The simplicity of Greek life impresses every stranger, and deceives many. It is not the simplicity of shiftlessness but the simplicity of an inevitable poverty. The humble homes characteristic of the country are nevertheless clean and neat and orderly within. Industrious as he is, the Greek values some things above the material returns of industry. Above all else he is a social being, and he will pay almost any necessary price to gain the few hours in the evening when he foregathers with his fellows for social purposes and the exercise of his mental powers by matching them against those of his neighbors. Politics is the favorite theme of conversation, and there is in Greece no day laborer too humble to be well informed upon the facts of the current "situation," and to have his own independent opinion upon it. The democracy of the Greeks, to



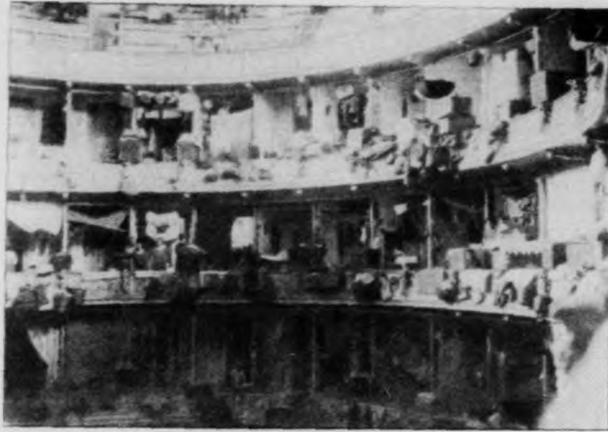
An industrious group of refugee girls in a Koundouriotis Village workshop making handiworks to earn their livelihood

which I have constantly alluded, is no mere phrase that is bandied about to conceal something quite different. If the word "democracy" did not exist in Greece it would have to be coined to express the universal fact.

Out of this political equality and this perfect freedom of expression comes afresh every day a consensus of opinion probably more complete than is arrived at in any other country in the world. It explains, too, the sudden and violent fluctuations in government that so perplex and irritate many foreign observers. As the Greek is an individualist, and as almost every individual Greek is a person of thought and ideas, the political results are bound to be very different from those arrived at in America. For example: in America, team-play is as instinctive as breathing, and politics occupies a very small part of anybody's time or thought. The American gives his loyalty to organizations and institutions. He tends strongly to think of himself as a member of a party, and to follow his party right or wrong. The Greek's loyalty, on the other hand, is to his ideas. He follows the leader who, at the moment, most nearly embodies those ideas. The moment the Greek's idea changes, he shifts to another leader. The practical result is an endless variety of leaders, factions, and coalitions. The political line-up shifts from day to day, almost from hour to hour. The American views with impatience what seems to him the resultant chaos. Nevertheless, it is not chaos. Kaleidoscopic as are the changes in the political instruments of government, the eventual aims of Greek policy are as clearly defined and as



Orchestra of the blind school conducted at the Near East Relief Orphanage, maintained in the Zappeion, Athens, playing for an audience gathered in the rotunda



Interior of the National Opera House, Athens, turned over by the Greek Government to shelter destitute refugee families

steadfastly pursued as are, for example, our Monroe Doctrine and our protective tariff. It is idle to criticize their system simply because it is different. Also it is a mistake to confuse the frequent "revolutions" in Greece with the frequent revolutions in Central America. In the first place, practically all Greek revolutions are bloodless. In the second, they are usually simply short cuts to constitutional changes in a nation highly intelligent and exceedingly conscious of what it is about, politically. It may be granted that some of these revolutions are comic affairs, but even these are harmless and transitory.

The position of woman among the Greeks is in striking contrast with that of most of their neighbors. Except among the remote mountain peasantry of Epirus, woman occupies a very high position. She has a full share in life, and by no means infrequently dominates the family, her husband included, by force of superior intelligence and character. It is very common in Greece for a widow to inherit the entire estate of her husband and to manage it with conspicuous success. In most parts of Greece women live in that kind of modest retirement which we in America would call old-fashioned. But there, as formerly here, no one is deceived by the outward conventions. Inside her home the Greek woman shares equally in the family councils. Her position is one of dignity and respect. In Athens she is as fully emancipated as she is in New York or Paris. I know, for example, one highly educated Greek lady, who keeps up to date in the current literature of four languages, who, after the World War, undertook to restore the family estate, which is situated near the Bulgarian boundary and consequently had been devastated by border raids. She went alone to the remote ranch home, traveling by horseback and taking a plentiful supply of arms and ammunition along with the food and blankets. She lived alone on the ranch for many months, bought the lumber to reconstruct the buildings, hired the mechanics and directed their labors, and supervised the restoration of the soil to cultivation. Neither the loneliness of the place nor the frequent proximity of brigands daunted her in the least, nor was her independence regarded as an unwarranted unconventionality.

Marriages are "arranged" in Greece, after the French system, by the parents of the contracting parties. Romance plays little or no part in them; nevertheless, conjugal affection is the rule rather than the exception, and family ties are perhaps the strongest single influence in the life of a Greek. Moral standards are exceedingly high and are enforced by the rigors of a peculiar code regarding the family honor. Custom provides that when a woman deviates from the path of virtue

she shall be killed by a member of her family. The executioner in the case of a married woman is not her husband but her brother. The theory is that her delinquency is a stain on the honor of the blood relatives and must be expiated with blood. The husband's attitude is merely that he was cheated in the bargain when his parents arranged the marriage contract. Not he is dishonored, but the wife's family. So rigorous is this custom, and so universally accepted, that in the rare cases where this situation arises it usually follows that the brother that has killed the woman is tried for murder, is convicted of second-degree manslaughter, is sentenced to two years in prison, and is released after serving a few weeks of the sentence. In other words, the community conscience approves the drastic action of the family to clear its name. The result, naturally, is that the practical certainty of the family penalty operates powerfully to prevent the occasion for its use.

Hospitality is a universal virtue among the Greeks. No home is so poor but that the welcome stranger is offered, at the least, a cup of Turkish coffee and cigarettes, or the sweetmeat accompanied by a glass of water, which are the characteristic between-meals refreshment. In the isolated settlements in Epirus the stranger is a welcomed contact with the outer world, and his entertainment has been worked out by custom into an elaborate and time-consuming ritual that is sometimes embarrassing to a hurried traveler. The guest must go through with the whole program of his reception, however, or his host will be so offended that he will set the wolflike dogs upon him as he leaves.

The Greek is warlike; he has to be. He has lived for five thousand years and longer in the presence of hostile tribes. Of his nearest neighbors, the one that requires the closest watching is the Turk, while the Serbs and Bulgarians are always potential, and frequently active, enemies. If the Greek's attitude toward war is different from an American's, it is only natural. To him, war is as inevitable as sunrise, and he looks forward to the next war with perfect calmness, with neither elation over its fictitious glory nor any morbid forebodings over its inevitable tragedies. To him, war is simply another of the facts of life.

Nothing has revealed the essential soundness of Greek character more vividly than his conduct in the last seven years, during the greatest emergency of his recent history. The tremendous migration of a million and a quarter people to new surroundings under the most trying conditions has been accomplished with amazingly little disorder. The sufferings of his race have not unnerved him. Tragedy has been another familiar fact of life down through all the ages of his history. He has always been acutely conscious of it but has never yielded to despair.

It would be hard to overstate the emotional strain upon the refugees. What the Psalmist meant when he said "I cannot sing the Lord's song in a strange land" has afflicted every one of them. This almost unbearable homesickness is revealed in



The Headquarters of the American Near East Relief, Athens, Greece, which has timely and generously come to the succor of the refugees

many touching forms. Natives of Macedonia were astonished to see refugees, newly arrived from Pontus, wandering through the oak forests, almost distraught, wildly searching for walnuts, as they had done every year for centuries in their native land, and to see them smitten with a heartbreaking sense of loss when they discovered that walnuts do not grow in Greece. Some of the refugees from Asia Minor had lived for centuries in pleasant dry caves along the seashore. Their neighbors in Attica were dumbfounded to see them abandon the houses to which they had been assigned on their arrival in Greece, and, finding no caves available, proceed to dig them.

Such incidents reveal the strength and tenacity of these people's rootage in the old soil, and suggest the violence of

the emotional break with the continuity of life involved in their dispersion. Examples could be multiplied. Imagine having to get your olive oil out of a single bottle when you had been used, all your life, to having it out of a barrel; or having to buy olives and wine at a store, when the idea had simply never occurred to you or your neighbors that these things should not come off your own lands, by your own hands, and endeared by the annual practice of an immemorial art. Even the everyday utensils were strange. The clothes were different. The local dialect was hard to understand. The church one attended was some new, raw structure, not the mellowed and hallowed little edifice, eight hundred years old, to which one and one's ancestors had beaten a timeless path.

Religion in the Public Schools

By Glenn Frank

(President of the University of Wisconsin)

OUR public schools may not deal with doctrines; they must deal with the life out of which doctrines spring; but unless they deal with life in a manner that cultivates in youth a sensitiveness to the spiritual issues of existence they become a danger instead of a defense to the state.

Here is the nearest approach to a technique for cultivating religion in the schools that has come to my attention.

In his little book on "A Living Universe," L. P. Jacks relates a conversation with a schoolmaster.

"Where in your time-table, do you teach religion?" asked Mr. Jacks.

"We teach it all day long," replied the teacher.

"We teach it in arithmetic, by accuracy.

"We teach it in language, by learning to say what we mean.

"We teach it in history, by humanity.

"We teach it in geography, by breadth of mind.

"We teach it in handicraft, by thoroughness.

"We teach it in astronomy, by reverence.

"We teach it in the playground, by fair play.

"We teach it by kindness to animals, by courtesy to servants, by good manners to one another and by truthfulness in all things.

"We teach it by showing the children that we, their elders, are their friends and not their enemies."

"But what," asked Mr. Jacks, "about the different denominations? Have you no trouble with the parents?"

"None at all," replied the schoolmaster; "we have half a dozen denominations. But we treat the children not as members of this church or that, but as members of the school; in work and in play, they are companions of one another."

This wise schoolmaster taught his students to develop their religion in terms of the actual relations in which they stood to their teachers and their school fellows, convinced that unless they learned to develop their religion where they were, they would probably not learn to develop it afterward anywhere else.

"Do you talk much to them about religion?" Mr. Jacks asked him.

"Not much," he said; "just enough to bring the whole thing to a point now and then."

This strikes me as a brave and fruitful handling of a delicate duty.

The problem of religion in the schools will not down. How to keep church and state separate without keeping religion and learning separate is one of the dilemmas of our generation.

Our public schools cannot, of course, be the partisan of any particular creed. The youth of all creeds and of no creed may meet and mingle in their halls. Catholics and Protestants, Buddhists and Baptists, Mohammedans and Methodists must alike be free to intrust themselves to the care and to the discipline of our public schools.

One of the First Real Thinkers

Pythagoras of Samos

PYTHAGORAS of Samos, who may well be called one of the first real thinkers, died in February 497 B.C.

For many years Pythagoras was the high priest of one of the most illustrious societies of antiquity; was looked upon as being little less than a god; while his influence was such that the greatest of the earth were willing to make any sacrifices that were necessary in order to become members of his cult.

Pythagoras was the first to use the word "philosopher." He was not, he declared, a "sophist" (wise man), but a "philosopher" (lover of wisdom). He was the founder of the science of mathematics. The Descartes of the ancient time, he created geometry, which he made to be the basis of his teaching. He is said to have discovered the great truth in

music, that changes of sound are indissolubly connected with and dependent upon the changes in length and tension. He was the originator of the word "cosmos" (order, or harmony) as applied to the system of nature. One of the first to teach the idea of natural law, he declared that the universe is a beautiful harmony, with law assisting law, and all working together to produce cosmos — that is, beauty and perfection rather than chaos and confusion. Hence his celebrated teaching of the "music of the spheres." He did not mean that the sun and planets made an actual music which could be heard by the outer ear, but that in the contemplation of the cosmos and its laws is to be found the intellectual harmony and delight which may well be likened to sweetest music.



The Thinker

By Berton Braley

BACK of the beating hammer
 By which the steel is wrought,
 Back of the workshop's clamor,
 The seeker may find the Thought,
 The Thought that is ever master
 Of iron and steam and steel,
 That rises above disaster
 And tramples it under heel!

The drudge may fret and tinker
 Or labor with lusty blows,
 But back of him stands the Thinker,
 The clear-eyed man who knows;
 For into each plow or sabre
 Each piece and part and whole,
 Must go the Brains of Labor
 Which gives the work a soul!

Back of the motor's humming,
 Back of the belts that sing,
 Back of the hammer's drumming,
 Back of the cranes that swing,
 There is the eye which scans them
 Watching through stress and strain,
 There is the mind which plans them —
 Back of the brawn, the Brain!

Might of the roaring boiler,
 Force of the engine's thrust,
 Strength of the sweating toiler,
 Greatly in these we trust,
 But back of them stands the Schemer
 The Thinker who drives things through
 Back of the Job — the Dreamer
 Who's making the dream come true!

Aurora

AURORA lives, by the sea, somewhere,
 In the hollow trunk of an old oak tree.
 The greenness of the forest, is in her hair
 And in her eyes, the blueness of the sea.

She feeds on morning dew and breeze
 And wears a yellow-greenish dress.
 She runs and plays among the trees
 And sings in bird-like loveliness.

She knows no grief and feels no pain
 And there is nought, her heart, that stings.
 Softly she comes like drizzling rain,
 Gently she goes on her opal wings.

THEODORE GIANAKOULIS

New York, N. Y.

Night

OVER the drowsy earth still night prevails;
 Calm sleep the mountain tops and shady vales,
 The rugged cliffs and hollow glens,
 The cattle on the hill. Deep in the sea
 The countless finny race and monster brood
 Tranquil repose. Even the busy bee
 Forgets her daily toil. The silent wood,
 No more with noisy hum of insects rings;
 And all the feathered tribes, by gentle sleep subdued,
 Roost in the glade, and hang their drooping wings.

Aleman (About 650 B.C.) (W. Mure)

Lost Memory

YOUR skin is as white as snow
 On mountainous peaks, at dawn.
 Your eyes are laughing, Pan, stars.
 And your pale face makes the moon blush.
 Your dancing feet are the May wind
 Full of mirth and joy, as it plays with the clouds.
 But to my mind, you are a burning thought,
 For, you set it to wander.
 In what space of time, in ages —
 Dead! Past, forever gone —
 You stood as the grace of my heart.
 . . . A hazy mind is still.

I cannot remember — the memory is still dim.

— Nicholas Andromidas

"Ahepa Magazine"

By KALIOPE MALAMATINIS

All see AHEPA's goal herewith acquired,
 Hellenic endeavor so long for aspired.
Ever loyal, AHEPA hearts
 Pulsate with delight,
At sight of our progress and increasing might.
Might, that shall bring pan-recognition,
AHEPA will soon now accomplish her mission:
Give honor and standing to
All of Greek birth,
Zenith of distinction, and due praise of worth.
In past years of turmoil, the odds at us frowned.
Now, see how sweet victory our labors has crowned?
Everyone come then, and give a big cheer, for "GREATER
 AHEPA." Achievement is near!

The Sporting Man's Inn Speaks for Itself

ON the one side I have close by me the gymnasium, with a
 pleasant bath, and on the other the race-course. After
 seeing the races at the latter and taking a bath in the former,
 come and rest at my hospitable table. Then in the afternoon
 you will be in plenty of time for the other races, reaching the
 course from your room quite near at hand. — Leonidus.

The Parthenon's Columns to Rise Again

America Provides the Restoration Fund, and, in Elihu Root's Words, the Pins Are to Be Set Up Again for Old Time to Bowl at for Perhaps Two or Three Thousand Years More

By H. I. B.

MORE than twenty-three centuries have looked down upon the Parthenon where it stands upon the rocky pedestal of the Acropolis of Athens — a pedestal on which for centuries before had stood temples to Athene, virgin goddess of classic wisdom and patron of the Athenians, whose own wisdom was so worldly and so modern. The post-Persian war profiteers, whose great leader was Pericles, provided the funds to build it. Phidias was the master spirit of the Works — Phidias whose transcendent reputation as a sculptor has been able to survive, though not a single known example, or even a known fragment, of his own sculpture is now extant.

The architects were Ictinus and Calliocrates. It is generally surmised that the surviving sculpture was the work of pupils of Phidias, especially Alcamenes and Agoracritus. At all events, the master himself had died miserably in prison — under accusation of impiety — before the marble blocks out of which the pediment statues were carved were brought to Athens. That, inscriptions show, was in 434 B. C., which was seven years after the new temple was begun on the foundations of an older and smaller temple.

We are now in a period of the world's history which curiously parallels that in which the Parthenon was built by an earlier vainglorious generation thrust into unprecedented prosperity by the new opportunities created by a victorious war. Another great war in which also Greece had her part — though a minor one — has restored that country to the modern version of its traditional democratic ideals of government.

Allies of Pericles

Modern Greece was a ruin. Hopefully, at least, it is now being restored. The Parthenon is a ruin. Now that also is to be restored — a little. It is not to be put back in the state in which Pericles left it in the golden age of Athens. It is not even to be put back in the state in which the Venetian shell found it still almost structurally complete 2,134 years after the first stone was laid. But some of the columns that have been lying prone since that shell found its mark are to be set up again.

And the setting up of these columns is to be a tribute from a small group of private citizens representing a country which, according to the greatest Greek scholar that country ever produced, has a population with a spirit curiously akin to the Athenian's spirit. You may read about that, if you will, in "Hellas and Hesperia," by the late

Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve of Göttingen, Ph.D., and of Virginia and Baltimore. The little group, then, is a group of Americans. Each has claimed the privilege of being financially responsible for the setting up of a column — or maybe two half-columns. The joint offer has been accepted on behalf of the Greek Government by official authority in the person of Dr. Courouniotis, Chief of the Bureau of Archaeology, in the Ministry of Education at Athens.



PROF. EDWARD CAPPS

Head of the Greek Department of Princeton University, former Minister of United States to Greece, Trustee of Athens College, a great Philhellene and a staunch friend and admirer of the Order of Ahepa

The company of Parthenon participants — allies of Pericles to the extent of each resetting up one of his columns — includes the following: Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State and of War, and so much else besides; George W. Wickersham, sometime Attorney General; Paul D. Cravath and Harrison Williams, jointly; Cass Gilbert, architect and at the moment President of the National Academy of Design; William J. Wilgus, the engineer who is responsible for the plans that decked over Park Avenue and turned a long streak of railway yards into an avenue of Brobdingnagian palaces — in short created a new fashionable quarter of the town; Louis Tiffany, whose relation to the arts is sufficiently well known; Otto H. Kahn and Clarence Dillon, the financiers; and John H. Finley, who has more or less specialized in college presidencies, and who was the spokesman of all the American colleges and learned societies at

the recent dedication in Athens of the new Gennadion, the library added to the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, the books the gift of the Athenian John Gennadius, and the building provided by the Carnegie endowment.

Dr. Edward Capps, head of the Greek Department of Princeton University and some time Minister to Greece, casually remarked to Mr. Finley at a dinner to Charles P. Howland, the Chairman of the League of Nations Commission in Greece, that the work of restoring the Parthenon columns, or such of them as remained practically intact, had been discontinued for lack of funds. Mr. Finley asked the privilege of undertaking to raise the needed amount, which was granted. The only difficulty was in limiting the number of participants, which was fixed at the "mystic seven" with a hope that it might be increased to nine. Mr. Root reminding his fellow contributors that this is "the classical limit of the five-hour feast at which we must recline when the columns recline no longer" — that is to say the dinner that celebrates the deed done. Yet at that dinner the classical attitude at a feast will be modernized no doubt as usual into mere sitting at table.

Two Dictators in One

And when the deed is done: "How old Time will rub his eyes to see the pins set up again for him to bowl at for let us hope two or three thousand years more." That is how Mr. Root sees it cosmically, and whimsically puts it. If there had been room for a Pericles in our time — a man guiding the mobile crowd from above, not merely leading it through the mire — Mr. Root might have been that man. But perhaps it would take a sort of combination of Stanford White and Root to make a complete Pericles. Pericles was political and artistic dictator at once.

However that may be, Pericles's Parthenon was begun in 447 B. C. — thirty-two years after the final victories of Plataea and Mycale which ended for Hellas the Persian Peril. It was the supreme gesture and most magnificent expression of the imperial pride and local patriotism of the city-State which had shared with Sparta the first honors of the war against the Asiatic powers of Darius and Xerxes. Athens was about to dispute with Sparta the place of first power in Greece and in the world — as the world was known in those days.

The glorious memories of Marathon and Salamis inspired that noble pile with its Doric colonnade and sculpture in exaltation of Athene and her city, but the spoil of the Persians contributed less to finance it



THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE PARTHENON, WHERE THE SETTING UP OF THE FALLEN COLUMNS HAS BEGUN
Photo Courtesy of the German School at Athens

than the profits of the exploitation of the Delian League (which was a very small league of nations), the tribute levied upon the weaker powers of Greece, and the far-flung Athenian trade upon the sea. If we had a Pericles — or if, in our new democracy of the many, a Pericles could guide the policy of the State as he could, precariously and at his proper peril, the democracy of the few in Athens — we might ourselves be building the twentieth century equivalent of a Parthenon.

As it is we have only started finishing the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. St. John's shares a very respectable acropolis with St. Luke's Hospital, Columbia University and some hundreds of apartment houses. But able and meritorious as he is, Bishop Manning will hardly substitute for Pericles, who was a statesman and not a cleric or even an orthodox churchman. Nor can Ralph Adams Cram quite take the place of Phidias — though he turns back the clock of architecture all the way to the Gothic Middle Ages. Phidias's art was neither revived nor imported. It was native and present to his day.

After all, there is a great gulf fixed between us and those very modern Athenians. Yet, in large, what happened to them in the fifth century before our era is happening to us now. A great war — a war waged as truly as this last to save the world for democracy — brought into sudden close contact two cultures. One was older, richer, more luxurious, more artificial, more com-

posite, more decadent; the Asiatic culture accumulated from the hills of Iran and the valley of the Euphrates through Lydia to the coasts of Syria and the bounds of Egypt. The other was the simpler and sturdier culture of the Greeks.

That was a war of invasion from the East — the armed Persian hordes coming to the West into Greece. That was a war between Europe and Asia. Ours was a war in Europe and the invasion of the East (on our part) was invited. What is important in each case is the contact of cultures, a contact of masses of individuals on both sides and the conflict of moral and aesthetic standards in the presence of those masses.

What happened in both cases was that the Western standards went into the melting pot with the Eastern — and something came out — or is coming out — which is different.

The parallel is completed by two other circumstances. The first is that as the Greek culture originally came from Asia and had been simplified by new geographical conditions, so ours came from Europe and were simplified by new geographical conditions also — in other words, by pioneering. The second is that the Greek civilization, like our own, had already begun to outgrow and be irked by the strict construction of the home-made standards. Like us, the Greeks won the war. Like us, they lost something of themselves in winning it. Like us, they made a lot of money. Like us, they spent it lavishly and spent a lot of it on building.

Built Despite Traitors

But we have no Parthenon and no Pericles. Pericles lies with the centuries' dust in which also lies the Unknown Soldier of our late war. The Parthenon still stands — or some of it still stands — upon the pedestal of the Acropolis and may be seen from out at sea, whence, they say, the Persian fleet got signals before Marathon from traitorous members of Pericles's Tory family, the rich and proud Alcmaeonidae. That may be a libel. We also have had Tories among our best families.

Pericles's Parthenon was not built then; it was the older temple attributed to Peistratus which stood on the same foundations. But the war was won and the Parthenon built in spite of traitors. There it is in this twentieth century, the monument to an Alcmaeonid who did more than any other one person to give his city immortal fame. A thousand years it stood intact, through all the wars with Sparta and with Thebes, through the wars of Alexander and his Generals, through the wars of the Romans, past great Caesar's time and far into the age when the mere name of Caesar had become an imperial title.

At last the old gods of Greece and Rome were quite dead — slain by the new religion that came up out of Judaea. Then, some time in the fifth century after Christ, they removed from the temple of Athene the colossal statue of ivory and gold which was its proudest possession and the illustrious work of Phidias's own hand. They turned

the temple into a Christian church. Yet these early Christians were not utterly unmindful of the ejected goddess of wisdom. The church in the Parthenon was dedicated to St. Sophia.

Still into the next century, it seems, there lingered a certain respect for tradition — even pagan tradition. Then the Parthenon, the Maiden's House of the virgin goddess Athene, became the church of the Virgin Mother of God, she whom the French call Notre Dame. In Greek the name was Theotokos.

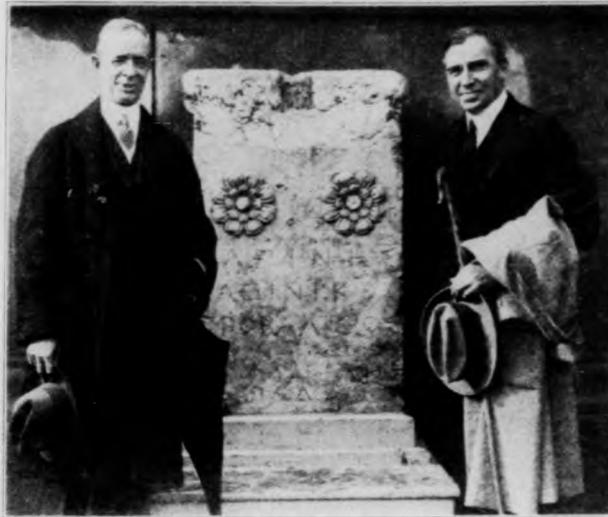
The pity is the sixth century Christians were not so respectful to the masterpiece of Doric architecture. To give the Greek temple churchly form they removed the inner columns which adorned the cella and took off the roof of marble tiles through which the southern sunlight had used to filter into the cool inner chamber. They spoiled the outer colonnade at the east by sticking on an apse, they meddled further with the classical interior arrangements, and they damaged in the process many of the sculptures which were the pride of antiquity and an irreplaceable part of the artistic heritage of the ages.

Some eight hundred years more elapsed before anything very serious happened to further mar the relic. Even when the Moslem Turks captured Athens in 1456 and promptly changed the church into a mosque, they did nothing beyond adding a minaret — which was a grotesque excrescence only. With the minaret the Parthenon is described by travelers in 1676 — just one hundred years before our Declaration of Independence.

Morosini's Marksmanship

It had survived the discovery of America almost two hundred years when (in 1687) a Venetian force under Morosini bombarded the Acropolis in the attempt to dislodge the Turks. At that time gunpowder was stored in the Parthenon. One of Morosini's shells exploded the powder, blew off the roof — which was not the original roof — and threw down many columns at the sides. Later, when he got into the town, Morosini damaged the sculpture further by trying to take down from the west pediment the marble chariot of Athene. After the Venetians withdrew the Turks set up a small mosque among the ruins and in ruins the Parthenon continued for a century more with very little happening to it except gradual decay and progressive denudation by vandals. Fortunately, as a rule, these vandals were not serious art collectors till the beginning of the nineteenth century.

It was in 1801 that Lord Elgin, a Scots nobleman, obtained from the Ottoman authorities a firman permitting him to make casts and drawings, to pull down standing buildings where necessary and to remove sculpture. Some of this sculpture he found on the ground or inside of or even built into Turkish houses. Some he took down from the still standing part of the old temple. What he chiefly took away, as all the world knows, were the carvings repre-



The Marathon Stone with an inscription of the Fourth Century, B. C., presented by the Greek Government to the United States to be set up in the Stadium (or Greek Theatre) of the College of the City of New York, where it now stands

President Mezes of the College of the City of New York (left) who accepted the stone, and Dr. John H. Finley (right) of the *New York Times*, who found the stone on the plains of Marathon and was instrumental in having it presented to the College

sending the Panathenaic Procession — those which are now preserved in the British Museum and are called so preposterously the Elgin marbles.

In the old temple these sculptures formed a series of metopes — a running decoration around the walls of the inner chamber or cella inside the colonnade. They did not constitute a frieze around the tops of the columns outside, as many people fancy.



VASSOS KANELLOS
Premier Greek Classic Dancer as a Greek Warrior of the Periclean age

Not unnaturally, there have been people who could see in Lord Elgin's proceeding little less than an act of vandalism approaching sacrilege. However, the chances are that if he had restrained his acquisitive hand, less careful and intelligent vandals would have carried off the metopes later and done more damage. There has recently been some talk of setting up in the Parthenon, as partly restored under the revived régime of Greek independence, casts of the Elgin marbles. The originals are for the present at least judged safer in the British Museum. There are, by the way, other

original sculptures from the temple lodged in other museums — in the Louvre, for instance, and in Copenhagen. The Danes had their opportunity as collectors when the royal house of Denmark was supplying the infant modern Greek monarchy with a line of Nordic kings.

A National Preserve

Under the Greek republic which has replaced that monarchy since the war tumbled so many crowns in the dust there is an even intenser national spirit in the new Hellas than before. That spirit naturally leans heavily on the prestige of the old Hellenic civilization and sets great store by its monuments. The Acropolis has for some time ceased to be a mine for building material and become a national preserve.

Certain restorations have already been undertaken there. For instance, the Greek Archaeological Society some time ago restored the Propylaea, and did it with "good taste and self-control." All that was attempted was to lift up fallen columns and other members and put them back securely where they belong. The architect who did the job was Nicholas Belanos of Athens, and the Archaeological Society was so encouraged that it set on foot a similar work for the Parthenon. Mr. Belanos was again entrusted with the task, which got as far as the construction of scaffolding and the lifting into place of a few members when the money gave out and the work was discontinued.

It is this work which the fund subscribed by the Americans in the new Parthenon column participation will presently see set going again and pushed to completion.

The columns, which have lain on their sides since the blast of black powder that followed the shot from Morosini's bombard, will be lifted up. Though they have been lying where they fell for 250 years, the marble drums of the columns are generally, Mr. Belanos's examination shows, in good condition. The great marble beams which joined the columns above are often broken, but they can be raised and secured with concealed steel bars.



Events in Greece



By Our Athens Correspondent

The New President of Greece

THE resignation of President Coundouriotis, though it came with apparent suddenness, did not surprise those who knew his strong disinclination to remain in office. That his retirement did not occur sooner was due to his strong sense of duty and to the earnest solicitations of Premier Venizelos, who valued his tenure of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic very highly as contributing to the strength and stability of the new régime. This time, however, the aged Admiral was able to convince the Premier that the state of his health made it imperative for him not to continue another day in harness. Accordingly, his resignation became immediately effective.

Admiral Paul Coundouriotis is a descendant of a famous Revolutionary family, whose chief members at the time of the War of Independence, George and Lazarus Coundouriotis, were the leading citizens of the heroic little island of Hydra and placed their entire fortune at the service of the national cause. The Admiral fully lived up to his family's noble traditions. The high point of his career was reached during the first Balkan War (1912-1913), when, as Commander in Chief of the Greek fleet, he brought to naught repeated Turkish attempts to break through the Greek blockade which, by preventing the transportation of Turkish troops from Anatolia to the European battle-fronts, contributed powerfully to the victory of the Balkan allies. During the Great War he was a strong advocate of Greek participation and in 1916 he joined Mr. Venizelos in establishing the Provisional Government in Salonica. During the turbulent years following the war he served as Regent, Provisional President and President of the Republic, which he guided through the difficult period of its infancy.

That the Republican régime has now attained its majority and that it enjoys a remarkable degree of stability was demonstrated by the perfect legality and smoothness that marked the election of Admiral Coundouriotis' successor. Four days after his resignation, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, meeting in joint session, in accordance with the Constitution, raised Mr. Alexander Zaimis, the veteran statesman, to the Presidency. Like his predecessor, the new President also is descended from a distinguished Revolutionary family, Andreas Zaimis, his grandfather, having been one of the "primates" of the Peloponnese and one of the most patriotic and self-effacing leaders of the national uprising of 1821. Politics is a tradition with the Zaimis family and the

elevation of its present head to the Presidency of the Republic crowns a political career which is probably longer than that of any other living public man in Greece. He rendered distinguished services to his country as High Commissioner of Crete, Director General of the National Bank and Prime Minister. It was while serving in this last capacity in 1917, that he advised King Constantine, after the arrival of the French Senator Jonnart in Greece, to bow to the inevitable and leave the country. Throughout these stormy years, when Greece was a house divided against itself, Mr. Zaimis achieved the impossible in managing to remain aloof from partisan strife, a distinction which is probably unique among Greek politicians. He was, therefore, the ideal Premier for the Coalition Government which was formed after the overthrow of the Pangalos Dictatorship and which marked the restoration of political and constitutional normalcy.



The centuries old famous White Tower, Saloniki, Greece

Mr. Zaimis' election has helped to reconcile the dwindling Royalist remnant to the Republican régime. For, unlike his predecessor, he has not been closely identified either with Mr. Venizelos or with the Republican movement in general. If anything, his leanings in the past have been rather *monarchical*. His election is, therefore, somewhat analogous in this respect to that of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the Presidency of the German Republic. With Alexander Zaimis as President, the most irreconcilable Royalists can no longer claim that the Republic is not truly national.

Incidental to the change in the Presidency, another development has occurred which has contributed to political harmony.

Mr. Stylianos Gonatas, Minister of Communications, to whose presence in the Government the Popular Party objected, because of his part in the Revolution of 1922, resigned of his own accord in order to enable the Popular Party to return to Parliament and to participate in the Presidential election. By this politic act Mr. Gonatas extricated both Mr. Venizelos and Mr. Tsaldaris from a difficult position and, by facilitating the return of the small Opposition group to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, has contributed to the normal functioning of the parliamentary system.

Students' and Workers' Strike

THE students' riots and the workingmen's strikes which occurred last month in Athens are accepted by the Greek people philosophically as inevitable concomitants of the period of growth and reconstruction through which the country is now passing and of its free and democratic institutions. The students of the National University rioted rather harmlessly for several days as a protest against the refusal of the university authorities to grant a reexamination within three months of those students who had failed to pass their last examinations. This ruling is in keeping with the Government's firm determination to cut down the number of university students by weeding out the incompetents and to raise the general standard in all grades of the educational system of the country.

More serious was the strike of the gas-workers and street-car conductors and employees, who demanded a bonus in the form of an extra month's wages. This demand the Government refused to accede to in order, as Mr. Venizelos put it in his letter to the strikers, "not to create privileged groups among the working classes." With the help of the Athens garrison and the marines, the Government was able to keep up the production of gas and to maintain a fairly efficient street-car service. Its manifest ability to cope with the situation, coupled with its expressed willingness to satisfy their more reasonable grievances, induced the strikers to return to work within four days. Threats of a sympathetic general strike failed to materialize, Mr. Venizelos declaring that he would regard such a move, "the purpose of which is to coerce the Government into decisions which it considers harmful to society in general, as a revolution against the lawful régime of the country," and deal with it accordingly.

Throughout the strike the Athenian public displayed admirable good humor and there was very little violence.



Ahepa Excursion

Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of Greece

Military Exemption — Dollar Visa — One Million Colonial Greeks Will Visit Greece — Excursions from France, England, Italy, Egypt, South America — American and British Tourist Offices Organize Special Tours to Greece — Eleusinian Mysteries, Delphic Festivals, Ancient Games, Festivals and Choral Dances

GREECE during its 3,000 years of continuous national life has seen days of glory and defeat, days of grandeur and ruins — but the Hellenic Spirit has never been daunted, never crushed.

After over 2,000 years since the golden days of Athens, a new Greece, which has emerged like the mythological Phoenix from its own ashes and ruins, will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its independence during the year 1930 from March to December of that year.

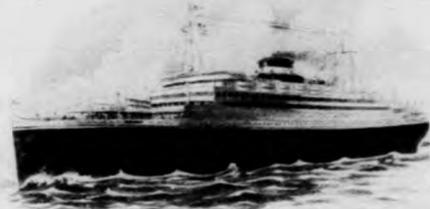
Historically, the struggle of the Greek race to regain its freedom from the rule of the Turks, stands out as one of the great milestones in the egress of Europe from the grip of absolutism. What the French and the American Revolutions did for Western European and New World Democracy, the Greek Revolution did for Eastern Europe and particularly for the Near East. Greece, therefore, in proposing to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its independence in 1930 makes a strong appeal not only to the Greeks all over the world, but also and especially to the intellectual classes of all nations.

Mindful of this inevitable appeal that the Greek festivities will make to all lovers of democracy, and those other things for which Greece is loved by the civilized world, she is preparing to reproduce as well as possible the life of the ancient Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries will be reconstructed and presented in a manner never before attempted since Christianity swept away from Eleusis the last vestiges of paganism. The immortal works of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides will be played at Delphi, the most inspiring and most picturesque spot on earth, where the background and the sun will make the audiences feel shivers of awe and the presence of the will of the Gods of Ancient Hellas. The internationally known interpreters of ancient Greek choral dances, Vassos Kanellos and Tanagra Kanellos, have undertaken to open the festivities at Eleusis with a group of one hundred trained artists under the auspices of Ahepa, and on about the 5th day of April, that is, two days after the arrival at Athens of over 1,500 Ahepa Excursionists.

Mr. Kanellos' group of trained artists will participate in the Delphic festivals also.

Over 1,000,000 Visitors

Reports from France, England, Italy, Egypt and South America bring the information that in excess of one million Greeks from many parts of the World, and Americans, South Americans, British, English, Italians and Germans will visit Greece



The 35,500 tons motorship *Saturnia* of the Cosulich Line on which the Ahepa excursionists to Greece will sail on March 21st, 1930

in 1930 to witness the rebirth of that spirit of Hellas which stands apart through the ages as the spirit of youthfulness, symmetry and beauty.

Ahepa

Ahepa, representing 500,000 Greeks in the United States, will make its third excursion to Greece in March, 1930.

It is estimated very conservatively that over 1,500 Greek-Americans will take part in this excursion, which Greece will receive with exceptional honors and festivities.

Military Exemption

Greece, in its desire to have the festivities be witnessed by as large a representation of American Greeks as possible, has suspended all the military rules until December 31, 1930, for all the Greeks in the United States visiting Greece in 1929-30. *After January 1, 1931, all Greek-Americans visiting Greece, will be subject to military service for a period of twenty-eight months and will not be able to redeem this obligation under any circumstances.*

It is advisable, therefore, that all young Greek-Americans who intend to visit their relatives in the next few years make arrangements to join the Ahepa excursion

next March in order to avail themselves of the military exemption privileges extended to Ahepa excursionists during the entire year 1930.

Reduced Visa

Ahepa has been further honored by the Greek Government by an order to the Consulate General of Greece in New York to grant visas for the Ahepa excursionists at only \$1.00, whereas all other naturalized Greeks, who may travel otherwise than by joining the Ahepa excursion, will pay \$10.00 for the visa.

Receptions

A large reception committee, consisting of high military officers, members of Parliament, newspaper men and commercial and industrial leaders of Athens, and the mayors of Athens and Piraeus, are preparing unusual receptions at Athens.

Greek destroyers will accompany the excursion motorship *Saturnia*; hydroplanes will fly over the city of Athens and will scatter greetings of the committee in charge of the excursion to the Greek people. The official reception will take place in the Parliament in the presence of the Greek Cabinet, the members of Parliament and Senate and the Diplomatic Corps. This significant reception will express the gratitude of Greece to the people of the United States, who during the struggle for Greek Independence helped the Greeks with money and foodstuffs and supported the struggle morally.

Memorial

On the other hand a large committee at Athens is working for a monument commemorating the great humanitarian work of the American benefactor, Samuel Gridley Howe, who devoted many years of service to Greece during her darkest days of struggle for independence.

Motorship "Saturnia"

The Ahepa excursion will sail on the 21st day of March, 1930, and will reach Phaleron Bay on the 3rd of April with two intermediate stops, one at Marseilles, France, and the other at Naples, Italy.

(Continued on page 34)



Fraternity News



Ahepa Invades the State of Vermont New Chapter Established In Rutland

ANOTHER state has been invaded by the indomitable forces of the Ahepa and a stronghold established in Rutland, adding another page of glorious victory and a new star in the ever expanding galaxy of the domain of Ahepa.

In announcing the establishment of the new chapter in Rutland, Vt., Brother A. P. Kirios, Supreme Deputy-at-Large, District No. 1, writes as follows:

"I am pleased to inform you about the establishment of the new Chapter in Rutland, Vt. The installation held in Rutland on Sunday, December 15th, marked another great occasion and will reflect honor and glory to our Fraternity.

"We were honored by the presence of the Mayor of Rutland, eminent professors, representatives of the press, and other distinguished guests.

"Brother Booras, our Supreme Governor, acted as master of ceremonies and helped in making the occasion a grand success. It is difficult for me to present the true picture of the day. Suffice to say that over 200 were present including delegates from New England chapters and members of the Boston patrol, under the leadership of Brother K. Milton, Captain of the Patrol, who took charge of the installation of officers. They presented the officers, the mayor and other prominent men

who were impressed by our Fraternity and highly commended its work.

"This event will go down in the Ahepa history as a memorable one and mark the beginning of a new era for the New England chapters. This encouraging state of affairs is due to the sincere interest as evinced by the brothers of the various chapters and particularly by Brother Harris J. Booras, our Supreme Governor.

"Church services were held from 9:30 to 11:30. Brother Rev. P. Constantinides of Lowell officiated at the services and delivered an inspiring sermon.

"A banquet followed the installation ceremony at the Berwick Hotel, where over 150 members and distinguished guests participated. Brother Agrafiotis, Deputy Governor of the district and member of the Manchester Chapter, acted as toastmaster.

"Principal speakers were: George L. Pappas, President of the new chapter of Vermont; Brother John Chambers, Ambassador of Good Will; Brother James Kakridas, Chairman of the Committee for the 1930 Convention; Brother Rev. P. Constantinides of Lowell, who spoke in Greek; and A. P. Kirios, Supreme Deputy-at-Large District No. 1. Brother Harris J. Booras, Supreme Governor of District No. 1, was the main speaker for the evening."

INTERSTATE CHAPTER CONVENTION HELD AT FRESNO, CALIF.

Delegates from California, Nevada and Arizona Chapters in Attendance

THE first interstate convention of Pacific chapters was held recently in Fresno, Calif., with delegates representing seventeen chapters of California, Nevada and Arizona in attendance. The two-day convention opened up at the Odd Fellows Hall with an invocation by Rev. M. Mandillas of the St. George's Greek Orthodox Church, followed by the singing of the American and Greek anthems by the delegates and visitors.

The object of the convention was to study the new laws adopted at Kansas City convention and to establish a coordinated inter-chapter relationship and method of action of the Ahepa in the Pacific States.

The first day of the convention was devoted to business sessions. Major H. E. Curzon, representing Mayor Z. S. Leymel; District Attorney Glenn M. Devore; and William Glass, City Finance Commissioner, delivered addresses of welcome on behalf of Fresno.

The second day of the Convention began with a parade at 10:00 o'clock, starting at the American Legion Hall, composed of marching units of Ahepa delegates and visitors, and ending at the Greek Orthodox Church where Rev. Mandillas preached a sermon.

Brother Peter Murphines, President of the local chapter, acted as the temporary chairman. George Peterson of San Francisco, Past Supreme Governor of the District was elected Chairman of the Convention with D. Sterios, Vice-Chairman and Steve Christie, Secretary. P. J. Andrews, the Supreme Governor, was unable to attend the convention on account of a sudden death in his family. A banquet was held at the Hotel Californian, at which J. Papageorge, special representative of the Supreme Governor, P. J. Andrews, addressed the delegates. George Peterson, acting as toastmaster, introduced the distinguished guests, Mayor Leymel, Commissioner Glass, O. S. Hubbard, city superintendent of Schools; Glenn DeVore and B. W. Gearhart, past commander of the American Legion.

A grand ball was tendered to the delegates at the Rainbow Ballroom which closed the convention.

The district convention has very much helped to further instill into the minds and hearts of the delegates the sterling principles and ideals of the Ahepa. Such a glorious spirit of enthusiasm and good-fellowship prevailed that the delegates left with a will to go to their respective homes and carry on an enlarged scale the mission of the Ahepa and work untiringly for its further growth and expansion in the Pacific States.

San Francisco was chosen as the interstate convention city for 1930.

INTERCHAPTER MEETING OF NORTHERN NEW YORK CHAPTERS HELD IN SYRACUSE

THE interchapter meeting held in Syracuse the latter part of November was a successful gathering. Over 300 delegates and members, having attended the joint initiation ceremony which was called to order by Brother Vlasopoulos, participated at the banquet especially tendered for the occasion. Brother Valentine, Deputy Supreme Governor of the district and responsible for the "getting-together" meeting acted as the toastmaster at the banquet.

Brother Karkalas, the Supreme Governor of the district, was the principal speaker at the meeting and at the banquet sponsored by the Chapters of Syracuse, Rochester, Elmira, Binghamton, Watertown and Utica.

The meeting served to revive and reaffirm once more the Ahepa ideals among the officials and members of the participant Chapters. A great deal of good is anticipated from this meeting and similar ones are contemplated in the future. Brother Valentine speaks in no uncertain terms about the true Ahepa spirit which prevails in his district. Well done and glory be to you.

♦♦♦

PONTIAC (MICH.) CHAPTER NO. 135 HOST TO SUPREME PRESIDENT IN ANNUAL BANQUET

"OUR purpose is to better existing conditions and to create better citizenship," Brother George Phillis, the Supreme President of the Order, told to more than 400 guests and members of the Pontiac Chapter No. 135, at their third annual banquet recently held in the crystal ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt.

Following a dinner served at 8:30 P.M., Peter Jennings, President of the local chapter, greeted the visitors, including representatives from chapters in West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and from several cities in Michigan.

Many distinguished guests, including Mayor C. L. Rockwell, City Manager Clifford W. Ham, Henry M. Zimmerman, Dr. Weldon Crossland of the Central Methodist Church, and Rev. Warner R. Cole of the First Baptist Church responded to a request by Toastmaster Dr. George F. Hale of Detroit to speak briefly.

Judge H. Russell Holland, Chief of Police F. R. Alspaugh, and Arnold L. Nique, president of the Pontiac Real Estate Board, were also introduced.

Brother Phillis told of the work and aims of the Order, saying, "our purpose is to better existing conditions and to create higher citizenship among Americans of Hellenic descent. Our Order may be fraternal in nature but it is educational in scope.

"That we are accomplishing our aim to a high degree is evident. Our children have been Americanized, are law abiding citizens, and realize the necessity of accepting American ideals and customs as their own."

A six-piece orchestra furnished music during and following the banquet, at which time the large gathering enjoyed dancing. Socrates V. Sekles, Past President of the Pontiac Chapter, was chairman of the committee in charge.

→→

DEPUTY SUPREME GOVERNOR OF DISTRICT NO. 4, BROTHER C. G. PARIS, ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN BEHALF OF THE AHEPA

BROTHER C. G. PARIS, the energetic Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 4, reports the glad tidings of the revival and reorganization of the Roanoke (Va.) Chapter, and the election of Brother John Castros, the new President of the chapter. Brother Paris states that Brother Castros, as energetic as he is, will spare no efforts and time in making the Roanoke Chapter one of the most active and notable ones in the state of Virginia.

A "get-together" meeting marked his first visit to the Bluefield Chapter of West Virginia and he reports that the true Ahepa spirit and fellowship is as strong in that part of the country as it is to be found anywhere. He reports enthusiastically about the activities of the boys of the Bluefield Chapter.

From Lynchburg, Va., he reports the election of Peter Maniates as President of the chapter for 1930, placing great confidence in Brother Maniates to carry out successfully the activities of that chapter during the year 1930. Furthermore, he reports, that under the auspices of the Lynchburg Chapter, a Greek teacher was engaged to teach twenty-four pupils, children of the local Ahepans, the immortal language of the Greeks. He proudly points out that under the Ahepa leadership there is a perfect cooperation among each and every member of the Greek community in Lynchburg for the common good. He further reports that in Richmond, Va., on the 22nd day of January, there will be held a united ceremonial exercise, in which the newly elected officers of several chapters in the fourth district will be installed into office. Many supreme lodge officers are expected to participate at the installation exercises.

→→

GREEN RIVER (WYO.) FLOWS MAJESTICALLY

ON the evening of December 1st, the Green River Chapter held a delightful meeting at the Masonic Temple of that city, having as their guests the members of the Rock Springs Chapter. An evening of unconfined enjoyment was had in banqueting, speech-making and dancing. This chapter is ever alive to the entertaining of its members, and never do things in part, but make each event just a little better than the last. When the Ahepans make merry, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be worth while. Good for you.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

BROTHER AHEPANS!

Στέφανα, Βασιτισιά, Μπουμπου-
έρες, Δίσκους φωνογράφων, Ρα-
λούς πιάνου και μουσικά τεμάχια.

Γράψατε:

MOUZAKIOTIS BROS.
627 S. Halsted St., Chicago

WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 31 ORGANIZES PATROL

THE members of the Washington Chapter No. 31 are busily engaged with the plans of organizing a patrol. Over thirty members so far have enlisted in the patrol and indications are that before the end of the year a well drilled patrol will be ready and able to give a good account of itself when opportunity presents itself.

Editor's Note:—Below is printed a letter which John W. Theodore, Secretary of Denver, Colorado, Chapter addressed to us with a request that it be published.

WHAT is wrong with some of the secretaries of the Ahepa Chapters? (Exclude our Worthy Supreme Secretary.)

When one assumes the secretaryship of any organization, especially in this Great Order of Ours, it is for one to do his best, if getting paid or not. There have been many instances when the Denver Chapter was called upon to help on solemn and worthy causes of various chapters, and the Denver Chapter responded promptly, one way or the other.

This writer asked some information in regard to one who made an application in a certain Midwest chapter about five or six months ago. The secretary of this chapter was not kind enough to answer out of courtesy.

We are all busy, and being a secretary of an Ahepa chapter takes more time than some think, but the point is when one is called upon to perform a duty and accepts the position, whatever the thing to do is, "Do your duty the best you know how." Give all there is in you, even if you have to keep the lights burning to 2 or 3 o'clock after midnight. This is no age of reflection, it is the age of promptness, and to the point, it is the only method we can be proud of our Ahepa and for its success, growth and influence.

Let us all do our duty, Brother Secretaries.

Cordially and Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. THEODORE,

Secretary, Denver Chapter No. 145.

POUGHKEEPSIE CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1930

BROTHER LOUIS VERVEN was elected President of the Poughkeepsie Chapter at the annual election of officers held at Good Templars Hall. He succeeds Brother George Antonakos, who held the Presidency since the local chapter was organized in December of 1927.

Other officers elected are: George Oposporos, Vice-President; George Carafinas, Secretary; Louis Maroulis, Treasurer; and George Antonakos, Steve Papas, Nick Christakos, Steve Larios and John Cocoros, Board of Governors.

Many visiting members were present at the election from Peekskill, Kingston, Jamaica, L. I., and Newburgh, among them District Deputy Peter Bakarus of Highland Falls, and George Gotchis, President of the Hudson Valley Chapter of Newburgh.

DENVER (COLO.) CHAPTER HOLDS A BRILLIANT DANCE

THE Denver (Colo.) Chapter was host to a large assembly of members, their families and friends, at a dance held recently in that city of mountains. Many were the distinguished guests and visitors and mirthful was the entertainment features of the dance throughout. Special gifts presented by the local chapter added to the merriment and happiness of the fortunate recipients. The past Supreme Governor of that district, Brother N. C. Calogeras, called upon by the master of ceremonies, delivered a brief but brilliant address, stating among other things, as follows:

"The Ahepa teaches no division of your allegiance to America. She wants Americans for America in the same manner and in the same degree as your wife demands and expects your unqualified faithfulness for her, even though your affinity may be a veritable queen."

"Brethren, thou shalt have no other gods than the gods of America."

→→

DANBURY (CONN.) CHAPTER HOLDS BENEFIT DANCE FOR THE GREEK SCHOOL

THE Danbury Chapter organized a dance and entertainment for the benefit of the local Greek school the latter part of November, which proved a huge success. Practically every member of the local community attended the dance and delegations from Bridgeport Chapter were on hand, led by Brother Sentimendis.

At the interstate meeting, held at Hartford, Conn., the Danbury Chapter was well represented, thirty members of it attending the "get-together" meeting. Although the Danbury community is rather small, the local chapter is a very active one, and in lending its support to every worthwhile cause, has endeared itself to everyone in the community. Good work, boys, keep it up.

→→

UTAH CHAPTER HOLDS BANQUET FOR THE SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND

PPRICE Chapter No. 185 held a banquet the evening of December 8th in the Hellenic Orthodox Church at Price for the purpose of raising its quota of the Scholarship Loan Fund. The fund totaling \$100,000 is to be used to assist worthy students of Hellenic origin in obtaining education in the leading universities of America.

More than 100 Greek citizens from all over Carbon County attended the banquet. Brother Nick Saluvarakis acted as toastmaster and the speakers were Brothers George Karras, President of the local chapter, George Georgiades, Vice-President, Harry Varellas, Gust Saradakis, Harry Mahleres, Gust Pappas, G. Dimopolos of the Bingham Chapter and H. Gianopolos of the Beehive Chapter of Salt Lake City.

Τὸ ἀγαπώτερον καὶ μεγαλύτερον
Βιβλίον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καὶ Καναδῇ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.

48 Madison St., New York.

Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπέλθονται ὁμοίαν

KALAMAZOO CHAPTER NO. 199 HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET IN HONOR OF G. E. PHILLIES

"THE greatest little Chapter in Michigan," Kalamazoo Chapter No. 199, held its first annual banquet on November 24, 1929, in honor of the Supreme President, George E. Phillies.

It was really a great success from every point of view. It was held in the New Burdick Hotel ballroom. The tables were artistically decorated and the 400 visitors, representing nearly every chapter in the Eighth District, were well satisfied. Due to the tireless efforts of Peter Magas, the President of the Kalamazoo Chapter, nearly 50 of the outstanding citizens of Kalamazoo attended this great event and they all spoke highly of our Order. The speech of Prof. Smith Burnham was very inspiring and it deserves commendation. Also, the speech of our Supreme President was forceful and to the point; it was really the crowning point of the evening. In between the speeches, there were given many vocal solos, and a magician provided much entertainment. Much credit is due to the banquet committee, of which George Lampros was the chairman. The popular Deputy Governor, Dr. Hale, acting as toastmaster, ably filled his place and delighted the guests with his humorous tales. The energetic President of the Kalamazoo Chapter should be commended for the great success of the Chapter and of this banquet. Success to the "Celery City."

++

SEATTLE CHAPTER ORGANIZES DANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LOCAL GREEK SCHOOL

THE dance organized by the Juan de Fuca Chapter of Seattle at the Knights of Columbus Hall on November 30th, for the benefit of the local Greek School, was one of the most entertaining affairs given in the colony during the year. The affair proved a success and out of the proceeds a check for \$225 has already been turned in to the treasury of the Community School. Brother Katopothis, chairman of the committee in charge, in tendering the check, declared that an additional one will be presented to the school fund as soon as all returns of ticket sales are accounted for.

The assembly was welcomed in a short address by the President of the chapter, Brother Morisse, who pointed with pride to a beautiful silver cup set on a table in the middle of the hall and acknowledged the indebtedness of his chapter to the members of the colony, with whose support and good will the first prize award and the resulting good will created for the Seattle people throughout the country was made possible.

The grand march, under the direction of Brother Tom Pappas, was followed by a most enjoyable dancing until midnight. Refreshments were served, and a very congenial and all-around friendly spirit prevailed throughout the whole evening.

HIGH GRADE AHEPA PARAPHERNALIA

American and Greek Flags, Spankers, Swords, Emblems, Costumes, Banners, Fezzes, Buttons, Bibles, Jewels.

PROMPT SERVICE AND FAIR PRICES

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York, N. Y.

Two New Stars Added to the Flag of the Ahepa in California

NEW CHAPTERS ESTABLISHED IN SANTA BARBARA AND MODESTO

AMIDST an atmosphere of splendid enthusiasm and unalloyed optimism, through the untiring efforts and energy of the Supreme Governor of District No. 12, Brother P. J. Andrews, two new chapters were duly instituted in the Golden State; one in Santa Barbara and the other in Modesto, Calif.

A large delegation representing chapters in the state of California were on hand to witness and add dignity and solemnity to the impressive ceremony of installation of the new chapters, officiated by the Supreme Governor,

Brother P. J. Andrews, assisted by his deputies.

Brother P. J. Andrews, in reporting the institution of the new chapters, among other things writes as follows:

"The enthusiasm of the new members as well as of the old was great and the attendance at both initiations exceeded every expectation. You may safely say that Ahepa is rooted deeply and firmly in the Pacific States and that same will grow and prosper as the time goes by. The motto adopted by the Twelfth District chapters is "Forward, Ahepans."

SUCCESSFUL MEETING OF UTAH CHAPTERS

A JOINT meeting of Beehive, Bingham Canyon and Ogden chapters was held recently at the Odd Fellows Hall, in Salt Lake City. Mr. Russell Lucas, a prominent Salt Lake City attorney, talked on patriotism. Mr. John George, a business man of Salt Lake City, spoke on the ideals of Ahepa. Brother Andrews Batestas, President of the Ogden Chapter, Brother Ernest Pappas, President of the Bingham Chapter, and Brother Harry Metos, President of the Beehive Chapter all gave very interesting speeches which enthused the brethren present.

Prof. P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, was present and thanked the participants of the program in behalf of the Supreme Lodge. His eloquent remarks were well taken.

The music numbers were given by Lee Fehr, a prominent legionnaire and the beautiful young Miss Catherine Paulos, daughter of Brother Paulos from Magna, Utah.

++

OMAHA CHAPTER NO. 147 ORGANIZING A PATROL

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Omaha Chapter, it was unanimously decided to organize a patrol to represent the chapter at its various functions. Brother Cris Harvalis was appointed chairman of the committee to look after the details in the proper organization and functioning of the patrol.

Words of the Wise

Zeno first started that doctrine that knavery is the best defense against a knave. — *Plutarch.*

++

He who does not think too much of himself is much more esteemed than he imagines. — *Goethe.*

++

Nothing is more simple than greatness; indeed, to be simple is to be great. — *Emerson.*

++

A very great part of the mischiefs that vex this world arise from words. — *Burke.*

++

The world is satisfied with words. Few appreciate the things beneath. — *Pascal.*

++

Politeness is to goodness what words are to thought. — *Joubert.*

SOUTH BEND CHAPTER NO. 100 ONE HUNDRED PER CENT ACTIVE

BROTHER MILTON KOUROUBETY, the intrepid secretary of the South Bend Chapter, in reporting the activities of his chapter, among other things, writes as follows:

"In carrying out the educational program of the Supreme Lodge, our chapter, through the efforts of Brother Anton and myself, decided to devote a large part of the meetings to lectures and debates. The first person invited to lecture to us was Mrs. George Copadis, and at a meeting at which she delivered her lecture, a large attendance was on hand. In the early part of December, our community gave a big banquet in commemoration of the anniversary of Saint Andrew's Church. The members of the Ahepa Chapter, not only attended in a body the special church services, but also participated in the banquet at which the Supreme Governor of our district, Brother Volo, was the toastmaster. Among the brilliant gathering were many distinguished clergymen, both from South Bend and Mashawaka, as well as the President of Notre Dame University, Father O'Donnell, and ex-President of the same institution, Father Walsh. Many other prominent city and state officials were also guests. The affair left an indelible impression on the minds of our distinguished guests as well as on the members of the Ahepa and of our community."

BOOKKEEPING TROUBLE?

If so, fill in the space below, and mail today

WM. A. REVIS & CO.
Public Accountants and Auditors
513 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once, on approval, your complete loose leaf record, especially designed for Restaurants, Confectionaries, Groceries, Delicatessens, etc., and also for the average store. Within 10 days, I will either remit \$7.50 plus delivery charges or return the book to you.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

(Is a close study with the officials of the Internal Revenue it meets all the requirements of the Treasury Department of U. S. Income Tax regulations.)

ROTARY CLUB HEARS CHEBITHES COMPARE ITS SPIRIT WITH THAT OF THE AHEPA

COMPARING the spirit of Ahepa with that of Rotary International, in that their ideals, objectives and aims are almost identical in basic principles, V. I. Chebithes, Past Supreme President of the Ahepa, delivered a stirring address on the glories of ancient Greece and the progress modern Greece is making as guest speaker at a meeting of the Rotary Club in Hotel Gary, Gary, Ind.

Brother Chebithes was guest of Alex Eliopoulos, Gary Rotarian, and his visit there marked a return to Gary, inasmuch as it was he who presented the charter to the Gary unit of the Ahepa organization.

Greece Proud of History

That Greece as a country and Greeks as nationals are proud — and justly so — of the background from which the country emerged into history as the cradle of civilization; that the lineage of the Greek citizen today is shrouded in the glory of the country which gave Socrates, Demosthenes, Sophocles and myriad other philosophers and great students to the world were statements stressed by the speaker.

The history of the Greek in the United States is not one of which to be ashamed, Mr. Chebithes declared, in outlining how the population of the country has been increased approximately 500,000 during the last score of years by immigrants from his native land.

The speaker also commented that today the Greek in America is here to stay — a man seeking to build a niche in the new world for himself and his family and become a worthy member of his adopted country, adding to its assets by his inherent qualities of creativeness.

++

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, CHAPTER HOLDS DANCE

OVER 300 Ahepans and their friends attended the dance given by the Lincoln Chapter No. 89 of Youngstown, Ohio, at the Central Auditorium.

Panos Trigettas, Vice-Consul of Greece in Cleveland; Phillip D. Peppas, Past Supreme Governor of Cleveland; William Aronis, President, and J. T. Moraitis, Secretary of the Warren Chapter, were the distinguished guests who attended the dance.

Several members of the Washington, Pa., New Castle, Warren, Cleveland and Akron chapters also attended.

A special feature was a Greek dance and the Ahepa march, with music furnished by Duke Daugherty and his Four Aces.

Impressive installation ceremonies of the newly elected officers are being prepared to be held January 23rd at the Central Auditorium.

++

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF GREECE AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE

OUR readers will be glad to hear that a very full description of Greece is available free of charge in the Greek language by application to any Cunard Line office or Greek Steamship agency. The Cunard Line have included in this very comprehensive travel booklet an excellent map of Greece and are distributing it entirely free of charge.

We advise those of our readers who intend to make a trip in the near future that they should obtain a copy of the booklet and read it over carefully.

The booklet is very well written and in an attractive multicolor cover.

New Chapter Established at Newport, R. I.

ANOTHER page has been added to the colorful history of New England chapters by the establishment of a new chapter in Newport, R. I., on the night of November 24th. The organization of this chapter was due to the tireless efforts of the President of the Sophocles Chapter No. 106 of Providence, R. I. Brother John Kaufoudakis, who is also the Deputy Supreme Governor of that District.

The installation ceremony of the new chapter, officiated by the Supreme Governor of the First District, Brother Harris Booras, assisted by his deputy, was an impressive and solemn affair. Over 400 members, representing the chapters of Providence, Pawtucket, R. I., and Fall River, New Bedford, Boston and Springfield, Mass., were present and witnessed the initiation of 30 members, who formed the nucleus of the new chapter. Under the admiring eyes of the brothers in attendance the following officers were elected and installed into their respective office: Apostoles Cascambas, President; George

Cassimatis, Vice-President; K. Koutsorides, Secretary; Xenophon Constantinides, Treasurer; Rev. C. Stephopoulos, Chaplain; C. Petropoulos, Warden; Peter Pappas, Angelos Fotelis, A. Apostolides, A. Papadoulis and Louis Eliopoulos, Board of Governors.

The Providence, R. I., Chapter degree team did excellent work at the installation ceremony of the new chapter under the captaincy of Brother Spiros Karambellas, whose tactful work was highly praised.

Hon. M. Sullivan and Congressman J. Burdig, who were the honorary guests at the installation ceremony, expressed their pleasure in attending the affair, commending highly the principles and mission of the Order.

A healthy and enthusiastic spirit permeates the entire membership of the New England chapters, as we are informed, attributable to the tireless and energetic work of the Governor of the District, Brother Harris Booras.

Their slogan is "New England shall be District No. 1, both in name and activity."

ELYRIA, OHIO, CHAPTER NO. 144 ASSISTS NEWLY ESTABLISHED HELLENIC SCHOOL

BROTHER THOMAS MIHALIS, Secretary of the Elyria Chapter No. 144, in an enthusiastic tone writes as follows in regard to the assistance rendered by the Elyria Chapter to the newly established Hellenic School of that city.

"I am proud to tell the world that in a special meeting held by this chapter, namely, Elyria-Lorain No. 144, to find ways and means to assist the newly established Hellenic School of our city, it took the members but a few minutes, when the question was brought before them, to appropriate \$200 as a donation to the school. A check was immediately drawn and forwarded to the trustees of the school with a pledge that the chapter will contribute from its treasury \$25 each month for the maintenance of the School, beginning with the month of January, 1930.

"It is of significance that every member of this Chapter was 100 per cent for the proposition. This, I believe, speaks louder than those who think that the Ahepa is combating the teaching of the Greek language."

Indeed, Ahepa speaks with deeds.

++

COÖPERATION — THE KEY NOTE OF THE ERIE (PA.) CHAPTER

FROM circular letter No. 16, issued by Brother C. Papandrew, President of the Commodore Perry Chapter No. 107 of Erie, Pa., we reprint the following interesting and optimistic remarks:

"It is a source of great pride to us as we finish our term, that the past year has been

successful in many ways. The fiscal affairs have been in flourishing condition; harmony and cooperation in all things has been the rule; and all have honestly and worthily labored together. So we officers, who have tried to be worthy of your trust, say to you: If we have done well, the credit is yours; if we have fallen short of your expectations, let your censure be tempered with mercy. In any case, we greet the members and officers, and wish them good will. Above all, we hope that the Ahepa of 1930 will be a bigger, better, and more glorious Ahepa than the one of 1929."

++

SAGINAW CHAPTER NO. 216 OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN, ACTIVE

THE Saginaw Chapter No. 216, located near the historic Saginaw Bay, was established in April, 1929, with 38 members. With the real Ahepa spirit, however, permeating every member of the chapter, its membership now reaches over 60.

The initiation ceremony conducted by this chapter on December 4th was an outstanding event in the affairs of the Ahepa chapters of Northern Michigan. Dr. George F. Hale, Deputy Supreme Governor of the district, was the principal speaker of the occasion and the past Supreme Governor, A. Perry, officiated in the initiation ceremonies. Many brothers from Detroit, Lansing, Pontiac, and Flint chapters participated in making the ceremony a brilliant and outstanding event. The members of the Saginaw Chapter express their appreciation to the members of the other chapters who were kind enough to attend their initiation meeting.

P. OROLOGAS CANDY SHOP



Γλυκόμαζα με Γάμους, Βαπτίσεις,
Καλλιτεχνικά Μνημόσυνα

607 S. Halsted St.

Phone Monroe 0597

Chicago, Ill.

PLAY "CHILDREN OF TWO WORLDS" To be Staged at the National Theatre on February 2nd Under the Auspices of the Combined Ahepa Chapters of Washington and the Sons of Pericles

THE play, "Children of Two Worlds," especially written for the occasion by Brother Peter Vynios of Washington, is to be staged in the National theatre, one of the best in the Nation's Capital, the night of February the second, in honor of the Supreme Lodge which meets in Washington the week of February 2nd, and for the benefit of the local Greek schools. The amateur artists who will participate in the play have been drawn from the members of the local Ahepa chapters and under the direction of Brother Vynios, the author, have been studiously rehearsing, putting the finishing touches to the play, not overlooking any details to make it a success.

The play is an allegorical revue of the life of the Greek immigrant from the time he departed from his birthplace and sought his fortunes on the soil of this hospitable land to the time of his gradual progress in the pursuit of success and happiness. His weaknesses, his virtues, his defects, disadvantages and qualifications are vividly portrayed in the play. Humor and drama are mixed together representing the ever changing vicissitudes of life. Woven around a powerful plot, the outcome of the play should be satisfactory. Every character in the play represents types of Greek immigrants.

It is expected that a large attendance will be on hand the night of February 2nd to witness the play. The committee contemplates taking the play to New York and presenting it there for the edification of the members of the Greek communities in that city.

Chairman of the committee in charge is Brother Soterios Nicholson, Vice-President of Washington Chapter No. 31 and prominently known attorney at law.

++

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, CHAPTER NO. 209 ENJOYS INTERESTING PROGRAM

MORE than 200 members of the Middletown Chapter of Ahepa, their friends and visitors from Dayton Chapter and Liberty Chapter of Cincinnati, Ohio, heard Prof. R. W. Solomon, superintendent of public schools here, speak at the open house meeting in the Ahepa Hall Thursday night October 10, 1929:

"One finds," said Mr. Solomon, "that transplanting aids the flower to prosper and bloom into fuller beauty. You folk of Greek birth are assets to American civilization and progress." Professor Solomon also praised the Greek pupils that they are in the "first ranks."

Deputy Supreme Governor James T. Lekas of Dayton, Ohio, attracted much applause by his humor and also by his serious discussion of the vital principles of Ahepa.

Brother George T. Poolitsan President of the Middletown Chapter presided over the meeting.

Following the speaking program the live-wire brother, Christ Pape, with the assistants of Brother Lambesis and Brother Poolitsan, had prepared a buffet lunch and entertained the guests with a dance.

Through the courtesy of Brothers Boris the film made during the recent excursion of Ahepa to Greece was exhibited.

Magnificent! Colossal! Was the Dance Given Under the Auspices of the Combined Chicago Chapters for the Benefit of the Local Greek Schools in the Trianon, the World's Most Beautiful Ballroom, Chicago, Ill.

THE ball and entertainment organized under the auspices of the combined Chicago chapters of the Ahepa for the benefit of the treasuries of the local Greek schools and held in the world's most beautiful ballroom, the Trianon, met with a tremendous success. It was a colossal affair; magnificent in its colorful attendance and brilliant in its entertaining features. It is the first time in the history of the city of Chicago that there was witnessed such an event, which in attendance, congeniality of the participants, in mirth and merry-making, in decorum and order, surpassed anything of its nature in the past, adding a brilliant page to the credit of the Ahepa in Chicago and of the Greek community in general.

It was a record breaking spectacle, presented by the committees representing the various chapters of the Ahepa in the city of Chicago, led by the energetic, capable and tireless Supreme Officers of the Ahepa, Brother P.

Sikokis, the Supreme Vice-President, and Brother S. Stylianos Reckas, the Supreme Governor of the District.

Sincere congratulations and commends are in order, not only to the high officials who worked untiringly for the success of it but also to the officers and members of the participating chapters, who have cheerfully cooperated in presenting the community of Chicago a night of wholesome entertainment and merriment which will be long remembered by those who had the good fortune to partake of it and which has set an enviable record.

The proceeds of the successful affair, running into thousands of dollars, will be turned over to the treasuries of the local Greek schools. This noble gesture on the part of the Ahepa has won for it the applause and the hearts of the members of the Greek community in the western metropolis.

SUPREME GOVERNOR OF DISTRICT NO. 13 VISITS OLYMPIC CHAPTER NO. 178 OF TACOMA, WASH.

BROTHER N. S. CHEKOS, Supreme Governor of District No. 13, was a guest of the Olympic Chapter No. 178 of Tacoma, Wash., at a special meeting held by that chapter in the crystal ballroom of the Winthrop Hotel. A large delegation from the Mount Hood Chapter of Portland, Ore., from the Juan de Fuca Chapter of Seattle, Wash., and other chapters, were guests of the local chapter. Brother Chekos, who was the main speaker of the occasion, delivered a brilliant address, impressing his hearers with the logic of his arguments and the truth of his statements. He spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and its mission.

An exceptionally good program had been arranged at the request of the local chapter and consisted of a variety of interesting and entertaining features. The program was well received and the evening was a most successful one.

Brother Chekos, who was the main speaker of the occasion, delivered a brilliant address, impressing his hearers with the logic of his arguments and the truth of his statements. He spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and its mission.

Brother Chekos, who was the main speaker of the occasion, delivered a brilliant address, impressing his hearers with the logic of his arguments and the truth of his statements. He spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and its mission.

Brother Chekos, who was the main speaker of the occasion, delivered a brilliant address, impressing his hearers with the logic of his arguments and the truth of his statements. He spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and its mission.

Brother Chekos, who was the main speaker of the occasion, delivered a brilliant address, impressing his hearers with the logic of his arguments and the truth of his statements. He spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and its mission.

Brother Chekos, who was the main speaker of the occasion, delivered a brilliant address, impressing his hearers with the logic of his arguments and the truth of his statements. He spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and its mission.

Brother Chekos, who was the main speaker of the occasion, delivered a brilliant address, impressing his hearers with the logic of his arguments and the truth of his statements. He spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and its mission.

Brother Chekos, who was the main speaker of the occasion, delivered a brilliant address, impressing his hearers with the logic of his arguments and the truth of his statements. He spoke in behalf of the Order of Ahepa and its mission.

and pay the Bandmaster for the instruction whenever the boys assemble for band practice.

Prof. P. S. Marthakis, the impetuous Supreme Governor, has the following incomplete list of names of the boys who expressed their willingness to join: Ernest Paulos, Peter Paulos, Neocles Candas, Basil Delis, Peter Delis, Bill Cayias, Jack Cayias, Louis Athas, Billie Athas, Gus Papanickolas, Nick Papanickolas, Nick Strike, Bill Floor, George Floor, George and Andreas Stavropoulos, and George Pappas. The professor hopes, in the near future, to have the list of names increased to twice the above number. Splendid work.

Do you know why most Ahepa Chapters... ΕΙΣΟΣΑΙΡΑ ΣΤΑ ΒΙΟΛΙΑ... ΕΙΣΟΣΑΙΡΑ ΣΤΑ ΧΑΡΙΤΙΑ... ΝΑΞ

TAMPA CIGARS!! 'Εάν θέλετε ν' αξιόσετε τας ποιήσεις σας... MITCHELL CIGAR CO. 102 N. Edison St. Tampa, Fla.

Mammoth, Brilliant, Triumphant, Extraordinary! Was the Sixth Annual Entertainment and Ball Given Under the Auspices of the Combined Metropolitan District Chapters of New York in the Hotel Commodore, Monday Night, December 9th

THE sixth annual entertainment and ball, given under the auspices of the combined chapters of the Order of Ahepa in the Metropolitan District of New York, was a tremendous success from every standpoint. Fully 5,000 people, the cream of the Greek community in New York and the surrounding territory, were present to enjoy and marvel at the brilliant program as prepared and presented by the committee. The elaborate program as presented was as follows:

Overture — Faust *Gounod*
By the Combined La Palina and Don Avlon's Orchestras
Conducted by Don Avlon
Star Spangled Banner
Sung by Yvette Rugel
Greek National Anthem
Sung by Themy Georgi
Accompanied by the Combined Orchestras
Georgie Price
Famous Vaudeville and Musical Comedy Star
Master of Ceremonies
Ahepa Revue — Third Edition
Russell Markert Roxettes — Twelve Beauties
Singing and Dancing
Earle Boys
Tap and Eccentric Dancers de Luxe
Georgie Price
Popular Songs — Mirth and Laughter
Themy Georgi
Greek Tenor of the Chicago Opera Company
"Yero Demos" with the Russell Markert Beauties as Greek Peasant Girls
Marcel Trio
Adagio Dancing Team
Featured at Anatole Friedland's Revue and the Parody Club
Yvette Rugel
Premiere American Prima Dona
The Four Specialty Girls
Captivating Geniuses of Dancing from Anatole Friedland's Revue
Themy Georgi
Arias and Songs
guests who attended the dance.

Several members of the Washington, Pa., New Castle, Warren, Cleveland and Akron chapters also attended.

A special feature was a Greek dance and the Ahepa march, with music furnished by Duke Daugherty and his Four Aces.

Impressive installation ceremonies of the newly elected officers are being prepared to be held January 23rd at the Central Auditorium.

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF GREECE AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE

OUR readers will be glad to hear that a very full description of Greece is available free of charge in the Greek language by application to any Cunard Line office or Greek Steamship agency. The Cunard Line have included in this very comprehensive travel booklet an excellent map of Greece and are distributing it entirely free of charge.

We advise those of our readers who intend to make a trip in the near future that they should obtain a copy of the booklet and read it over carefully.

The booklet is very well written and in an attractive multicolor cover.

Finale

Ensemble Singing and Dancing

In praising the program we will state this much: that not only the artists who participated in the program were stars in their respective artistic professional fields and drawn from the different productions being played in the city of New York, but the brilliant gathering inspired them to heights of artistic endeavor never dreamed of or thought possible in presenting their respective repertoires. The singing of Themy Georgi, in particular, was inspirational to say the least, and the Don Avlon orchestra's offerings, a revelation to the dancers. Don Avlon scored heavily. The evening will long remain in the minds of those who participated in it for its brilliancy and joyfulness. A remarkable order and decorum prevailed throughout the colorful evening.

The Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, introduced by the chairman of the committee, Brother George Johnson, was the principal speaker, who addressed the picturesque audience both in English and Greek. Many distinguished persons in the political, social, financial and commercial world were guests of the combined Chapters.

The committee deserves the whole-hearted congratulations of the officers and members of the various chapters for their untiring efforts in presenting such a brilliantly successful program and in making the affair an outstanding event in the annals of the Order of Ahepa and of the Greeks in the Eastern States in general. The whole affair was a distinctive glory, reflecting honor not only on the ones responsible in presenting it but also on those who attended it.

The memorable entertainment and ball was tendered under the auspices and the combined resources of the following chapters: Delphi No. 25, Brooklyn No. 41, Upper Manhattan No. 42, Westchester No. 51, Long Island No. 36, Queensboro No. 97, Theodore Roosevelt No. 170, Bronx No. 175, Hermes No. 186, and Coney Island No. 200.

Those who think that the Ahepa is only the teaching of the Greek language.

Indeed, Ahepa speaks with deeds.

COÖPERATION — THE KEY NOTE THE ERIE (PA.) CHAPTER

FROM circular letter No. 16, issue Brother C. Papandrew, President of Commodore Perry Chapter No. 107 of Pa., we reprint the following interesting optimistic remarks:

"It is a source of great pride to us a finish our term, that the past year has

P. OROLOGA



Ελευθερία
καλλιτε

607 S. Halsted St. PH

Athletic Activities

WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 31 ORGANIZES BOWLING LEAGUE WITH SIX TEAMS

Challenges Fraternal Teams For Matches

AHEPANS meet Ahepans every Monday night at the Coliseum bowling alleys with resultant pyrotechnics of a high order.

The Ahepa Bowling League was organized three years ago and for the first season, 1927-28, it had only four teams, but in the 1928-29 period it increased to six teams, namely: Aristotle, Hercules, Hermes, Socrates, Plato and Sons of Pericles.

Platos managed to step ahead of the hard-fighting Hercules by one game. The other teams crowded the leaders closely.

George Mentzuoris, of the Hercules, one of the most popular Greek bowlers in the city, who also bowls with the Hiram team in the Masonic League, led in individual averages with 111, while Gus Tompros, of the Socrates, was second with 109.

Mentzuoris also had high set, 378 and high game, 153.

High team game and set went to Hermes, the team with the crack line-up rolling 593 and 1623.

This year the struggle continues at a terrific pace, Aristotle is on top, but Hercules and Hermes are only three games behind.

Hermes duplicated its high set of last year, 1623, high to date, and Aristotle hung up 578 for high team game.

Gus Tompros and L. Poulos are having a scrap for individual averages with George Chaconas, Louis Chipouras, and Gus Placos threatening.

The Ahepa League challenges picked teams from all the fraternal leagues, including the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Columbus, for a ten-game match to be rolled in two five-game sets, total pins for series.

Get in touch with Gus Placos, at 710 F Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

GREEK CHURCH BASKETBALL TEAM OF NORWICH, CONN., CHALLENGES OTHER TEAMS OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND

THE Gamma Club of the Greek Orthodox Church of Norwich, Conn., which won the Northern New London County Church League basketball championship last year, desires to have games with other Greek teams in Southern New England, especially challenging the teams of the Sons of Pericles.

Those interested shall communicate with William Stavrou, 175 Broad St., Norwich, Conn., telephone 1715-13. Brother Stavrou, who is Secretary of the Norwich Chapter No. 110, is also the organizer and manager of the successful basketball team and he deserves credit for his accomplishment.

Πόλλους Πόνους, μουσικήν, ὁμόνο-
γροῦσα καὶ δίσκον, δισκία,
Στέφανο καὶ Βαπτιστικά,
παράγγειλετε εἰς τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἀπέδονται δωρεάν

την Μασσαλία, την Αίγυπτον και άλλα κέντρα καταναλώσεως. Και εισήγεται συνάλλαγμα και ανεκουφίζετο η παραγωγή και ο τόπος έχαιρε τὰ καλά τῶν κόπων του καὶ τῆς ἐργασίας του.

Σήμερον οἱ παραγωγοὶ κοπιᾶζουν χωρὶς ν' ἀμείβονται. Κάθηνται μὲ σταυρωμένα τὰ χέρια καὶ περιμένουν τὴν δελτίωσιν τῆς οικονομικῆς κρίσεως εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν θέλουν ὅλοι ν' ἀποδώσουν τὴν δύσκολον καὶ πολὺ στενωχῶσαν κατάστασιν των.

Διότι οἱ περισσότεροὶ ἀπ' αὐτοὺς δὲν γνωρίζουν τὰ πραγματικὰ αἷτια τῆς κρίσεως. Οἱ περισσότεροὶ ἀποδίδουν τὴν κατάστασιν τῆς παραγωγῆς εἰς τὴν γενικὴν οικονομικὴν στενωχῶσαν τοῦ τόπου, ἐνῶ ἡ γενικὴ αὐτὴ, στενωχῶσις τοῦ τόπου, εἶναι ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς καταστάσεως τῆς παραγωγῆς.

Ποῖος θὰ πιστεύσῃ ὅτι σὺντα Ἑλληνικὰ ἐστῆλησαν εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν διὰ τὰ πωληθῶν, ἔμειναν ἐκεῖ ἀπόλητα ἐπὶ τινὰ χρόνον, τὰ κατεχρέωσαν τὰ ἔξοδα, οἱ ναῦλοι, αἱ ἀσφάλειαι, οἱ τόκοι τῶν προκαταβολῶν καὶ ἔπειτα ἐπεστράφησαν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα διὰ νὰ πωληθῶν ἐδῶ, ὅπου τὸ προϊόν αὐτὸ περισσεύει.

Καὶ ἐπεστράφησαν μεγάλαι μερίδες ἀπὸ χιλιάδας κιβωτίων.

ΤΙ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΓΙΝΗ;

Καὶ ὅλοι ἐρωτοῦν; Διατί, λοιπόν, οἱ παραγωγοὶ ὑποφέρουν, ἐνῶ ἐργάζονται; Διατί τὰ προϊόντα μας δὲν ζητοῦνται, ἀφοῦ ἦσαν τόσον περιζήτητα ἄλλοτε;

Ἀφίνομεν ν' ἀπαντήσουν ἀμέσως τὰ ἐξῆς γεγονότα, τὰ ὁποῖα οἱ ἀτυχεῖς παραγωγοὶ δὲν γνωρίζουν.

Ἐπεστράφη ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν φορτίον 500 βαρελίων ἐλαιῶν, σταλὲν ἀπὸ Ἑλλάδα ἐξαγωγέα τοῦ γλυκοῦ νεροῦ, διότι αἱ ἐλαῖαι εἶχον τοποθετηθῆ αἱ



Γραφικὴ θεὰ τοῦ λιμένος Πατρῶν, ἐνὸς τῶν κυριωτέρων ἐξαγωγικῶν λιμένων τῆς Ἑλλάδος

χοινδραὶ, αἱ κυρίως ζητοῦμεναι, μαζὶ μὲ ψιλὰς ἐλαίας. Καὶ ὅχι μόνον αὐτό. Ἀλλὰ εἰς τὰ ἴδια βαρέλια ὑπῆρχον ἐλαῖαι μαύραι μὲ ὑπερπρασίνιας.

Ἐτερον φορτίον ἐξ ἑκατῶν καὶ πλέον βαρελίων ἐπεστράφη ἀπὸ τὸν Καναδᾶν διὰ τὸν ἴδιον ἀκριβῶς λόγον.

Ἐπεστράφη ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν μέγα φορτίον σὺκων, κακῆς διασκευῆς, τοποθετημένων εἰς ἐλλεινὰ κιβώτια!

Τὰ ἐμπορεύματα αὐτὰ δὲν εἶναι μικρᾶς ἀξίας. Ἀντιπροσωπεύουν ἑκατομμύρια ὀλόκληρα.

Ἀλλὰ κυρίως δὲν πρόκειται περὶ τῆς ζημίας τῶν πέντε ἢ τῶν δέκα ἢ τῶν εἴκοσι ἑκατομμυρίων ποῦ ἀντιπροσωπεύουν τὰ ἐπιστραφέντα φορτία. Τὸ μέγα κακὸν τὸ ἀνεπανόρθωτον εἶναι ἡ διασφήμισις.

Ἐς τὴν Νέαν Ὑόρκην καὶ τὸ Σικάγον, —διότι κυρίως ἡ Ἀμερικὴ καταναλίσκει Ἑλληνικὰ προϊόντα καὶ τὰ καλοπληρώνει, —ἐκδίδεται κάθε Παρασκευὴν εἰς πολυσελίδων καὶ πλουσιωτάτην ἐμφάνισιν τὸ δελτίον τοῦ ἐμπορίου. Εἰς αὐτὸ ἐκτίθενται ὅλα τὰ ἐμπορικὰ γεγονότα τῆς ἐβδομάδος. Καὶ εἰς αὐτὸ φηγοῦράρον καὶ αἱ ἐπιστροφαὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν προϊόντων.

ΤΙ ΚΑΝΟΥΝ ΑΛΛΟΥ

Καθ' ἣν στιγμὴν λοιπὸν ἀλλαγῶν γίνονται τεράστια οικονομικὰ ὀργανώσεις μὲ σκοπὸν τὴν καλλιτέρευσιν τοῦ προϊόντος, τὴν καλὴν πρὸ παντὸς συσκευασίαν, τὴν διαφήμισίν του, ἐδῶ καθήμεθα μὲ σταυρωμένα τὰ χέρια καὶ συζητοῦμεν διατί ἔχομεν κρίσιν! Εἰς τὴν Καλιφορνίαν, τὴν μεγαλειτέραν συστηματοποιημένην ἀντίπαλόν μας εἰς τὰ προϊόντα μας, διὰ τὰς ἐλαίας π. χ., ἔχει συσταθῆ μέγα τράστ τῶν καταναλωτῶν, τοῦ ὁποῖου σκοπὸς εἶναι νὰ διαφημίσῃ τὴν ἐλαίαν. Ἐχει δὲ κεφάλαια ὀλόκληρα ἑκατομμύρια εἰς δολλάρια.

Πρέπει λοιπὸν τώρα, νὰ ληφθῆ νομοθετικὴ πρόνοια, νὰ γίνῃ εἰδικὴ προπαγάνδα διαφημίσεως τῶν προϊόντων μας καὶ κυρίως νὰ μὴν ἡμπορεῖ ὁ καθένας νὰ εἶναι ἐξαγωγεὺς, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐξαγωγικὰ γραφεῖα νὰ ἀνατεθοῦν εἰς μορφωμένους νέους, μὲ εὐρυτέρας ἀντιλήψεις, εἰς τρόπον ὅστε νὰ κατορθώσωμεν νὰ ξανατάρωμεν εἰς τὰ κέντρα καταναλώσεως τὴν θέσιν τὴν ὁποίαν ἐχάσαμεν.

Ο ΡΕΠΟΡΤΕΡ

(Ἀπὸ τὴν ἐφημ. «Πατρις» Ἀθηῶν)

ΠΡΟΣΛΑΛΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΥ Μ. ΚΕΠΕΤΖΗ

ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΜΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΩΝ
ΤΟΥ ΔΙΕΘΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΔΕΙΠΝΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ
PRESS CLUB, OCTOBER 24, 1929

Μετὰ τὰς εὐχαριστίας τὸν πρὸς τὸν γεροῦσιαστὴν κ. KING καὶ τοὺς φιλοξενούντας Ἑλληνας, ὁ κ. Κεπετζῆς εἶπεν ἐν συνόψει τὰ ἐξῆς:

Κυρίες καὶ Κύριοι:

Ἡ χαρὰ τῶν ἐξ Ἑυρώπης Ἑλλήνων, οἵτινες συναντοῦν ὁμογενεῖς των ἐν τῷ Νέῳ Κόσμῳ καθίσταται ἔτι μεγαλειτέρα ὅταν ἀκούουν ξένους, καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως Ἀμερικανούς ὑψηλὴν κατέχοντας θέσιν, ἐκφραζομένους μετ' ἐλαϊῶν διὰ τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐκείνους, οἵτινες διὰ τῆς ἐργασίας των, τῆς δραστηριότητος καὶ τῆς ἐντιμότητός των, περιποιῶν τιμὴν εἰς τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὄνομα δι' ὃ καὶ δικαιοῦται νὰ ὑπερηφανεύεται τις διὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν τὸν ἐθνικότητα.

Οἱ ξένοι οὗτοι, ἐν τούτοις, δὲν παρα-

γνωρίζουν καὶ τὰ σικερά σημεῖα, ἔν ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων εἶναι καὶ αἱ συχναὶ διαφρέσεις καὶ διχόνοιαι.

Δὲν θὰ φέρω γλαῦκα εἰς Ἀθήνας, ἐξηγῶν εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον καλῶς γνωρίζετε, δηλαδὴ ὅλας τὰς ἐπιζημίους συνεπειὰς τῆς διαφρέσεως καί, ἀφ' ἑτέρου, τὰ θαύματα, τὰ ὁποῖα δύνανται νὰ κατορθώσωσιν οἱ Ἑλληνες, ὅσας ἐνώσωσιν ὅλας τὰς ἐθνικὰς τῶν δυνάμεις.

Ἐπιθυμῶ ὁμως νὰ σᾶς εἶπω μερικὰς χρήσιμους σκέψεις, βασισμένας ἐπὶ τριανταπενταετοῦς πείρας, διότι ἀπὸ τοῦ 1894 ἴδρυνσα Ἑλληνικὰ σωματεῖα καὶ προήδρευσα τούτων—ἐν Γαλλίᾳ ἐν Ἑλβετίᾳ καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ—τούθ' ὁπερ σημαίνει ὅτι ἐγνώρισα πολλάς προσ-

τριβὰς, διαφωνίας, συζητήσεις, κτλ.

Υπάρχουν οἱ νομίζοντες ὅτι ἡ συνεννόησις καὶ ἡ ἐνωσις μετὰξὺ Ἑλλήνων εἶναι ἀδύνατοι, διότι:

1) Υπάρχουν οἱ ἐπιτήδειοι, οἱ ὁποῖοι, ὑπὸ τὸν μανδῶν τῆς ἐνώσεως, διατηροῦν τὰς ὀπισθοβουλίας των καὶ ἀποβλέπουσιν πρὸ παντὸς εἰς τὴν ἐξυπηρέτησιν τῶν συμφερόντων των, ἀτομικῶν ἢ πολιτικῶν.

2) Πολλὰκις ἐπιτεβαίνει ἡ ἐπίστροφος ἀρχομανία, φιλαρχία καὶ μικροφιλοτιμία, ἡτις καταστρέφει τὰ πάντα.

Τὴν ἀπαισιοδοξίαν ταύτην δὲν δύναμαι νὰ συμμερισθῶ. Ἡ αἰσιοδοξία μου δὲ βασίζεται ἐπὶ τῶν ἐξῆς λόγων.

Ἀφ' ἐνός, τὰ πολιτικὰ πάθη ἐκόπασαν σήμερον. Τὸ μέγιστον μέρος τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ ἐκουράσθη μὲ τὰς πολιτικὰς διαμάχας, δὲν ἐνδιαφέρεται πλέον διὰ τὰς σχετικὰς συζητήσεις, καὶ ἐπιθυμεῖ πρὸ παντὸς νὰ ζῆσθαι καὶ ἐργασθῆ ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ. Τούτου δοθέντος, ἡ ὑπαρξὶς ὀλίγων ἀδιορθώτων ἐπιμόνων ὀπισθοβούλων, δὲν πρέπει νομίζω νὰ μᾶς

YES! THE GREEKS HAVE MADE GOOD
And Their Buying Power Is Tremendous!

To Sell!—

Confectionery

Restaurant Supplies and Fixtures

*Radios * Automobiles * Real Estate*

*Food Products * Clothing * Jewelry*

*Cigars and Cigarettes * General Products*

Advertise in
The AHEPA Magazine

The Most Influential and Effective National Advertising Medium
Completely Covering the Greek Group in the Country

With 22,000 Circulation!

Reaches all the progressive business men of Greek descent

—The Entire Family—

RATES AND DETAILED CIRCULATION INFORMATION FURNISHED ON REQUEST

Advertising and General Offices

1132 Investment Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

→ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS →

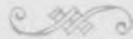


Are You Going to Greece?

ASK YOUR BANKER FOR A CHEQUE OR
LETTER OF CREDIT ON

The NATIONAL BANK of GREECE

The Oldest and Leading Bank of That Country
(Founded 1841)



Capital Paid Up and Reserves
Drs. 1,205,000,000

Deposits (on June 30, 1929)
Drs. 6,250,000,000

HEAD OFFICE IN ATHENS



BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREECE

NEW YORK AGENCY
(New Quarters) 51 MAIDEN LANE
Telephone, John 5763

Transacting Every Banking Business

*Issues Checks, Money Orders, Travellers Checks, Letters of Credit
Cable Transfers Payable in Drachmas or Dollars*

Special facilities and terms are granted for the deposits, remittances and general transactions of Greeks in America.
The National Bank of Greece has correspondents all over the United States of America and Canada, and acts as correspondent in Greece of the principal American Banks.

Chicago Representative Office

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Suite 744, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois