

ORDER OF AHEPA

Magazines

1930

MISSING ISSUES:

October, 1930

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

January 1930

Volume IV

Number 1



The AHEPA



HENRY JUSTIN ALLEN

U. S. Senator from Kansas

Former Special Commissioner of the Near East Relief, Eminent Philhellene
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Η ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ ΤΡΩΣΤ ΚΟΜΠΑΝΥ, δια να διευκολύνη τους σκοπεύοντας να συμμετάσχουν της εις Ελλάδα εκδρομής του ως άνω Σωματείου, η οποία θα γίνη την 21ην Μαρτίου 1930, αναίγει εξειδικούσ 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 θά συμπληρωθῇ τὸ ποσὸν τοῦ εισιτηρίου τὸ αντίτιμον θ' ἀποσταλῇ εἰς τὸ Πρακτορεῖον ὁ «Φάρος» διὰ τὴν ἔκδοσιν αὐτοῦ.

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The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION
MILTON E. MELETTADES, *Editor*

VOLUME IV

JANUARY, 1930

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; ☛ 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.

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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. MELETTADES, 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 \$1.00 per year in advance. Subscribers must notify us at once of any change of address, giving both new and old address.

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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 IV

JANUARY, 1930

Number 1

Ahepa and the United States Supreme Court

By George E. Phillis

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

A CASE of great significance, not only to the naturalized but also to the native born citizens, was recently decided by the United States Supreme Court (*U. S. vs. Schwimmer*, 49 Sup. Ct. Rep. 448). Rosetta Schwimmer, a lecturer, of Austrian origin, applied for citizenship. She expressed willingness to take the entire oath of allegiance excepting that part of it which requires us to take arms in defense of our government in case of war. She contended that such action was against her principles in that she was an "uncompromising pacifist." The Federal District Court denied her petition upon the grounds that the Court "found her unable, *without mental reservation*, to take the prescribed oath of allegiance," and also found her "not attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and not well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

When the case reached the United States Supreme Court, that Tribunal laid down certain decisive and unerring rules, to which all citizens are amenable, to the end that our nation may endure and prosper in uniformity of thought as well as action. Speaking through Mr. Justice Butler, the highest judicial authority in the land comments as follows upon our duties to the government and the benefits flowing therefrom:

"Except for eligibility to the Presidency, naturalized citizens stand on the same footing as do native-born citizens. All alike owe allegiance to the government, and the government owes to them the duty of protection."

And further commenting on the mental reactions of a prospective citizen, Judge Butler enunciates:

"And their (petitioners for citizenship) *opinions and beliefs as well as their behavior* indicating a disposition to hinder in the performance of that duty are subjects of inquiry under the statutory provisions governing naturalization and are of vital importance, for if all or a large number of citizens oppose such defense the 'good order and happiness' of the United States cannot long endure."

Finally, touching upon the sentiments required of a good citizen, and in that respect, in no uncertain terms pointing out the necessity that this nation must cultivate citizens who take pride in their American National unity and who are bound to it with ties of affection as a nation, the Court said:

"And one who is *without any sense of nationalism is not well*

bound or held by the ties of affection to any nation or government. Such persons are liable to be incapable of the attachment for and devotion to the principles of our Constitution that are required of aliens seeking naturalization."

The Fraternal Order of Ahepa was conceived in the liberty-loving, democratic hearts of American citizens of Hellenic descent; it is dedicated to the proposition of teaching its members to be the highest standard of American citizenship. With much satisfaction its members have noted the rules laid down by our highest Court. They are a close parallel with those promulgated for years by our Fraternity. This Order, founded long before the decision of the Court was rendered, in its inception, caught with precision the spirit of the land. It seems that the founders of Ahepa were imbued with the most wholesome constitutional and national influences upon establishing the fundamental law of the Order. They could not have been more true to the line of principles hewn by the United States Supreme Court, than they were in adopting her organic law as it appears in the Constitution of the Order which provides that:

"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:

(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";

The close similarity between the underlying principles laid down by the Court and the tenets found in the Constitution of our Order is self evident.

While on the subject of citizenship, it is well to recall the words of President U. S. Grant when he said: "May those who seek the blessings of free institutions and the protection of its flag remember the obligations they impose."

Review of the Month

By N. S. Kaltches

The Wickersham Report

IN his message transmitting to Congress the Preliminary Report of the Wickersham Commission, President Hoover states that the fundamental problems underlying law observance and enforcement call for "further most exhaustive consideration and investigation, which will require time and earnest research as to the facts and forces in action before sound opinions can be arrived at upon them." Disappointed but still sanguine Wets see in the President's statement, and in other authoritative pronouncements of a similar tenor, an implicit promise of further and more thorough inquiry into the fundamentals of Prohibition. Be that as it may, it is a fair inference that the Report is only the first instalment of the labors of the Commission, and that it is intended merely to provide the basis for such reform of the administrative and judicial machinery as will make enforcement more adequate and effective.

Despite its strictly limited scope, the Report has undoubted educative value. Though, curiously enough, it does not discuss the serious problem of the domestic supply of liquor, through the operation of illicit stills and the diversion of industrial alcohol to non-industrial uses, it cites certain random but pertinent facts and figures which should give pause to every citizen whatever his convictions on the irrepressible issue. The "reported arrest in the last fiscal year of upward of 80,000 persons from every part of continental United States," the possibility of "infection," i.e., importation, along a land, sea, river and lake boundary of about 18,700 miles, the existence of at least 1,000 smuggling roads from Canada and of a proportionate number along the Mexican border of 1,744 miles are some of the factors mentioned in the Report that make enforcement a task of extraordinary magnitude and complexity. And yet, in order to cope with it, "the Federal Government can draw only on a portion of the personnel of three Federal services, whose staffs aggregate about 23,000," of whom approximately one-tenth are in the investigative section of the prohibition unit, while of the remaining 20,000 only a small proportion "is available for actual preventive and investigative work."

Were the government of the United States a dictatorship, the decade that has elapsed since the enactment of Prohibition would have amply sufficed to dispose of the problem of its enforcement. Mussolini in Italy and Mustapha Kemal in Turkey have carried through successfully, and with surprising ease, reforms more radical and far-reaching than the one introduced in this country by the Eighteenth Amendment. And if Stalin has not yet quite reached his goal, it is because, not content with transforming the political and social system of Russia, he is striving to uproot what are still generally regarded as the immutable foundations of human nature. For a dictatorship at best rides roughshod over the individual in order to secure the ultimate benefit of the entire community. It constitutes itself sole judge of the expediency of its policies and does not tolerate the faintest velleity of resistance to its decrees, whether they aim to substitute one form of headgear for another or to abolish private property. It secures acquiescence and conformity by violence inflicted upon the recalcitrants and through the resultant terrorization of the entire citizenry. Under such a régime any law, however contrary to the general will, can be enforced speedily and effectively.

But in a democracy the power of coercion enjoyed by the State is subject to strict constitutional limitations and to the control of a free and vigilant public opinion. In the United States, in particular, where a long tradition of individualism imposes scrupulous respect of the rights of the citizen and the doctrine of the rule of law prevents the government from resorting to lawless coercion, the consent of the governed is even more essential to the administration and enforcement of a law than to its original enactment. Hence, the attitude of the people, which is of no consequence under a despotic government and which might be ignored even in a centralized and bureaucratic democracy, becomes a factor of paramount importance under the federal-democratic American polity. Mr. Wickersham's Report draws attention to the peculiarly American phenomenon of nullification, i.e., the tacit desuetude of laws in certain localities because of the resistance of the majority of their population. "We must not forget," it says, "the many historical examples of large-scale public disregard of laws in our past." That this is true of Prohibition in several sections of the country and among certain classes of the community is an undeniable fact. And yet the proposal of the President's Commission that minor violations be tried by United States Commissioners, though it will admittedly speed up the machinery of enforcement by relieving the congestion of the courts, is being subjected to close scrutiny for fear lest it may involve the curtailment of trial by jury, one of the immemorial rights of American freemen. It would be a great pity if this constitutional fastidiousness, which is one of the noblest American traditions, were in any way impaired. Thoughtful Americans in both camps cannot but feel that even the social benefits of Prohibition, administered with absolute effectiveness, could not compensate the American people for the possible emasculation of their free institutions, their most precious heritage and the envy of less fortunate nations. There would be no hesitancy if a choice had to be made between the Constitution and one of its Amendments, no matter how beneficent its intent or even its consequences.

It is the laudable endeavor to avert such a choice by keeping enforcement well within the framework of the Constitution that is responsible to a great extent for the far from complete success of the experiment of Prohibition. That it has had to contend against popular opposition which is deeply rooted in American history is implicitly admitted by the President's Commission. In the pregnant introduction to its Report it draws attention not only to the precedents of nullification but also to several other important factors:

"To reach conclusions of any value, we must go into deep questions of public opinion and the criminal law. We must look into the several factors in the attitude of the people, both generally and in particular localities, toward the laws in general and toward specific regulations. We must note the attitude of the pioneer in such things.

"We must bear in mind the Puritan's objection to administration, the Whig tradition of a 'right to revolution,' the conception of natural rights, classical in our policy, the democratic tradition of individual participation in sovereignty, the attitude of the business world toward local regulation of enterprise, the clash of organ-

ized interests and opinions in a diversified community, and the divergences of attitude in different sections of the country, and as between different groups in the same locality."

It is to be hoped that subsequent reports will attempt an accurate evaluation of each one of these factors in its bearing upon Prohibition and its enforcement. Such an inquiry, conducted with the recognized competence and objectivity of the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, would not only be thoroughly in keeping with President Hoover's lofty conception of such bodies as disinterested searchers after truth, but should contribute powerfully to the enlightenment of the American democracy on the most controversial issue that has confronted it since slavery. The least we can expect from the shedding of more light on Prohibition is the abatement of the increasingly intense heat it has generated since its enactment. And that in itself will be no mean benefit.

Cyprus and the British Empire

THE failure of the Cypriote delegation, recently sent to London, to induce the British Government to relax its hold on Cyprus has caused keen disappointment in the island but will not surprise those who take a realistic view of Great Britain's imperial policy. The professed liberalism of the Labor Party, particularly in the field of foreign affairs, the reiterated declarations of its chief, when out of office, in favor of the principle of national self-determination and his passionate pleas for international justice and good-will had encouraged the Cypriotes to build extravagant hopes on the advent of the Labor Government to power. But the reply of Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, not only rejected summarily the plea for the union of Cyprus with Greece but refused to grant the least extension of the present régime of extremely limited self-government. At the same time, as if to emphasize their intransigence, the British authorities took an important step in exactly the opposite direction. A law was passed by a majority composed of the official members of the Legislative Council, transferring to the British High Commissioner the right of appointing the school boards, which had hitherto been elected by the communes. Such a reactionary measure can only be interpreted as an indication of the determination of Mr. MacDonald's Government to keep Cyprus against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of its people.

What are the reasons for this illiberal policy? It is quite true that union with Greece is opposed by the Moslem minority of the island. This difficulty, however, could be disposed of either by arranging for the emigration of the Moslems to Turkey, where they are sorely needed, or by granting to them complete religious and cultural autonomy, such as is enjoyed by their co-religionists in Western Thrace, over and above the civil and political rights of Greek citizens. A minority should be satisfied with these safeguards, guaranteed if necessary by international agreement, and should not be allowed to thwart the wishes of the majority. Nor would the British Government reject such a settlement were it not for the fact that Moslem opposition to the union of Cyprus with Greece provides it with the only valid excuse for the continuance of British rule and gives its illiberal policy a semblance of disinterestedness. What then are the real motives of the British Government? Surely, not economic; for the stake of British industry, trade and finance in one of the smallest and poorest units of the Empire is too insignificant to be a factor in shaping the Government's policy. On

the other hand, the strategic importance of Cyprus has been enhanced by recent developments. The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, which awaits ratification by the newly elected Egyptian Parliament, stipulates that the British troops shall be withdrawn from Cairo and shall be henceforth stationed only in the immediate vicinity of the Suez Canal. In view of the difficulty of establishing permanently a large force in the barren and unhealthy Canal Zone, it is quite conceivable that the British authorities are thinking of Cyprus—and possibly of Palestine—as a convenient military base for the defense of the Suez Canal, one of the most vital spots of the Empire. The changed strategic situation in the Eastern Mediterranean and the fear of creating a precedent for Italian claims on Malta and for Spanish claims on Gibraltar are probably responsible more than anything else for the recent stiffening of the British Government's attitude toward Cypriote irredentism.

Such considerations, while decisive for imperialists like Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd, appear incongruous in a man of the antecedents and the mentality of the present Colonial Secretary. But it must be borne in mind that in a relatively minor question like that of Cyprus the formulation of policy devolves not upon the political head of the Colonial Office but upon its permanent officials, who have been trained to think—and to act—imperially. Nor should undue importance be attributed to Mr. MacDonald's and the Labor Party's professions. The advent of Labor has not in the least disturbed the continuity of Great Britain's colonial and foreign policy in the major issues such as Anglo-American relations, Egyptian independence and the evolution of India toward dominion status, on which there is substantial agreement among all parties. But Cyprus is far from a major issue. It is not costly to the British tax-payer; while Cypriote irredentism is not, like Indian and Egyptian agitation, fraught with danger to the Empire nor is it supported by those powerful influences which are compelling the British Government to toe the line in Palestine. Greece, the third party to the dispute, cannot afford to incur the displeasure of Great Britain by ranging itself on the Cypriote side; and the Greek Government has, therefore, proclaimed its disinterestedness with somewhat unnecessary haste and vehemence. Hence, the only means the Greeks of Cyprus have of compelling recognition of the justice of their cause is the gradual enlightenment of British opinion which, by and large, is unaware of the existence of the Cypriote question. It was even so with the Ionian Islands. They were ceded to Great Britain in 1815 under conditions analogous to those attending the cession of Cyprus in 1878; and British imperialists advanced plausible arguments in favor of their permanent occupation. But the British Empire did not fall when they were incorporated in the kingdom of Greece in 1863; while the good-will engendered by that generous and politic act was reflected in the unanimously pro-British attitude of the Greek people at all times and particularly during the crisis of the World War. This precedent warrants the hope that when all the facts become known to the British public, it will insist on the only equitable settlement of the Cypriote question, namely the cession to Greece of a preponderantly Greek island whose continued retention redounds neither to the material benefit nor to the moral credit of the British nation.

SOUL — CLOTHES

How much better humanity would be if man looked after his inner self — the soul — as he does for his exterior — the clothes.

—Madir

The Department of Commerce and Its Functions

By Robert P. Lamont
Secretary of Commerce

(Editor's Note.—THE ANERA MAGAZINE, interested in informing the citizens of Great Britain concerning their government, shall publish a series of articles pertaining to the operations of the various departments of the Federal Government. The accompanying article on the Department of Commerce is the second of the series.)

THE Act of February 4, 1903, created a Department of Commerce and Labor. With the establishment of the Department of Labor in 1913, its name was changed to the Department of Commerce. Its statutory duty is to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, and the transportation facilities of this country.

The Department as now organized consists of twelve bureaus or divisions, employing altogether about 16,000 people, of which number approximately 5,000 are located in Washington and the rest are scattered all over the world.

The normal annual budget of the Department is about \$40,000,000 dollars. However, for the next fiscal year Congress has appropriated for the Department \$59,000,000. The large increase is to provide for the cost of taking the 1930 decennial census.

The activities of the Department are conducted mainly by twelve bureaus or offices. I will give a very brief sketch of the functions of each of these major units.



AERONAUTICS

The Aeronautics Branch

THE Aeronautics Branch of the Department was organized under the Air Commerce Act, approved May 20, 1926. Its organic functions are to provide for the establishment and maintenance of civil airways and their equipment with intermediate landing fields, and aids to air navigation; the establishment and enforcement of air-traffic rules; the inspection and licensing of aircraft; the examining and licensing of airmen; the collection and dissemination of information pertaining to air commerce, including data concerning the causes of accidents; the establishment of a suitable weather service on airways; the charting of airways, and the publication of air maps; the promotion of air commerce, industry, and trade; and the conduct of scientific research and development work tending to the improvement of facilities for air navigation.



RADIO

The Radio Division

THE Radio Division is responsible for the administration of the laws requiring radio apparatus and operators on merchant vessels. It supervises all commercial and private radio stations, requiring them to observe the terms of their licenses relating to the use of wave lengths and power as well as hours of operation. It examines and licenses radio operators, both commercial and amateur. It furnishes information required by the Federal Radio Commission, which is an independent establishment of the Federal

Government, relating to operating conditions, interference, alleged violations of licenses, and similar matters with which the Commission is concerned in the performance of its duties.



CENSUS

The Bureau of Census

THE Bureau of the Census was founded in 1790, when the population was counted by United States marshals who reported directly to the President. In the early days, the census was simply an enumeration of the people. The 1930 census will cover the population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution of commodities, and mines. It will

require the building up temporarily of the Bureau in Washington from 2,500 to about 8,000 people, and the appointment of about 5,000 supervisors and 100,000 enumerators in the field. The Bureau compiles many statistical reports regarding electrical industries, transportation by water, births, deaths, marriages, divorces, wealth, indebtedness, taxes, municipal and State finances, and many other phases of our industrial and social life. It issues a monthly report of business statistics, entitled "Survey of Current Business."

Steamboat Inspection Service



STEAMBOAT INSPECTION

THE work of the Steamboat Inspection Service first found official recognition by Congress in 1838 by an Act which provided for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or part by steam. This service exercises every conceivable means to safeguard the lives and well-being of

passengers and crews on vessels. During the fiscal year 1928, more than 230,000,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels, and only 81 lives were lost. In other words, one passenger was lost for each 2,850,000 persons carried.

The Bureau of Navigation



NAVIGATION

THE Bureau of Navigation is responsible for the administration of the laws governing merchant ships and merchant seamen of the United States. It has jurisdiction over the registry, enrollment, and licensing of American vessels; the admeasurement of vessels to determine the basis for the assessment of tonnage taxes, and other Federal, State, and municipal charges; the entry and clearance of vessels at American ports; and the

recording of deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, and other instruments affecting the ownership of vessels.



STANDARDS

The Bureau of Standards

THE Bureau of Standards establishes and maintains the national standards of quantitative measurement. It conducts scientific investigations of problems connected with the development and application of standards, and to determine the properties and characteristics of different materials: the viscosity of lubricating oils, the melting points of metals, the boiling points of liquids, the tensile strength of steel and other metals. It investigates the performance of all sorts of internal combustion engines, including those used in aircraft and automobiles. The simplified practice work of the Bureau has reduced the size and variety of many articles manufactured for common use, resulting in savings to producers, distributors, and consumers, of many millions of dollars annually. The Bureau is gradually effecting a standardization of building code requirements and has given a great impetus to city planning and zoning. A study of home financing methods has been made, and a publication issued explaining to the prospective home owner the main features of various financing plans.



LIGHTHOUSE

The Bureau of Lighthouses

CONGRESS in 1789 provided for the maintenance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation by the United States. It authorized the Federal Government to take over a number of lighthouses which had been built by the Colonies as early as 1713. However, the Bureau of Lighthouses was not created as a

separate organization until 1852. That Bureau is charged with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of lighthouses, lightships, radio beacons, fog signals, buoys, and lighted beacons on the coasts and navigable waters of the United States. On June 30, 1923, the Bureau maintained 13,600 aids to marine navigation. It also has charge of the aids to navigation on civil airways, intermediate landing fields, communications, and weather reporting stations.



FISHERIES

The Bureau of Fisheries

THE Bureau of Fisheries makes scientific, statistical and practical investigations of the fisheries of this country. One of the present major activities of the Bureau is the propagation of food fishes. It exercises supervision over the fisheries and fur-bearing animals of Alaska, and the sponge fisheries off the coast of Florida. Under the Bureau's administration, the fur-seal herd of the Pribilof Islands has grown from 130,000 in 1911 to nearly 900,000 at present, and we now take annually about 30,000 surplus bulls, which furnish approximately 30 per cent of the world's supply of sealskins. Mr. Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, popu-

larized the plan whereby groups of sportsmen receive hatchery fish and care for them until they are large enough to care for themselves. There are hundreds of these nurseries throughout the country, and from 50 to 65 per cent of the hatchery fish must be released in public streams for the benefit of all.

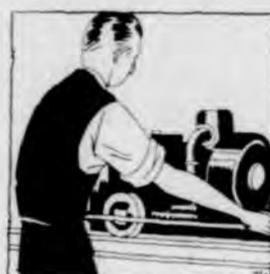


GEODETIC SURVEY

The Coast and Geodetic Survey

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey was created by an Act of Congress in 1807. It is the oldest scientific bureau of the Government. The Bureau's functions include the publication of navigational charts and tide and current tables for the use of vessels in the tidal waters of the United States and its possessions,

and the compiling and publishing of maps of the civil airways of the country. A fascinating device employed by the bureau is the tide-predicting machine, by which the bureau predicts annually, in advance, the times and heights of high and low water for every day of the year for eighty-one of the principal ports of the world.



PATENTS

The Patent Office

THE Patent Office was established in 1790. Under the original Act, patent petitions went before a board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General. Between the years 1790 and 1836 — a period of 46 years — only 109 patents were issued. At present, the Office is receiving applications for nearly

120,000 patents a year. There are about 600 patent examiners who devote their entire time to the examination of these applications.



FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

THE Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the trade-promotion agency of the Government. It was created by the Act of Congress in 1912 for the purpose of fostering, promoting and developing markets for American products at home and abroad. The Bureau comprises several commodity divisions and technical units. Each

commodity division is devoted to a special commodity or group of kindred commodities or activities, in charge of an expert selected with the advice of the trade associations and industrial interests concerned. The technical units are equipped to give advice on such subjects as commercial laws of foreign nations; transportation and communication in all parts of the world; customs duties of foreign countries, and import and export regulations; problems concerning foreign government loans, investment operations, and exchange; and detailed information on import and export trade of the United States and of foreign countries. The Bureau has fifty-six foreign offices, located in the world's chief commercial centers. The commercial attaches and trade commissioners in charge of

these far-flung outposts of trade are trained business men and economists, thoroughly familiar with business conditions in their respective areas, and with local commercial practices. They render assistance to American exporters by securing distributors and agencies abroad; by giving necessary data to American traveling representatives; by supplying special reports on definite markets for American goods; and by keeping the American exporting community regularly informed on current business developments. The Bureau also maintains seventy-eight districts and cooperative offices in the United States. These are what might be termed "service stations for business." They are for the purpose of transmitting promptly to American exporters the information obtained by our foreign representatives and to acquaint the public with all the activities of the Bureau. Important studies are also made in the field of distribution of commodities, market research, industrial markets, simplification of commercial practices, and numerous other vital problems in our domestic trade. But no description of the functions and purposes of the Bureau can convey any idea of the real Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as reorganized and vitalized by Mr. Hoover during the nearly eight years he was Secretary of Commerce. And as one concrete measure of growth, it may be stated that in 1921, when Mr. Hoover came into the Department, the number of daily services rendered to American business averaged about 700; at present these have increased to 13,000 every working day.

I hear from all sides, from trade associations, chambers of

commerce, business men, senators and representatives, travelers from abroad, writers, and representatives of foreign governments, unqualified praise of the Bureau's prompt service, its accurate, complete, and up-to-date statements and reports, its businesslike methods, and its generally constructive and helpful attitude toward all industry.



MINES

The Bureau of Mines

THE function of the Bureau of Mines is to conduct technical and economic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of mineral substances, for the purpose of promoting health conditions and safety and efficiency in the mining industries, and at the same time conserve the Nation's mineral resources. The

Bureau makes a study of the causes of mine accidents and the means of preventing them. A notable instance of a service rendered by the Bureau of Mines was the planning of the ventilation system for the great Holland vehicular tunnels under the Hudson River between New York City and New Jersey. A system of carbon monoxide recorders and alarms, developed by the Bureau, was installed in the tunnels. These instruments are so sensitive that they indicate one or two parts of carbon monoxide in one million parts of air.

Are You an Educated Man?

By Glenn Frank

(President of the University of Wisconsin)

THE manufacturers of wastebaskets should handsomely subsidize the senders of questionnaires. Every mail brings stacks of these printed impertinences asking us a thousand and one questions. Like other helpless sufferers, I protest against the practice. And yet, today, I want to suggest a questionnaire to the readers of this magazine. Its saving grace is that I ask no reply. I want simply to ask seven questions, the answers to which will, in my judgment, indicate whether the reader is an educated or an uneducated man or woman.

These seven questions are based on the assumption that whether or not a man is educated depends not upon what his mind contains, but upon what his mind can do.

First, can you and do you read books? You read newspapers and magazines, but do you read books? I neither dare nor desire to suggest that the reading of newspapers and magazines is not one of the marks of an educated man. It is. In them you catch the moving world of an idea and action on the wing. But do you, in addition, read books? And do you read books other than fiction? Does a non-technical book of philosophy, like Miguel de Unamuno's "Essays and Soliloquies," let us say, bore you, despite its stimulating ideas and the almost lyric loveliness of its style? Do you read books outside your specialty? Do you now and then dip into stimulating volumes on politics, religion, science and other fields? Do you ever spend an evening with any of the old essayists or old historians or old poets?

Second, can you, with measurable ease, express your own

ideas in writing? Do you find it a chore to set down on paper your analysis of a problem or a proposal?

Third, can you talk clearly and accurately across a desk or a dinner table? Do you flounder or find your way with ease through an ordinary discussion?

Fourth, can you follow the varied threads of a conversation with understanding and with interest? Are you a bad listener or do you find your mind challenged by the ideas that emerge from the talk of a group you are in?

Fifth, can you, with a decent average of accuracy, distinguish between a fact and a guess or assertion that lacks adequate backing? I do not mean an encyclopaedic knowledge of all the things that are proved. I mean: Have you a sort of setter's nose for reality?

Sixth, can you see the implications of a fact? Can you, with a sense of assurance, feel that a given fact implies this but does not imply that?

Seventh, have you a sensitiveness to values? Do you quite naturally respond to beauty and react against ugliness? Does truth attract you and error repel you? Have you a feeling for worth?

If you can answer these seven questions in the affirmative you need not worry about having flunked some detailed examination in your school days. You can even get along without a degree.

Alexander Meiklejohn has suggested that these questions might well be the test by which we determine the results of the general training college is supposed to give.

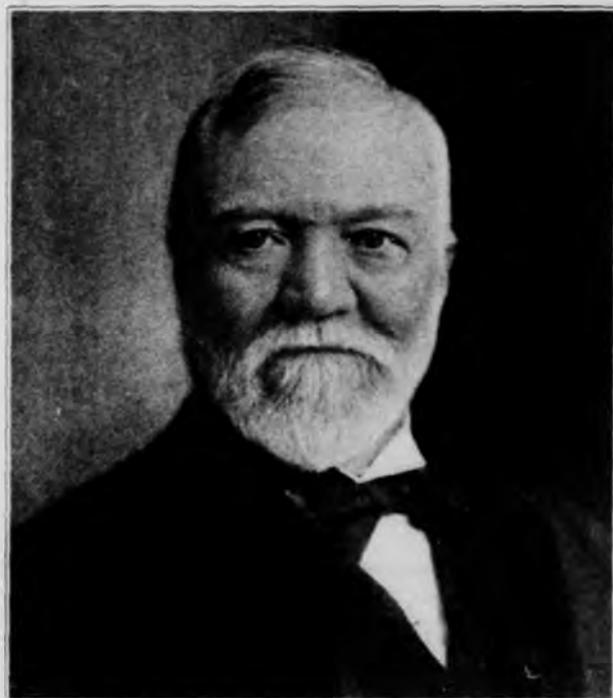
The Public Libraries

By Mastix

THERE is probably no other public agency conducted by the American municipality that makes a more immediate and a more favorable impression upon the newly arrived European, whether he be tourist or immigrant, than the American public library. It is found everywhere; in the largest cities as well as in the smallest villages. Together with the free schools it represents that pervading passion for popular education upon which the American commonwealth was founded and which is still one of its most enduring and admirable characteristics. To the European visitor the commoner forms in which the municipal authority manifests itself are familiar enough. The policeman, the fireman, the judge; even the alderman and the mayor, offer no strange or novel experience. They exist at home as they do here, to be called upon in time of need which, it is to be hoped, may never arise. Even the schoolmistress — though in the homeland it was more often the schoolmaster — is among the expected phenomena of public officialdom. After all she concerns him only remotely, unless he has brought with him children who are to grow up as American citizens, in which event he loses no time in making her acquaintance.

But the public library as it is conducted in America is truly and wholly an American invention. In Europe, indeed, there are many libraries, surpassing in the wealth of their resources anything to be found in all this broad land. Royal, Imperial, State, University libraries, closely guarded and limited to the use of the few who are privileged by position or official relations to be admitted. Popular libraries, state supported and open to the plain man exist in some countries but not in all. Where they are most successful they have copied the American model or have sent their librarians here to learn the American method.

The ideal of the American public library is free and gladly given service. Not service to the scholar only, or the teacher or the official, but service to every citizen, from the youngest child who can enjoy a picture book through all ages and stages of culture. Here the stranger in America comes for books in his own tongue before he has mastered the new speech he hears around him. Here he renews his acquaintance with the great names of his own land. Here he learns the laws and customs of his new home; the way to become a citizen, the manner of life and habit of thought of the country of his adoption. Here he meets his friends and makes new contacts. Here no question is asked as to what he believes, nor how much he knows, nor how much he can pay. Here he, like his children in the public school, finds the friendly neighborhood and the friendly face of authority ready to greet him in the name of the world-wide democracy of learning. It is, therefore, not strange that the American public library has received many marks of favor and many benevolences from American citizens of foreign birth who have recognized its power and have benefited by its opportunities. It was neither accident nor eccentricity but well matured conviction that led Andrew Carnegie, the great ironmaster who came to this country a poor and unlearned Scotch lad, to devote the greater part of his immense fortune to the establishment of public libraries throughout the length and breadth of his adopted country. It is equally significant and appropriate that, especially in the Middle-West which owes so much of its vigor and prosperity to the immigrant, many a public library bears the name and proclaims the old-world origin of one of its



Andrew Carnegie, the great ironmaster, who came to this country a poor immigrant lad from Scotland, made an immense fortune and devoted it to the establishment of public libraries throughout his adopted country

grateful patrons who came from the fatherland with little in his luggage besides the will to labor and to serve, and, finding here the opportunity that led to success has built his ancestral name into the institution that gave him what he needed.

Our public libraries, recognized by us all as institutions worthy of support and functioning efficiently according to their means, have but few branches erected from funds provided by generous citizens. There seems to be a kind of fashion in the bestowing of endowments, and in many a city the fashion is apparently set in the direction of art galleries, museums, hospitals and technical schools. These are all worthy objects and much good has resulted from the wealth lavished upon them. But the Public Library is equally worthy and the results that would spring from the gift of a piece of land upon which to build a branch library or of a fund to be devoted to the same purpose in any one of the numerous "colonies" so characteristic of the great cosmopolitan cities, are sure to be of equal value and might even be of greater benefit to the whole community than those to institutions more limited in scope and influence. The Public Library asks no entrance fee, sets no curriculum and requires no conformity to creed, doctrine or theory. It asks only the ability to read and some knowledge and love of books, and that we most of us have and are thankful for. To spread that knowledge and love is its only mission and *raison d'être*, and to help it extend and expand is surely a worthy employment of riches. Perhaps the fashion in benevolences will one day be set in a new direction, and perhaps it will be one who was once an "immigrant," and has not forgotten it, who will be the first to show the way again. Who knows?



The Ladies Go to the Festival

An Idyll of the City

By Theocritus

(Gorgo and Praxinoe are women of Syracuse visiting at Alexandria, who are going to the festival of the resurrection of Adonis, about 266 B. C. The story is so true to life that it may have taken place in a modern city, during a wedding or festival in Main Street or Fifth Avenue, New York, with its crowded streets, mounted policemen, native inhabitants, strangers and the ever-present chatterboxes.)

GORG0 — Is Praxinoe at home?

PRAXINOE — Dear Gorgo, how long it is since you have been here! She is at home. The wonder is that you have got here at last! Eunoe, see that she has a chair. Throw a cushion on it too.

GORG0 — It does most charmingly as it is.

PRAXINOE — Do sit down.

GORG0 — Oh, what a thing spirit is! I have scarcely got to you alive, Praxinoe! What a huge crowd, what hosts of four-in-hands! Everywhere cavalry boots, everywhere men in uniform! And the road is endless: yes, you really live too far away!

PRAXINOE — It is all the fault of that madman of mine. Here he came to the ends of the earth and took — a hole, not a house, and all that we might not be neighbors. The jealous wretch, always the same, ever for spite!

GORG0 — Don't talk of your husband, Dinon, like that, my dear girl, before the little boy — look how he is staring at you! Never mind, Zopyrion, sweet child, she is not speaking about papa.

PRAXINOE — Our Lady! the child takes notice.

GORG0 — Nice papa!

PRAXINOE — That papa of his the other day — we call every day "the other day" — went to get soap and rouge at the shop, and back he came to me with salt — the great big endless fellow!

GORG0 — Mine has the same trick, too, perfect spend-thrift — Diocleides! Yesterday he got what he meant for fine fleeces, and paid seven shillings apiece for — what do you suppose? — dogskins, shreds of old leather wallets, mere trash — trouble on trouble. But come, take your cloak and shawl. Let us be off to the palace of rich Ptolemy, the King, to see the Adonis; I hear the Queen has provided something splendid!

PRAXINOE — Fine folks do everything finely.

GORG0 — What a tale you will have to tell about the things you have seen, to anyone who has not seen them! It seems nearly time to go.

PRAXINOE — Idlers have always holiday. Eunoe, bring the water and put it down in the middle of the room, lazy creature that you are. Cats like always to sleep soft! Come, hustle, bring the water; quicker. I want water first, and how she carries it! give it me all the same; don't pour out so much, you extravagant thing. Stupid girl! Why are you wetting my dress? There, stop, I have washed my hands, as heaven would have it. Where is the key of the big chest? Bring it here.

GORG0 — Praxinoe, that full body becomes you wonderfully. Tell me, how much did the stuff cost you just off the loom?

PRAXINOE — Don't speak of it, Gorgo! More than eight pounds in good silver money — and the work on it! I nearly slaved my soul out over it!

GORG0 — Well, it is most successful; all you could wish.

PRAXINOE — Thanks for the pretty speech! Bring my shawl, and set my hat on my head, the fashionable way. No, child, I don't mean to take you. Boo! Bogies! There's a horse that bites! Cry as much as you please, but I cannot have you lamed. Let us be moving, Phrygia, take the child, and keep him amused, call in the dog, and shut the street door. *(They go into the street.)* Ye gods, what a crowd! How on earth are we ever to get through this coil? They are like ants that no one can measure or number. Many a good deed have you done, Ptolemy; since your father joined the immortals, there's never a malefactor to spoil the passer-by, creeping on him in Egyptian fashion — oh! the tricks those perfect rascals used to play. Birds of a feather, ill jesters, scoundrels all! Dear Gorgo, what will become of us? Here come the King's war-horses! My dear man, don't trample on me. Look, the bay's rearing, see, what temper! Eunoe, you foolhardy girl, will you never keep out of the way? The beast will kill the man that's leading him. What a good thing it is for me that my brat stays safe at home.

GORG0 — Courage, Praxinoe. We are safe behind them, now, and they have gone to their station.

PRAXINOE — There! I begin to be myself again. Ever since I was a child I have feared nothing so much as horses and the chilly snake. Come along, this huge mob is overflowing us.

GORG0 *(to an old woman)* — Are you from the Court, mother?

OLD WOMAN — I am, my child.

PRAXINOE — Is it easy to get there?

OLD WOMAN — The Achaeans got into Troy by trying, my prettiest of ladies. Trying will do everything in the long run.

GORG0 — The old wife has spoken her oracles, and off she goes.

PRAXINOE — Women know everything, yes, and how Zeus married Hera!

GORG0 — See Praxinoe, what a crowd there is about the doors.

PRAXINOE — Monstrous, Gorgo! Give me your hand, and you, Eunoe, catch hold of Eutycheis; never lose hold of her, for fear lest you get lost. Let us all go in together; Eunoe, clutch tight to me. Oh, how tiresome, Gorgo, my muslin veil is torn in two already! For heaven's sake, sir, if you ever wish to be fortunate, take care of my shawl!

STRANGER — I can hardly help myself, but for all that I will be as careful as I can.

PRAXINOE — How close-packed the mob is, they hustle like a herd of swine.

STRANGER — Courage, lady, all is well with us now.

PRAXINOE — Both this year and forever may be well with you, my dear sir, for your care of us. A good kind man! We're letting Eunoe get squeezed — come, wretched girl, push your way through. That is the way. We are all on the right side of the door, quoth the bridegroom, when he had shut himself in with his bride.

GORGO — Do come here, Praxinoe. Look first at these embroideries. How light and how lovely! You will call them the garments of the gods.

PRAXINOE — Lady Athene, what spinning women wrought them, what painters designed these drawings, so true they are? How naturally they stand and move, like living creatures, not patterns woven. What a clever thing is man! Ah, and himself — Adonis — how beautiful to behold he lies on his silver couch, with the first down on his cheeks, the thrice-beloved Adonis — Adonis beloved even among the dead.

A STRANGER — You weariful women, do cease your endless cooing words! They bore one to death with their eternal broad vowels!

GORGO — Indeed! And where may this person come from? What is it to you if we are chatterboxes! Give orders to your own servants, sir. Do you pretend to command ladies of Syracuse? If you must know, we are Corinthians by descent, like Bellerophon himself, and we speak Peloponnesian. Dorian women may lawfully speak Doric, I presume?

PRAXINOE — Lady Persephone, never may we have more than one master. I am not afraid of your putting me on short commons.

GORGO — Hush, hush, Praxinoe — the Argive woman's daughter, the great singer, is beginning the Adonis; she that won the prize last year for dirge-singing. I am sure she will sing us something lovely; see, she is prelude with her airs and graces.

The Psalm of Adonis

O Queen that lovest Golgi, and Idalium, and the steep of Eryx, O Aphrodite, that playest with gold, lo, from the stream eternal of Acheron they have brought back to thee Adonis — even in the twelfth month they have brought him, the dainty-footed Hours. Tardiest of the Immortals are the beloved Hours, but dear and desired they come, for always, to all mortals, they bring some gift with them. O Cypris, daughter of Dione, from mortal to immortal, so men tell, thou hast changed Berenice, dropping softly in the woman's breast the stuff of immortality. Therefore, for thy delight, O thou of many names and many temples, doth the daughter of Berenice, even Arsinoe, lovely as Helen, cherish Adonis with all things beautiful.

Before him lie all ripe fruits that the tall trees' branches bear, and the delicate gardens arrayed in baskets of silver and the golden vessels are full of incense of Syria. And all the dainty cakes that women fashion in the kneading-tray, mingling blossoms manifold with the white wheaten flour, all that is wrought of honey sweet, and in soft olive oil, all cakes fashioned in the semblance of things that fly, and of things that creep, lo, here they are set before him.

Here are built for him shadowy bowers of green, all laden with tender anise, and children flit overhead — the little Loves — as the young nightingales perched upon the trees fly forth and try their wings from bough to bough.

O the ebony, O the gold, O the twin eagles of white ivory that carry to Zeus the son of Cronos his darling, his cup-bearer! O the purple coverlet strewn above, more soft than sleep! So Miletus will say, and whoso feeds sheep in Samos.

Another bed is strewn for beautiful Adonis, one bed Cypris keeps, and one the rosy-armed Adonis. A bridegroom of eight-

een or nineteen years is he, his kisses are not rough, the golden down being yet upon his lips! And now, good-night to Cypris, in the arms of her lover! But lo, in the morning we will all of us gather with the dew, and carry him forth among the waves that break upon the beach, and with locks unloosed, and un-girt raiment falling to the ankles, and bosoms bare will we begin our shrill sweet song.

Thou only, dear Adonis, so men tell, thou only of the demi-gods dost visit both this world and the stream of Acheron. For Agamemnon had no such lot, nor Aias, that mighty lord of the terrible anger, nor Hector, the eldest born of the twenty sons of Hecuba, nor Patroclus, nor Pyrrhus, that returned out of Troyland, nor the heroes of yet more ancient days, the Lapithae and Deucalion's sons, nor the sons of Pelops, and the chiefs of Pelasgian Argos. Be gracious now, dear Adonis, and propitious even in the coming year. Dear to us has thine advent been, Adonis, and dear shall it be when thou comest again.

GORGO — Praxinoe, the woman is cleverer than we fancied! Happy woman to know so much, thrice happy to have so sweet a voice. Well, all the same, it is time to be making for home. Diocleides has not had his dinner, and the man is all vinegar — don't venture near him when he is kept waiting for dinner. Farewell, beloved Adonis, may you find us glad at your next coming!



ORPHEUS HOLDING HIS DYING BRIDE EURYDIKE JUST AFTER SHE HAD BEEN BITTEN BY A POISONOUS SERPENT

(Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Modern Greek Proverbs

- I**F your head itches scratch it with your own fingernails.
- Who so digs a pit for another to fall in, falls in sometimes himself.
- The mountains never meet.
- Don't stick your nose up high, for 'tis easy to fall and smash it.
- Fire and hay should be kept apart.
- The one hand helps wash the other and both help wash the face.
- Death, the doctor of all incurable ills.

A Sacramentan's Impressions of Greece

Nothing Could Be Lovelier Than That Country in the Springtime

A Native Grace Everywhere Among the People That Seems to Grow With the Soil—Apparently There Are No Harsh Colors in That Land—Motoring from Athens Along the Hymettus to Marathon, Where the Greeks and Persians Met

By Eleanor McClatchy

NOTHING is lovelier than Greece in Spring. To arrive in Athens on a brilliant day of sunshine—to make a first pilgrimage to the Acropolis when the warmth of the sun has so penetrated the ancient marbles they seem fairly alive; to see between the columns of the Parthenon the famous old hills that rise on the Attic plain; to gaze back over the city to the Aegean beyond—is truly a sight for the gods. No wonder such a city was "beloved of Athena."

Greece's Beauty Continues

Coming down from the peaks of classicism, the real beauty of Greece continues in the modern land. It is one of strong mountains and pleasant valleys, with a long seacoast girded by the Aegean and its islands.

Everywhere the sturdy peasant has made the best of nature's gifts. Up the rugged mountainside, in some places almost to the snow line, by hard labor he has removed the rocks from the earth; with oxen and a plough—made in part from his native olive tree—he has tilled the soil and planted his crops.

They All Work

And there he works from sunrise to sunset, wearing the short tunic, pleated at the waist, that is reminiscent of the ancient marbles.

But to modernize it a bit, he has added long trousers bound up to the knee with gaiters of sacking, or simply wound round with cord or thongs. Beside him in the fields work his wife and daughters, strong creatures too, but with something of grace in their movements.

A Native Grace Everywhere

With olive skins, flushed pink in the wind, beautiful dark eyes, hair black or golden brown, the rustic Greeks of today are an exceptionally fine-looking people.

From the baby to the patriarch, there is a beauty, a native grace that seems to go with the soil—the chubby, bright-eyed children who race after your car, merrily calling greetings; the young shepherds in picturesque short tunics and caps of hand-woven sheep or goats-hair, leaning on their crooks as the sheep scramble up the mountainside amid a tinkling of bells; the girls in homespun costumes, sometimes barefoot, always with dark material wound classically about their heads—moving slowly in the

fields, scattering seeds out of their aprons into the furrowed earth exactly as Demeter scattered seeds of grain in the old sculptures; middle-aged men and women, apparently as firm and healthy as the youths, working in the fields; the old people, ruddy and still supple, bending over their gardens



THE FAMOUS MONASTERY CHURCH OF DAPHNI

or walking down the road with bundles of fagots on their heads.

"Nothing in Excess"

Nowhere in Greece are there harsh colors. Everything seems tempered and mellow. The peasants' costumes are dark or softly colored, their carts are painted in many colors—but in mild tones—as are their houses. The ancient marbles on the Acropolis and in other parts of Greece were painted originally, but never with the bright colors of Egypt.

All things Grecian give a feeling of calmness, of serenity, that seems in touch with the old inscription on the Parthenon: "Nothing in Excess."

Even the sea blends with the art of Greece. Aegean is blue—not a stirring dark sapphire blue as the Mediterranean—but a calmer blue, turquoise and clear like the sky.

Motoring Is a Joy

To motor in the Grecian country is a joy—not, however, because of the roads,

but in spite of them. Though many of the roads are being improved—some are already smooth stretches of highway—Greece is as yet not to be known for her fine motor ways.

But the interest of motoring there is that it takes you directly through the country, off the beaten track, and gives you a closer view of the people and their land.

A Charming Road

An interesting road—although not too easy on the car—is the one that leaves Athens and goes along the Hymettus to Marathon. It makes its way through groves of thick-trunked old olive trees; past villages of pink and blue stucco houses with their tiny gardens and vineyards; through fields that at this time of year are abloom with red anemones, yellow primroses, miniature white daisies and the new white blossoms of fruit trees.

Then the pines and firs appear, the ground changes to sand dunes, and all of a sudden around a curve you come upon the blue Aegean with its long stretches of white beach.

"Eating Bread and Honey"

Here along the shore the breakers are small and bathing already has begun. On the height above the beach is a little tea house with tables under the pines that overlook the sea and the white beach below.

Under the trees a few English people were taking tea and a number of Greek families drinking Demestica, a very light native wine, and all eating bread and honey and small cakes filled with anise seeds.

The honey of Hymettus has been renowned since ancient days, and is as typically Greek as the anise, caraway or poppy seeds they use extensively in all their baking. Most of the native liqueurs, too, are strong with the flavor of anise.

A Tiny Greek Chapel

Almost in the midst of the tea tables, under the pines, is a very tiny Greek Orthodox chapel, St. Andrea—so miniature it might be a whitewashed doll's house belonging to some little girl of the village. Through the opening—there is no door—candles constantly are burning, and there is the shining of gilt on the ikons.

And there it has sat for a long, long time, with the tea table next it and the merry voices and the clink of glasses. But within its very small enclosure it has kept its own feeling of quiet and solitude.



MARVELOUS PANORAMA OF MODERN ATHENS VIEWED FROM THE ACROPOLIS

Where Greeks and Persians Fought

From here a short motor ride brings you to the Plains of Marathon, the battlefield of the ancient Greeks and Persians.

Near the center of the plain a high mound rises, somewhat conical in shape, with quite a large base. It is the Soros, the burying ground of the Athenians and Plateans who fell here during the battle. They were interred in common graves, according to rank, and over them all was raised this knoll of earth.

In the two thousand years and more that have elapsed since its erection, the Soros has become quite a substantial hill, covered with shrubs and wild flowers.

And now the traveler of today who wishes a good view of the battlefield of 490 B. C. climbs to the summit of this mound, over the dead bodies of the fallen Greeks, to see the plain where they won their greatest victory.

Saved a March on Athens

Before you is spread the Bay of Marathon where the Persian ships made harbor, and the vast plain of Marathon with the valleys of Marathon and Vrana ascending from it through the hills. It was in the Valley of Vrana that 10,000 Athenians awaited the

coming of the Persian army from their place of landing on the bay, and, through their plan of combat arranged at this point, finally drove back the Persians and saved a march on Athens.

According to Herodotus

As you look over the plain you try to reconstruct the busy scene of battle that took place here 490 years before Christ. Herodotus' account, written forty years later, places it clearly before your eyes:

"The two armies fought together on the plain of Marathon for a length of time; and in the mid-battle, where the Persians themselves and the Sacae had their place, the barbarians were victorious, and broke and pursued the Greeks into the inner country; but on the two wings the Athenians and the Plateans defeated the enemy. Having so done, they suffered the routed barbarians to fly at their ease; and joining the two wings in one, fell upon those who had broken their own center and fought and conquered them. These likewise fled, and now the Athenians hung upon the runaways and cut them down, chasing them all the way to the shore, on reaching which they laid hold of the ships and called aloud for fire.

"It was in the struggle here that . . .

Cynoegeirus, the son of Euphorion, having seized on a vessel of the enemy by the ornament at the stern, had his hand cut off by the blow of an axe, and so perished; as likewise did many other Athenians of note and name. Nevertheless the Athenians secured in this way seven of the vessels; while with the remainder the barbarians pushed off."

As in a Vision

So with the help of the old historian, instead of the plain as it is before your eyes, quiet and peaceful with its vineyards and grain, you see it filled with thousands of warriors; the Greeks in armor, the Persians with heads and limbs wrapped in Oriental fashion, falling upon each other with spears and shields, yelling, shouting; the Persians driving the Athenians inland; the Athenians finally routing the Persians, chasing them to the bay, burning ships, hacking each other down, until only the remnant of the Persian army manages to sail off in the few ships left them.

So acute was the Greek feeling of pride over this combat that Aeschylus, the great dramatist and brother to that Cynoegeirus whose hand Herodotus tells us was cut off

(Continued on page 16)

The Declaration of Geneva in the Greek Language

By Dr. Oscar Waldemar Junek

Member of the Royal Savoir Institute, Member of Action Populaire, France

THIS valuable document decorated in the byzantine style and executed on parchment by the

artist Roumbos was sent to the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants (International Child Welfare Association) by Mr. Poulantzas, Secretary of the General Society for the protection of infants; the branch of this great institution is in Athens. The document having a great moral value outside of its artistic execution has been signed by the principal personages of Greece and representatives of great social organizations. The parchment shows also the splendid spirit of the leaders of Greece in the interest of youthful humanity. It contains the signatures of the following: The Admiral P. Coundouriotis, President of the Republic; the Archbishop of Athens, Monseigneur Chrysostomos; M. E. Venizelos, President of the Council of Ministers; the President of the Chambre of Deputies, M. J. Tsimokos; Messrs. G. Cafandaris, P. Tsaldaris, A. Papanastassiou, A. Michalopoulos, chiefs of political parties of Greece, Mr. C. Ractivan, President of the Council of State; Mr. Egnitis, President of the Academy of Athens; the President of the University of Athens; and the presidents of all the associations and welfare organizations that are interested in the welfare of the child; Mr. L. Kanakaris Roufos, President of the General Society for the Protection of Infancy and Childhood in Greece, and members of administrative council of the general society.

In the words of Miss Grace Abbott

"The Declaration of Geneva" embodies the ideal that was born of the suffering, spiritual and physical, which

Prevention of war we now know is a child welfare measure second to none in importance. The children of today

may be called upon to decide between peace and war tomorrow. If some national groups look back upon a childhood made cruelly barren by international selfishness, all the problems of world relationships will be more difficult.

The old equality which came with the approximately equal care which a few favored children received in every country, is not twentieth century equality of opportunity. The value of the Declaration of Geneva is that it looks forward to a world in which citizens of all nations will be trained to respect the rights of others. What say you to this my brothers of the Ahepa? Utopia seems to be far away and yet Utopia or Erewhon or any ideal state in the society of nations and peoples can be achieved by education in all of the moral issues our forefathers taught us in the shade of the Acropolis or on the market place of Athens. Whatever we do we cannot overlook the three great ideals — truth, beauty and goodness — which remain our heritage always.

Impressions of Greece

(Continued from page 15)

in the battle, preferred having carved on his tomb the fact that he fought in the Battle of Marathon to having mention made of his famous tragedies.

(Another instalment to follow in next issue.)

(Courtesy of the Sacramento Bee, Sacramento, Calif.)



This reproduction was sent to Dr. O. W. Junek by the Revue Internationale de l'Enfant in Geneva. — Editor

the Great War brought to children. If for a generation all children were assured the rights which the Declaration of Geneva says should be theirs, we should have a different world."

It is little comfort that the orphans of the last war are being better cared for than the orphans of other wars.

THE DECLARATION OF GENEVA AS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Translated from the Greek original which appears on the opposite page

With the present declaration of the rights of the child which is known as the "Declaration of Geneva," the men and women of all the nations, acknowledging that humanity must give to the child the best it possesses, officially proclaim their duties towards him irrespective of nationality, race and religion as follows:

(a) *We must give to the child the means to normally develop his body and soul.*

(b) *We must provide for the child which is hungry and must nurse the one which is sick. We must*

encourage the backward and retrieve the wayward. We must shelter the orphans and protect the underprivileged.

(c) *We must first assist the child which finds itself in difficult circumstances.*

(d) *We must give the child the means to earn his livelihood and protect him from all sorts of exploitation.*

(e) *We must bring up the child, and cultivate in him the consciousness that it is his duty to place his best attributes in the service of his fellowmen.*

The Literary Movement in Modern Greece

By Nicholas John Matsoukas

THE so-called civilized world has finally been convinced that style in literature is not absolute. It recognizes that the criteria of one language cannot be imposed upon another. The tyranny of Greek and Latin formalism is no longer felt. We have swung back to actuality, to heartiness, to justness, and, most of all, to democracy. The literary artist demands a stirring tongue, a language of the people. According to Mr. Untermyer this attitude marks the advent of the new spirit in American poetry. "The . . . cloudy and classical legendry, and the intolerable prurience of the Puritans" has been overtaken by the natural warmth that one finds in the simple existence of the layman.

A similar situation is witnessed in Greece. Hellas in its literary expression has revolted against the classical standards in substance and, to a lesser extent, in spirit. But the necessity that forced this revolt into a self-asserting expression was social rather than literary.

With the beginning of the Greek nation in the early nineteenth century, the leaders of modern Greece instituted an education policy of classical rebirth. At that period the nation consisted of several hundred thousand ignorant people, people whose education had solely been supplied by priests laboring to avoid the interference of the conqueror. From this erude posterity the leaders hoped to form a nation embodying the revival of whatever was Greek. Politically, the Hellenic youth dreamed of a new Byzantium, intellectually of a new Periclean Age. The language of the people, although classical in origin, had changed through the long periods of foreign subjugation. The new educational system, therefore, stressed classics in order to preserve the pure elements

of the Greek language and exterminate those of foreign origin.

In other words, Greek educators believed that the demotiki (the vernacular) would be wiped out and the katharevousa (the puristic, Xenophonian Greek), would dominate. They accepted wholly the idea that the modern Greeks have not changed in any fundamental manner and that under a rigid classical training they would be able to approach the superior cultural type of their Hellenic ancestors. The chief exponent of this idea was Professor Mistrionis. He suffered from an overdose of classicism, a desire to resurrect the lost traits of his people. To the literati of his time he was the "reincarnated Homer."

But it is evident that the rationalizations of the purists were fallacious. They considered their situation from the theoretical point of view only. They did not consider that a nation which had passed through many stages of foreign influence could never return to its original state, nor that its language could be artificially reconstructed. Their militant negligence brought about the revolt of the vernacularists, who made their appearance on the literary horizon with the poems of Solomos and Valaoritis. But the formal beginning of the reaction did not occur until 1901 when Alexandros Palis translated the New Testament into the demotiki; the Bible riots which followed resulted in the death of several university students. At the same time Professor John Psiharis from Paris issued the vernacular manifesto. But the whole movement was epitomized by the poetry of Kostas Palamas.

*I have come for you, plain villager,
The tree that spreads thick roots deep in your
soul*

*Brings out a living blossom on your lips,
Your speech.*

*I come to gather from the tree this flower:
And take it to the rainless barren land
Hungry for green and thirsty for dew
To make of life a forest, and of art a garden.*

The vernacularists were accused of treachery, cowardice, and were labeled with all epithets that could be provided by Hellenic tirade. Language to them was not predetermined by the desires of a few intelligentsia. The vernacularists visualized stronger forces than mere wishes — forces of popular usage, social economy, and drift and change. They agreed with Hugo when he said:

*Words cannot be divided into noble words and vulgar;
They are all flowers for the precious bee of thought.*

In 1918 their victory was complete. The government ordered that the school texts should be in the vernacular.

The break between the old and the new will appear violent to an American reader. But the vernacularists had a tradition reaching far back in history. Their innovation has had a gradual development; it asserted itself at the opportune moment with the appearance of the leaders, Psiharis, Palis and Palamas.

The Greeks, during various epochs of foreign subjugation, preserved their existence within the living tissue of their conquerors. Every conflict brought to them thoughts of freedom, of past glories, of future aspirations. But during all this time the people drew many elements of life from their conquerors, especially in

(Continued on page 20)

Events in Greece

By Our Athens Correspondent

Supreme Economic Council for Greece

BEFORE leaving for The Hague to attend the Young Plan Conference, Mr. Venizelos gave instructions for the drafting of a bill creating a Supreme National Economic Council, which will be ready to submit to Parliament on his return from abroad. According to the memoranda presented to the Government by various experts, the Council will consist of fifty members, representing all branches of the economic life of the country, with agriculture, industry, labor and commerce having the largest representation. Each organized branch of the national economy will choose its own representatives, who will receive their formal appointment from the Government. The Council will not be an Economic Parliament but will act only in a consultative capacity whenever it is called upon to render an opinion. It will also constitute a permanent commission of inquiry, which will conduct economic investigations as the necessity for them arises. It will hold two regular sessions annually, of two months each, which will be so timed as not to coincide with the regular sessions of Parliament. It will be provided with a permanent secretariat and its rulings will be handed down by majority decision though the minority opinions will also be published.

Forecast of Government's Program

The Prime Minister's New Year's message to the nation was a long and optimistic forecast of the Government's program, the aim of which is "the amelioration of the living conditions of the people, the consolidation of internal tranquillity and of international peace and the improvement of all branches of the national economy through the more rational exploitation of the resources of the country."

Mr. Venizelos expects in the course of the present year to lay the foundations of a nation-wide system of social insurance in conjunction with a comprehensive housing program, which will relieve congestion with its attendant evils and reduce the cost of living of the poorer classes. With the ultimate aim in view of making Greece agriculturally self-sufficient, he is carrying through an intensive program of agricultural expansion. He expects great things from the recently established Agrarian Bank, which is about to begin functioning regularly, as well as from the reclamation of large tracts of land in northern Greece and from the improved methods of cultivation which are being assiduously inculcated by the

Ministry of Agriculture. At the same time the Ministry of National Economy is making a survey of Greek industries preliminary to their "rationalization," toward which the leading banking institutions of the country have pledged their financial support. The Government also contemplates measures for strengthening the merchant marine on the basis of an inquiry which has been conducted by Mr. Mihailopoulos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and ranking member of Mr. Venizelos' Cabinet.

"Our recovery," concludes the Prime Minister's statement, "is not yet complete. . . . But its tempo will be daily accelerated as we continue to apply the proper remedies. I, therefore, believe that our progress during the coming year will be more rapid and more substantial than during the year that has just ended."

Greece and the Young Plan

THE final adoption of the Young Plan has settled the question of reparations and debts satisfactorily for Greece. The Greek Government had adopted the policy of the Balfour note and demanded a sufficient sum in reparations to enable it to pay its debts to the former allies. This principle having been adopted, Greece will receive the lion's share of the greatly reduced Bulgarian annuities, i. e., nine million gold francs. A small sum from the German reparations has also been allotted to Greece as compensation for her citizens who sustained loss of property during the war. By a separate agreement, the Austrian Government undertakes to pay Greece eight and one half million gold francs in eight installments as an indemnity for Greek merchant ships torpedoed by Austrian submarines before the entrance of Greece in the war.

The settlement of these thorny questions means a substantial alleviation of the heavy burdens of the Greek tax-payer and insures the continuance of a balanced budget. It has, therefore, been hailed with relief by public opinion.

Stock-Taking of the Refugees' Settlement

THE Refugees' Settlement Commission, which is about to be dissolved, has spent up to the present the sum of £13,400,000 (\$64,320,000) according to a statement of Mr. A. Pallis, one of its members. One hundred and forty-five thousand refugee families (561,190 persons) have been settled in rural districts. Out of the 105,000 urban refugee families only 30,000 have been permanently established. The entire refugee population has already become economically self-sufficient and has not only dispensed with relief and charity in any shape or form but is adding tremendously to the agricultural and industrial productivity of the country.

In confirmation of this statement, Mr. Pallis gives the following figures: the yearly produce of wheat has increased from 245,000 tons in 1922 to 450,000 tons in 1928; tobacco has increased from 25,306,000 kilograms in 1922 to 61,709,013 in 1927; the land cultivated in the refugee-settled districts has increased from 1,416,213 stremmata in 1923-24 to 2,491,981 stremmata in 1927. The complete extinction of large landed estates is another consequence of the redistribution of land necessitated by the influx of refugees. Industrially also the influence of the refugees has been considerable. They have not only introduced new industries, notably rug-making and numerous handicrafts, but have also strengthened the native industries by increasing the supply of skilled labor. Last but not least, the refugees have enhanced the ethnic homogeneity of Greece. Whereas in 1920 the total non-Greek population of the country amounted to a little over a million, that is 20 per cent, it has now dwindled, thanks to the settlement of the refugees, to about 350,000, i. e., only 4 per cent. There is thus no basis for alien irredentism on Greek soil.

VIEW OF PIRAEUS, THE SECOND BUSIEST PORT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



ARTHUR A. KARKALAS

ARTHUR A. KARKALAS, Supreme Governor of District No. 3, was born in the month of August, the year 1900, and hails from Vlahokerasia, province of Arcadia, Greece. He attended the public



ARTHUR A.
KARKALAS
Supreme Governor
District No. 3

schools of his home town and graduated from the High School of Tripolis, Greece. Brother Karkalas immigrated to the United States in 1914 and located himself in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1916, he entered the Fifth Avenue High School of Pittsburgh and graduated from it with honors, receiving the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Medal for excellence in scientific studies. He entered the Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh in 1919 on a four year Scholarship awarded to him by the Pennsylvania State Department of Education. While in that famous institution, he won the Founder's Scholarship during his senior year. In 1923, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. During the World War he was commissioned and served as Lieutenant in the Re-

serve Officers Corps of the United States Army. Attended the Law School of the Duquesne University of Pittsburgh. Graduated and received the degree of B.L. in 1926.

Joining the Order of Ahepa in January, 1926 Brother Karkalas served as Secretary of the Pittsburgh Chapter No. 34 for four consecutive years and represented his Chapter as its delegate to Miami, Detroit and Kansas City. At the Kansas City Convention, his services to the Order having been recognized, he was elected Supreme Governor of District No. 3, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brother Karkalas has taken active part in all social and educational affairs of the Greeks in Pittsburgh and he is an active member of the Greek Orthodox Church of that city. He speaks and writes the Greek language equally well as the English. He is a 32nd degree Mason and has lectured extensively among American societies on Greece and Greek Letters. He is Secretary of the Manthya Building and Loan Association and also a member of many societies and organizations.

Brother Karkalas, since his election to the Supreme Governorship of the Third District has been working untiringly and conscientiously to further advance the interests of the Ahepa in his District and is making an enviable record for himself. He is a young man of good congenial habits, scientifically educated and with a broad field of action ahead of him. He is single and resides in Pittsburgh, Pa.

REV. STAMO S. SPATHEY

REV. STAMO S. SPATHEY, Supreme Governor of District No. 4, was born in the town of Skala on the Island of Cefallonia, Greece. At the age of eighteen he immigrated to the United States and estab-



REV. STAMO S.
SPATHEY
Supreme Governor
District No. 4

lished himself in the city of Richmond, the capital of the state of Virginia, where he attended the public schools and learned the English language. While attending school he was also working to support himself. On continuing his education in the public schools of Richmond it dawned upon him that the education of the American and the English-speaking children was principally based on that of the ancient Greeks and decided to continue his studies further. After about four years he entered the University of Richmond where he applied himself to the study of English literature, psychology and other academic subjects.

In 1920, and after the determination of the World War, Brother Spathey entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, near the city of Washington, for a complete theological course. While studying in the

seminary he distinguished himself and won first prize in several contests. Graduating from the Seminary in 1923, he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia and placed under the Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond. The following year he was advanced to the Priesthood by the same Bishop and became associate Rector of St. Paul and also Rector of two suburban churches in Richmond, Va. He still continues to occupy the same positions.

In 1928, Brother Spathey took part in the first excursion of the Ahepa to Greece, being a member of the Supreme Lodge then, having been elected to that post at the Miami Convention. In Athens he was elected an honorary member of the Athenian Society and presented with a diploma engraved in gold letters. He was also elected an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce in Greece. He visited the Holy Land during Easter of 1928. He paid a visit to the Patriarch Damianos of Jerusalem who conferred upon him a diploma as Knight of the Holy Sepulchre and two crosses indicative of the degree. He was elected President of the Richmond Chapter of the Order of Ahepa last year and also delegate to the Kansas City Convention where he was elevated to the office of Supreme Governor again.

Brother Spathey is a man with the interests of Ahepa in his heart and mouth. He contributes to the daily papers on religious and social subjects and he is a

speaker of exceptional note and power. He is a representative product of his race. He is sincere and righteous in character, broad in understanding and sympathetic in his attitude. He is a valuable member of the fraternity and his wise counsels are always well received by the rank and file of the Order.

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JOHN THEOPHILES

JOHN THEOPHILES, Supreme Governor of District No. 5, was born in Lowell, Mass., from Greek parents and received his education in the public schools of that flourishing New England city, where



JOHN THEOPHILES
Supreme Governor
District No. 5

he spent the early part of his life.

He moved to Miami in 1925 and joined the Miami Chapter of the Ahepa in October of the same year. As a delegate of his Chapter to the Philadelphia Convention in 1926, he was instrumental in winning the 1927 Conven-

tion for Miami, and was elected Supreme Governor of the Fifth District.

Hardly had he assumed the office of his District when he was confronted with a tremendous task as the result of the disastrous hurricane which befell the southern part of Florida in the Fall of 1927, doing the worst damage in Miami. By urgently appealing to the members of the Ahepa, he immediately organized relief and helped ameliorate the conditions of the suffering Brothers and their families — victims of the disaster. He was in every respect equal to the emergency.

When Miami recovered from the ravages of the hurricane, he immediately went to work and organized the splendid reception accorded to the delegates at Miami in 1927.

Brother Theophiles has very much helped sustain the enthusiasm of the Brothers in the State of Florida by his constant tours and visits to the chapters of his district.

The devotion of Brother Theophiles to the Order is well nigh known and appreciated by the rank and file. Last September at the Kansas City Convention, in recognition of the services rendered to the fraternity, he was again elevated to the Governorship of the Fifth District and since then he has been touring the state, and stimulating healthy activity among the chapters of his district.

Brother Theophiles is a person of congenial personality, of dynamic energy, enthusiastic in his attitude and a go-getter.

Although Brother Theophiles was born in America, yet he speaks the Greek language equally well as the English and he is not only a good American but also a splendid Greek in every respect and particular.

He resides in Miami, where he has his headquarters.



Topics of the Editor



DIFFUSION OF SCIENTIFIC TRUTHS AND DISCOVERIES

ARE WE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THEM

WE are at the beginning of another year in the milestones of years, the year 1930. To the industrial, commercial and banking organizations, the beginning of a new year is of particular importance in that it marks the time in which a general inventory of assets and liabilities is taken and the activities of the year just closed closely studied and scrutinized. If there were any appreciable gains made, such gains are looked upon with just pride and satisfaction, as revealing that all the plans and efforts put forward met with success in their execution. Perhaps considerable or serious losses were sustained, indicating that all did not go well. Something somewhere must have gone wrong, bringing about retrogression and failure, instead of the desired success and progress.

Upon the results attained careful examinations are made and every action or procedure is analyzed under generally accepted scientific methods to determine the causes that were responsible for the gains or losses. The mistakes are eliminated; but the actions that brought about effective results are further perfected and plans for the future are laid out accordingly. For it is just as important to know what not to do as what to do. And thus the experiences of the past, properly analyzed, are capitalized to increase future dividends.

Today is the era of scientific achievements. Progress in the industrial and commercial world is discernible everywhere and is made possible by the applications of the findings of scientific research. It is true that we are conquering constantly the secrets of the natural laws and putting them to work for us. But how about our minds, our individual desires and actions? Is it, in a word, social progress analogous to the progress made in the industrial, commercial and

scientific world? We doubt it. And there are many signs of our failure to keep pace with it. How many of us do know and understand the scientific truths that day in and day out are brought to light? To be sure only a limited few understand and grasp their significance. And instead of these truths, scientific discoveries, being properly diffused and made understandable to the mass of people, they are zealously guarded by a limited minority, lest the common mass of humanity are stirred up from their time honored slumber, and in their awakening make things unpleasant for the few. We must dare in order to acquire knowledge and truth.

In the way that scientific methods are sought and applied in the industrial and commercial organizations, it could be possible that such expedient researches are also made and applied to the social uplift and amelioration of the masses. There is no excuse why it could not be done. We cannot claim progress in our civilization unless the fruits of such progress are partaken by the people in general. We must admit that an undertaking of such a stupendous proposition requires adequate organizations, such as are to be found in the industrial and commercial world. But we must remember that the now colossal industrial and commercial organizations once were small units and in the course of time and necessity evolved to their present powerful and efficient institutions.

The Ahepa in its conception, in its constitution, in its make-up and in the trend of its activities, as they are now manifested throughout the country, engenders all that is to be desired in an organization to undertake, step by step, the diffusion of scientific education and knowledge and become the leader of a movement of far-reaching importance and of momentous possibilities in the educational and cultural development first of the mass of its own people and then of others. Ahepa embodies dynamic potentialities and its usefulness has tremendous possibilities. Let us take stock and be prepared. We can be equal to any task, if we dare.

HENRY JUSTIN ALLEN

U. S. Senator from Kansas

ON the frontispiece of this issue appears the picture of Honorable Henry Justin Allen, United States Senator from Kansas, a sincere friend of the Order of Ahepa and a staunch Philhellene.

Senator Allen is one of the most interesting and cosmopolitan figures in the United States Senate. Since taking the oath of office last April he has distinguished himself as a leading member of the so-called "Young Guard" group of Republican Senators, and has been a vigorous champion of the President's policies.

The Senator's recent purchase of two sections of western Kansas wheat land has attracted considerable public attention. He has voted consistently for the Administration farm relief measures, and for the agricultural tariff rates endorsed by the

farm organizations. When questioned by the newspapers about his investment, he said: "I want to study this farm problem first hand."

The study will not be a new one for him, because the Kansas Senator spent his boyhood on a farm in the Sunflower state. He worked his way through Baker University, Baldwin, and Washburn Law School, Topeka, before entering upon his career as an editor and publisher. He has owned a number of Kansas newspapers, including the *Wichita Beacon*, in which he is still interested.

Senator Allen is sympathetic toward the claims of Veterans, having taken an active part himself in two wars. He went to Cuba as a war correspondent with Shafter's Corps back in '98, and when the World

War came along, he went to Europe to organize the Home Communication Service of the Red Cross. His friends nominated and elected him Governor of Kansas while he was still in France, and they reelected him in 1921 by a substantial majority.

Following the War, Senator Allen was appointed a special commissioner of the Near East Relief to study conditions in the Near East. In recognition of his service in that capacity, the Masonic Supreme Council of Athens, Greece, conferred upon him the Thirty-third Degree of Masonry.

His next cruise was a trip around the world as journalism instructor and adviser of the Floating University.

During the last Presidential campaign, Senator Allen was director of publicity for the Republican National Committee. He is an orator of nation-wide reputation, but since coming to the Senate he has been obliged to decline a majority of the speaking invitations that have come to him.

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR., INSTALLS OFFICERS IN GRAND FASHION

A BRILLIANT ceremony was held at the G. A. B. Hall in the installation of the newly elected officers of the Grand Island Chapter, Sunday, January 26th. The hall was filled to capacity with many distinguished city, state and other prominent persons present as guests of the Chapter.

The principal speakers for the occasion were Michael Konomos, the Supreme Governor of the District, who was also the installing officer, Mayor O. A. Abbott of Grand Island and H. A. Kriz. A delegation from the local American Legion Post was also on hand.

Officers installed for the ensuing term were: James Camaras, President; Harry Lagios, Vice-President; Louis Kostos, Secretary; James Poulos, Treasurer; James Kallas, Charles Mitchel, Floyd Arvanitis, Harry Chiganos and James Valonis, Governors; Pete Panos, Chaplain; John Kallas, Warden; Nick Poulos, Captain of the Guard; and John Lazos, Sentinel.

Mayor O. A. Abbott spoke in glowing terms of the fine characteristics of the Greeks and of the splendid purpose of the organization. "The Greeks," he said, "lead almost any other race in their desire, once in our country, to claim their citizenship papers and to become valuable citizens. During the World War," he pointed out, "there were over 65,000 Greeks in the American Army."

Mr. Kriz also spoke of the fine characteristics of the Greek race and the progressive spirit and splendid service they rendered during the late war. James Camaras, the newly elected President, also addressed the audience briefly but impressively.

MIDDLETOWN (OHIO) CHAPTER HOST AT BALL

THE first annual ball, given under the auspices of the Middletown (Ohio) Chapter, at the Hotel Manchester, the night of January 9th, will long be remembered for its brilliancy by over two hundred guests who participated in it. The ballroom was colorfully decorated, with the Ahepa ensign occupying the place of honor on the east side of the hall. Liu's Serenaders furnished the music, highly pleasing the gay assemblage of dancers, which included guests from Dayton, Cincinnati, Marion, Lima, Hamilton and Springfield as well as Middletown.

The brilliant affair is a credit to the capable leadership of Brother George T. Poolitsan, President of the Chapter, and his colleagues, Paul Mathews, Vice-President, George Georgopoulos, Secretary, George C. Mambesis, Treasurer, Theodore C. Chifos, Chaplain, Vasilios Karras, Warden, John Paul Boris, Captain of the Guards, John Rigas, Inside Sentinel, and Thomas Chiriakos, Outside Sentinel, and the Board of Governors: Theodore Chifos, James Rigas, Stavros Vradelis, James Revoles and Chris Pape.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

BROTHER AHEPANS!

Στέφανα, Βαπτιστικά, Μπακτιονιέρες, Δίσκους φωνογράφων, Ρόλλους δίσκων και μουσικά τεμάχια.

Γράψατε:

MOUZAKIOTIS BROS.

627 S. Halsted St., Chicago

NEW CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

THE newly established chapter in Rutland, Vt., elected the following officers for the year 1930: George L. Pappas, President; Gus Corsones, Vice-President; Constantine Boretos, Secretary; Louis T. Anes, Treasurer; Christ Pappas, Recording Secretary; Thomas Boretos, Captain of the Guards; Thomas Kansas, Warden; Nicholas Stukas, Chaplain; Michael Phellos, Sentinel; Board of Governors: Gus Scutakes, Theo. Scutakes, Alexandros Alexander, Peter Theros, and Gus Poulos. The newly established chapter, organized under the best omens, a successful and useful career is predicted for it, and our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness are in order.

Words of the Wise

There is as much eloquence in the tone of the voice, in the eyes and in the air of the speaker as in his choice of words. — *La Roche-foucauld.*

Dignity increases more easily than it begins. — *Seneca.*

Know this, that every country can produce good men. — *Lessing.*

Speak not at all, in any wise, till you have somewhat to speak. — *Carlyle.*

Works of intellect are great only by comparison with each other. — *Emerson.*

Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait. — *Longfellow.*

Everything to measure. All excesses are evil. — *Socrates.*

NATHAN HALE CHAPTER ASSISTS CHURCH

IF deeds speak louder than words, then let the deeds of the Nathan Hale Chapter No. 58 at Hartford, Conn., sing its praises, for it was through the action of that chapter that the Greeks of Hartford have preserved their church edifice and saved it from the hands of the mortgagee.

Twenty-six Ahepans contributed the sum of \$1,100 to pay off the installment due on the second mortgage, and another one advanced enough to cover the interest on the first. In addition to that the chapter has undertaken to find ways and means to meet future installments and has already given a show, the proceeds of which will be applied for this purpose. Brother Starr, Secretary Collis, and Treasurer Frazier, along with the other untiring workers of the chapter, merit unstinted praise and support in carrying out the worthy undertaking of the chapter.

The public installation of the Nathan Hale Chapter was a decided success. The Springfield patrol conducted the initiation ceremonies. Mayor Batterson, President-elect Starr, and the Supreme Secretary of the Order were the speakers of the evening.

BRIDGEPORT HOST AT BRILLIANT PUBLIC INSTALLATION

UPWARDS of 700 members, with their families and guests, assembled in St. George's Hall, Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday night, January 16, 1930, to witness the installation ceremony of the officers recently elected by the Stamford and Bridgeport Chapters. The ceremonies began at 8:30 P.M., and it was nearly midnight before the program had concluded and refreshments were served. The officers installed were as follows: President, Peter Maryanopoulos; Vice-President, James Couremnos; Secretary, James N. Karukas; Treasurer, A. Stameten; Board of Governors: George Diamond, George Ladas, George Balabanis, George Georgiadis and F. Manos; Chaplain, I. Condos; Captain of the Guards, A. Stameten; Warden, J. Lapas; Sentinel, T. Agelou. Those who attended this affair came from New Haven, Waterbury, Danbury, Stamford, Hartford and Meriden. There has not been such a noteworthy assemblage of Connecticut Ahepans in the history of the Order. The installation ceremonies were conducted by James Mathews of Hartford and S. Krimastiotis of Bridgeport, Supreme Deputies. Several speakers addressed the assemblage, but the one which met with the most enthusiastic appreciation was that by Elias Janetis, of Springfield, Past Supreme Governor of District No. 1. A novel and entertaining address was delivered by the Rev. Theofanos of Waterbury. In graceful rhyme he recited a poem relative to the supreme officers of Ahepa.

Peter Maryanopoulos, the new President of the Stamford Chapter, is a big man, and he talked in a big way. From his six foot three inches of height Brother Maryanopoulos looked forth over the throng of 700 and forcefully outlined the ideals and purposes of Ahepa and what he plans to do to carry on the work of the chapter during his incumbency. James N. Karukas, the Secretary of the Stamford Chapter, spoke on unity, loyalty and close adherence to the principles of the golden rule.

The installation ceremonies also included a formal induction into office of the recently elected officers of the Sons of Pericles local chapter. The installing officer was Archon Magestan Constantine Verimis. In connection with this installation, an address was delivered by Socrates Ladas, past officer of the Sons of Pericles. A feature of the evening was the presentation of jewels to Anthony Achilles and Angelo Caras, Past Presidents of the Bridgeport and Stamford Chapters, respectively. Another most appreciated part of the program was the drill of the young ladies of the Rebecca. Their natty costumes, as well as the military precision of their drill, invoked a burst of approval.

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IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY MARKS INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON CHAPTERS

IMPRESSIVE were the ceremonies conducted in the hall room of Washington Chapter No. 31, the night of January 14th, when the officers elect for 1930 of Chapter No. 31 and No. 236 of Washington were installed into their respective offices. Brother Milton E. Meletiadis, editor of the AHEPA MAGAZINE, acted as installing officer, solemnly performing the installation ritual.

The installation ceremonies were well attended by the members of both chapters, and brief but appropriate addresses delivered by the retiring President of Chapter No. 31, Brother Dounis, and the incoming Presidents, Dr. Charles J. Demas of No. 31 and A. Sioris of No. 236, Vice-President Soterios Nicholson and other visiting guests.

The following officers were installed into office for Chapter No. 31: Dr. Charles Demas, President; Soterios Nicholson, Vice-President; William A. Revis, Secretary; Eustace Nicolopoulos, Treasurer; Board of Governors, M. Cambouri, Chairman, Andrew Panagopoulos, Tom Chakiris, George Nicolopoulos, Emmanuel Killis; and for Chapter No. 236, Assimakis Sioris, President; John Varoutos, Vice-President; Spinellis Spilliotis, Secretary; Peter Cokinos, Treasurer; Board of Governors, Peter Kreticos, Angelo Manos, Christ James, George Kafkas, N. Cyriakou.

CHESTER CHAPTER RECEIVES SURPRISE VISIT

UNEXPECTED and unannounced five members of the Supreme Lodge walked into the sanctuary of the Chester, Pa., Chapter recently. It was St. John's day and Uncle John, mighty Cerberus of the Ahepa purse, was making "whoopie" and celebrating his name day. It so happened that among the visitors, the Supreme President, the Supreme Secretary, the other Uncle John, the "big boy" of the Supreme Lodge from out Glens Falls, had journeyed to Wilmington to pay their respects to Brother Govatos on the theory that being close to money makes one feel rich.

Learning that the Chester Chapter was having an installation meeting the next day, the members of the Supreme Lodge above mentioned, and the Supreme Treasurer along with the editor of the magazine, Brother Meletiadis, journeyed to Chester and paid a surprise visit to the boys. Brother Catsonis conducted the installation ceremonies and speeches were made by all the visitors.

AIR CAPITAL CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

THE Air Capital Chapter No. 187 held its annual election of officers for 1930 in the Ahepa Hall and elected the following officers: President, John Apostol; Vice-President, Chris Stathis; Secretary, Gus Jay; Treasurer, John Leber; Board of Governors: George Kougentes, George A. Poulson, Louis Gochis, Paul Fotopoulos, and Gus Balafas. Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 7, Tony Chrystal, addressed the meeting on the educational work carried out by the fraternity, emphasizing on the principles of good citizenship as advocated by the Order.

UPPER MANHATTAN CHAPTER TO ORGANIZE PATROL

THE Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42 of New York, one of the leading chapters of the Ahepa domain, both in spirit and personnel, under the initiative and urging of its intrepid President, Nicholas J. Garis, has decided to organize a patrol. Brother John Allin, a veteran of the World War, was assigned to proceed with the mustering and organization of the patrol. Any member of this chapter who desires to join the patrol is requested to communicate with Brother John Allin, 117 74th Street, Brooklyn, or the Secretary of the Manhattan Chapter, Brother Psaki. In view of the resources available at the command of the Upper Manhattan, they should easily organize the most imposing patrol in the Ahepa domain. We wish them success.

MIDDLETOWN (OHIO) CHAPTER TO HONOR SUPREME SECRETARY IN BANQUET

THE Middletown (Ohio) Chapter is making elaborate preparation for the banquet to be tendered on February the 20th in honor of the Supreme Secretary, Brother Achilles Catsonis. At this banquet Federal Judge Robert Nevin will also be guest as well as many other city and municipal authorities. Brother George T. Poolitsan, the energetic President of the Middletown Chapter, is busily engaged with the arrangements of the banquet and predicts that, in cooperation with his committee, the banquet in question will prove a huge success. Invitations to officers and members of neighboring chapters have been already sent, and many delegates are expected to be on hand. Brother Achilles Catsonis, in whose honor the banquet in question is especially tendered, will attend the banquet accompanied by Mrs. Catsonis.

He is scheduled to address the Rotary Club of Middletown on Tuesday, February the 18th, on the subject "The Ahepa and Its Objectives."

BILLINGS CHAPTER HOST TO FORTY YOUNG CHILDREN IN PARTY

THE Billings Chapter No. 237 was host at a Christmas party to forty young children Christmas evening. A beautiful Christmas tree was set in the center of the lodge room loaded with toys and sweets for the kiddies, who were made happy with the gifts presented to them. Every Greek family in Billings was present and the evening spent in recitations and singing of religious songs, including the Christmas carols by the younger Ahepans. It was the first affair of its kind ever held in Billings initiated by the Ahepa Chapter, creating a wonderful impression and appreciation of the work of the Ahepa. Congratulations are in order.

Τὰ καλύτερη-νικότερα Στέθαινα καὶ
Βασιάνια, τὰ καλύτερα
Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκους
ἀγοράστε ἀπὸ τὸ
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48 Madison St., New York.
Τηροκρατοῦρα ἀπέλλονται ἡμεῖς

AHEPA INSPIRES UNITY, HARMONY AND PEACE IN WATERTOWN, N. Y.

THE Watertown Chapter No. 136, of Watertown, N. Y., although small in number, is one of the vanguards of the Ahepa and the influence which it is exerting, in unifying and bringing about peace and contentment to the community, is, indeed, exemplary.

The community, under the benevolent leadership of the local chapter of the Ahepa, is harmoniously cooperating as a large peaceful family—all content to do their bit for the welfare and progress of all of them. The enthusiasm which is prevailing among the members is such that a hundred per cent attendance is registered at the meetings. In fact, the wives of the members have taken the work of the Ahepa so much to their hearts that whenever there is a meeting to be held they take the places of their husbands at the stores, urging them to attend the meetings. The spirit of cooperation which prevails is, indeed, highly commendable; and that is the way it should be in every community where there is a chapter of the Ahepa.

The following officers were elected to lead the chapter during the year 1930: P. Vournakis, President; C. Athanasiades, Vice-President; A. Vasiliades, Secretary; D. Vallianos, Treasurer; Governors: P. Zafinades, V. Deskas, P. Livas, A. Binaxas and A. Delapoutas.

SPOKANE HOST TO THE SUPREME GOVERNOR OF 11TH DISTRICT

MORE than 150 members of the Mt. Olympus Chapter of Spokane, Wash., together with their families and guests, attended a brilliant banquet at the Davenport Hotel, one of the finest hostilities of the northwest, the night of December 30, 1929.

The guest of honor for the occasion was Dr. N. S. Checkos of Portland, Oregon, Supreme Governor of the Thirteenth District, Edward C. Robertson, former Commander of the American Legion in the State of Washington, acted as toastmaster and Commissioner A. J. Fabian delivered the address of welcome. Judge Joseph B. Lindsley and Prosecuting Attorney Charles Greenough were also speakers. P. G. Kassavetes, Vice-President, spoke briefly but eloquently, relating the history of the Spokane Chapter and the work being accomplished. John Damascus, President of the Chapter, thanked Dr. Checkos and all those present for participating in the event, which from every standpoint proved to be a huge success and highly pleased the distinguished guests with the patriotic atmosphere prevailing throughout the reception.



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LAWRENCE CHAPTER PRESENTS CHRISTMAS TREE TO COMMUNITY

THE Lawrence Chapter No. 47 of Massachusetts presented a large Christmas tree to the Greek community, artistically decorated, and loaded with gifts for the benefit of the children of the Greek school and community of Lawrence. The tree was placed in the center of the Greek Church and a large gathering of members from Lawrence, Methuen and Andover, together with their families and the members of the community and their children, were present to enjoy the distribution of the gifts.

Before the distribution of the gifts, the priest of the local church solemnly blessed the gathering, followed by singing of the American and Greek national anthems joined by the children. The President of the Chapter, Brother James Krekas, who is also the President of the Community, spoke in behalf of reorganizing the community and the benefits to be derived from it. The distribution of the gifts to the children and refreshments served gladdened the hearts of all those present.

The committee in charge of the affair were: John Matthew, Nicholas Theodore and Arthur Paris.

♦♦

KOKOMO INDIANA CHAPTER INITIATES NEW MEMBERS

THE Kokomo (Indiana) Chapter is continually adding to its roll call by initiating new members. Within the last two months the following brothers were initiated into its membership: Harry Darris, Basil E. Bourchekas, Theras Mikalos, Peter Lambros, Steve Bizzis and Triantafillos Kostas.

At its last initiation ceremony they had the honor of being host to the Supreme Governor of the District, Brother Parasos E. Volo, who acted as master of ceremonies, assisted by his deputy, Brother George Borris. Many members were present from the neighboring chapters, and a good time was enjoyed by all those present. Although the Kokomo Chapter is new, yet the spirit prevailing among them is enthusiastic and their activities in behalf of the Order praiseworthy.

♦♦

RED ROSE CHAPTER HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION

THE Red Rose Chapter No. 71 of Lancaster, Pa., at its annual election held the middle part of December, elected the following officers for the year 1930: Sotirios Lagges, President, third-year term; Mike Franzos, Vice-President; James A. Theros, Secretary, second-year term.

Brother George E. Paskopoulos, Deputy Supreme Governor of the District, Brother Marites, Secretary of the Wilmington Chapter, and Brother Dr. Boines, President of the Wilmington Chapter, were visiting guests and addressed the meeting, commending the chapter on its good work.

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CAMDEN CHAPTER HOLDS FIRST PUBLIC INSTALLATION

THE Camden Chapter No. 69 held its first public installation on January 5th, at its lodge rooms, followed by an entertainment and dance. Brother Thomas Manos, having been installed by the Past President of the Camden Chapter into his new office, acted as the installing officer for his colleagues.

After the installation ceremony, Brother Manos delivered an eloquent address which well impressed the audience. The other installed officers called upon also delivered brief addresses both in English and in Greek. Brother Costas Theodoris acted as master of ceremonies, assisted by the patrol of the chapter.

On Sunday, January 19th, the members of the Camden Chapter, in a body, attended services at the Greek Orthodox Church. A year of benevolent activity and progressive attainments is in store for the Camden Chapter.

Wise Counsel

Maxims posted on the walls of his bank by the elder Rothschild:

Dare to go forward.

Never be discouraged.

Never tell business lies.

Be polite to everybody.

Employ your time well.

Be prompt in everything.

Pay your debts promptly.

Bear all trouble patiently.

Do not reckon upon chance.

Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.

IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT LINCOLN, NEBR.

THE newly elected officers of the Lincoln (Neb.) Chapter were installed into their respective office at the I. O. O. F. Hall recently. Michael D. Konomos, Supreme Governor of the District, was the main speaker at the meeting, also acting as the installing officer, inducting into office the following newly elected officers: A. A. Andros, President; A. Christopoulos, Vice-President; Gus DiClaires, Secretary; P. H. Kosmos, Treasurer; Theodore Kallemis, Warden; James Collins, Chaplain; James Andrews, Captain of the Guard; Frank Grunios, Sentinel; and Alex Kerjakades, John Christakos, Pete Poulos, Chris Krimbanis, and Pascho Papps, members of the Board of Governors.

Speaking on the ideals of the organization, Supreme Governor Konomos declared that "No one can be a member of our organization without first being an American citizen and a loyal supporter of the Stars and Stripes." Mr. Konomos pointed out that during the World War, of the 350,000 Greeks in America, 67,000 served in the American armies.

Prof. C. G. Lowe, of the University of Nebraska, addressed them on "The Idealism of Hellenism," declaring that one of the commendable objectives of the Order of Ahepa was to promote the ideals of Hellenism and marshal them into service for America.

Many members from neighboring Chapters and other distinguished guests participated in the ceremonies. A dance followed the installation and refreshments were served to the members and their guests.

SAN DIEGO IN SANCTITY INSTALLS OFFICERS

THE San Diego Chapter No. 223 in solemn ceremony installed its newly elected officers on the night of January 5th. On the occasion of the installation ceremonies the Supreme Governor of the Twelfth District, Brother P. J. Andrews, was the guest of honor and officiated, inducting the officers into their respective chairs. Brother James Panos, Past President of Hesperia Chapter, acted as Captain of the Guards, adding dignity to the ceremony by his exemplary rigidity and decorum. Delegations from neighboring chapters were present at the installation exercise which was followed by a well-prepared banquet. Brother George Cotsonis, retiring President of the San Diego Chapter, acted as master of ceremonies. Brother Andrews was the main speaker for the occasion and, in a forceful and convincing address, aroused the enthusiasm of his audience. He was followed by his deputy, Brother Papageorge, President of Hesperia Chapter, who added to the dignity of the occasion with his elegant and appropriate address also. A merry dance followed the banquet to the amusement and delight of all the participants, under the strains of melodious music and in an atmosphere replete with brotherly feeling and attitude. The following officers were installed: Gregory Trompas, President; George Kalliris, Vice-President; Constantino Karajus, Secretary; Hercules Dakis, Treasurer; Board of Governors, Tom Moosios, Chairman, Peter Sour, Gus Glavas, John Pappastathis and Bill Mazanogios; James Kroskos, Chaplain; Frank Demetre, Warden; George Chronos, Captain of the Guards, and Andrew Papiannou, Sentinel.

♦♦

STOCKTON INAUGURATES OFFICERS

IN a solemn installation ceremony, the newly elected officers of the Stockton (Calif.) Chapter were inaugurated into their respective offices, with Brother J. Economou acting as installation officer. The ceremony, followed by an entertainment, proved a successful event long to be remembered in the minds of those who participated in it. Representatives of many California chapters also participated in the affair. The following officers were installed: Manuel Trachiotis, President; George Zaharos, Vice-President; Peter Wallace, Secretary; William Demakopoulos, Treasurer; Board of Governors: Ernest Economic, Christ Spanos, Nick Sperry, Steve Chiarachianis and Alexander Sevoulous; John Loudas, Chaplain; Costa Bernard, Warden; Gus Spanos, Captain of the Guards; George Sarris, Inner Sentinel, and George Drenialis, Outer Sentinel.

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PONTIAC CHAPTER HOLDS ELECTIONS

THE annual election of officers of the Pontiac Chapter No. 135 was held at the Masonic Temple on December 27th, and the following officers were elected: Melton Vasilakos, President; George Kontaxis, Vice-President; William Thomas, Treasurer; Costas Tsamuras, Secretary; Alex Edwards, Recording Secretary; Board of Governors: John Barakas, Gust Mantis, Peter Tsatsanis, Emmanuel Bakos and Nick Couretas.

Brother George Limnos, from Island Ko, is now the proud godfather of two girls, one of Serbian descent, and the other, the daughter of Brother Frank Collia. The little ones were baptized and named Anna and Mary, respectively.

The Pontiac Chapter acted as host at a Christmas party given for all the children of the Hellenic community at the hall of the Church of St. George. A beautiful Xmas tree and presents for each of the children served to make them very happy.

LINCOLN CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

THE Lincoln Chapter No. 89 of Youngstown, Ohio, at its annual election meeting, elected the following officers for the year 1930: Peter G. Parthemos, President; Luis P. Carvelas, Vice-President; Eustace N. Hondroudakos, Secretary; George L. Filiss, Assistant Secretary; Chelokis, Treasurer; Board of Governors, A. A. Strapachas, Dimitrios Vasilopoulos, George Biliuris, Jack Conzamen and Mike Zarna; Rev. Grigoriou, Chaplain; Peter Potrakos, Warden; James Cordom, Sentinel, and Thomas Kikes, Captain of the Guards.

The installation exercises will take place the night of February 10th, at which Supreme President George E. Phillips, accompanied by Supreme Governor Arthur A. Karkalas of the District, will officiate.

COL. ZACKQUILL MORGAN CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

THE Col. Zackquill Morgan Chapter No. 124 of Morgantown, W. Va., composed of active and lively members, at its regular meeting elected the following officers for the year 1930: President, Nicholas Cacanis; Vice-President, George J. Papandreas; Secretary, Peter Caravasos; Treasurer, Peter Altemesis; Board of Governors, M. Proestos, Peter Vrotsos, Vasil Savidas, George E. Papandreas and John Johopoulos.

PIKE'S PEAK CHAPTER PICKS OFFICERS

THE Pike's Peak Chapter No. 160, of Pueblo, Colo., held its public installation ceremony on Sunday, December 29, 1929, at the Ahepa Hall. Brother P. S. Marthakis, Governor of District 11, acted as installing officer, and with the assistance of Dr. John Theodore, Deputy Governor, helped to make the ceremony an impressive one. Brother Marthakis gave an interesting talk on the aims and ideals of the Order followed by other speakers who also addressed the audience.

A large delegation attended the ceremony from Denver and Walsenburg. The following officers were installed: Teddy Kallis, President; George Kersey, Vice-President; Gus Surlis, Secretary; and Christ Argyr, Treasurer;

Board of Governors, Geo. Thliveris, Chairman, Theodore Kopulos, Christ Nasiacos, Gust Monos and James Liapes; John Panagos, Captain of the Guards; John Kyriakos, Warden; James Konstas, Chaplain; and James Nasiacos and Gust Kutralas as Sentinels.

ALTIS CHAPTER (SPRINGFIELD, MASS.) ELECTS ITS OFFICERS FOR 1930

AT the meeting for the election of officers of the Altis Chapter of Springfield, Mass., for the year 1930, the following officers were elected: President, James Papajohn; Vice-President, Harry Batoudakis; Treasurer, Peter Pouloupoulos; Secretary, Peter Triades; Board of Governors, Nicholas G. V. Nestor, Past President and Supreme Warden of the Order; John Chingos, Chairman; James Papas, Thomas Mamas and James Costalas.

Milton Davis was unanimously elected Counsellor. John G. Michalaros, the Supreme Deputy of that district and retiring President, presided at the meeting.

The Altis Chapter No. 85 consolidated with the original Daniel Webster Chapter No. 45 is one of the most active chapters in the Ahepa domain of New England.

Culled Comments

Keep your heart up and you'll do.

Who rises every time he falls will sometime rise to stay.

They only live who dare.

Nothing is ours until we share it.

The man who is hard to satisfy moves forward.

The foolish man never learns even by experience. The average man learns by his own experience. The wise man learns by the experience of others.

Today is yesterday's plans put into action.

ALLENTOWN, PA., CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1930

THE Lehigh Chapter of Allentown, Pa., at a well attended meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John Stathius, President; Angelo Yalamas, Vice-President; John Stamm, Secretary; C. N. Stravrou, Treasurer; Emu. Chiaparas, Gust Adams, George Exarhe, George Nicholson and Agapion, Governors.

Many out of town members were present for the occasion. The presiding officer, James Ducas, delivered his farewell address and the secretary his annual report.

The newly elected President, John Stathius, spoke to the members in an eloquent manner and was loudly applauded. Many others spoke also.

The installation ceremonies of the newly elected officers will take place sometime in January.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) CHAPTER GIVES XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARTY, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29TH

THE New Bedford, Mass., Chapter on Sunday, December the 29th, was host to a big gathering at which, around a Christmas tree splendidly decorated, an impressive ceremony of cutting the "vasilopita," the traditional Greek way of celebrating the New Year, took place.

Brother D. Zavras acted as master of ceremonies, ably assisted by the officers of the chapter. The celebration started with the singing of the American and Greek anthems, in which the children of the local community school participated, picturesquely attired. Then the singing and recitation of patriotic and religious songs and poems took place.

Rev. Georgiades delivered a sermon in which he explained the tradition of the "vasilopita" and the significance of the Christmastide and the New Year. A group of Greek children danced the picturesque Greek dances in an impressive manner. There were several addresses made touching upon educational subjects.

The celebration was attended by fully 400 people and a joyful and happy time was had by all. During the celebration there was a general distribution of gifts to the children by the local chapter.

JOLIET CHAPTER NO. 131 ELECTS OFFICERS

AT their meeting of December 17th the members of Joliet Chapter No. 131 elected the following officers for the ensuing year: George Dimas, President; Christ Athans, Vice-President; Costas H. Athans, Secretary; Nick Demos, Treasurer, and George Griparis, Gust Dandelas, John Economides, George Videlakis, Peter Skoulis, members of the Board of Governors.

A significant feature of the election was that all the officers were elected to their respective offices by unanimous vote, which fully demonstrated the confidence of the members toward their new officers.

Joliet Chapter also presented on Sunday evening, December 15th, the play, "Golfo," for the purpose of raising funds for its educational fund. The play which was acted almost entirely by members of this chapter or members of their families, drew a large crowd to the Joliet High School auditorium where it was staged, and was a very successful affair from both the financial as well as entertainment standpoints.

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MANCHESTER CHAPTER SPONSORS ESSAY CONTEST

CHRIS. J. AGRAFIOTIS, Deputy Supreme Governor of the Ahepa, announced an essay contest to be held for the seniors of Central and West High schools of Manchester, starting November 4th and closing January 6th. The subject of the essay is "What Has Greece Contributed to Civilization?"

There will be three prizes of \$50, \$25 and \$15, respectively, which will be awarded to the winners at the graduation exercises at the Central High School in February.

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UPPER MANHATTAN CHAPTER NO. 42 ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1930

THE Upper Manhattan Chapter of New York, one of the largest chapters in the Ahepa domain, at a meeting held in the early part of December, elected the following officers to guide the fortunes of the chapter during the year of 1930: Nicholas J. Garis, President; George Papaeleas, Vice-President; Emanuel G. Psaki, Secretary (re-elected); John P. Peterson, Treasurer; Board of Governors, Nicholas G. Papageorge, Andrew J. Dritsas, D. C. Demetriou, Nicholas J. Chapis, and Alexander D. Kassimis.

The retiring administration wishes to heartily congratulate the officers-elect, and urge every Upper Manhattan member to loyally support the new administration for the good of his chapter.

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FRESNO (CALIF.) CHAPTER NAMES NEW OFFICERS

THE Fresno Chapter, in an impressive meeting, elected the following officers for the year 1930: President, P. Murphines, Vice-President, V. Baker; Secretary, James Fotis; Treasurer, Steve Kotarinos; Chairman of Board of Governors, Tom Kourafas; members, George Callas, Peter Reckas, Nick Paleologos of Selma and John Athanassiou.

The annual Christmas party of the association was held at the Legion hall with Leon Geneses in charge of the entertainment. He was assisted by M. Burtsoklis.

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GEORGE DILBOY CHAPTER 129 OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY CELEBRATES YULETIDE

WITH a beautiful Christmas tree decorated with multi-colored lights and laden with gifts, the George Dilboy Chapter 129 of Louisville, Ky., marked the Christmas celebration, which was held at the auditorium of the Greek Orthodox Church, Tuesday, December 29th. All the Greek families of Louisville, Ahepans and non-Ahepans, were invited to attend the celebration with their children, and amidst an atmosphere of good fellowship, gifts were distributed to the children whose happy attitude and smiles gladdened the hearts of everyone present and the celebration ended with joy and happiness.

CONSTANTINE KARADEMAS, CENTENARIAN AND OLDEST DETROITER, DIES

WAS PARTNER OF CARNEGIE AND AIDED HIM TO BUILD HIS FORTUNE

CONSTANTINE KARADEMAS, whose life was something of a Slavian dream, died recently at the age of 105. Probably he was the oldest person in Detroit.

Born aboard his father's vessel on the Aegean sea, he wandered the seas of the world for half a century, finally settling and marrying in Lebanon, Pa. Subsequently he became father of five sons and a business associate of Andrew Carnegie. In 1897 a panic wiped out his fortune.

Karademas had made his home in Detroit for the last 20 years. Last April, two months before his 105th birthday anniversary, he journeyed alone to Pittsburgh and back by bus. Never would he countenance the suggestion that he was too old to care for himself.

He was playing a game of solitaire in the home of his son, John, with whom he lived at 1047 Pine Street, Detroit, when suddenly he died.

Karademas' father was a sea captain,

whose home port was Poros, off the coast of Greece. It is now the place where the Greek naval officers are trained. He lived and went to school there until he was 16 years old. He then ran away from home on an English vessel, bound for Cardiff, Wales. Strangely enough, he never went back, although during 34 years as a sailor on different ships he touched practically every port in the world.

He made his first visit to this country at the age of 19, and after several later visits he decided to make his home in America. He married at the age of 50.

As a partner of Carnegie, he directed construction of many mills and manufacturing in the east and superintended planting of the first telegraph poles in the city of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Karademas died 40 years ago. Three of their sons survive: Harry, of Middleton, Pa., Joseph, of Chicago, and John, of Detroit.

NOISE AND FORCE

BROTHER THEO. E. PHILLIES, Treasurer of William McKinley Chapter No. 91, and brother of our Supreme President, whose enthusiasm and interest for the good of the order of Ahepa is beginning to become a byword among the brotherly circles of the fraternity, as a philosopher, pens his thoughts which are herewith printed:

"It is not the noise, it is the force that wins," in other words those who make the most noise are seldom the greatest force.

"The noise of the shallow brook that can be heard from a distance will not cause the damage, it is the great silent force of the Mississippi River that will bring destruction.

"Powerful organizations, fraternal orders have been hammered from time to time, great men for centuries suffered, the great philosopher 'Socrates,' was sentenced to death. We forget the rabble of the mob that judged him, but his deeds remain and will remain forever.

"Our beloved Order of Ahepa, only in its infancy, has many deeds to its credit, in spite of a number of groundless attacks for which the Order intends no revenge but the pride of that force that is back of its loyal members.

"Speak evil of no one" — is the command and not "Tooth for tooth."

"The great good may go unnoticed, the little that seems wrong is almost certain to be published, but it soon passes and though its

path may be marked with destruction, the ravages caused thereby are soon repaired."

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OBITUARY

OUR beloved Brother James Bacalles, First Past President of Elmira Chapter No. 111, died suddenly at his home at 127 E. First Street, Corning, N. Y., on November 30, 1929. Brother Bacalles had many friends, and his loyalty and unselfishness will be long remembered.

Many members from various chapters attended the funeral, as well as all the members of the Elmira Chapter.

May his soul rest in peace.

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OBITUARY

THE Danbury (Conn.) Chapter members are grief stricken over the sudden passing away of one of their members, Brother James Dalaveras. The chapter, in a body, attended the funeral of the departed. Brother Dalaveras was a prominent and active member of the chapter, serving as its governor several times, and a beloved member of the community. May providence rest his soul and console his kin and kind.

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ΟΙ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΟΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΝ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΝ

ΜΙΑ ΔΙΑΛΕΞΙΣ.—Ο ΕΝΘΟΥΣΙΑΣΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΝ ΤΟΥ 1821.—Η ΑΡΩΓΗ ΠΟΥ ΠΑΡΕΣΧΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ.—ΤΑ ΚΗΡΥΓΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΛΗΡΟΥ.—ΟΙ ΣΥΛΛΕΓΕΝΤΕΣ ΕΡΑΝΟΙ.—ΜΕΡΙ- ΑΓΝΩΣΤΑ ΣΗΜΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ.

Ες τὴν αἰθουσαν τῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας ἐν Ἀθήναις, ἐδόθη ἰσχυρῶς ἡ διαλέξις τοῦ γραμματέως τοῦ ἐν Ἀθήναις τμήματος τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λεγεώνας κ. Χάρου Μανροϊκίδη περὶ τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν φιλελλήνων κατὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν Ἐπανάστασιν.

Ἀπὸ τὴν διᾶλεξιν αὐτὴν ἀποσπῶμεν μερικὰς περικοπὰς, αἱ ὁποῖα παρουσιάζουν ἑξαιρετικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον διὰ τὸν ὅλον Ἑλληνικὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ ζωγραφίζουν τὴν συγκίνησιν καὶ τὸν ἐνθουσιασμὸν τοῦ ἐγεννοῦσαν αἱ δογματικαὶ κρίσεις τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπανάστασεως εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικανικὴν γῆν. Συμπληροῦνται ἐξ ἄλλου τὸ περὶ φιλελλήνων κεφάλαιον τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἱστορίας, διότι ἂν ἔχουν πολλὰ γραφῆ διὰ τοὺς Ἑθνοπαίους φιλελλήνας, ἐλάχιστα ἔχουν γραφῆ διὰ τοὺς Ἀμερικανούς.

«Κατὰ τὸ τέλος τοῦ 1821 αἱ εἰδήσεις περὶ τῆς προόδου τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπανάστασεως κατέστησαν σφοδρότεραι, ὅταν δὲ ἐγνώσθη ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔχον ἐπιχορηγήσει τοὐλάχιστον εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον ὁ Ἀμερικανικὸς Τόπος ἤρχισε νὰ ἀσχολῆται πλέον σοβαρῶς μετὰ τὴν ἔκδοσιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἀγῶνος καὶ διὰ συνεχῶν ἀρθρῶν καὶ εἰδήσεων προσπάθει νὰ αἰσῆν τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον τοῦ κοινού. Μία δὲ μάλιστα ἐφημερὶς ἐν Βοστώνῃ τὸ «Μπόστον Ριπόρτερ» εἰς τὴν ἔκδοσιν τῆς 16ης Μαρτίου 1822, ἔκρινε τὴν δυνατὴν πρῶσιν τῆς Ὀθωμανικῆς Ἀυτοκρατορίας, ὡς γεγονὸς τὰ μάλιστα εἰκόσιν διὰ τὰ πολιτικά καὶ θρησκευτικὰ συμφέροντα. Ὅ,τι ἐνεποίησεν ὁμοίως μεγάλην αἰσθησὶν παρὰ τοὺς Ἀμερικανούς ἦτο ἡ κατὰ τὸ τέλος τοῦ 1821 ληφθεῖσα ἐκεῖ ἔκκλησις τῆς Μεσσηνιακῆς Σύγκλητον, ἀποστάσις ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀρχιστρατηγῶν Πέτρου Μανροϊκίδη.

Ἡ ἔκκλησις ἀπεστάλη ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀρχιστρατηγῶν Πέτρου Μανροϊκίδη εἰς τὸν ἐν Παρισίοις ἀντιπρόσωπον τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ἀδαμάντιον Κοραῖν. Ὁ Κοραῖς διεβίβασε τὴν ἔκκλησιν ἀσφαλῶς εἰς Ἀμερικὴν εἰς τὸν ἀσφαρῆ καὶ θεομὸν φιλέλληνα Ἐδουάρδον Ἐβερστ μετὰ τοῦ ὁποῖου εἶχε σχετισθῆ καὶ περὶ τοῦ ὁποῖου θὰ ἀναφέρω ἑσάδτερον, συνοδεύσας αὐτὴν μετὰ ἐπιστολῆν, τὴν ὁποῖαν ὑπέγραψεν καὶ οἱ Α. Βαρροϊδης, Ν. Πέσκολος καὶ ὁ Π. Ἡπίτης, ὁ πλεοναῖος δὲ ὡς κατεστῆμένος τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγῶν.

Ἡ λήψις ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἐβερστ τῆς ἐκκλήσεως τῆς Μεσσηνιακῆς Συγκλήσεως μετὰ τῆς ὡς ἄνω ἐπιστολῆς τοῦ Κοραῖ, τὸν συνεζήτησεν βαθύτατα καὶ ἠῤῥησεν ἐν αὐτῷ τὴν φρεσὶν καὶ πνευματικὴν τὸν δύναναι οὕτως ὥστε νὰ καταστῆ ὁ πτόμαχος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἰδέας.

ΤΟ ΔΙΑΓΓΕΛΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΟΝΡΟΕ

Τὸ διαρκῶς αἰξάνον ἐνδιαφέρον τῆς κοινῆς γνώμης ἤρχισε νὰ γίνεταί αισθητόν, καὶ παρὰ τῇ Κεθερνήσει τῆς Ὁμοσπονδίας τόσον πολὺ μάλιστα, ὥστε ὁ πρόεδρος Μονροὲ νὰ κἀν μνῆσιν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπανάστασεως εἰς τὸ διάγγελμα τοῦ κατὰ τὸν Δεκέμβριον τοῦ 1822. «Εἶναι ἀδύνατον νὰ θεῖται τις τὴς καταθλίψεις ὡς ἐπίσταται ἡ Ἑλλὰς χωρὶς νὰ συγκινήθῃ βαθύτατα. Τὸ ὄνομα τῆς Ἑλλάδος πληροῖ τὸν νοῦν καὶ τὴν καρδίαν μετὰ τὰ ἐρημότερα καὶ τὰ εὐγενέστερα αἰσθήματα.»

Πάμπολλοι, θεθαίως, ἦσαν οἱ Ἀμερικανοὶ φιλέλληνας τῆς ἐποχῆς ἐκείνης· οἱ ὅποιοι ἔδρασαν ἐνεργῶς ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιτηρίας τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἀγῶνος, εἴτε διὰ τὸν ἐφημερίδων, εἴτε διὰ δημοσίων συνειρῶσεων, εἴτε ὡς ἀντιπρόσωποι ἐν τῷ Κογκρέσῳ, εἴτε διὰ τοῦ σχηματισμοῦ φιλελληνικῶν κοιμητῶν πρὸς ἀποστολὴν βοηθημάτων εἰς τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους προπάτοράς μας.

Ἐκ τῶν διακριθέντων ὡς Ἀμερικανῶν διὰ τὴν ἑξαιρετικὴν τὸν ἐν γένει φιλελληνικὴν δρασὶν καὶ ἐλεγκτικὴν ἀφροσύνην καὶ ἀγάτην πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας θ' ἀναφέρω κυρίως τὸν Λαντλ Γουίλσον, τὸν πληρεξούσιον Χένρυ Γουίλιαμ Λουάιτ, τὸν πρόεδρον τῆς Δημοκρατίας, τὸν διπλωμάτην καὶ συγγραφεὰ Νιλλ Ἐβερστ, τὸν ἑπονογόν τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν Τζῶν Κούτσο Ἀδαμ, τὸν ὑπονογόν Τζῶν Κἀδγουελ Κἀλσον, τὸν πληρεξούσιον Μόργκαν, τὸν πληρεξούσιον Πάινσετ, τὸν στρατηγόν Οὐίνδερ, τὸν ἑπονογόν τῶν Οἰκονομικῶν Κούτσοροδ, τὸν πληρεξούσιον Λάνιελ Πῶπ Κούκ καὶ ἀρχατοὺς ἄλλους.

ΟΙ ΕΡΑΝΟΙ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

Ἀποτέλεσμα τῶν λόγων καὶ ἐκκλήσεων τῶν προαναφερθέντων φιλελλήνων καθὼς καὶ τῆς ἀθρογγραφίας τοῦ Τόπου ἦτο ἡ δημιουργία ζωηροτάτων φιλελλη-

νικοῦ οἰκίσματος παρὰ τὸ λαὸν, τὸ ὁποῖον τάχιστα ἐξεδηλώθη καὶ ἐμπράκτως. Πρῶτοι αἱ Ἀμερικανίδες ἤρχισαν νὰ ἀσχολοῦνται εἰς τὴν περισυλλογὴν τροφίμων καὶ ἐνδυμάτων διὰ τοὺς γενοὺς καὶ πεινῶντας Ἕλληνας. Ἡ ἰδιωτικὴ δρασίς τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν φιλελλήνων ἤρχισε κυρίως ἀπὸ τοῦ 1823 ὁπότε ἐγένετο ἡ ἐναρξὶς ἰδρύσεως φιλελληνικῶν κοιμητῶν πρὸς συλλογὴν ἐράνων ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Περὶ τὰ τέλη δὲ τοῦ 1823 ἔχον σχηματισθῆ κοιμητὰ ἐν Ν. Ὑόρκῃ, Βοστώνῃ καὶ Φιλαδέλφειᾳ, ἅτινα ἔδρασαν σημαντικῶς διαρκούσης τῆς Ἐπανάστασεως.

Πρῶτον τὸ ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκῃ ουσταθὲν φιλελληνικὸν κοιμητῶν ἐπὶ τὴν προεδρείαν τοῦ κ. Βάγναροδ, ἀπεθῆνε ἔκκλησιν πρὸς γενικὸν δημόσιον ἔρανον ἐπὶ τῶν δεινοπαθόντων Ἑλλήνων, εἰς ἀπάσας τὰς Ἀνατολικὰς Πολιτείας. Οὐλίγας ἐβδομάδας ἑσάδτερον τὸ ἐν Βοστώνῃ ουσταθὲν κοιμητῶν ἐπὶ τὴν προεδρείαν τοῦ Θωμᾶ Οὐίντρουπ, ἀπεθῆνε καὶ αὐτὸ ἔκκλησιν πρὸς συλλογὴν ἐράνων.

Ἡ σέβασις τοῦ Κοιμητῶν τούτου ἀφείλετο εἰς τὴν πρωτοβουλίαν τοῦ ἀκαμῆτον Ἐβερστ ὅστις τὴν 19ην Δεκεμβρίου 1823 δημογράσεως πολυπληθεῆ συγκέντρωσιν ἐκ τῶν ἀρίστων στοιχείων τῆς πόλεως κατὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν λαχματισθῆ δωδεκαμελὴς ἐπιτροπὴ συλλογῆς ἐράνων καὶ ἀπερασίθῃ ὡς ἀποσταλοῦν ἐκφρασίς συμπαιθίας πρὸς τὴν Μεσσηνιακὴν Σύγκλητον καὶ ἐξαριστιῶν πρὸς τὸν Οὐίνστρουπ τὸν τόσον εὐστόχος διωρηθέντα εἰς τὸ Κογκρέσον τὰ αἰσθήματα τῶν συμπολιτῶν του.

Κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον περίπου ἐσχηματίετο ἐν Φιλαδέλφειᾳ ἄλλο Κοιμητῶν ἐκ 13 μελῶν φιλελληνικοῦ Κοιμητῶν ἐπὶ τὴν προεδρείαν τοῦ ἐπισκόπου Χουόδτ πρὸς συλλογὴν ἐράνων ἐν συνεργασίᾳ μετὰ ἄλλων φιλελληνικῶν ὁργανώσεων.

Εἰς πόλλας πόλεις οἱ κληρικοὶ ἐκρηκτικῶν φιλελληνικῶς λόγων ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁθῆναος καταλήγοντες εἰς ἐράνων· ἐν τῷ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν καὶ συλλέγοντες σεβαστὰ ποσά. Εἰς Βοστώνῃ οἱ ἔρανοι εἰς δύο ἐκκλησίας ἀπέδωκαν πρὶ τὰ 300 δολλάρια συνεπὶ τοῦ λόγου τοῦ ἱεροκήρυκος Λουάιτ. Εἰς τὸ Σαίγερφιλδ οἱ ἔρανοι εἰς τὰς ἐκκλησίας ἀπέδωκαν ἄνω τῶν 400 δολλαρίων. Εἰς Οὐίτζα,

Η ΝΕΑ ΓΕΝΕΑ ΚΑΙ Η ΑΧΕΠΑ

ΠΡΟΣ ΟΙ ΝΕΟΙ ΜΑΣ ΔΙΑΚΕΙΝΤΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΧΕΠΑ — ΕΝΘΑΡΡΥΝΤΙΚΗ ΝΟΤΡΟΠΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΟΥ — ΕΛΛΗΝΟΠΑΙΣ ΓΕΝΝΗΘΗΣ ΕΝ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗ ΕΚΦΩΝΕΙ ΘΑΥΜΑΣΙΟΝ ΛΟΓΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΝ

έπισης οι φιλέλληνες διοργάνωσαν θεατρικάς παραστάσεις, χορούς, εσπερίδας προς συλλογήν εράνων. Είς ένα δὲ χορὸν διοργανώθητι εἰς Νέαν Ὑόρκην, τὴν 8ην Ἰανουαρίου 1824 ἐν τῇ αἰθούσῃ τῶν θεάτρων τῶν Πράϊς καὶ Σμιπσον, προσφερθεῖσαν δωρεάν, ἐπολήθησαν 2000 εἰσιτήρια ἀντὶ 5 δολλαρίων ἕκαστον. Περὶ τὰ τέλη δὲ Ἀπριλίου τοῦ 1824 τὸ ἐν Νέῃ Ὑόρκῃ Ἑλληνικὸν Κομιτάτον ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν Κομιτάτον Λονδίνου 6600 λίρας στερίνας πρὸς βοήθειαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Ἐκτὸς τῆς χρηματικῆς συνδρομῆς οἱ Ἀμερικανοὶ φιλέλληνες ἐξεδόξαν τὴν συμπάθειάν των πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, διὰ τῆς εὐθετήσεως ὁργανῶν Ἑλληνοπαίδων περιηλικεμένων καὶ ἀποσταλέντων εἰς τὰς Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας ὑπὸ Ἀμερικανῶν ἱεροποστόλων ἢ ναυτικῶν ὡς τοὺς ἐκ Χίου Ἀλέξανδρον Πασπαίτην, Κων. καὶ Πανγιάν Ραῦλιν, Νικ. Παντ. Πετροσόκιον, αἱ Στέφανος καὶ Παντελεῖς Γαλιῆτες, Γ. Περδικαίτην καὶ ἄλλους.

Σημαντικὸς μὲ τὸ ἡμερολόγιον τοῦ Φιλίππου Γκρόην, προσέειπε τῆς Ἀγγλίας ἐν Πάρισ, ἐκτεταθὲν ἐν Νέῃ Ὑόρκῃ τὸ 1828 (ιδιωτικὴ διδασκαλὴ κ. Καλαποθάκη) τιτλοφορούμενον ἢ «Ἱστορία τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως, ἔξ ἐπισήμων ἐγγράφων τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ ἄλλων ἀθεντικῶν πηγῶν» (σελ. 438) τὴν ἀνοίγειν τοῦ 1827 πέντε μεγάλα πλοῖα φορτωμένα μὲ τρόφιμα καὶ ἐνδύματα διὰ τὴν περιθάλψην τῶν ἐνδύων καὶ γυνῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπέλευσαν ἐκ Νέας Ὑόρκης. Ἡ ἀξία τῶν ἀποσταλῶν αὐτῶν ἀνῆρχετο εἰς 100 χιλιάδας δολλαρίων προσέθοντα εἰς ἑκατοσίαν προσφορῶν φιλανθρωπικῶν καὶ φιλοφρονητικῶν ὁργανώσεων, ἰδίως ἐκ τῶν Βορείων Πολιτειῶν.

Ὁ κ. Μαντζιδῆς προσέθετε πολλὰς ἀκόμη ἐνδιαφερόσας πληροφορίας καὶ καταλήγει ὡς ἑξῆς:

«Ἐκτὸς τῶν Τζάμης, Μόλλερ καὶ Χάου, οἱ ὅποιοι κατέβησαν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἔλαβον μίσης εἰς τὸν ἀπολειψθεωτικὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ ὁ Γεώργιος Γουδέσιον, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Βουθιδεῶν τῆς Πολιτείας Ρωθ Ἀλιανδ, ὅστις ἐπηρέτησεν ὡς ἀμειψοβολητῆς τοῦ Ἑλλ. στόλου καὶ διακρήθη εἰς τὴν ναυμαχίαν τῆς Ναυπάκτου ἐπὶ τῆς φορητάδας «Ἑλλάς». Ἐπίσης ἄλλοι φιλέλληες κατεβῆσαν εἰς Ἑλλάδα κατὰ τὴν ἐπαναστάσιν, ἴτε ὁ ἱεροποστόλος Τζώνας Κίγκ. Ὁ Ἐσπανὸς Ἐβενς διακρήσας, ὅστις ἀρῆκε σὺν γυναικὶ καὶ 4 τέκνοις ἐπιβῆθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ βοηθῆσαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Ὁ Ιταρὸς Τζὼν Α. Ρόζ, τῆς Μασσαχουσέτης, ἀπόφοιτος τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Γέιλ. Ὁ Νέγρον Πόστ, διευθύνων τὴν διανομὴν τῶν τροφίμων καὶ ἐνδυμάτων.

Τοιοῦτοι ἐπῆρξαν οἱ φιλέλληνες τῆς περιόδου τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως, καὶ τοιοῦτοι ἐν ὀλίγοις προσέφερον ὁπμησίαις διὰ τὴν ἀνάγκησιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας μας.»

Ἐνας Ἑλληνοπαῖς, προὶν τῆς νέας ἐν Ἀμερικῇ γενεάς, ὁμιλοῦντος τοῦ ἀρχαίου ρήτορος, ἔδωκε λαμπρὸν παράδειγμα τῆς νοστορμίας τῆς νέας Ἑλληνοαμερικανικῆς γενεῆς μὲ τὸν θαυμάσιον λόγον ὃν ἐξεφώνησεν εἰς ἀπαισίαν Ἑλληνικὴν κατὰ τὴν περι τὰς ἀρχὰς τοῦ παρελθόντος Ἀκαδημαϊκοῦ Λαβῶσιν χροῖον ἑκατοῦτον συνδράσιον τῆς ἐν Σικάγῳ αἰτίας τῶν Γιῶν τοῦ Περιολλέου, ὁ «Ἄφοδος Βόρηνος».

Ὁ ἐν λόγῳ νέος εἶπε ὁ δεκαεπτετής Δημοσθένης, εἰς τὸ ἐν Σικάγῳ ἄριστον ἐγκρατοσημένον ὁμογενεὺς κ. Γεωργίου Π. Τσαγγούρη.

Εἰς τὴν συνδράσιον αὐτὴν παρεβῆθησαν, ὁ Ὑπατος Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἀχέπα, ὁ Ὑπατος Ἀντιπρόεδρος, πολλοὶ Ὑπατοι Κυβερνήται, διάφοροι τοπικοὶ ἀξιωματικοί, ὅς καὶ ἑκατοντάδες μέλη τῆς Ἀχέπα ὡς καὶ τῶν Γιῶν τοῦ Περιολλέου.

Ὁ λόγος τοῦ νεοῦ Δημοσθένους ἐνεπέησε ἰσχυρὸν ἐντύπωση καὶ ἐπίσπασε τὸν θαυμασμόν τῶν ἀκούσαντων. Πρέπει γὰρ εἶναι ἠθικὴ ἢ ἀπερημένη τὸ νὰ ἀκούῃ τις Ἑλληνοπαῖδα γεννηθέντα ἐν Ἀμερικῇ νὰ ἀιτῆ εἰς ἀπαισίαν Ἑλληνικὴν καὶ νὰ ἐμφανῆ τῶν ἐκδοξῶν τῶν διδασκῶν τῆς νέας μας γενεῆς.

Καὶ ἔπειτα λίαν ἐπιχαίρων νὰ ἀποδύξῃ καὶ πάλιν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῆς Ἀχέπα καὶ τῶν Γιῶν τοῦ Περιολλέου, ἢ νῦν μὲς γενεῆ, καταλήγει ὡς ἀρχαίως καὶ ἐνθαυρασιαστικῶς ὅτι μόνον θὰ διατηρήσῃ τὴν ἀθάνατον γλῶσσαν μας, ἀλλὰ καὶ θὰ θρησιεύσῃ.

Συγγαίρειν τῶσιν τοῖς γονεῖς τοῦ νεοῦ Δημοσθένους ὅσοι καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν ἴδιον διὰ τὰ πατριωτικὰ καὶ αἰσθητικὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν λαμπρὴν νοστορμίαν των ἀποτέλεσματα ὄντια καὶ Ἑλληνοστρεφεῖ ἀντιτροφεῖ.

Ὁ Λόγος τοῦ νεοῦ Δημοσθένους

«Κύριε Ὑπατε Πρόεδρε, Κύριε Ὑπατε Ἀντιπρόεδρε, Κύριε Ὑπατοι Κυβερνήται καὶ λοιποὶ ἀξιωματικοί καὶ μέλη τῆς ἀγαπητῆς μητρῆς ὁργανώσεως Ἀχέπα καὶ ἀγαπητοὶ ἀδελφοί, ἀξιωματικοί καὶ αἰθὴ τῆς ὁργανώσεως τῶν Γιῶν τοῦ Περιολλέου.

Ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ δεδηλώσω ὑμῖς ὅτι αἰσθητικὴ ἰδιότης μου, εὐχαιοσύνη καὶ ἀπερημένησιν διὰ τὸν ἀγῶνα εἰς τὴν ὁργανώσιν τῶν Γιῶν τοῦ Περιολλέου, ἔμαρτυρῶν. Ἐπίσης οἱ ἀνεύχοντες εἰς τὴν ὁργανώσιν τῶν Γιῶν τοῦ Περιολλέου ἀνευχόμενοι τὸς μεγάλαις ἀποχρησῶν τῆς ἀποίας ἀρῶμεθα εἰς τὴν Μητέρα ὁργανώσιν ΑΧΕΠΑ καὶ ἐργασιαστικῶν αὐτῆν καὶ ἐπιχαίρωμαι ὅτι θὰ προστίθωμαι νὰ φησῶμαι ἀντίξια τῶν προποσῶν ἀνδρῶν νέων.

Ἐνόμισα ὅτι ἴτε ἀνάγκη νὰ γιγνώσκῃ τὴν αἰτίαν διὰ τὴν ἀιτῆσιν εἰς τὴν τεταμένην, τὴν ἰδίαν καὶ ἀθάνατον Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν, διὰ τὴν ἐνδοξίαν ἐκ τῶν προτέρων ὅτι θὰ ἐνθαυρασιαστικῶς ἴδωμεν ὅτι θὰ ἐπιχαίρειται ἡμεῖς ὑμῖς ὅτι θὰ ἐπιχαιροῦμαι εἰς τὴν ἀπόσιν τοῦ Δημοσθένους, τοῦ Οὐίλλου καὶ τοῦ Σωκράτους, τοῦ Πλάτωνος, τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἁγίων καὶ ἁγιωτάτων. Εἰς τὴν γλῶσσαν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἐδιδάχθησαν τόσκι μεγάλοι ἄνδρες καὶ ἴδωμεν τὰ μέλη των πολιτικῶν εἰς τὴν ἀποδοτικότητα διὰ μῶσον τῶν αἰσίων.

Ἡ αἰτία ὁργανώσεως ΑΧΕΠΑ εὐχαίρειται παρὰ τῶσιν ὅς μὴ ἐπιχαιροῦμαι τὴν γλῶσσαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης εἰς τὴν συνδράσιον αὐτῆς, καὶ ὡς μὴ ἐνθαυρασιαστικῶς διὰ τὸν Ἑλληνοπαῖδα γλῶσσαν καὶ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν.

Ἐξὸ μῆθη παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς μου, ὁ ὅ-

ποῖος ἀνῆκε εἰς τὴν Μητέρα ὁργανώσιν ΑΧΕΠΑ καὶ ἔχει μῆθη καὶ παρὰ πολλῶν ἄλλων καλῶν Ἑλλήνων μελῶν τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑ ὅτι ἐλευθερὸς ἀιτῆται ἢ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα παρ' ἄλλων ἑκείνων οἱ ὅποιοι ἐπιθυμοῦν νὰ τὴν ἀιτῶν εἰς τὰς συνδράσεις των διαφόρων τμημάτων τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑ.

Οἱ κῆρυ ἐπιχαιροῦμαι Ἑλληνοπαῖδαι, ἢ δὲν ἐφροντίσων νὰ μάθων τί ἔχει καίη, τί κάμνει, καὶ τί ἔχει ἀποκαταστῆ νὰ καίη ἢ Μητέρα ὁργανώσιν διὰ τὴν Ἑλληνοπαῖδα γλῶσσαν, διὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν, διὰ τὴν Μητέρα Ἑλλάδα καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἰδέαν.

Ἡ ΑΧΕΠΑ δεκνέται δι' ἔργων ὅς μὲ λόγον τὰ ἐνδιαφέρον τῆς. Θὰ ἴτε εὐχῆς ἔργων ἴαν ἴδωι οἱ Ἑλληνοπαῖδα ὁργανώσιντες ἔργων τῶσιν ὅσκι κάμνει ἢ Μητέρα ὁργανώσιν.

Ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ δεδηλώσω, ὅτι ἡμεῖς τὰ παρὰ αἰθὴ τῆς ὁργανώσεως τῶν Γιῶν τοῦ Περιολλέου θὰ εἴμεθα παρὰ τὸ πλεόν τῆς μητρῆς ὁργανώσεως καὶ θὰ κάμωμεν ὅτι ὡς κατῶσιν καὶ θὰ φροντίσωμεν, ὡς κατῶσιν, νὰ κρατήσωμεν τοὺς ἑαυτοὺς μας Ἕλληνας καὶ θὰ φροντίσωμεν ἑαυτοὺς γόνιμους διὰ τὴν εἰδέαν Ἑλλήνων καὶ μὴ ἑταίρη μανίας θὰ ἀπολοῦσιν τοῦτο θὰ φροντίσωμεν ὅχι μόνον ἡμεῖς νὰ μένωμεν Ἕλληνας καὶ διατηροῦμεν τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ ἴδη καὶ ἴδωι, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὰς ἐποχὰς γενεῶν, τῆς βοηθῆσιν καὶ συνδρομῆς τῆς Μητρῆς ὁργανώσεως, νὰ δεδῶσιν τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ γλῶσσαν, τὴν Ἑλληνοπαῖδα γλῶσσαν καὶ τὴν Ὁρθόδοξον Χριστιανικὴν Θεοποιαν.

Ἀνομιαν: Ζήτη ἢ Ἑλλάς! Ζήτη ἢ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα! Ζήτησιν τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ γλῶσσαν! Ζήτησιν τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ ἰδέαν! Ζήτη ἢ Μητέρα ὁργανώσιν ΑΧΕΠΑ! Ζήτη ἢ ὁργανώσιν τῶν Γιῶν τοῦ Περιολλέου!»

ΔΗΜΟΣΦ. Ρ. ΤΣΙΑΓΓΟΥΡΗΣ

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ΤΟ ΑΙΜΑ ΝΕΡΟ ΔΕΝ ΓΙΝΕΤΑΙ

Είς μίαν μικράν πόλιν της Αμερικής διαμένουν 23 Έλληνες αποτελούμενοι από όλον ένα οικογενειακό. Είναι όλοι επιχειρηματίαι και απολαμβάνουν της γενικής εκτιμήσεως και αγάπης των αμερικανικών των γηγενών και ξένων. Διαμένουν ειρηνικών ήμερος εις την πολιτικὴν και κοινωνικὴν ζώνην της μικρῆς πόλεως, της οποίας εἶναι ἐντιμὸι και χρηστοὶ πολῖται. Πάντες ἀνεξαρτήτως εἶναι μέλη της Ἑλληνικῆς κοινότητος της πλησιέστερας Ἑλληνικῆς παροικίας, ποὺ ἀπέχει 30 μίλια ἀπὸ τὴν μικρὴν τὴν πόλιν, και οἱ 13 ἐξ αὐτῶν εἶναι μέλη τοῦ Γημίτου της Ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς τοῦ ἑξῆς ἰσοθῆς ἀπὸ ἐτῶν εις τὴν ἴδιαν γειτονικὴν μεγαλόπολιν. Ἐξῆς τῶνδ' αὐτῶν εἶς τὴν μικρὴν πόλιν κατέχει ὁ Δάρας, ἕνας εἴσοδος και χρηστὸς οἰκονομολόγος, τέλειος τύπος Ρωμηοῦ λαβεντανθρώπου, μὲ γρηγορὰ καρδίαν και ἀσπίην προσώπου. Ὁ Δάρας εἶναι τῶνον δημοφιλῆς, ποὺ θὰ ἀδύνατο εὐκόλως νὰ ἐκλεχθῆ ὁμιλητὸς της μικρῆς πόλεως, ἂν αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις του τοῦ ἐπιτρέπον νὰ θεῖν ἐπισημοσύνην.

Προσπαθῶν τοῦ ὁμοίου Ζαχαροπλαστικῶν τοῦ Δάρα ἀνοίξει πρὸς τριετίας ἕνα παντοπωλεῖον κάποιου Ὀκόννου, ἑλλῶν ἐξ ἄλλης πόλεως, μετὰ της Ἑλλανοῦδος ἀδείου του. Ὁ Ὀκόννος εἰσάγειτο ἀνθρώπος πολὺ ἠόρτος και ἐργατικός, ἀνοίγων και κλείων ὁ ἴδιος τὸ παντοπωλεῖον του και ἐργαζόμενος μόνος ἐν αὐτῷ, κέρμων ἄκριτα καλὰς ἐργατίας. Καίτοι αἱ ἐργατίαι του ἐπιβύβαιαν ἀκριτὰ καλὰ, ἂν πάντοτε ἀκτιβοῦσε και ἀλλογύλων. Ἡ ἰθνηκότης του εἶχε καταστῆ πρόβλημα διὰ τοὺς πελάτας του και τοὺς γνωρίζοντας αὐτόν, διότι παρ' ὅλη τὴν Ἑλλανοκρίτητα τοῦ ἐπιβύβου του, τὰ Ἀγγλικά του και τὰ γροικητικὰ του ἐπιπέσοιαν ὅτι καθὲ ἄλλο ἦτο πρὸς Ἑλλανοῦδος. Ἡ κριτικὴ του ἀπ' ἐτῶν ἦτο τύπος Ἑλλανοῦδος μεταναστερῶς, πολὺ ἐσορῆ και ἀνεργικῆ. Ὅσοκι μετέβαινεν εἰς τὸ κατάστημα τοῦ ἀδείου της πάντοτε πολιτικῶς ἐνδεδυμένῃ, τοῦ ὁμοίου μὲ κάποιαν ἐπαρσητικὴν διαμόρφωσιν, ἀπαιτούσα, προστάτοσα ἢ κερνοῦσα παρατηρήσεις, ἀδικιοσοφία διὰ τὴν παροῦσαν τῶν πελάτων. Ἐκείνος ὅμως της ἀπάντα μὲ τρυφερότητα, προσπαθῶν αὐτῶ νὰ δοῖν τὴν ἐντύπωση ὅτι αἱ παρατηρήσεις της ἀδείου του ἦσαν ἀπλοὶ γροικητικὰ ἀσπίοι. Παρ' ὅλην ὅμως τὴν προσποιητὴν τρυφερότητα τοῦ Ὀκόννου εὐκόλως ἠδύνατο της νὰ ἀντιληθῆ ὅτι ὁ ἀδείος αὐτὸς ἀνθρώπος ἐτίθειτο ἐπὶ τὴν τρυφερικὴν ἐπαρση τὴν ἀδείου του, εἰς της ἀδικίας και τὴν ἰδιοκτησίας της οποίας δὲν ἐτόλμα νὰ εἶρη ἀντιρροπῆν. Ἐκείνη ἀνῆργετο τὸν καιρὸν της εἰς τὰ θέματα και τὰς ἀνεπαρροπῆς μετὰ τῶν ἀποφύλων της, ἕνα ἐκείνος ἐργαζέτο γεννητικῶν ἀποφύλων καθὲ ἀνεπαρροπῆς

και ἐργαζόμενῃ. Ὁ Δάρας, ὁ ὁμοίος ἐδύνατο τὸν γείτονα του νὰ ἐργαζέται τῶνον ὁμοίως και τὴν κριτικὴν του νὰ διαδικάζη και τοῦ ὁμοίως τῶνον ὁμοίως, ἠόρτος νὰ τὸν ἀντιβῆ και πολλαπλῆς τὸν προσέκαλεσε εἰς τὸ σπίτι του και εἰς τὸ θέατρον, ὁ Ὀκόννος ὅμως ἠόρτετο πάντοτε ἐγγυροῦτος.

Κατόπιν τῶνδ' ἐτῶν γειτονιῶσε κάποιος πολλαπλῆς ἰδιοκτησίας τὸν Δάρα ὅτι ὁ Ὀκόννος εἶναι Ἑλλῆν και ὅτι τὸν ἐγγυροῦσε πρὸ 10 ἐτῶν ποὺ ἦτο ἐργαζόμενος εἰς ἄλλαν πόλιν. Ὁ ἴδιος πολλαπλῆς ἰδιοκτησίας τὸν Δάρα ὅτι ἡ ἀδείος τοῦ Ὀκόννου εἶχε διαίτησθ τὸν ποῦτον της ἀδείου και ἦτο γρηγορὰ ἀπὸ τὸν δεύτερον γηγον της. Ὁ Δάρας ἐκείνην ἐκλεχτικῶς πρὸ της ἀποκαλύσεως τῆς της καὶ ἐτίθει καταλλήλων εἰκασιῶν νὰ ὁμοίως ἐκτιβῆρος μὲ τὸν γείτονα του, τὸν ὁμοίως ἀντιβῆ. Ἡ εἰκασιῶν παρουσιάζθη κάποιαν Κυριακὴν, ὅταν ὁ Ὀκόννος ἐπιπέσοιες μετὰ της ἀδείου του ἀπὸ τὴν Καθολικὴν Ἐκκλησίαν (της οποίας τὰ δόγματα εἶχεν ἀπαρρῆ ἰκονοσίας ἢ ἀκοιόσις) μετέβη εἰς τὸ κατάστημα τὸν ἴδιος του διὰ νὰ τακτοποιῆ τὰ βιβλία του.

Ὁ Δάρας εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ παντοπωλεῖον και κατόπιν τοῦ τυπικοῦ χαμεταρροῦ και τῶν τυπικῶν ἰδιοκτησίας πρὸ τῶν ἐργαζόμεν τοῦ εἶπεν ἀποτόμως: Κεῖν Ὀκόννος, ἐπισημοροῦσθην ἀφῶλως ὅτι εἶσαι Ἑλλῆν και θὰ ἠέλα νὰ ποὺ εἶπες τὴν ἀδικίαν. Εἶσαι ἢ δὲν εἶσαι τοιοῦτος; Ὁ Ὀκόννος γροικῆ νὰ γρηγορὰ τὴν ἐργατικὴν του και γροικητικῶν ἠόρτος νὰ τὸν ἰσοτῆ ποῦν ἔλαβε τὴν πληροῦσιαν, διδάσκων ὅτι εἶσαι Ἑλλανοῦδος ἐκ πατρὸς και Γαλλοανατοῦς ἐκ μητρὸς, και ὅτι ὁμοίως τοῦ ἴσοις τὴν πληροῦσιαν τὸ ἰσοτῆ γροικῆ ἀδείου. Ὁ Δάρας ὅμως δὲν ἐπιπέσοι και τοῦ εἶπεν ὅτι τὰ Ἀγγλικά του και ἡ ὁμοίως του τὸν προσέδοσε ὅτι εἶσαι Ἑλλῆν ἢ Ἑλλῶς. Ὁ Ὀκόννος ὅμως ἐτίθει γροικῆ διὰ τὸ δῆθεν ἀδείου και ὁ Δάρας ἀπερροῦσε πιστεύσε ἐν τίλει ὅτι εἶχεν τὸν ὁμοίως ἀδείου τοῦ ποῦτον. Μετὰ παροῦν ὁμοίως ἠόρτος ὁ Ὀκόννος ἐκλεχῆ τὸν Δάρα εἰς τὸ κατάστημα του και τοῦ λέγει εἰς ἀπαιτόν Ἑλλανοκρίτικῆς Δάρα, θέλω νὰ δοῦ λέγω τὴν ἀπορροπῆν και νὰ σε διδάσκω ὅτι εἶσαι Ἑλλῆν. Ἐργαζόμεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα και ἠέλον εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν πρὸ 22 ἐτῶν, ἀλλὰ ἔγω ποῦν δοθαῖς λέγων νὰ ἠόρτεθ τὴν παρροπῆ μου και τὴν θανοκρίτικὴν μου, και εἶσαι ποῦν ἐργαζόμενος ποὺ δὲν ἔγω ἀδείου μὲ Ἑλλῆνας ὅτι μὲ ἰδιοκτησίας διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα και τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ πρῶματα. Ὁ ἴδιος ἀνῆργετο ποὺ ἔγω μὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα εἶσαι ἢ μητῶν μου, και ὅταν ἐκείνη ἀπαρρῆ δὲν θὰ μὲ ἀνῆρτι τίποτι μὲ τὴν τῶν παρροπῆ μου. Ὁ Δάρας προσπαθῶν νὰ πείσῃ τὸν Ὀκόννον ὅτι

εἶναι ὁμοίως εἰς τὴν ἀδείου κατα τὸν ἀντιβῆρος του κριτικῆς του, ὅτι καθὲ ἀντιβῆρος και καθὲ πρῶτι ἀποφύλων και μῶν τοῦ Ἑλλῆνας και ὅτι παρροπῆ νὰ ἔγω παρροπῆ ἰσοτῆς ἀδείου, ὅτι ὅμοιως ἰσοτῆς ὁμοίως της ἀδείου του. Κατόπιν τοῦ ἀνῆρτος πρὸ τοῦ Βαρναδίου ἔργου της Ἀρχιεπισκοπῆς νὰ τὸν πείσῃ νὰ ἐγγυροῦ εἰς τὴν Ὀκόννοδ' αὐτῆν και ἐκαὶ θὰ γνωρίζῃ ποῦν ὁμοίως και θὰ ἐπιπέσοι τὸν ὁμοίως του. Ὁ Ὀκόννος ὅμως ἠόρτετο εἰπὼν ὅτι εἶναι ἴδιος εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα μὲ Ἑλληνικὸν δοματῆς τοῦ τῶν ἐκτιβῆρος ὅμοιως ἀδείου, ὅτι ἔργετο εἰς ἐπέσοι μὲ κριτικῆς καθὲ πρῶτι και θὰ τοῦ ὁμοίως ὁμοίως ἀδείου ἐν πρῶτιοι ἀνῆρτικῆς. Ὁ Δάρας δὲν ἠόρτετο εἰκασιῶν γροικῆ νὰ ποῦν ἀδείου μὲ τὸν γείτονα του, προσπαθῶν νὰ τὸν νῶντῆσθ, αἱ ἀπορροπῆς του ὅμοιως ὁμοίως ἀδείου.

Τὸς ἠόρτος ἐκείνης ἰδιοκτησίας εἰς κάποιαν πόλιν της Αμερικής ἕνας Ἑλλῆν τύπος τοῦ Ὀκόννου πολιτικοκοινωνιολόγος, ὁ ὁμοίως παρροπῆς τὴν ὁμοίως τοῦ γροικῆτος και πιστεύσε ὅτι εἰς τὸν κῶνον αὐτόν τὸ γροικῆ ἀντιβῆρος θεομῆς, παρροπῆς, ἠόρτος ἠόρτος, ἀντιβῆρος και ὁμοίως νόμοις, και ὅτι δὲν ἰσοτῆ τίποτι ἄλλο εἰς τὸν κῶνον παρὸ μόνου γροικῆ, ἀνῆρτικῶν και αὐτῶ τοῦ θεοῦ, ἀδείου εἰς τὴν ἀδείου πρῶτιοι. παρροπῆς καθὲ τὸ ἰσοτῆ ἢ τὸ θεῖον τὸ μὲ ὁμοίως τὴν κριτικὴν τοῦ ὁμοίως. Ὁ ἀνθρώπος αὐτός, Ἑλλῆν ἀνῆρτικῶς, ὁμοίως ἢ ὁμοίως ἰσοτῆ εἰς τὸ δικαιοσύνην ἐπὶ παρροπῆς ἠόρτος νόμοις, ἰδιοκτησίας και καταδικάζθη, μεταρροπῆς εἰς τὴν ἀδείου μετὰ τῶν κοινῶν κακογύλων. Ὁ ἴδιος, ὁ ὁμοίως, ὁ τῶνος και ἡ κοινὴ γροικῆ ἰδιοκτησίας ἰσοτῆς του, ἰσοτῆς τὴν καταδικάζθη. Ὁμοίως εἶπῆ νὰ τὸν ἐπιπέσοι, και αὐτῶ ἀκοῖν οἱ ἐπέσοι καὶ τὸν ἰσοτῆς ἰσοτῆς ἰσοτῆς ἰσοτῆς του. Ὁ κῶνος του ἠόρτος νὰ περῆται διὰ και ἠόρτος γροικῆ νὰ δῆνθ νὰ τὸν δοῖν. Ὁ πῶς παιδιότροπος Κροῖδος μετέβη εἰς ἕνα ἑλλητικὸν ἀνθρώπων ἰσοτῆς, γροικῆ ὁμοίως, γροικῆ ἀντιβῆρος, πῶνα ἠόρτος και κοινωνικῶς, τὸ δὲ πῶνα του παρροπῆτος μόνου ἐκείνη ποὺ θὰ ἀπορροπῆς τὸν ποῦτον του. Τὸ πῶνα αὐτὸ ἐκτιβῆρος και ἀνῆρτικῶν μόνου οἱ ἀντιβῆρος του, οἱ ὁμοίως του, ἐκείνη ἀκοῖν ποὺ τοῦ παρροπῆς περροπῆς παντὸς ἄλλου, και μόνου εἰς τὴν καρδίαν τῶν ὁμοίως τὸν εἶπεν ἔγω και ἀνῆρτικῶν. Ὁ Δάρας εἶπῆν ὅτι παρροπῆς εἰς τὸν Ὀκόννον τὸ πῶνα τοῦ ὁμοίως Κροῖδος και τοῦ εἶπεν ὅτι ἕνα ὁ Κροῖδος αὐτὸς ἐκτιβῆρος ὅτι ἐργαζοῖν και ἄλλοι ἠόρτος ὁμοίως, ποὺ δὲν ἂν ἐκτιβῆρος μὲ γροικῆς και ὁμοίως ἠόρτος εἰς τὸν θὰ ἦτο ποῦν ἔγω, και ἂν ὅτι

τῆσαι τὸν ἀνεύθε ἀεθαδὸν πρὸς τὴν ὁμογενεὶάν του καὶ ἀπο μίλος τῆς Ἀρχῆς, ἡ ὀργανωθὶς αὕτη θὰ ἐκινητοποιεῖ τὰς δυνάμεις τῆς καὶ θὰ ἐνάρξει νὰ δημοιογηθῆ ἔπι αὐτοῦ κοινὴ γνώμη, ἡ τοῖλαχιστον θὰ εἶχεν ἐκδηλωμένη τὴν ἀνεπαθίαν ὀλοκλήρου τοῦ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλληνισμοῦ. Ὁ Ὁκόνου φαίνεται ὅτι ἐνθῆκεν εἰς ἀθεασὸς ἀεὶ εἰς κατόπιν τῆς οὐδακάλιας αὐτῆς τοῦ Δασα, χωρὶς ὅμως νὰ ὁμολογῆσθαι μετάνοιαν.

Μετὰ παρὸλετόν ὀλίγων μηνῶν, ὁ Ὁκόνου εἰσῆχθη εἰς τὸ Νοσοκομεῖον, πάροιν ἐκ ἀθεασὸς παθῆσως. Ἡ σῆξγὸς του ἐπέλωσε τὸ μικρὸν του κατόστρα εἰς ἕξτελεωστὴν τιμὴν καὶ μετῆθ νὰ καθῆσθαι μὲ τοῖς γονεῖς τῆς ἀδιόφοροῦσά οὐα τὴν τέχνην τοῦ ἀθεασὸς ἀεὶ γοῦ τῆς. Ὁ Δασα καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Ἑλλῆνες τῆς μικρῆς πόλεως ἦσαν οἱ μόνου ἐπισκίπται τοῦ ἀθεασὸς ὁμογενεῖς. Οἱ οὐεῖς ἄλλου τὸν ἐπισκίπῃθαι. Ὅταν ἠρῆσε νὰ αἰσθῆνεται τὰς δυνάμεις του νὰ ὀεῖγουν ἐκὸλεθε τοῦ νῆσρου, τοῦ πῶρ τὸ χεῖρ καὶ τὸ κατεὸλεει, ἐνῶ τὰ ὀακῆνὰ του ἕτραχον ἀθενα, ὀακῆνὰ μετάνοιας. Τοῦ μετεθῆσαν ὀου ὀαλλῆσθαι τοῦ εἶχεν εἰς καποιν Τράπεζαν μὲ τὴν ἐπὶ οὐλὴν νὰ πληροῦσθαι τὸ Νοσοκομεῖον, τὰ ἕθῶα τῆς κηδῆας του, καὶ τὰ ἐπέλωσα νὰ τὰ στείλῃ στήν μητέρα του. Κατόπιν ἕξτελεωσεν Ἑλλῆνα ἕθῶα νὰ τὸν κοινωθῆσθαι. Μετ' ὀλίγου μῆρος ὁ ἀτεχῆς Ὁκόνου ἀπεθῆκεν ἐν μετανοία, ὀφῶρ ἐπῆσε μαζί του εἰς τὸν ταφὸν τὸ μετῆκὸν τοῦ κατὰ τὸν ὁμογενεῶν του μῆσος του. Τὰς νεκροθῆμοις εἰσῆς ἕθῶλεν Ἑλλῆνη κηδῆς καὶ τὴν κηδῆσιν του παρμελοθῆσαν μόνου οἱ 23 ὁμογενεῖς τῆς μικρῆς πόλεως, καὶ οἱ οὐεῖς ἄλλου, μὲ ἕνα μεγάλου ἐκ ὀστικῶν ἀνθῶν ἀεὶ θῆσαν μὲ τὴν ἐτραγοθῆν. Ὁι ἀετραγοθῆσθαι οὐε. Καὶ ἐθῆμοῦσθαι πῶρ τὸ ὀσθῶν λαῖκὸν ὀσθῶν ἀπο αἰμα νερὸ δὲν γίνεσθαι. ΝΑΞ

Ο ΝΑΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΩΣ ΚΥΝΗΓΟΣ

Ὁ Ναπολεὸν, μόνουθι ὀς στρατηγὸς ὀπῆσε ἕνος ἀπὸ τῶν μεγάλουθῆρων τῶν ἀθῶνων, ὀς κηνηγὸς ἦταν ὀχι μόνου ἀθεῖσας, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλὸ ἐκικῆδουεθαι διὰ τὸν ἐπὶ οὐλὸν του καὶ τοῦ σαρακενηγὸς του. Ἐταῖ μὲ ἡ μῆρα ἀπὸ ἀπερῆσθαι του, ἕνα ὀπλο ἕξερῆσθαι μῆρα ἀπὸ χεῖρ του καὶ ἕνα ἕλῆσθαι νὰ τὸν σκοποθῆ. Μὲ ἄλλῃ φορῇ καθῶς σῶπῆσθαι ἕνα τασῆλῃ, τρῆμοῦσθαι ἀπὸ μῆρῶ ἕνα ἕπῆσθαι του! Κατόπιν ἄλλου πάλιν σκοπεθῆσθαι μὲ πῆρῆσθαι, χῆπῆσθαι τὸν, στρατηγῆν Μῆσῆσθαι καὶ τὸν ἐτραμοῦσθαι ὀδοθῆσθαι ἀπὸ μάτια!

Ἐλλῶ, γὰ νὰ μὲ ἀπερῆσθαι ὀλεε τῆς ἀθεῖσθῆσθαι τοῦ μεγάλου ἀπὸ στρατηγῶθ, μὲ μῆρα, ὀφῶρ τῶν κηνηγῶθ, ἐτραμοῦσθαι ἀπὸ νῆσθαι τὸ στρατηγῶθ Ντερῶθ. Καὶ γὰ νὰ τὸν παρῆγοθῆσθαι τοῦ εἶσε!

—Προῖτη φορῇ ἕνα γεννηθῆσθαι σῶν καὶ σῶν τρῆμοῦσθαι ἀπὸ πῶρ!

Καθῶς δῆλεθε δὲν ἦταν καθῶσθαι εἰσῆσθαι ἀπὸ κηνηγῆ κανῆς μὲ τὸν μεγάλου Ναπολεῶνα.

ΔΥΟ ΤΕΡΑΤΟΛΟΓΟΙ

Ἐθῆσε εἰ δυναθῆ ὀρασθαι καὶ ἕσαι; ἕλεγε μὲ μῆρα ἕνασ Γασῆσθῆσθαι ὀ ἕνα σαρακενηγῶθ του. Φανῆσθῆσθαι πῶρ ἕλεσε, ἀπὸ διὰ πῶρ σῆσθῆσθαι μὲ μῆρα νὰ παρῆσθαι ἀπὸ πῶρ τῆς Μητροπολῆσθαι.

—Α, ἀπὸ δὲν ἕσαι τίποτε, ἀπῆσθῆσθαι ἀμῆσθαι ὀ ἄλλου. Ἐγῶ ἕσαι τῶσθαι ἀνεπῆρῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶ, ὀσσε... ἀπῶσθαι τὸ παρῆσθῆσθαι τῆς!

ΑΛΛΗΛΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ

K. B. BROCTON, MASS.—Κατόπιν ἐκ Στιμάγθας τῆς Κορινθῆας. Ἐφαῖσθαι εἰς Ἑλλῆνηκὸν γυνῆσθῆσθαι καὶ ἕλεθε ἐνταῦθα εἰς μικρὸν ἕθῶσθαι. Ὅλιγον μετὰ τὴν ἐνταῦθα ἀμῆσθαι τὸν ἀπεθῆσθαι ὀ πατῆρ του καὶ ἕπῆσθαι ἀφῆσθαι καὶ ἀπερῆσθῆσθαι. Ἐσποθῆσθαι ἕθῶ καὶ ἀνεθῆσθαι μῶσθαι. Ἡ σῆσθῆσθαι τὸν θῶ ἕθῶσθαι νὰ χῆρῆσθῆσθαι ὀς ἐκὸλεθῆσθαι φῶσθῆσθαι εἰς τῶς Ἑλλῆνηκῆσθαι. Τῶρα ἀετραγοθῆσθαι ἕνα ἐθῶσθαι ἐν **BLFFALO, N. Y.** Ἐτραμοῦσθαι ἕνα μῶρῶσθῆσθαι Ἑλλῆνηκῆσθαι ἐκ Τρῆπολῆσθαι καὶ ἕσαι πατῆρ τρῶν τῆσθαι. Δύνασθαι νὰ σῆ ἀθεασὸς ὅτι ἕσαι πολλὸ παρῆσθῆσθαι ἀθεῖσθῆσθαι ἀπὸ πολλῶς κηνηγῶθ του. Τὰ παρῆσθαι τὸν ἀνεπῆρῆσθῆσθαι καὶ ἕπῆσθῆσθαι μὲ τὰ νῆσθαι τῆς Ὀρθοθῆσθαι καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλῆνησθαι. Ἀπὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ παρῆσθαι.

B. Γαλ. Νέων Ἰωρῆσθαι.—Ὀρθῶς κηνηγῆσθαι, διὰτῆ «CONVOCATION» σῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι κηνηγῶθ ἡ κηνηγῆσθῆσθαι. CONVENTION ἀπῆσθῆσθαι μὲ τῶς λέξῆσθαι Σῆσθῆσθαι ἡ Σῆσθῆσθαι.

T. Ταοῖν, Νέων Ἰωρῆσθαι.—Τὰ ὀσα σῶς εἶσαν ὀ φίλου σου δὲν ἕσαι ἀπῆσθαι. Ὅθῆσθαι νὰ σῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι ἀπῶ ὀς λέξῆσθαι ἕσαν πολλὰ χῆσθῆσθαι εἰς τὸ τρῆσθαι ὀν του. Ἡ ἕσαι τῆς Ἀρχῆς δὲν κοινῶσθαι μὲ δῶλῆσθαι καὶ σῆσθαι.

P. Μιλ. Σικάγο.—Πῶρῆσθαι ἕγῆσθαι ἡ δῆσθαι ἀλλὰ χῆρῆσθαι δῆσθῆσθαι καὶ διὰ νὰ παρῆσθῆσθαι τὴν ὀρασθαι. Τὰ λοιπὰ ἕσαι ἀνάσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι. Ζῆσθῆσθαι πῆρῆσθῆσθαι ἀπὸ τῶς παρῆσθῆσθαι σῆσθῆσθαι σου Σικάγο, Πανῆσθαι καὶ Κηνηγῶθου.

B. Κοινῶ, Βοσῆσθῆσθαι.—Παρῆσθῆσθαι 15 ἀπὸ τῶς πῶρῆσθαι καὶ 5 ἀπὸ τῶς δῆσθῆσθαι. Ἐθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι διαγοθῆσθαι εἰς τὸ Σῆσθῆσθαι. Ἐπῆσθῆσθαι σῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι.

P. Νιῶ, Μτροθῆσθαι.—Διὰ τῶ ἀρχῆσθαι του. Τὰ λοιπὰ δὲν τὸν ἐθαθῆσθαι. Δὲν χῆρῆσθαι νὰ ἕσαι κανῆσθαι μεγαλοθῆσθαι διὰ νὰ ἀετραγοθῆσθαι τὰ χῆρῆσθῆσθαι πῶρ. Ἡ ἀπῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι θῆσθῆσθαι ἕσαι καὶ ἕσαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι. Δὲν ἕσαι ἀνάσθαι νὰ δῆσθαι διὰ τῆ λαμῆσθαι καὶ ἐν τῆ ἀμῆσθαι τῆς.

H. Παρ. Νέων.—Ὅχι. Καθῶς σῶς ἕπῆσθῆσθαι. Ἡτῶ πῶρῆσθαι ἕθῶσθαι καὶ πῆσθῆσθαι διὰ τῶς λέξῆσθαι πῶρ ἀπῶσθῆσθαι. Μὲ δῆσθαι πῶρ εἰς τῶσθαι μῶρῶσθῆσθαι διὰτῆ θῶ γῆσθαι τὴν ἀπῶσθαι καὶ θῶ ἐπῆσθαι.

B. Βιγ, Μάντσεστερ.—ἕσαι πῶρῆσθαι, τίμοσθαι, σῆσθῆσθαι, γῆσθῆσθαι, οἰκοθῆσθῆσθαι θῆσθῆσθαι παρῆσθῆσθαι καὶ Ὀρθοθῆσθαι Χριστιανῶθ. Τῆ ἄλλῃ θῆσθαι. Ἡσῶ πῶρ 30 ἕθῶν.

N. Καλ. Βοσῆσθῆσθαι.—ἕσαι Ἑλλῆνησθαι Ὀρθοθῆσθαι ἕνα 25 ἕθῶν καὶ διὰτῆ καὶ γῆσθῆσθαι ὀρασθῆσθαι Ἑλλῆνηκῆσθαι. Ἐγῆσθῆσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλῆσθαι. Μὲ Ἑλλῆνησθαι εἰς τὸ Ὀρθοθῆσθαι. ἕσαι ἕθῶσθαι ἐθῆσθῆσθαι καὶ πολλὸ ὀρασθῆσθαι.

H. Πιττ. Δετροῦτ.—Γῶρῆσθαι τῶσθαι ὀρασθῆσθαι καὶ ὀρασθῆσθαι ἡ ἕθῶσθαι σου δὲν ἕσαι σῆσθῆσθαι, ἡ μῶλλον ἕσαι πολλὸ ἀπῶσθῆσθαι, διὰτῆ τῆσθῆσθαι σῆσθῆσθαι δὲν χῆρῆσθαι εἰς Ἑλλῆνηκῆσθαι ἕθῶσθῆσθαι. Κατὰ κανῶνα ὀ βῆσθῆσθαι πῶρῆσθαι: ἕσαι ἀνεπῆρῆσθαι τὸν ὀρασθῆσθαι νὰ δῆσθῆσθαι ἄλλου.

M. Μπ. Φιλαδέλφεια.—ἕσαι τὴν Ὀρθοθῆσθαι τῆς Ρωσῆσθαι πῶρ εἰσοσθῆσθαι. Ἐπῆσθῆσθαι πολλὰ ἕθῶα ἄλλῃ πῆσθῆσθαι νὰ γῆσθαι ἐν κηρῶ. ἕσαι Νέων.

A. Βιλ. Λοσῆλ, Μασ.—Πῆσθῆσθαι ὀ ἕθῶσθαι. Κατόπιν ἐκ Μεσοθῆσθαι καὶ λέξῆσθαι Γῶρῆσθαι Βοσῆσθαι ὀ Βοσῆσθῆσθαι. Καθῶς σῶς ἐπῆρῆσθῆσθαι διὰτῆ ἕσαι τὸ ὀρασθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι. Κῆρῆσθαι ἄλλῶ τὸ ἕθῶν ἕσαι ὀ Βοσῆσθῆσθαι. Λαμῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι μῶσθῆσθαι εἰς τὸ Ὀρθοθῆσθαι.

Περίτρον, Νέων Ἰωρῆσθαι.—Βεβαῖος ἡ

τὸ ἕθῶσθαι. Ἄλλῶς τῆ τῆσθῆσθαι δῆσθῆσθαι καὶ δὲν κανῆσθαι ἕθῶσθαι γῶρῆσθαι, πῆρῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶ ὀ ἕθῶσθαι ἐπῆρῆσθαι ἕσαι ὀπῆσθῆσθαι εἰς τὸ σῆσθῆσθαι καὶ ἕσαι πῶρῆσθαι θῶ γῶρῆσθαι νὰ δῆσθῆσθαι τὸν κοινῶ ἀπὸ τὴν ἕπῆσθῆσθαι. Ἀπὸ τὸ Πῆσθῆσθαι τῆς Μετῆσθῆσθαι. Ἐπῆσθῆσθαι ὀρασθῆσθαι. ἕσαι πῶρῆσθαι ἕθῶσθαι μετῆσθαι 7 ἕθῶσθῆσθαι.

K. Παρ. NEW HAVEN.—ἕσαι τὴν Ἑλλῆνηκῆσθαι λέξῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἡ ἄλλῃ λέξῆσθαι εἶσαι Λατινῶθ. Κατόπιν ἐκ Λαοθῆσθῆσθαι καὶ ἕσαι ἕθῶσθαι.

G. T. ACH. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Παρῆσθῆσθαι εἰς τὸ δῆσθῆσθαι τοῦ Ἀπῶσθῆσθαι. Ἀπῶσθῆσθαι ἐθῆσθῆσθαι εἰς τὸ παρῆσθῆσθαι.

Ὀλῆσθῆσθαι, Νέων Ἰωρῆσθαι.—ἕσαι δῆσθῆσθαι Ἀπῶσθῆσθαι καὶ δῆσθῆσθαι οἰκοθῆσθῆσθαι. ἕθῶσθαι καὶ πῶρῆσθῆσθαι μῶσθῆσθαι τῆς Ἀρχῆς. Πῶρῆσθῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι θῶ δῆσθῆσθαι σῆσθῆσθαι ἐν εἰσθῆσθαι χῆρῆσθαι. Ἡσῶ εἰς Ὀλῆσθῆσθαι.

ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΕΞ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΩΝ

Ο ΑΔΕΚΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΗΣ

Ἐνα πῶρ ὀ κ. σχολῆσθαι: ἕθῶσθαι ὀρασθῆσθαι ἀπὸ δῆσθῆσθαι τοῦ ἀπῶσθῆσθαι. ἕθῶσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ὀ ὀρασθῆσθαι ἀπὸ τὰ βιβλῆσθαι τοῦ κηνηγῶθ μῶσθῆσθαι!

—Τῆ θῆσθαι τὸν πῶρῆσθαι ὀ σχολῆσθαι.

—Ὁ πατῆρ μου σῶς σῆσθῆσθαι πολλὰ χῆρῆσθῆσθαι, εἰσε δῆσθῆσθαι ὀ μῶρῆσθαι. Σῶς σῆσθῆσθαι ἕσαι: καὶ ὀρασθῆσθαι τὸν ὀρασθῆσθαι καὶ μῶσθῆσθαι εἰσε νὰ σῶς πῶρῆσθαι ἂν θῶ ἀπῶσθῆσθαι.

—Πῶς! πῶρῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι ὀ σχολῆσθαι. Νῶσθῆσθαι ὀρασθῆσθαι ὀ πατῆρ σου εἰσε μπορῆσθαι νὰ μὲ δῆσθῆσθαι: Φῶρῆσθαι γῶρῆσθαι ἀπ' ἕθῶ νὰ μὲ σῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι.

Ὁ μαθητῆσθαι ἕθῶσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι καὶ ἀπῶσθῆσθαι νὰ κατεβαῖν τῆ σῶσθαι. Δὲν εἶσε ὀρασθῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι ὀρασθῆσθαι, ἡ τῶν τῶν ἕθῶσθῆσθαι ἐπῆσθῆσθαι ὀ σχολῆσθαι. Διὰτῆ ὀ μαθητῆσθαι ἕθῶσθῆσθαι εἰσε ἀπῶσθῆσθαι καὶ γῶρῆσθῆσθαι ὀρασθῆσθαι τὸν εἶσε μετῆσθῆσθαι γῶρῆσθῆσθαι τῶν πῶρῆσθῆσθαι πάλι τὴν ὀρασθῆσθαι. Ἀπῶσθῆσθαι τὸ πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἕθῶσθῆσθαι τὸ θῆσθῆσθαι τοῦ ἀδεκασθῆσθαι σχολῆσθαι.

—Βρωθῆσθῆσθαι! πῶρῆσθαι. Πῶρῆσθῆσθαι θῆσθῆσθαι μὲ δῆσθῆσθαι: Δὲν τὴν θῆσθῆσθαι τὴν κῆρῆσθῆσθαι σου. Ἀλλὰ, πῶρῆσθῆσθαι μὲ μῶρῆσθῆσθαι τῶσθῆσθαι. πῶρῆσθῆσθαι τὴν σῆσθῆσθαι γῶρῆσθῆσθαι μου. Μπορῆσθῆσθαι αὐτῆ νὰ τὴν θῆσθῆσθαι!...

Ὁ Ἐπαρῆσθῆσθαι.—Λοπῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἀπῶσθῆσθαι γῶρῆσθαι.

Ὁ Κομηθῆσθαι.—Ἀδῶσθῆσθαι! Ὅθῶ πῶρ εἰσε τῶν «Κομηθῆσθαι τῆς Σῆσθῆσθαι». Ὁ Ἐπαρῆσθῆσθαι.—ἕσαι δὲν ἕθῶσθῆσθαι ὀ κῆσθῆσθαι! Σῶρῆσθῆσθαι καὶ ἀπῶσθῆσθαι!...

Στὸ μετῆσθῆσθαι γῶρῆσθῆσθαι:

—Κῆρῆσθῆσθαι δῆσθῆσθαι γῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἕθῶσθῆσθαι. ἕθῶσθῆσθαι τῶσθῆσθαι δῆσθῆσθαι καὶ ἡ κῆρῆσθῆσθαι τῶσθῆσθαι γῶρῆσθῆσθαι.

—Δὲν ἕσαι δυναθῆσθαι νὰ μῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἕθῶσθῆσθαι δῆσθῆσθαι καὶ τῶσθῆσθαι κῆρῆσθῆσθαι:

Στὸ Τρῶσθῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ἡ ἕθῶσθῆσθαι:

ἕθῶσθῆσθαι κῆρῆσθῆσθαι ὀ Πῆσθῆσθαι καὶ πῶρῆσθῆσθαι τὸν ἡ γῶρῆσθῆσθαι του. Εἶσε νὰ τὸν ἀπῶσθῆσθαι νὰ καμῆσθῆσθαι ἐν εἰσθῆσθαι!

Ἡ κῆρῆσθῆσθαι πῶρῆσθῆσθαι ὀ ἕθῶσθῆσθαι γῶρῆσθῆσθαι καὶ ἕθῶσθῆσθαι ἕθῶσθῆσθαι.

—ἕθῶσθῆσθαι, λέγει, νὰ ἕσαι δῆσθῆσθῆσθαι τίμοσθῆσθαι καὶ καθῶσθῆσθαι.

Καὶ ὀ δῆσθῆσθῆσθαι τοῦ γῶρῆσθῆσθαι:

—Ἄν θῆσθῆσθαι ὀ, αὐτῶ, κῆρῆσθῆσθαι μου, πῶρῆσθῆσθαι νὰ πῶρῆσθῆσθαι τῶσθῆσθαι ἕθῶσθῆσθαι!

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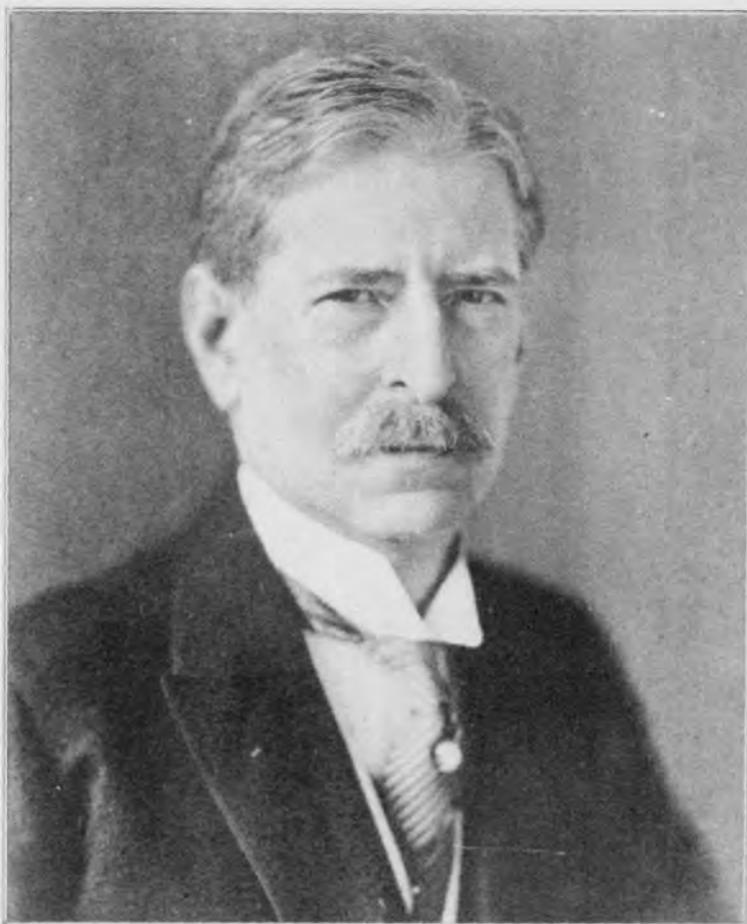
February 1930

Volume IV

Number 2



The AHEPA



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ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the

AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETIADES, *Editor*

VOLUME IV

FEBRUARY, 1930

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, as 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.

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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.

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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 IV

FEBRUARY, 1930

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Fostering Better International Relations

By George E. Phillis

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

FIFTEEN hundred homes in Greece will be the hosts of the fifteen hundred pilgrims from America who will visit that country with the Ahepa Excursion. Some of the visitors who departed from the Grecian shores in their teens are returning in their maturity, others are of American birth. Every city, village and hamlet will entertain its quota of the visitors and during the next few months America, its skyscrapers, its products, George Washington's cherry tree, history, traditions, industries and even the market crash will be the subject of the day. Incidentally, American trend of thought, idealism and culture are bound to make inroads and leave their impress upon the people of Greece. Visiting will cease and the pilgrims will soon be returning to their homes in America.

Does this Excursion mean anything to Greece? Aside from the wealth of sentiment created and satisfied; from the cheer and joy that comes with the reunion of folks; from the quenching of the insatiable yearning of passing years, always felt by people who must remain parted, this Excursion is a reassurance. The most significant fact is that Greece, the mother of many virtues and illustrious exponent of that of courage, will herself feel encouraged, reassured and inspired with the presence of so many visitors. True it is that Greece is entertaining American citizens but she feels the assurance that American friendship and influence are with her. This is as it should be. America and Greece have been held together by a spiritual affinity, by unbroken bonds of affection ever since the days of President Monroe when Greece was given official recognition as a Free State. To strengthen these bonds is one of Ahepa's missions. In the complex of International life, to enjoy the ordinary amity prevailing between two nations is of value, but to enjoy genuine friendship and mutual esteem is a noteworthy achievement. Greece and the United States have much in common. Both have advanced the cause of human freedom and have been motivated by the same basic ideals.

Does this Excursion mean anything to the United States? Of course it does. Since 1915 this country has become the "creditor" nation of the world. That position is insured for a long time to come. It is made certain not only by the increment of domestic wealth, flowing from her inexhaustible natural resources, but also by the fact of its accumulations from private American capital invested in foreign securities and also from the huge annual remittances paid by other nations for interest and amortization. The last item alone

amounts to \$300,000,000 per year. To reap the full benefit of this vast wealth, the United States must employ it primarily in its own commerce and industries. Her factories, railroads and steamers should operate in full blast. Her varied commodities should have a consumer in every home on earth. Of course, the American salesman already speaks every language in the world and, to be sure, you can find Heinz's 57 varieties and Fords practically in every corner of it.

But competition for the "spheres of industrial influence" was never so keen among the enterprising business units of the nations. Oil, steel, chemicals, luxuries are produced by many countries. Exportation is the extension sought for the products and the smaller countries, such as Greece, are the best customers for exported goods. Sometimes financing and other easy terms, naturally, attract the buyer, but at all times the most powerful factor is the good-will among the two individuals who do business across the border lines of the nations. Personal and national feelings and inclinations enter vastly into consideration. For the purpose of fostering these relations and ultimately closer economic cooperation, International trade conferences have been in session and the leaders of industry are making strenuous efforts to meet export conditions. Our Diplomatic Corps also are efficiently functioning in every land.

Ahepa's Excursion to Greece is a potent embassy of good-will for America. The mission can be viewed as a part of the unofficial diplomatic service of the government. In a practical way, in this respect, it is a forceful instrumentality for the promotion of closer economic and business understanding. Greece, with her merchant marine, occupies a commanding position as an International carrier and a distributing center among the Balkan States and the East. Because of the traditional good-will between the two nations and the relations cultivated by their people, it would be natural that the enterprising Greek merchant would choose United States made goods for consumption at home and for distribution within his sphere of influence.

Exporting and importing is carried on by individual traders and not by nations with the exception of Russia, of course, where the government is the only foreign trader. Confidence and personal contact are the cohesive forces between individuals; they are the indispensable bases of business transactions. All agencies whose object is to strengthen and encourage these forces are of inestimable value to the nation.

Abraham Lincoln

The Emancipator

By Ware Torrey

ABRAHAM LINCOLN preserved the Union. He could have no greater epitaph, nor one which he himself would have approved so well.

He was president during the most distraught time that the country has ever known, when one-half of the nation was divided against the other, when neighbor states took up arms on each side of the border, when brother fought against brother. In the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln stood not for the North, but for the United States.

It is a matter of choice whether his election is to be considered, the result of chance or destiny. He had proved himself able, but not outstanding. He was bitterly opposed, and at first widely regarded with scorn. But he proved himself to be the one man who could guide the country, with foresight and humanity, through the turmoil of Civil War.

We have come to realize the value of what he did, through an understanding of the man. For the majority of his actions and decisions were expressed with quiet certainty, and with the simplicity of rightness. An unpretentious fitting of the right act to the demand of a situation, and the right word to an occasion, calls forth no more comment at the time than that the machinery is running smoothly. Lincoln was appreciated, not through idolatry but through understanding, only after he was gone.

When the time came for analysis of the motives that underlay the president's work, and the Civil War passed in review, interest was concentrated on Lincoln's character. Some of the fog of hatred and misconception passed with his death. People looked with a trace of awe at the figure of the man they had taken for granted, and began to piece together the contradictory elements of his greatness.

In studying his matured character, an important approach was consideration of



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
The Civil War President of the Union

the details of his life before he was president. He was born on February 12, 1809, in a log cabin in the backwoods of Kentucky. His boyhood Lincoln once summed up with the quotation:

"The short and simple annals
of the poor."

After several migrations about the country, Lincoln went with his family, at the age of twenty-one, to Illinois. Life in that state was then a matter of pioneer farming. Whatever was needed, was produced at home. Fabrics were rare, and clothing was fashioned from deer skins. Game was a staple food. Lincoln cleared the woods away till the ground could be cultivated, helped build a rough house, and brought his great muscular strength and workman's skill to the development of the community.

The total of his schooling, at the various times he lived near a school had been but twelve months. He taught himself to read, write, and do sums. In his spare time he read any books that he could find, a selection that ran from *Robinson Crusoe* to the laws of his state. The first realization that he had of his mental powers and ambition, came with his reading.

He served his apprenticeship to public life variously, as a store keeper, as postmaster, as an unimportant member of the State Legislature, and after long study as a lawyer. During this time significant factors of his character became plain. He watched a slave auction, at which negroes were chained and beaten, with bitterness and a firm resolve to fight against slavery; "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing," he said at the time, "I'll hit it hard." He developed, in his legal training and practice, a feeling for stripped logic that became a passion. He studied the people about him, until he acquired a practical understanding of human nature.

Two sessions in the House

Reverence for the Laws

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 the 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 upon the blood of his fathers and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it become our political religion. — ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

of Representatives at Washington gave him experience in politics, but added little luster to his reputation. He returned to Springfield to practice law, and though his wife encouraged his political interest, he had no assurance that political opportunity was before him. The years of deepening education and of working out and pleading cases gave him a well-founded mind.

In 1855 he began his long duel with Stephen Douglas, that ended in 1858, and that included the famous series of debates. He proved himself a skilled statesman, in the contest for senatorship, by forcing Douglas to declare an attitude that won him the immediate victory but took away forever his chance of becoming president.

Two years later, Lincoln himself was elected president. He owed this circumstance to the judgment of the friends who nominated him, and to the confusion of the political situation. He was preferred over Seward, by a mistaken belief that he would favor compromise;

he held a majority of votes over Douglas, his opponent, because the Southern vote was split between Douglas and the fourth candidate, Breckinridge. Comparatively unknown and unproven, he entered office.

Secession of the Southern States, and the opening of the Civil War provided an early test of Lincoln's calibre. The Administration had not only to conduct the war, but also to maintain the solidarity of the North.

Lincoln had the task of fashioning a cabinet from men who doubted his ability, thought him inferior to themselves, and were prepared to oppose him when given opportunity. It is significant that one Minister remarked, early in the first term of office, that there was but one vote in the Cabinet — the President's. By a firm demonstration of his confidence in his own judgment, he proved a right to leadership; by his earnestness and sincerity, he drew the Cabinet members into workable accord with him; by diplomatic mediatorship, he held the group in harmony with each other. When he wanted advice, Lincoln deferred to the experience of his Ministers; when there was disagreement, he worked toward compromise; when he believed himself to be right, he disregarded all opposition.

His position in military matters was characteristic. He chose men with whom he was in agreement, and who proved their worth. He kept in close touch with affairs on the battlefield. And in the main, he gave his generals free command. This does not mean that he took no part in the strategy of the

Gettysburg Address

Delivered by Abraham Lincoln

November 19, 1863



FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

war. It means that he dominated the Northern side, by choosing generals who expressed his own theories and aims.

In 1862, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The freeing of the slaves was on the face of it a popular act, for Northerners, but in reality it involved calming one faction who called him timid because of his slowness, and convincing another faction who feared the strong effects of any revolutionary action.

Victory, in 1865, brought out more plainly to view Lincoln's sympathy and humanity. The stories of his granting hundreds of pardons, his careful attention to the personal problems of anyone who came to him, are seemingly endless. But his attitude was most clearly expressed by his clemency toward the South. He was interested in the reconstruction of the South, not in dealing out punishment for rebellion. Grant, in accordance with Lincoln's wish, added to his terms for surrender that the Southern officers might

keep their swords and horses, and further conceded that the cavalry troopers could keep their horses since they would be needed on the farms.

Barely did Lincoln have time to realize that peace had come, when his own end came. He was assassinated, on the night of Good Friday, 1865.

In the grief and fury that swept over the country, realization of what he really was, was fully born. Through losing him, there was understood the magnitude of the place he had filled.

Lincoln established the Union. Though his methods were necessarily those of war, his goal was permanent peace. He followed the Southern States, and brought them home.

The execution of this brought into play the abilities he had painstakingly gathered. In nothing, perhaps, is Lincoln so clearly defined as in his speeches. Reading them, you see all the powers of the man massed behind the most direct expression of his meaning. The Gettysburg Address is the speech which best reveals Lincoln.

It is sometimes said that Lincoln has received much of the honor that history renders him, because of the tragic death that martyred him. Popular sympathy resents the abrupt close of his life.

Yet it was a fitting moment for the end to come — when he was swept high on the crest of unsurpassable achievement.

Factors in Neo-hellenic History

By N. S. Kaltchas

CURRENT'S NOTE. — This article is, in substance, an address delivered at a dinner held in Boston on February 3, 1930, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the London Protocol (Feb. 3, 1830), whereby Greece was recognized as an independent nation. It is a timely introduction to the celebration of the centenary of Greek independence, which is taking place during the current year both in this country and in Greece.

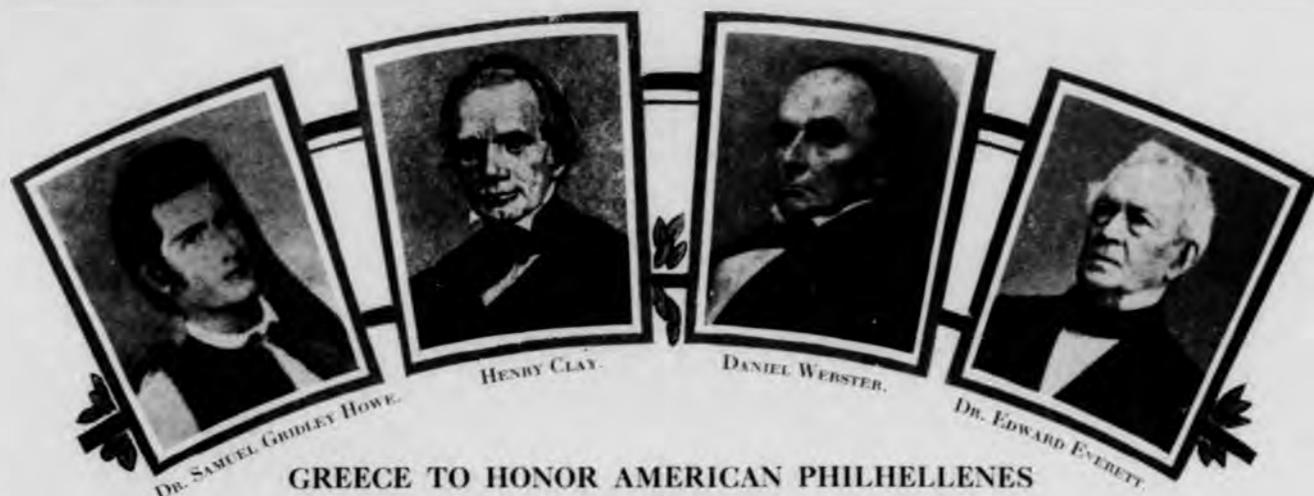
STOCK-TAKING is the customary thing on an occasion like the present. But even a cursory glance at the history of Greece during the first century of her independence would transcend the limits of an after-dinner speech. I, therefore, propose, instead, to discuss as briefly as I can some of the basic factors that have determined the course of Neo-hellenic history and thereby to make possible a fair estimate of the efforts, the achievements and the failures of the nation the centenary of whose rebirth we are celebrating this evening. And if in the course of my remarks I venture an occasional comparison of little Greece with great America, I hope you will not resent it as presumptuous. It is inevitable for us American citizens of Hellenic descent to link in our minds the land where we were born and whence we derive our spiritual heritage with the country to which we owe — and unreservedly acknowledge — political allegiance. Moreover, between the two there are, as we shall see, certain striking resemblances and differences, which make their study in juxtaposition highly instructive.

To begin with, both nations have a revolutionary origin, and the revolutions from which they sprang occupy an analogous place in world history. The American example of 1776 inspired to a great extent the French Revolution of 1789, which propelled into human society the dynamic forces of liberalism, nationalism and democracy. These forces, having first been perverted by Napoleon, were buried by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. But not for long. For they were resuscitated by the Greek Revolution of 1821, and during the hundred years that have elapsed since they have practically completed the conquest of the world. Moreover, in undoing the work of the Congress of Vienna, insurgent Greece and young America collaborated most effectively, though quite unintentionally. President Monroe's epoch-making message (which, incidentally, contained the first sympathetic reference by the head of a government to the struggle of the Greeks), by opposing a categorical veto to European intervention in the Western Hemisphere, impaired the efficacy of the Holy Alliance as a world-wide instrument of oppression. Simultaneously, the Greek War of Independence, by gradually compelling Great Britain, Russia and France to part company with Austria and Prussia and to adopt the policy which ultimately resulted in the battle of Navarino, destroyed the solidarity of the monarchs against the peoples of Europe and lifted the heavy tombstone under which Metternich had interred liberalism, nationalism and democracy. Thus the two nations, despite distance, disparity of condition and absence of formal understandings, were able to work together toward the same end during a critical juncture in world history because of their fundamental spiritual affinity and their common devotion to the cause of human freedom.

The evolution of Greece since the international recognition of her independence has been determined by four underlying

factors, to a brief consideration of which I shall now call your attention. In the first place, the niggardliness with which diplomacy drew the boundaries of the new kingdom created a condition of national dualism which poisoned Neo-hellenic life at its source. Beyond the puny Greek state of 1830 there remained, still in bondage, the much larger Hellenic nation; and the liberation of the latter inevitably devolved upon the former. The result was Greek irredentism, the "Great Idea," which can be compared with the American conception of "manifest destiny." They have both been derided and condemned in certain quarters, yet they were both ineluctable historical necessities. But unlike the "Great Idea," which aimed at the enlargement of the Greek state so as to include the major part of the Neo-hellenic nation, America's "manifest destiny" involved the expansion of the nation until it completed the conquest of the greater part of the North American continent. And while, in order to bring about this stupendous achievement, the American people had to contend mainly against the forces of nature, the obstacles in the way of Greece were of human contrivance: the resistance of the Ottoman Empire, the imperialism of the Great Powers and the nationalism of the other Balkan states.

Unlike American nationalism, which kept pace with the growing economic, cultural and political unity of America and, hence, evolved slowly and painfully *after* the attainment of independence, Greek nationalism was fully matured by 1821, for it had already gone through a long process of gestation. It existed ideologically and emotionally *before* it was converted into a political reality. For it had its roots in the past: in the glory of classical and Hellenistic Greece and in the splendor and might of the Byzantine Empire. It was, therefore, inevitably retrospective, while American nationalism has been essentially forward-looking: firmly determined to escape from its European antecedents and to attend exclusively to the American future. This hypertrophied historic consciousness of the Greek people has been perhaps the most potent factor in the development of modern Greece. It created a purely idealistic nationalism, which brushed aside utilitarian considerations, transcended the limitations of geography and political allegiance, ignored even the sharpest cultural differences and enabled, *i. e.*, the Greeks of Pontus and those of the Ionian Islands to feel a profound spiritual kinship based on common traditions and aspirations. But it also blinded the modern Greeks to the realities of the world they lived in, it deterred them from adjusting their means to their hopes and aims and taught them to rely on "right" and the justice of their cause at a time when "might" was more than ever the great solvent in international relations. Outside of Greece the glamour of Hellenic history produced Philhellenism, which, by appealing to the past to redress the balance of the present, contributed powerfully to the happy issue of the Greek Revolution. But even Philhellenism turned out to be a boomerang. For it engendered in the minds of its votaries unreasonable expectations, which even in the most favorable circumstances could not be fulfilled. Like the sons of illustrious sires who so often suffer by comparison with them, the Greek people were visited



GREECE TO HONOR AMERICAN PHILHELLENES

THE above Great Philhellenes, who have rendered inestimable assistance to the cause of Greek Independence, will be honored by Greece this year, the centenary of Greek Independence, with the dedication of their statues, to stand forever on Mars Field, Athens, in grateful tribute to their memories. The unveiling will take place under the auspices of the American Legion Athens Post, Athens, during the centennial celebrations which will last throughout the year. A marble column will also be erected and dedicated to stand on Mars Field, on which the names of other illustrious American Philhellenes, who rendered equally invaluable contributions to Greek Independence, will be carved, in honor and lasting tribute to their memories.

with the wrath of their disappointed friends — and the mockery of their delighted enemies — because forsooth they did not produce another Aeschylus or Plato and because the statesmanship of Mavrocordatos did not measure up to that of Pericles. Lord Palmerston, *f. e.*, who was a staunch champion of Hellenism in the twenties and thirties, was converted into the most persistent persecutor of the little kingdom because he regarded as a personal affront its failure to come up to his expectations and its refusal to follow his recipe for salvation. And Lord Derby expressed the feelings of many a disgruntled Philhellene when, at the height of the Cretan crisis of 1866-1867, he compared Greece, in the presence of one of her representatives, to a person who "had failed to fulfill the promise of his youth."

The third factor in the making of modern Greece has been her peculiar international position. Here again the contrast with America is striking. The fulfillment of America's "manifest destiny" postulated her freedom from European entanglements. For Greece, however, the conversion of her national ideal into a political reality entailed constant involvement in the "high politics" of Europe. For America isolation was both desirable and practicable. But for Greece it meant stagnation and slow death. Yet because of her weakness and of her vulnerable geographical situation, she suffered from all the disadvantages of political isolation without enjoying any of its benefits. She was neither sought as an ally nor feared as an enemy and, thanks to her exposed coast-line, her economic insufficiency and her financial dependence, she could always be easily coerced into submission. Moreover, she was racially isolated. Unlike Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and even Roumania, she had no racial affinity with any of the Great Powers, Slav, German or Latin. Pan Slavism, which was the greatest boon to the other Balkan nations, constituted for Greece a formidable menace. All she could fall back on was the fitful generosity of the "Protecting Powers" and dynastic influences, which, however, in the long run did not turn out to be an unmixed blessing. The consequence of this manifold isolation has been that, though the Greek people on both sides of the boundary were, if anything, too eager to fly to arms and to shed their blood for freedom, the territorial expansion of

Greece proceeded, until 1912, at a much slower pace than that of any other Balkan state.

The fourth factor to which I should like to call your attention is the intense individualism which has tempered the nationalism of the Greek people and has engendered a passionate attachment to liberalism and democracy. Of the many manifestations of this national trait during the last hundred years I shall mention two because they have been fraught with the most far-reaching consequences. As she emerged from the long struggle for independence, bleeding, mutilated, all but dead, Greece was blessed with the inestimable benefit of a far-seeing and sagacious ruler. Count Capodistrias was not only a diplomat (an essential qualification for the leader of a small European nation) but also exactly the kind of constructive statesman Greece needed at that time. Had he been allowed to carry out his policies, he would doubtless have laid the foundations of the new state much more solidly and would have launched the nation on its career of independence much better equipped to fulfill its destiny. But he had one fault, fatal in a man called to govern Greece. He was an autocrat, albeit an enlightened and benevolent one. Hence his work was cut short prematurely. Ninety years later another Greek statesman submitted to the Greek people two most advantageous peace treaties, which all but completed the work of national unification, and confidently asked for a renewal of their mandate. Yet he was defeated, not because the Greek people did not approve of his foreign policy or did not foresee the dire consequences of his fall, but because they desired to register their condemnation of the abuses of his domestic administration. From 1910 to 1920 Mr. Venizelos had been a liberal, a democrat and a nationalist incarnate. Hence his unprecedentedly powerful hold on the nation. But in the very hour of his triumph as a nationalist he was repudiated by his people because, in order to bring about that triumph in the midst of a world-shaking international crisis and in the teeth of profound internal dissension, he was compelled, like so many others, to jettison his liberal and democratic principles.

There have been, of course, tendencies which ran counter

(Continued on page 16)

The Underprivileged Boy

By John Hays Hammond

IN THIS category are the boys who are deprived of proper parental supervision, constituting about two thirds of the entire boy population of the country, and particularly those boys whose parents are aliens, with no adequate conception of the political and social institutions of our nation.

Not only are they deprived of wholesome home influence but very often they are exposed to influence in the home itself of a most pernicious kind.

Owing to the congested condition of their homes underprivileged boys must find recreation in their hours of leisure upon the streets of the community in which they live.

The hours of leisure — i.e., nearly one half of the hours of early adolescence — is the dangerous period in the boy's life.

Sociologists now agree that environment plays even a more important part than heredity in character building and young men's careers. As Mr. Burrige D. Butler, of Chicago, points out "a normal boy is never a bad boy inherently, but only a good boy doing the wrong thing."

The boy in the street is detached and unless some other motive prevails the gang gets him and he is exposed to the evil influence of gang leaders who divert his youthful energy and love of adventure to pranks of one kind or another that soon lead to misdemeanors which bring him to the courts of juvenile delinquency.

The prevalence of juvenile crime at an early age is not confined to a few sections of the country, nor to large or small cities, but is nation wide.

The dangers that lie in the life of the boy from 10 to 21 years of age is revealed with alarming emphasis in a thorough survey of the boy situation in New York City made last year by the Boys' Club Federation at the request of the Children's Aid Society.

This survey shows that in the Borough of Manhattan there are 320,000 whose average age is 10 years. The boys that go wrong will not all become criminals in a day but during a 5 year period, as the tendency toward crime develops in boys of the underprivileged class, at least one half of that number will have been registered in police blotters for some offense against law and order.

A most appalling and a most pathetic fact in connection with the crime situation is not that hordes of bandits and gangs of racketeers swarm the city and defy suppression but that the offender is only a boy — a boy who has not enjoyed the opportunity of developing good character under proper auspices and who becomes a criminal instead of a valuable member of the community.

Court records show that the lone bandit has almost ceased to exist and that offenders operate and are tried in gangs. The hoodlum gangs of a past generation, relatively harmless, have developed into the alarming organizations of crime, murder mobs, with its kindred alliances made up of beer mobs, mail-truck mobs, dope mobs, and racketeer mobs — the

leader of which is usually older and of the more pronounced criminal type exerts extraordinary influence over the younger boys of the gang who regard him as something of a hero.

The study of mob gangs according to Mr. Howard McLellan, shows that the average age of the members of murder



"The boy in the street is detached and unless some motive prevails the gang gets him and he is exposed to the evil influence of the gang leader. . . ."

mobs is between 19 and 20, and that the majority has been graduated into professional murder and robbery, from street corner gangs.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and for that reason the great problem of the suppression of crime is to find a substitute for the gang.

With that object the boy club movement was started and today there are clubs in 122 cities, of 32 states of the union. There are already 240 clubs with a membership of over 200,000 and the increase in the number of clubs and membership is most gratifyingly rapid under the auspices of the Boys' Club Federation.

There is but a nominal charge for membership in the clubs — just enough to make the boys feel that the clubs belong to them.

The great success of these clubs in dealing with the underprivileged boys may be attributed to the fact that they have capitalized the gang life — the gregarious spirit inherent in youth. Youth after all learns largely from youth. It will not learn from rules imposed upon it.

These clubs are entirely non-sectarian and the boys are not reached by an appeal to religious convictions but rather in the first instance by the opportunities afforded them for healthful enjoyable recreation. In this connection there are vocational

and other classes in woodwork, cabinet making, art, drawing, printing, painting, radio and other activities. The clubs provide gymnasiums, swimming pools and other forms of amusement and physical development.

When a boy realizes that this is a country of opportunity and learns the successful careers of other boys of his class he has well started on the road to useful life.

The boys' club movement is no longer an experiment but its success has been unqualifiedly demonstrated in every community where clubs have been started.

Judge Arnold of Chicago has stated, based on his observations of the clubs of that city started within a few years, "That \$5,000,000 — the sum spent on one court and one jail — will build a club for boys in each of Chicago's fifty wards."

He further states "that these 50 boys' clubs will do away with three fourths of Chicago's juvenile delinquencies within 5 years."

Federal Judge Parker adds his testimony "that these clubs will do more good than all the courts and policemen in Chicago."

Appreciating the importance of clubs in the suppression of crime, public-spirited citizens of Chicago have recently donated the sum of \$5,000,000 for club buildings.

Wm. L. Butcher, a member of the New York Crime Commission, and of the Boys' Club Federation, has stated "that of the young people whose spare time is supervised at playgrounds and clubs, only one in 1,000 gets into trouble, while



"Boys' Clubs are non-sectarian. . . . There are vocational and other classes. . . . These clubs provide gymnasiums, swimming pools, reading rooms and other forms of amusement and physical development . . ."

the ratio among unsupervised children is as high as one in 100."

In order to equip young men for the position of managers of those clubs, and there are many of them who are devoting their time to club work at great pecuniary sacrifice, summer classes of instruction are held at Columbia University, New York.

The boys' club movement is by far the best method devised for the Americanization of the boys of foreign parentage and its influence often reaches to the alien parents themselves.

It is the one practicable method for the suppression of crime and must commend itself to all patriotic and public-spirited citizens for that reason alone, besides its humanitarian objectives.

Are You Intelligent?

By Glenn Frank

President of the University of Wisconsin

"SMITH is a remarkably intelligent man," I heard a man say of one of his colleagues the other day. And yet Smith — that name will serve to disguise him — seems to me to lack most of the marks of high intelligence, despite the fact that he is a widely read and richly informed man.

Edward C. Lindeman, in his "The Meaning of Adult Education," which inspired this article, in one closely packed paragraph lists some of the aspects of intelligence that Smith lacks. Let me list six aspects of intelligence to which Mr. Lindeman refers.

First, intelligence is reasonable.

Intelligence is not content to memorize events; it traces out their logic; it links them together in the light of cause and effect; it seeks to bring order out of chaos, not by imposing an artificial logic on events, but by discovering such order as may be in them.

Second, intelligence is objective.

Intelligence is not taken in by appearances; it never accepts things at their face value; it looks for their fact value; it searches out the facts that lie behind appearances; it never thinks from theory to fact; it thinks from fact to theory.

Third, intelligence is critical.

Intelligence is not content to find facts; it seeks to fit them

into their surroundings; it studies happenings in relation to the period and the sort of society in which they take place; it knows that happenings are colored by their environment and cannot be understood apart from the life of the time; it relates facts to other facts that bear upon them.

Fourth, intelligence is tentative.

Intelligence is never dogmatic; it holds its conclusions always open to revision in the light of new facts that may show up at any time; it is never irritated by the necessity of changing its views; it is glad to change its views if thereby it can arrive nearer to the truth; it never acquires a vested interest in its opinions.

Fifth, intelligence is digestive.

Intelligence relates facts not only to other facts but to the life of the person who learns them; intelligence is not only measured by the acquiring of facts but by the way it fits facts into life and relates them to personality.

Sixth, intelligence is experimental.

Intelligence does not confine its activities in the field of conduct to learning rules and principles and reading about the experience of others; intelligence experiments on its own account; it seeks to know what it should do, why it should do it, and how best to do it; and it experiments until it knows.

A Sacramentan's Impressions of Greece

A Panorama of Beauty All the Way From Athens to Delphi

Where the Very Wise Oracle Sat and Gave Out Prophecies Which Could Be Read Two Ways
— Inspiring Views of the Sacred Precinct of Old — At Eleusis, the Home of Aeschylus
— Modern Reproductions of the Eleusian Dance of Antiquity

By Eleanor McClatchy

NEARLY 2,000 feet above the sea, with Mt. Parnassus guarding it, lies the ancient Delphi — to the heights of whose sacred precincts thousands of years ago climbed messengers of many nations.

The Greeks, the barbarians — who, according to the Greeks, were all peoples but themselves — heads of noble houses, all went to consult the oracle. Never was a serious enterprise undertaken, a war started, a new law made without putting the question first to the Delphic Oracle.

It must have been a long, arduous journey in those days to reach Delphi, for now it takes four hours on the Simplon-Orient Express from Athens to Bralo, where you must change to a motor car and drive up the mountain for three hours more.

A Panorama of Beauty

From the minute your train leaves Athens till your motor deposits you at the door of the rambling white stucco hotel of the Delphic Apollo you are traveling through a vast panorama of beauty. You see miles and miles of grain fields, where the peasants are working with oxen, or donkey, and plow. Off in the background rise majestic mountains, several of the peaks heavily covered with snow. Halfway up the hills large villages stretch themselves.

While so many Italian villages like to perch themselves on the very tops of hills, the Greek towns seem rather to enjoy the protection of being nestled part way up the slope.

Such, however, is not the case with the ancient or modern Delphi. After driving almost steadily up grade, winding through mountain passes of the most rugged variety, past astonishing bits of cultivation in the very midst of this wilderness, you finally reach Delphi, 1,880 feet high, on a slope adjoining the cliffs of Parnassus.

An Inspiring Background

From your hotel you have an unobstructed view. Across the road, guarded only by a low stone wall, is an immediate drop of almost the full 1,880 feet you have climbed, a drop down into the valley of the Pleistos; where the tiny stream winds its way through immense acreage of olive trees to the Gulf of Itea and through it to the Gulf of Corinth.

Walk along this road, around the bend, and you come upon the ruins of the Sacred Precincts of Delphi. Nowhere could a pagan cult, or a Christian one either, have found a more impressive site, a background more inspiring, a place more conducive to the leading away of thoughts from earth-bound things than here at Delphi.

A Wonderful Baby God

If modern travelers feel so impressed with the breath-taking grandeur of this ancient ruin as it sits majestically calm before the high, rocky Phaedriadae — the "shining rocks" of the ancients — how

The Treasury — Rock of the Sibyl

One of the most beautiful small buildings imaginable is here in the Sacred Precinct, the lovely little Doric temple, the Treasury of the Athenians. According to Pausanias, who seems to have walked all over Greece in his time, writing down everything he saw for later generations to quote or argue over, the Treasury was built out of booty captured at Marathon.

A little beyond the Treasury stands a high, rough rock that seems oddly out of harmony with the finished artistry of carved, smooth marble all about it. It is



The Kanellos Classic Dancers of Athens as the Maidens of Eleusis in the Eleusinian Festivals

much more awesome must it have been when the cult was founded and the Delphic Amphictyony, the oldest confederation of Greek states, located here.

The situation was right for the foundation here of the ancient cult of Apollo, high up in the mountains of rock, with a strong draught of cold air, uncanny to the ancients, blowing through the rocky gorge, and an ice-cold spring flowing out of the very rock. Here, too, according to legend, lived the dragon Pythe, slain by Apollo when that god was only five days old.

A perfect background, then, for the Temple of Apollo, and a good place to keep an oracle.

the Rock of the Sibyl from which old Delphic tradition tells us oracles were pronounced.

A Wise Old Oracle

Higher up the Sacred Street, the barest ruins of the Temple of Apollo remain. Here in a special apartment, above a cleft in the rock through which narcotic vapors rose, the very wise oracle sat and delivered her prophecies and advice.

One of her cleverest bits of wisdom was that all her responses were most ambiguous. This made her listeners believe her wiser than she was, and also gave both to herself and her priests the assurance that none of

their statements could react on them as a boomerang.

The Most Inspiring View

Probably the most inspiring view of the Sacred Precinct is gained from one of the limestone seats of the theater, high up the hill under the "shining rocks," with the numberless remains of the buildings along the Sacred Street below you; and across the deep valley the heavy, imposing mountains where, thousands of years ago, before the birth of Christ, the old Greek tragedies were being done in this open-air theater before this mighty background.

Even a more inclusive view is to be had by following the narrow, zig-zag trail higher yet toward the "shining rocks." For on the path to the stadium, added to the previous panorama, is the sight of the theater just below, a semicircle of stone seats below the rocky cliffs, with towering mountains as the drop curtain for the stage.

The Home of Aeschylus

In another direction from Athens, on still another Sacred Way, is Eleusis, one of the oldest places in Attica, the home of Aeschylus. It was here, according to the mythical tale, that Demeter, weary and sad, searching for her lost daughter, Persephone, finally found kindness and refuge in the home of the king. In gratitude she taught his young son the art of planting and reaping, and gave him seeds.

The memory of this precious gift to mankind was celebrated twice a year — in Spring when Persephone came up from Hades to be with her mother, Demeter, and the world became abloom with flowers and fruits; and again in the Autumn, when she returned to her husband, Pluto, in the underworld, and with her going the land became dark and cold.

Eleusian Dances Interpreted

On an especial Spring day was a most fortunate time to journey to Eleusis, for



The historic town of Eleusis with the Great Temple of Mysteries on the background where the Eleusinian Festivals were held



Modern Greek Dancers Participating in the Revival of Delphic Festivals at Delphi

then the Kanellos dancers were giving their interpretation of this very myth in the ruins of the Great Temple of the Mysteries.

The dances were being done to honor a large body of Greek-born Americans, members of the order of Ahepa, who had come on an excursion from the States to visit their former homeland; to see again old friends and relatives; and, in many cases to take back Grecian brides.

Each Flashed a Diamond Ring

The train going to Eleusis was filled with them, and all along the road Grecian and American flags were flying. Friends came down to small stations to greet them. Whenever the train stopped — and Greek trains start and stop as the spirit moves

them — peasants left their work in the fields or halted their donkeys to chat through the windows with countrymen who had sought their fortunes in far-away America. Greek conversations were interrupted with: "Say, what would that old bimbo do with his donkey in Chicago?" — "The glue factory for him." — "Did you ever see such a slow train?" — a very earnest voice saying: "I try to tell them every time I come over, but they'll never change."

American passports were very much in evidence, being shown proudly to home-staying Greeks; and it seemed that every visiting Greek-American flashed a diamond ring.

Their Turn to Be Impressed

The natives seemed very much impressed with their visiting countrymen. But when Eleusis was reached, and, amid flag waving and music, the visitors were escorted by committees and boy scouts and taken to the Temple of the Mysteries, it was their turn to be impressed.

There they were seated upon tiers of rock seats that looked across the ruins of the temple and beyond to the Bay of Salamis and the hills of the island. Centuries and centuries ago, on this very spot, every Spring had seen a new portrayal of the old myth of Demeter and Persephone.

Torchlight Procession from Athens

Indeed, it was here that the climax of the story itself had taken place. Myth though it was, it became as much a part of Eleusis as though it had been an historical event. It became woven into their religion. The cult of Demeter and Persephone was a part of the worship in the Temple of the Mysteries.

One Hundred Years of Struggle and Achievement 1830-1930

A Record of Modern Greek Renaissance

Suggestions for the Observance of the Centenary of Greek Independence

ON the 25th of March, 1821, the Greek people raised the standard of revolt.

After an epic struggle against the might of the Ottoman Empire, a small part of the Hellenic homeland was internationally recognized as an independent state by the London Protocol of February 3, 1830.

This is the event the centenary of which will be celebrated during the present year throughout greater Greece.

But just as the Greek War of Independence fired the imagination and roused the sympathy of freedom-loving people the world over, even so the appeal of its centennial observance transcends the barriers of nationality and creed.

There are cogent reasons why it should be especially heeded by America.

The uprisings of 1776 and of 1821, which resulted respectively in the birth of the American nation and in the resurrection of Greece, occupy a closely analogous place in history. They were motivated by the same basic ideals and, by their magnificent example, they spurred the oppressed to action, engendered widespread liberating movements and advanced the cause of human freedom.

The Greek insurgents of 1821 found inspiration and encouragement in the great American precedent of 1776, and the appeal which went out from the first Congress of Revolutionary Greece, sitting in historic Epidaurus, to independent America consecrated forever the spiritual affinity of the two peoples. The sympathetic references to Greece in President Monroe's epoch-making Message of 1823 were the first recognition by a responsible government of the sacredness of the Greek cause in the service of which were enlisted the eloquence of Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, the devotion and professional skill of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe and the altruism and generosity of the entire American people.

The tradition of Philhellenism thus established has been faithfully upheld and the contacts between the two countries have been multiplied and strengthened during the last hundred years. The half million loyal citizens of Hellenic descent in the United States have become, by precept and example, effective carriers of American culture. Post-war Greece has eagerly solicited and received American assistance in the settlement of her grave national problems. American enterprise, philanthropic, educational and economic is finding an ever-widening field of activity in the land of Plato and Aristotle.

The honor that is due to a small indomitable race which has survived the vicissitudes and tribulations of nearly three thousand years make it appropriate for the American people to participate in the centennial celebration of the re-birth of the Greek nation.

The Centenary Committee at Athens

Under the Chairmanship of Alexander Zaimis, President of the Greek Republic, an

extensive program has been prepared, which has attracted world-wide interest.

The DELPHIC PLAYS, the GREEK PAGEANT on the Acropolis representing Greece from Ancient to Modern times, the GAMES in the reconstructed ancient STADIUM of Athens, the institution of a national HELLENIC THEATRE, the EXHIBITION of Classic, Byzantine and Modern Greek ARTS, the COMMERCIAL EXPOSITIONS—all these and many other features will focus the world's interest on the achieve-

- A. For the publication of a book on America's contribution to the war of Greek independence.
- B. For the translation and staging in New York City of a modern Greek play.
- C. For groups of Americans to travel in Greece.*

HOW TO HELP

The chapters of the order of Ahepa, all communities, local Greek and American organiza-



A squad of Evzones, the crack units of the Greek Army, on duty in front of the stadium at Athens during an athletic meet. Picture courtesy of Basil Catsonis, brother of the Supreme Secretary, now serving with the wireless Department of the Second Division, stationed at Athens.

ments of Greece and stimulate Hellenic culture.

The American Hellenic Committee

The Committee for the Centenary of Greek Independence proposes a nation-wide commemoration of this event in the United States with the objectives:

First: Of stimulating interest in Hellenic culture.

Second: Of bringing modern Greece to the attention of the American people.

Third: Of encouraging a sister nation in its endeavor to bring to realization the ideals that it has always cherished.

The Centenary program opened with a Service of Praise and Thanksgiving at the historic St. Paul's Chapel in New York City, and a symposium in Boston on February 3, the date of the signing of the London Protocol. Following these a Banquet is being planned in the city of New York, on March 25, the Hellenic Independence Day.

Among other activities the American Hellenic Committee for the Centenary of Greek Independence in New York is arranging:

tions and any individuals interested in the Greek Centenary Program are invited to cooperate in promoting this observance by adopting any or all of the following suggestions:

Suggestions

1. Plan for a Greek banquet or symposium, enlisting the cooperation of interested organizations, on March 25, the declaration of Greek Independence.
2. Arrange on various occasions, for smaller meetings, dinners and luncheons with speakers on Greece.
3. Ask the Greek department in the local college to make a special effort in the production of a Greek drama, pageant, games or dances in the late Spring.
4. Arrange for a special program of Greek folk songs and talks on Greece through your local radio station.
5. Initiate essay contests on Ancient, Byzantine and Modern Greece for students in your local high schools.

*Special arrangements have been made by the centenary committee for those who wish to travel in Greece during the present year. Upon application to headquarters detailed information will be sent.

6. Ask your minister to mention Greece in one of the Sunday sermons during March, and April, 1930.
7. Ask the motion picture houses in your community to include reels of Greece.
8. Have your local papers publish news and articles on Greece.
9. Send to your local papers a brief article on how your city assisted in the War of Greece Independence in the years 1821-30.
10. Ask the local libraries to display Greek manuscripts, books on the Classic, Byzantine and Modern periods of Greece.
11. Arrange for special exhibits in your community of Classical and Byzantine art.
12. Visit the local Greek Orthodox Church on the Sunday of March 23.
13. Invite the Greek Ecclesiastical chorus to sing Byzantine hymns in your church on some Sunday during the year 1930.
14. Ask the local museum to prepare displays of Greek arts.
15. Suggest to your local Girls' Schools and Colleges that their Spring or May Day celebration take the form of a Greek festival.

16. Think of other ways to forward our purpose.

Any information may be obtained at the Headquarters of the Centenary Committee. Write to the Secretary, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York City.†

**AMERICAN HELLENIC COMMITTEE
FOR THE CENTENARY OF
GREEK INDEPENDENCE**

512 Fifth Avenue, New York

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Vassos, Rev. John Voris, Dr. D. K. Zongos.

† Please communicate to the Editor of THE AHEPA
MAGAZINE any of these activities adopted in your local-
ity. This will help in giving wider publicity to the
project and will reflect proper credit on the chapters,
individuals and societies engaged in the program.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF FRIEND- SHIP AND COÖPERATION WITH GREECE A CHILD OF THE AHEPA

**Greece a Factor in the Commerce of the Near East and Offers Great Opportunities to Ameri-
can Commercial Interests—American Commercial Coöperation Solicited—Vast
Advantages to be Derived**

(Huron's Note.—The accompanying article is an address delivered by Mr. Ullis L. Amoss at the Ahepa Convention at Kansas City the early part of September. The proposition, as brought to the attention of the Convention, is of particular interest and it should be carefully studied as it engenders vast potential advantages and opportunities in the welfare of both Greece and America.)

ANOTHER reason for the fact that I should not use the Greek language to communicate my thoughts to you is because of the ease with which one may make himself misunderstood in a language foreign to his mother tongue. It is even possible to make such a mistake in one's own language.

They tell the story of a convention of typesetters—one of the party ordered soup, but complained to the waiter that he found a number of needles in it. The waiter replied, "Since you are a typesetter, you should appreciate the fact that this is but a typographical error and that there should have been noodles and not needles in the soup." I had a more real experience with misunderstanding of language when on my first visit to Mt. Athos. I was being entertained by the "ἄγιομέρος" of a Monastery. He raised a glass of very excellent cognac to his lips and said "ἔγχετε." At this I immediately took my leave. My interpreter asked me outside why I left so abruptly and I complained that the Abbott seemed discourteous because as soon as I arrived he said "πῆγαίετε."

I am exceedingly glad of the opportunity and honor that I have to report to the Convention of the illustrious Order of Ahepa.

The North American Committee of Friendship and Coöperation with Greece

is a child of the Ahepa. Enthusiastic Philhellenes conceived it; your Miami Convention delivered the child.

The North American Committee is a patriotic Greek institution. It is a patriotic American body. I'll prove it:

The Balkans provide the one bridge between Europe and Asia. Greece is largely in physical control of the European head of the Bridge. Greece is in general commercial command of both European and Asiatic approaches. In Europe lies world-coveted trade. In Asia—more trade and oil!

Greece then has a favored position. But she has, therefore, complications. A poor man's house needs no lock, but a Henry Ford needs burglar-proof vaults! Conscious of her control of this great highway, some nations would remove her from the scene. Others would, perforce, compel her favor.

But—America has blundered into a most favored position in Greece. Our country had no thought of gain when she heard the call of the valiant Greek army and sent Y. M. C. A. volunteers to the Thracian and Asia Minor fronts. We had no thought of commerce when the refugees from the Caucasus claimed the assistance of the American Red Cross. We certainly had no idea of trade when the lamentable Asia Minor catastrophe called the Red Cross back again and secured the further coöperation of the American people through the Near East Relief. There was no thought of profit when America met the request of the Greek Prime Minister and assisted in the founding of a Greek Y. M. C. A.

But—these activities have given us a great position in Greece. America blundered in and for the sake of Greece as well as for our own, it's up to us Philhellenes to see that America doesn't blunder out.

For the sake of Greece, because it is to the advantage of Greece to have the commercial coöperation of a nation which has no selfish political motive in its operations. For the sake of America, because it is to the advantage of our capital to be employed in a friendly country; it is to the advantage of the higher ideals of our commerce to be employed in works of higher service as well as works of profit.

We mustn't leave the blessings of Greece for nations which will treat them as spoils—who squeeze the orange and then cast it aside. That's the work of the North American Committee. Its strong Corresponding Committee in Greece is looking after American interests there; the notable members of the Committee in America are doing all they can to promote Greek interests here.

Our Committee has been largely responsible for the building of a great Y. M. C. A. building in Saloniki and it is sponsoring the project of a monumental building—the Temple of Youth—in Athens. Already scores of influential Americans have been won to the support of Greece. Our Committee includes men like Governor Roosevelt of New York, Ex-Governor Manning of South Carolina, L. F. Lorse, the nationally known railroad magnate and other leaders in cultural and business circles of America.

(Continued on page 20)

Factors in Neo-hellenic History

(Continued from page 9)

to these dominant factors. As against what I might call the political romanticism of most Greek statesmen, there was the robust and clear-sighted realism of such men as Mavrocordatos, Coumoundouros and Tricoupis. In opposition to the unintelligent worship and the servile imitation of antiquity, there was the demotic tradition, kept alive by the great Heptanesian school of poetry, and the revolt against pseudo-classicism, associated with the names of Vernardakis, Rhoidis and Psycharis. The tragic failure of 1897 was partially redeemed by the general awakening it helped to bring about, which led to the military pronouncement of 1909, the advent of Mr. Venizelos and the victorious Balkan Wars.

All these tendencies have been accentuated as a result of the material and psychological changes precipitated by the events of the terrible year 1922. In the first place, the Greek state has since become, to all intents and purposes, coterminous with the Greek nation. Secondly, the inevitable disenchantment, which has followed a tremendous but disastrously abortive national effort has sounded the knell of romantic nationalism and ushered in an era of political realism both in the domestic and in the international field. (Symptomatic of this realism is the impatience which the Greek people justifiably feel toward those who persist in regarding their country as merely a museum of antiquities; who worship the remains of classical Greece but obstinately ignore a living and striving nation of seven millions.) Thirdly, the sufferings of recent years have completed the political education of the Greek people, who can now be truthfully said to be second to none in political maturity. Politics is no longer, as in the past, an art in itself, but merely a means to an end. Hence (and this is a characteristic, though a slight, symptom), the rhetorical and bombastic parliamentary oratory of the past is giving way to a more workmanlike and conversational style, which lends a quiet dignity and greater efficiency to parliamentary proceedings. Another proof of political maturity is the perfect smoothness and legality with which the recent succession in the Presidency of the Republic was effected. But the most conclusive piece of evidence is the rapid-

ity with which a people traditionally interested in abstract ideas and inveterately disputatious has sunk all ideological and doctrinaire differences and has accepted the Republic on strictly pragmatic grounds, as the form of government which (to paraphrase the words used by the French statesman, Thiers, in an analogous connection) divides it least.

These changes are reflected in the impressive record of Greece during the last eight years. In spite of staggering blows from within and from without, she had returned to political normality sooner than any other Balkan or Central European state and enjoys today the only genuinely liberal-democratic régime in that part of the world. She has converted the terrific liability of a million and a half refugees into a great national asset. Though she had to cope, after the autumn of 1922, with all those factors which shake even the best organized societies to their foundations, she was able to avert social revolution. It is only natural — and fair — that these achievements should attract the favorable notice of foreign observers and contribute to the emergence of a new and realistic Philhellenism, an eminent representative of which is our guest of honor this evening.* And when foreigners show so much beneficent enthusiasm for Greece, our American friends will surely not resent the keen interest with which we Americans of Greek descent have followed her tribulations and her triumphs. For, among other things, it should not be forgotten that we constitute today, after the expulsion of Hellenism from Turkey, the largest group of Hellenic origin beyond the frontiers of Greece and that we are the most important economic and cultural link between the land of our birth, toward which we feel a profound spiritual loyalty, and the country which is offering us opportunities of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We have much to learn from America. But we shall be much the poorer, intellectually and spiritually, if we completely lose that idealism which, for all its occasional exaggerations and vagaries, has preserved Hellenism through the ages, has given it the strength to rise and carry on after every disaster and has built up a modern nation which is making a substantial contribution to civilization.

* Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, ex-Chairman of the Refugee Settlement Commission and author of "I Was Sent to Athens," who was the principal speaker at the Boston celebration of the Greek Centenary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN

February 22, 1732 — February 12, 1809

THE month of February is the month in which we celebrate the memory of two outstanding citizens and patriots of the American nation — of George Washington and of Abraham Lincoln. It may be justly stated that no anniversaries in our national calendar are observed with such genuine interest and reverence. No names in the history of this nation are held in equal veneration and affection. As years succeed each other and the days of their birth recur a feeling of the most solemn, the most profound gratitude is aroused in our hearts. As a nation of free people we are thankful to the providence that such noble lives were born among the people of this land. We are grateful that such benevolent careers were nurtured by our people. We are grateful that their lives so triumphant were lived for our people. We are exceedingly proud that their immortal services to the human race were given in the name of America.

It was Lincoln who declared "God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them."

Plain, sincere, humble nobleman — for no nobler man ever lived — your people solemnly salute your memory.

Lincoln, the emancipator — what need to recall the salient episodes of his epic life — the struggle of his youthful years; the progress of early manhood — the clearing vision, as reflections deepened, the searching thought, the quiet courage, the potent word, that armed and equipped him for the irrepressible conflict; the sweet and homely humor, which never deserted him, in the darkest hour of trial.

The savior of the Nation, as truly as Washington was its founder — the evangel of freedom to the slaves — the great artificer of Federal Union, "now and forever." What names shall stand with theirs?

Their places in history are exalted, lustrous — fixed. Forever they shall stand as the ideal Americans.

Washington belongs to the Nation. Lincoln belongs to the Nation and the World. They both belong to Time.



Topics of the Editor



A Phase of Americanization

THE QUESTION OF LANGUAGE

LANGUAGE as one of the common basic factors in Americanization is essential to the life of the state as it establishes a common basis of communion between the people. It is the common denominator of the nation.

In order to reach this common basis of understanding the conditions brought about by the war have called into being a spirit of contempt against non-English-speaking people and an effort to force upon the foreigner the English language. Laws have been introduced into the various state legislatures and regulations are being urged upon all authorities to abolish the use of all foreign languages.

While we are in accord with all legitimate and sympathetic effort to teach English and to establish the English language as the sole official language of the country, we are not sure that the methods employed or suggested will attain this end. The efforts of the Pan-Slavic leaders to destroy the national existence of conquered races by prohibiting the use of the native language, the methods employed by the Germans and Austrians in their endeavor to Prussianize or Germanize some of the people within their borders are not consistent with American ideals as we conceive them to be, and have so far proved themselves less effective than the policy of tolerance so far practical in this country. There is no country in the world where more foreign tongues are spoken than in the United States, and yet no country has so quickly and so easily made its official language the common language of the people as the United States. Such a law as was passed by North Dakota where not more than three people when gathered together are permitted to speak the German language, or the executive order of the governor of Ohio which prohibited the use of foreign languages at public gatherings, are not going to destroy the desire to speak that language in so far as its use in this country is concerned. The opening of adequate schools for the teaching of English, the proper subsidy of all institutions of learnings which undertake the teaching of English to both adults and children, and similar friendly efforts are the only effective means of achieving this end.

While language is the common denominator of all social and political education among the people already assimilated, it must be recognized that the most important period of political and social education in the life of the immigrant is during the first twelve months or two years in this country. It is then that the impressions are strongest and count the most in the future adjustment to the new environment. It is obvious, therefore, that a prohibition of the use of a foreign language in public meetings, and particularly the abolition of the foreign press in this country, would be nothing short of a calamity. They are the channels through which the foreigner can keep in touch with conditions. To assume that any foreigner can acquire a knowledge of English so as to listen to or read intelligently during a period of less than three years is to expect a great deal more than many intelli-

gent American travelers have been able to achieve in their sojourns in foreign lands.

It is safe to say that during normal times the reading of the foreign press in the United States reveals a greater respect for American institutions, keener and fairer analysis of political and social conditions, less sweeping condemnation of public men, less unenlightened partisanship, and a better sense of proportion in relation to the abnormalities and irregularities of society than we find in much of the American press using the English language as its medium of expression. One can find more basis for dissatisfaction, mistrust, and even disgust, with American life and institutions by reading unintelligently and trustfully the statements that fill the pages of our yellow newspapers than could be invented by the most imaginative, the most pernicious, and the most radical foreign agitator.

While the teaching of English and its use among the foreigners should not be forced by ill-conceived legislation, nor indeed by social ostracism or artificially stimulated public opinion, the education of the children of foreign-born parentage should be carried on primarily in the language of the country and with every reasonable effort to make this language the common language of all. In doing this, however, we must not lose sight of the danger that any effort to interfere with the learning or use of the language of the parents presents. The disintegration of Austria, the new alignment of national units all over Europe, shows that the peaceful teaching of a language is not synonymous with the forcible abolition of the mother tongue.

We are not fearful that we shall perish for lack of a common language, but we do fear that we shall fall the prey of overzealous patriots who confuse their desire for revenge with love for their country. The army we sent to fight for democracy was not an English-speaking army. It was a truly American army made up of every race and nationality that has reached these shores since Columbus first discovered America, speaking every language of the civilized world and having given up, in most instances, allegiance to all great countries of the world in order to join American forces in their struggle for the safety of democracy throughout the world.

Love of Country requires no special language but it does require a spirit of loyalty and service and devotion beyond the bounds of any known tongue.

The Order of Ahepa as it now functions with its 250 Chapters established throughout the country, admirably fits into the picture of the language question as an organization and agency to help solve this problem. That is because: first, having adopted the English language as its official language, it teaches to its members its use in practice and form. Secondly, it does not prohibit the use of the mother tongue but rather encourages its use and acquisition. And last, but not the least, because it profoundly advocates the spirit of steadfast loyalty and sincere devotion to the constitution and institutions of its adopted land, avoiding all possible friction in the peaceful merging of all the qualifications of its racial characteristics in its desire to create a harmonious and better citizenry.



Events in Greece



From Our Athens Correspondent

The Centenary of Greek Independence

THE celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Greece will extend from March to November and will not be confined to Athens but will be distributed also among the most important provincial towns of the country, according to the elaborate program which has just been published. It is planned to organize industrial expositions, artistic displays, theatrical performances and literary meetings, and to publish a Golden Book, in order to review and record the economic and cultural progress made by the country during the last hundred years. The foundations will be laid of a national Hall of Fame (Ηρώον), to which each part of the Hellenic world will contribute a stone. The erection of a Byzantine Museum will commence, the laying of its corner stone to coincide with the opening of the Congress of Byzantine scholars, which will be held in Athens in October. Athletic games will be held as well as a colorful historic pageant in the Panathenaic Stadium, which will represent the successive epochs of Hellenic history. Pilgrimages will be undertaken to the most important battlefields of the War of Independence, and medals will be awarded to the living descendants of its foremost leaders. Special commemorative stamps will be issued, and the members of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate will visit the places where the Revolutionary Assemblies met, such as Epidaurus, Troezen, Astros, etc. The Delphic Festival, revived two years ago, will be repeated on a more elaborate scale.

In connection with the Centenary celebrations, a large number of visitors are expected from abroad, of whom the most numerous will be the members of the Greek-American Order of Ahepa. Preparations are being made for their accommodation, and the government has appropriated twenty million drachmas for the immediate repair of the roads leading to places of archaeological interest.

Greek Girl's Triumph

THE selection of Miss Alice Diplaracos as "Miss Europe" has caused great enthusiasm throughout Greece. Miss Diplaracos won the honor of representing her country at the international "Kallisteia" (as the modern beauty contest has very appropriately been christened in Greece), because she was thought to represent the Grecian type of

beauty in all its purity. The verdict of the Athenian committee was vindicated by the Paris judges, most of whom were internationally known artists and art critics.

Miss Diplaracos' family hails from Sparta, but she was born and brought up in Athens, where her father is practicing law, and received the education of a Greek girl of the upper middle class. Besides Greek, she also speaks French, English and Italian and is proficient in tennis and other sports. She is interested in literature, and when, after her victory, she was asked to speak for the talkies, she recited the vibrant poem of A. Valaoritis, "The Rock and the Wave," one of the classics of modern Greek literature. Her poise in the midst of all the adulation she received and her refusal to capitalize her victory, despite extremely tempting pecuniary inducements, have won for her the admiration of the public, so that it can be truthfully said that this girl of eighteen is at present the most popular person in Greece.

Greek Foreign Policy

A VERY important debate on foreign policy took place recently in the Chamber of Deputies. It was precipitated by a somewhat alarmist article, published in the weekly review "Peitharchia" (Discipline) by General A. Mazarakis, Chief of the General Staff, which dealt with the alleged lack of military and naval preparedness. In the course of the debate Premier Venizelos and War Minister Sofoulis had no difficulty in showing that the General's statements were exaggerated and his fears unfounded. Mr. Venizelos laid down the principle that the armaments of Greece are purely defensive and that they must be conditioned by (a) the financial capacity and (b) the international situation of the country. Military and naval security is only a complement of political security, and the latter, Mr. Venizelos contended, has been appreciably

increased since pre-war days by the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, the bi-lateral pacts of friendship, conciliation and arbitration entered into by Greece with her neighbors, and the post-war pacific temper of all nations, including Turkey. It is because Greece believes in the reality and efficacy of international understandings that she has reduced her war budget by more than one-half within the last three years, namely, from 760 million drachmas in 1927 to 316 million in 1929.

The Premier's declarations were approved by all the leaders of the Opposition including General Condylis, who had been until recently very critical of the Government's military and naval policy. Only Mr. C. Zavitsianos, Deputy of Corfu, and leader of a very small parliamentary group, voiced the misgivings of the uncompromising nationalists, who were shown by this memorable debate to be a dwindling minority of the Greek people.

Expropriation of Monasteries

MR. G. PAPAN-DREOU, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, has just submitted a bill providing for the expropriation of the smaller monasteries. By this measure the monastic life of the country will be concentrated in a few large and historic monastic centers while the funds accruing from the liquidation will be used for the improvement of the economic condition of the clergy. Not only will the salaries of the lower clergy in particular be increased, but a special insurance scheme against sickness and old age will be established. This long overdue reform has the support of the Church as well as of the laity.

Greece and Egypt

MR. A. MIHALACOPOULOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has undertaken a trip to Cairo, Egypt, in order to discuss with the Egyptian Government the status of the large Greek colony as it is affected by the abolition of capitulations and extra-territoriality. The Greek Government's interest in the matter is quite understandable, since about one hundred thousand Greek citizens live in Egypt, constituting the largest foreign colony and a very important factor in the economic and cultural life of the country. Mr. Mihalacopoulos, who is the first Foreign Minister to visit Egypt on such an errand, is a statesman of large views and a skilful negotiator, and it is confidently expected that his contact with the Egyptian authorities will result in a *modus vivendi* acceptable to both countries.



AHEPA EXCURSIONISTS!

Ambassadors of good will and friendship from America to Greece, the officers and members of the Order of Ahepa, the editor and the staff of the Ahepa Magazine joyfully wish you **BON VOYAGE**. Our thoughts will follow you in your epoch making pilgrimage.

**GREEK BEAUTY CROWNED "MISS EUROPE" WILL
CONTEST FOR "MISS UNIVERSE" AT BUENOS AIRES**



Miss Alice Diplaracos, who was first selected as "Miss Hellas" to represent Greece in the Beauty Contest of Europe in Paris, was crowned as "Miss Europe," winning this great honor in contest with 18 other beauties of Europe, each representing a different European nation

**DR. EMHARDT DECO-
RATED BY GREEK
GOVERNMENT**

*Heads Nation-Wide Celebration of
Greek Independence*

TAFT HONORARY PRESIDENT

THE Rev. Dr. William C. Emhardt, an officer of the National Council of the Episcopal Church, and chairman of the American Hellenic Committee for the Centenary of Greek Independence, received on February 13th the *Gold Cross* insignia of *Officer of the Order of the Redeemer*, bestowed upon him by the Hellenic Government in recognition of his valuable services to Greece. This is the oldest Order in Greece.

The diploma which accompanied the decoration is signed by the President of the Hellenic Republic, M. Alexander Zaimis, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Michalopoulos. Enclosed with it was a letter of congratulation from his Excellency Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Minister at Washington.

Dr. Emhardt had previously received the insignia of the Silver Cross of the same Order in 1919, and that of Knight Commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem in 1922. He negotiated with the Patriarchate of Constantinople in 1922 the program for the recognition of Anglican Ordinations.

The American Hellenic Committee, of which the *Hon. William H. Taft* is honorary president and Dr. Emhardt chairman, initiated its Centenary program by a service of praise and thanksgiving at St. Paul's Chapel, New York City, and a symposium in Boston on February 3rd, the date of the signing of the London Protocol granting independence to the Greek Nation. This celebration is to be nation-wide on March 25th, the day of the declaration of Hellenic Independence.

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**CLAUDE AUGUST SWANSON
U. S. SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA**

ON THE frontispiece of this issue appears the picture of Honorable Claude A. Swanson, United States Senator from Virginia, a sincere friend of the Order of Ahepa and a staunch Philhellene.

Senator Swanson, Democrat, of Chatham, Va., was born at Swansonville, Pittsylvania County, Va.; attended public schools until he attained the age of 16; then attended the Virginia Polytechnic Institute for one session; matriculated at Randolph-Macon College Ashland, Va., and remained there three sessions, graduating with the degree of A.B.; studied law at the University of Virginia, graduating with the degree of B.L.; practiced law at Chatham, Va., until he was nominated and elected to the Fifty-third Congress; was reelected to the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth Congresses; was a candi-

(Continued on page 27)

HELLENIC YOUTH ACCOMPANIES REAR ADMIRAL BYRD TO POLAR REGIONS

E. J. Demas as an Expert Aeroplane Mechanic Aids Polar Expeditions

BROTHER E. J. DEMAS, member of Washington Chapter No. 31, a young man of Greek origin, has the singular distinction of accompanying Commander Byrd in his historic North and South Pole expeditions. The splendid patriotic service rendered by Brother Demas to the expedition and the admirable qualities displayed by him in overcoming the rigors and hardships of the polar regions, wrought with danger and unseen difficulties lurking in the inhospitable, barren and frozen lands, where the forces of nature are untamed and more or less uncontrollable, requiring courage, ruggedness, ingenuity, bravery and endurance, are praiseworthy revealed in a letter which we herewith reprint, personally addressed to Brother Demas, by Rear Admiral Byrd:

Mr. E. J. DEMAS,
S.S. "Chantier."
My dear Demas:

As our Expedition is about to disband I feel that before doing so it is my duty as well as my pleasure to record in a letter your splendid services incident to our flight to the North and South Poles.

I find that one of the peculiarities of arctic expeditions is that men's qualities and true natures soon show themselves.

Where, in civilization, one may never really learn to know one's neighbor in years of acquaintanceship, in the Poles it is extremely difficult to cloak one's true nature (self), even for a short time.

You came along and volunteered for this work, making a personal sacrifice, and the spirit of patriotism which prompted you to do this has been evidenced throughout.

Early in the Expedition you stood out as a splendid sport and an ideal man for arctic expeditions, and that, I believe, is a great test of a man.

Your job has not been an easy one but you have tackled it in a fine, intelligent and manly way. Your endeavors to serve and please under difficult circumstances have greatly impressed me and I shall be deeply interested in your future. With your brains and talents you should make a name for yourself.

I, and all members of the Expedition, Demas, are greatly indebted to you. You have proved an able and willing worker, a fine sport, and a loyal gentleman, and by your work and spirit have merited the highest praise and wholehearted thanks of every member of this Expedition. You must let me know how you get on and meanwhile you may use this letter as you see fit.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) R. E. BYRD, JR.

N. Y. U. GRANTS SCHOLARSHIP TO DEMAS

Announcement was made by the New York University College of Engineering that Brother E. J. (Pete) Demas, has been



EPAMINONDAS J. DEMAS
Mechanic (Airplane) Byrd's Antarctic Expedition

awarded a scholarship in that school.

The award was made upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, with whom Demas has already made three expeditions. He is now with the Byrd party at Little America, and will enter the New York college next fall.

Demas was born in Greece, but came to this country at the age of 10, and has since made his home with his brother and sister-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Demas, of 1906 Irving Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. His mother died when he was young, but his father is still living in Greece.

Demas, or as he is familiarly known among his friends, "Pete," completed his grammar school education at the Thompson school, and then enrolled at McKinley High, of which he is a graduate. He is 23 years old and unmarried. He is a cousin of Dr. Chas. J. Demas, President of Washington chapter No. 31.

The Order of Ahepa, of which the distinguished Hellenic youth, E. J. Demas, is a member, is proud to count among its ranks this intrepid young man who represents in a word, the spirit of the Ahepa and

in a broader sense, the indomitable and adventurous spirit of the Greek race. Coming as he does from pioneers in the research and mastery of the forces of nature, contributory to the welfare of civilization and to the advancement of man, in extending our profound congratulations for his achievement, we express the hope that he will continue his career in the service of mankind and in the good of humanity. Brother Demas, while you were adventuring in the Polar regions, faithfully serving Rear Admiral Byrd and his patriotic cause, the minds and hearts of every Ahepa, nay, of every Greek in the United States were with you, always thinking of you and fervently praying for your safety and for the success of your difficult mission. When you return to America, the entire order of the Ahepa, the citizenry of Greek descent and all the Greek people living in America will welcome you with open hearts and honor you for the commendable work with which you have won your mark in bravely contributing to the success of the Polar Expeditions.

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(Continued from page 15)

Already through meetings in which leading Americans of Greek descent are brought face to face with leading Americans of other bloods, there has been forced on their consciousness the fact that Greece has given America a precious gift by providing such citizens of Hellenic ancestry. So our Committee is serving the cause of better international relations and better internal understanding by acquainting this country with the romance of modern Greece and more specifically by having Americans of other extraction meet Americans of Greek blood face to face. Strong friendships have been formed and we look confidently toward greater results in the future.

And furthermore — through the press, the radio; in commercial expositions and our own publications; through our sponsorship of enterprises desired by the Greek government we're compelling scores of America's leaders to realize that it's both privilege and profit to be a friend of Greece!

And, don't forget, Ahepans — This sturdy child is yours. It's growing up fast — it's able to stand on its own feet — but it's flesh of your flesh and blood of your blood. And, as the North American Committee goes on working for the good of America, working for the good of Greece, we'll remember that we can look to our parent for help; nor will we forget that we must assist her if and when called on — the God-given Order of Ahepa!



MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA WITH PRESIDENT HOOVER IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE—February 5, 1930

Left to right: Front Row—Geo. C. Vournas, Achilles Catsonis, Geo. E. Phillis, President Hoover, P. G. Sikokis, Hon. Chas. J. Esterly, John Govatos, H. J. Booras, Parasco E. Volo.
 Second Row—Dr. N. S. Checkos, P. S. Marthakis, Rev. S. S. Spathy, John J. Manos.
 Third Row—J. J. Stamos, Michael D. Konomos, A. A. Karkalas, S. J. Reckas.
 Fourth Row—E. F. Neagle, Const. Peliias

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA HELD IN WASHINGTON THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 2nd

THE Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, pausing for a moment during its annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., sends greetings to all the members of the Fraternity. Very briefly I shall try to give you some of its decisions affecting the chapters:

1. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY

The reports of the Supreme Governors were very optimistic, showing renewed activity in every district. Ten new chapters have been established since the Kansas City Convention. Approximately 1500 new members have been initiated. Districts are now exhibiting a marked degree of activity and enthusiasm for the Ah pa. Essay and oratorical contests, patrols, drill teams, initiatory teams, business clubs, auxiliary organizations, lectures and banquets, are evidences of a virile, growing and dynamic organization. Fraternalism, harmony and coöperation reign supreme in our realm. May it always be so!

2. NEW RITUAL

The ritualistic committee, appointed by the Kansas City Convention, presented its report to the Supreme Lodge. The first degree of the new ritual has been completed and the second and third are now in preparation. The Supreme Lodge adopted the ritual in principle and authorized the Supreme President to put the same into effect.

3. ANATOLIA COLLEGE

The Supreme Lodge considers the Anatolia College in Salonica a worthy cause and gives it its moral support.

5. INACTIVE CHAPTERS

Under a ruling adopted by the Supreme Lodge, all inactive chapters are required to either place themselves in good standing with the Supreme Lodge or return their charter and such funds as they may have deposited in the name of the chapter, same to be kept in a special fund by the Supreme Treasurer until such time as the chapter becomes active, when the amount in question will be returned to the chapter.

6. MEMBERS OF INACTIVE CHAPTERS

Members of chapters which have been declared inactive must affiliate with other chapters within a year after the charter of their chapter has been revoked, in order that they may maintain their rights and privileges as members of the Order.

The transfer fee paid by members of inactive chapters affiliating with other chapters, should be forwarded to Headquarters.

7. HOOVER; SIMOPOULOS; SENATOR ALLEN

Members of the Fraternity will be glad to learn that President Hoover received the Members of the Supreme Lodge and was photographed with them. With the compli-

ments of the Supreme Lodge, the Presidents of the chapters will receive one of these pictures, for the use of the chapter.

His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister of Greece to the United States, did likewise and entertained the members of the Supreme Lodge at luncheon.

United States Senator Allen of Kansas was made a member of the Ahepa and will belong to Wichita Chapter No. 137.

9. GROUP INSURANCE

Various propositions on group insurance were submitted. Before committing itself to this proposition, the Supreme Lodge felt the need of more information bearing upon the experience of other fraternal organizations concerning group insurance and to that end appointed a committee to secure such information in order that more intelligent action may be taken regarding this important project.

10. PATRIARCHATE

The Supreme Lodge took into consideration an appeal made to it by the Occumenical Patriarchate and decided to give its moral support to the institution.

11. VETERANS' CLUBS

A committee of three was appointed to study and report to the next Supreme Lodge on a resolution submitted by Washington Chapter No. 31, urging the establishment of

TWENTY-ONE SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

TWENTY-ONE SCHOLARSHIPS WERE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

Nicholas Argyr	Pueblo, Colorado	\$150 00
William Vasselliew	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	125 00
James Sarkus	Perth Amboy, N. J.	175 00
James A. Mitchell	Pittsburgh, Pa.	75 00
Charles T. Tumazos	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	75 00
N. George Pulos	Baltimore, Md.	100 00
Joanna Jennie Gellas	Newark, N. J.	100 00
Demosthenes Panagopoulos	Chicago, Ill.	125 00
Manuel N. Zarna	Champaign, Ill.	125 00
Christos D. Bratiotis	Providence, R. I.	125 00
Constantine Pananicles	Syracuse, N. Y.	100 00
William D. Belroy	Chicago, Ill.	Lewis Institute
Xenophon Tripodes	Piedmont, Calif.	Drew Prep.
Peter G. Levathes	Washington, D. C.	Georgetown U.
Louis P. Koutsouris	White Plains, N. Y.	Syracuse U.
August C. Pavlatos	Lancaster, Pa.	Franklin & Marshall
George K. Giannoukos	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Duquesne Univ.
Thomas G. Smyrniotis	Lynn, Mass.	Burdett College
Harry Lofther	Chicago, Ill.	Crane College
Nick Mars	Indianapolis, Ind.	Purdue Univ.
Arthur S. Kanaracus	Peabody, Mass.	Boston Univ.
		75 00

Veterans' Clubs in the various chapters of the Ahepa.

12. LADIES' AUXILIARIES

The Supreme Lodge was of the opinion that the committee on Ladies' Auxiliaries continue its investigation and report to the next Convention.

13. MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

Taking into consideration the results of last year's membership drive, the Supreme Lodge thought it advisable to institute another contest this year, the details of which will be given out later.

14. NATIONAL MUSEUM AT ATHENS

Pursuant to a decision of the Kansas City Convention to contribute \$1,000.00 from the Supreme Treasury towards the National Ethnological Museum at Athens, the Supreme Lodge called upon His Excellency, the Minister of Greece, and delivered to him a check in the above amount. In addition, it was decided to ask for contributions from the various chapters.

15. DILBOY MONUMENT

Various propositions were submitted by sculptors of renown for the erection of a monument to the memory of George Dilboy. The Supreme Lodge awarded the contract to Mr. Grenier who is to complete a bust of the hero at a cost of \$6,000.00.

16. WAR ORPHANS

The annual appeal for assistance to the War Orphans of Greece will be made this year.

17. NATIONAL HOME

The Supreme Lodge does not feel the Order is ready to enter into negotiations regarding a National Home.

18. BOSTON CONVENTION

The Convention committee rendered its report in the form of a tentative program. The Elks Hotel in Boston has been secured for the Convention. Other details will be given out in due time.

19. EXCURSION TO GREECE

The Excursion committee rendered its report from which it appears that our third pilgrimage to Greece will eclipse the first two.



Senator Allen with members of the Supreme Lodge, who initiated him into the Order of Ahepa, on the Steps of the Senate. Reading left to right, Front Row: George E. Phillis, Supreme President of the Ahepa, Senator Allen, Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary. Back Row: Constantine Pelias, M. D. Konomos and S. J. Stamos, Supreme Governors

Precautions have been taken by the Supreme Lodge to secure the successful execution of the Excursion program.

22. AHEPA INSTITUTE

Brother Spathy was appointed a committee of one to investigate and report on the availability of a suitable site for the Ahepa Institute.

23. AHEPA MAGAZINE

The Supreme Lodge interpreted the resolution of the Kansas City Convention pertaining to magazine subscriptions to be mandatory, and the chapters are required to pay one dollar per year for each member in good standing.

The foregoing is a very brief summary of some of the decisions of the Supreme Lodge. We will have occasion to refer to the various decisions again, specifically and more in detail.

Fraternally yours,
ACHILLES CATSONIS,
Supreme Secretary.

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KANSAS STATESMAN HONORED BY THE ORDER OF AHEPA DURING SUPREME LODGE SESSION IN WASHINGTON

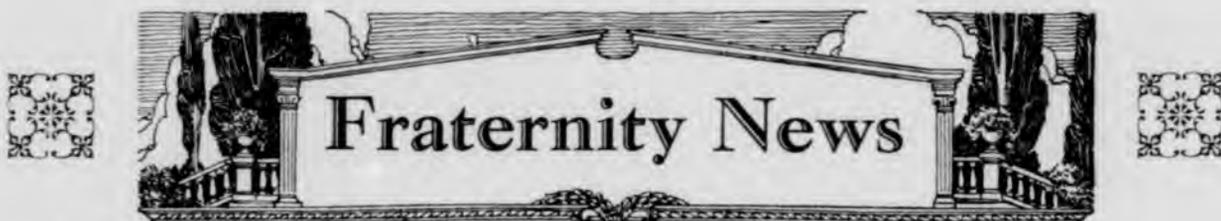
SENATOR HENRY J. ALLEN has been initiated into the order of Ahepa at the request of the Air Capital Chapter No. 187 of Wichita, Kansas, becoming a member of it. Senator Allen was given his initiatory vows in Washington, D. C., during the first week in February, when the Supreme Lodge was in executive session in the capital city.

A resolution passed by the Air Capital Chapter of Ahepa in January, provided for the Senator's initiation as an honorary member.

The members of this chapter felt that their offer of a membership in the fraternity would indicate to Senator Allen their respect for him and his work. In accordance with the wishes of members of the local chapter, the officers of the Supreme Lodge conferred the vows of the Order upon Senator Allen in his office in Washington.

Members of the Supreme Lodge of Ahepa who officiated at Senator Allen's initiation were: Brother George E. Phillis, Supreme President; Brother Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; and Supreme Governors, Constantine Pelias, S. J. Stamos and Michael Konomos.

It is a distinct privilege and honor to have such a distinguished statesman and citizen as a member of the Order. With profound pleasure we welcome Senator Allen into our ranks.



ESSAY CONTEST ON GREEK CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILIZATION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF MANCHESTER CHAPTER OF AHEPA CROWNED WITH SUCCESS

A COMMENDABLE essay contest on the subject "What Has Greece Contributed to Civilization," inaugurated two months ago by the Manchester Chapter No. 44 of Manchester, N. H., in which students of several high schools participated, was brought to a conclusion with the awarding of prizes to the successful essayists.

The winners were announced at a special assembly at the Central High School and were as follows: First Prize—Richard L. Emerson, Central High, \$50.00; Second Prize—Miss Sarah Mullen, West High, \$25.00; Third Prize—Miss Eleanor F. Chaney, Central High, \$15.00.

Brother Chris J. Agriafotis, Deputy Supreme Governor of the District, responsible for the contest, made the awards at special assemblies at the two High Schools. Judges in the contest were: Louis P. Benezet, Superintendent of Schools; William Y. Morrison, headmaster at Central High School; John C. Mackin, headmaster at West High School and Brother Agriafotis. The winning essays will be published in forthcoming editions of this publication.

The Manchester Chapter's action in undertaking such a remarkable educational project, which aroused stimulating interest among the students and familiarized them more intensely with the marvelous contributions of the Greek race to civilization, is laudable and they rightfully deserve the congratulations of the fraternity. In carrying out on practical lines the objectives of the Order, they have set an example to the other Chapters of the Ahepa which should take up the good work and inaugurate similar contests throughout the country, so that the vivifying and noble influences exerted by the Greek thought may be studied and comprehended by the student element of the nation.

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 achievements of this nation. For after all, everything which is worthwhile in life, worth laboring and fighting for, everything that we possess in beauty of thought, in art and science, 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.

The contest idea was first inspired and put into practical application by the Allentown Chapter of the Ahepa and the Manchester boys took it up and carried it further. A great opportunity for constructive work, worthy of the best traditions of the Ahepa presents itself. Which shall be the next Chapter to tackle the good work?

IMPORTANT NOTICE

WE wish to kindly call the attention of the officers and members of the Order of Ahepa to the fact that all communications pertaining to the AHEPA MAGAZINE such as correspondence, membership lists, notices of change of address of members, remittances for subscriptions, chapter news items, articles, stories, advertising inquiries, or any other subject having anything to do with the magazine, should be addressed to the general offices of the publication as follows:

The Ahepa Magazine Publishing Co., Inc.,
1132 Investment Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Compliance with the aforesaid request, which is earnestly solicited, will help us expedite the business of the magazine.

Thank you.

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS ORGANIZE RECEPTION FOR AHEPA EXCURSIONISTS

THE Metropolitan Chapters of New York, having combined their vast resources under the able chairmanship of Brother Garis, the President of the Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 32, are organizing a huge reception for the Ahepa excursionists on their arrival in New York City before sailing for Greece on the *Sabornia* at midnight on March 21st. It is predicted that the reception will surpass the one tendered to the excursionists last

year. The officers and members of the Metropolitan Chapter should be highly commended for their noble gesture in hospitality. It is an exemplification of the Ahepa spirit.

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NEW CHAPTER AT DOVER, N. H.

THE combined Chapter Parthenon No. 215 of Portsmouth-Dover, branched out into two chapters, one in Portsmouth, N. H., to be known as Parthenon No. 215, and the other in Dover, N. H., which was chartered, and is now known as Thessem Chapter No. 248.

The Thessem Chapter outdid all the other chapters in the state by leasing a new home situated in the heart of the city of Dover and directly beneath the club and lodge rooms of the Elks. The building is owned by the Elks, who were very generous in every respect.

The new chapter immediately established a Sons of Pericles Chapter in Dover, and ten boys, six of whom were members of DeMolay, formed the nucleus.

On January 5, 1930, the Lynn Chapter of the Sons of Pericles, headed by the Supreme Megistan Demarkis and Archon Megistan Kyrios of that chapter, performed the initiation ceremony, and later installed the new officers of the chapter. The installation was held at the Chapter Hall and was semi-public. The attendance was made up of the parents of the boys and also Brother Ahepans from Haverhill, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Lawrence, Mass., Portsmouth and Manchester, N. H.

There were several speakers who were introduced by President Colovos. Among them were Brother Colocousis, President of Acropolis Chapter No. 39, Supreme Megistan Demarkis, Past Supreme Megistan Vasilion, Past Supreme Scribe Hasiotis, Archon Megistan Kyrios of the Lynn Chapter, and the newly-elected Archon Megistan Basil Markos of the Dover Chapter.

After the ceremonies, a delicious buffet luncheon was served to all the members and guests, and everyone departed in the best of spirits.

Although the Dover Chapter has only a membership of 26 at this time, nevertheless, the enthusiasm is high and it is hoped they will maintain the pace they have set. Watch them go!

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MARTHAKIS TOURS DISTRICT —INSTALLS OFFICERS

P. S. MARTHAKIS, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, has been visiting Chapters in Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and conducted the installation ceremonies of the following chapters: Green River, Rock Springs, Cheyenne, Denver, Pueblo and Walsenburg. He has been received warmly by the members of the aforesaid chapters and reports that the spirit and enthusiasm of the entire membership of the District is splendid and the work being done highly meritorious.

BRILLIANT CEREMONY MARKS PUBLIC INSTALLATION OF CHICAGO OFFICERS

ANOTHER history-making affair marked the public installation of officers of the Chicago Chapters, Wednesday night, February the 12th, at the magnificent Aragon Ballroom. Over 5,000 persons were present to witness the solemn ceremony which in brilliancy and impressiveness surpassed any similar affair given in the past in the city of Chicago, a high point of Ahepa's activities in the windy city. Over seventy-five newly elected officers of the following Chapters were installed in their respective offices: Chicago Chapter No. 46, Woodlawn Chapter No. 93, North Shore Chapter No. 94, Oak Park Chapter No. 104, Hellenic Center Chapter No. 202, Garfield Chapter No. 203, Evanston Chapter No. 204 and Pullman Chapter No. 205.

Supreme President George E. Phillies, assisted by the Supreme Vice-President Peter G. Sikokis; the Supreme Governor of the District Stelhanos J. Reckas; Supreme Governor of the 8th District, Parasco E. Volo; Past Supreme Governors, A. George N. Spannon and S. D. Zaph; Vice Chairman, Wm. Christakes; Secretary, Anastasios Zoes; Treasurer, Steve Falakos; Chaplain, Geo. D. Kandaras; Warden, Peter Matsukas; and Marshal, Aristotle N. Collias, officiated in installing the newly elected officers. Brother Athanasios A. Pantelis, acting as temporary Chairman, introduced the Supreme President and the other high officials of the fraternity, as well as the newly elected officers. Present in the audience, as guests of the chapters mentioned, were distinguished persons of high standing in the city, county and state affairs.

The eloquent address delivered by Brother George E. Phillies was loudly applauded by the immense audience. Dance and merriment followed the installation lasting into the wee small hours of the night. The order and decorum which prevailed through the entire evening was exemplary in every respect and a high credit to the disciplinary teachings of the Ahepa.

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EDITOR SPEAKS TO GREECE- AMERICA SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

THE editor of the Ahepa Magazine, Brother Milton Meletiades, was the guest speaker at the meeting of the Greece-America Society of Washington on the evening of January 29th, held at the residence of Miss Ann Darlington, daughter of Bishop Darlington. The subject of Brother Meletiades was "Why the Greeks Are Fond of America and Make Good Citizens." His enlightening address highly pleased the members of the Society and their guests. Senator King of Utah is the President of the Society, which is composed of both leading Americans and Greeks of Washington, and the purpose of which is to promote the best interests of America and Greece.

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COMBINED INSTALLATION CEREMONY OF ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY CHAPTERS

THE combined public installation of officers of the Albany and Schenectady Chapters was held at the lodge room of the Albany Chapter on Sunday afternoon, January 23rd, and proved to be an impressive event.

There were many officers and members of the Utica, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Pittsfield, Mass., Chapters as guests. Master of Ceremonies was Brother Z. Djimas, Deputy Governor of District No. 2. The principal speaker for the occasion was the Supreme President, George E. Phillies, who spoke briefly but impressively about the activities of the Order and the progress it is accomplishing. Brother John Manos, Supreme Governor of the 2nd District, as chairman of the Excursion Committee, outlined the plans for the excursion. Other speakers were George Pappou, President of the Schenectady Chapter, as well as the retiring and newly elected President.

The newly installed officers of the combined chapters are as follows: Albany Chapter: George Geoney, President; Gus. Cocuras, Vice-President; James Karolides, Treasurer; Harry Thomas, Secretary; Governors: John Tongas, Harris D. Parr, James Karas, Malecol Kavoukian, Nick Yannacopoulos; John Beckos, Captain of Guards; John Cobates, Chaplain; Savas Mafilios, Warden; William Verven, Sentinel. Schenectady Chapter: George Pappou, President; H. Contopasis, Vice-President; S. Contos, Treasurer; J. Kansas, Secretary; Governors: J. Calocensis, C. Caranicas, J. Seotis, N. Kyros, S. Blatsos; S. Mellas, Captain of Guards; I. Passalis, Chaplain; A. Makris, Warden; A. Sotlos, Sentinel.

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ROBERT E. LEE CHAPTER BENEFIT DANCE GREAT SUCCESS

THE Robert E. Lee Chapter of Norfolk, Va., sponsored a benefit dance for the local church and school, which proved to be a delightful affair, held in the magnificent ballroom of the Elks Club. The entire membership of the chapter and members of the community were all present, thereby crowding the brightly lighted and chrysanthemum decorated ballroom to capacity.

A hand-painted portrait of the famous General, whose name the chapter bears, was presented to the chapter by the gifted Miss Helen Christopoulos.

The following officers were elected to serve for the year 1930: George Pahno, President; Christ Christopoulos, Vice-President; George Polizos, Treasurer; Constantine Orphanides, Secretary; Christ Phelonis, Captain of the Guards; William Photinos, Chaplain; Nick Georgendis, Warden; and Sarantis Antoniou, Sentinel. As Board of Governors were elected: Sam

Douros, Anthony Votsis, Theodore Baker, Nickolas Renezis, and Demetrios Bassel.

With the president-elect, who served as the chapter's able secretary for the past three years, and the other capable brothers cooperating, the future of the Norfolk Chapter looks very bright.

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FORT WAYNE HONORS REV. ROCCA IN TESTIMONIAL BANQUET

A GLOWING tribute was paid to Brother Rev. Louis N. Rocca, rector of the Trinity Episcopal church and past supreme governor, district No. 8, of the Order of Ahepa, at a banquet given in the auditorium of the Catholic Community center. The affair was held under the auspices of Fort Wayne Chapter No. 81.

Rev. Rocca served as past supreme governor of the Ahepa during 1927, when expansion of the organization was being carried on throughout the state on a great scale. He was lauded last night by many speakers for his capable leadership in aiding the organization to further its purpose in Indiana. He was praised for his efforts in upholding the principles of the Ahepa, which are national in scope.

Among the audience of 500 members were many distinguished guests from Fort Wayne and vicinity.

Brother Achilles Catsonis, supreme secretary, in making the principal address of the evening said: "The motives of the Ahepa are to teach its members that they owe respect to America for its noble traditions and for the help that the Americans have given to the Greeks."

Brother Parasco E. Volo, supreme governor of district No. 8, introduced the speakers. Greetings were extended to the guests by Brother George Koutras, president of the local chapter.

Toasts in honor of Rev. Rocca were made by L. B. Harper, Samuel D. Jackson, J. Ross McCulloch, Clarence R. McNabb and visiting officers of the order from other cities in the state. Mayor William J. Hosey, in a short address, welcomed the out-of-town visitors to the city and told of the rapid progress of Fort Wayne during the past twenty-five years.

Rev. Rocca at the close of the meeting gave a talk in which he thanked the Fort Wayne chapter in honoring him and also thanked the guest speakers who paid him honor.

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BRILLIANT BANQUET IN BATTLE CREEK

THE Battle Creek Chapter No. 214 was host to over two hundred members, together with their families, including a large delegation from Lansing, Kalamazoo and other Michigan chapters, at its first annual banquet in the Odd Fellows' Temple recently.

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Ἐάν θέλετε ν' ἀξέψοτε τὰς πολὺ-
σις σας πόρων καὶ τὰ κέρδη ἀνά-
μα, γράψατε ἢ ἀποστείλατε \$33.00
καὶ θα σὰς ἀποστείλωμεν 1000 πόρα
χρησοῦσα ἐκ σοπινοῦ Havana πορ;
δοσιμῆν. Ταχυδρομικὰ τέλη προση-
ρομένη. Κατάλληλα διὰ Meetings
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Speakers who addressed the gathering were Pakis Kekesis, Deputy Supreme Governor of the District; T. Copeland, bank-er; Francis B. Kulp, attorney and state officer of the Odd Fellows' organization, and Brother James Janetacos, President of the local chapter. A. Gregory of Marshall, Michigan, was toastmaster.

The banquet hall was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The committee in charge of the successful affair were: Tom Mantas, Chairman, James Vafiadis, Harry Gray, Sam Gootas and Peter Pappas.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL LAUDS DEEDS OF AHEPA

COLONEL JOHN B. SAUNDERS, Attorney General of Virginia, Honorable James H. Price, Lieutenant Governor, Honorable T. B. Robertson, Judge of the Corporation Court at Hopewell, Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., Commonwealth Attorney, and a host of other officials of Virginia comprised the list of distinguished guests at the combined installation of officers of Richmond Chapter No. 83, Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 122, Norfolk, Va., Hill City Chapter No. 134, Lynchburg, Va., Hopewell Chapter No. 155, and Woodrow Wilson Chapter No. 241 at Newport News, Va., held at the Hotel John Marshall under the auspices of the Richmond Chapter. The Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis, was the installing officer and speaker. The installation was followed by a banquet at which V. I. Chebithes, past Supreme President, delivered an inspiring address. "The Order of Ahepa is the Child of American Spirit and American Life. It is the soul of Hellenism speaking, working, and achieving great things through the American citizen of Hellenic descent," he said.

Attorney General Saunders paid an eloquent tribute, both to the ancient and to the modern Greeks, declaring that in his experience as Attorney General he has found the Greeks in the United States a law abiding class. Judge Robertson likewise testified to their good qualities. Dr. W. A. Harris, Professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, urged the Ahepans to contribute as much as possible of their Hellenic heritage to American civilization. Lieutenant Governor Price and Commonwealth Attorney Satterfield commended the Ahepa for its expressed purposes and the work it is doing in America.

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OGDEN CHAPTER DONATES TO GOOD FELLOWS CHEST

A GENEROUS donation of candy, nuts, fruits and groceries was made to the Good Fellows organization by the Ogden Chapter for distribution among the needy, as was announced by E. L. Ford, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The donation was made through Brother Gus J. Cutrubus, President of the Chapter. Last year the Ogden Chapter through its then President, Brother Andrew Batestas, gave a large donation to the Good Fellows organization also.

Πόλλους Παιδας, ποσειδων, φωνο-
γραφια και διασκευ, βιβλια,
Στιχουα και Βαρταρικα,
παροργυριζετε τις το
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
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Τιμοκαταλογος σταλλονται δωρεαν

ELYRIA-LORAIN CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS

THE Elyria-Lorain Chapter, in an impressive ceremony, installed the officers elected for the ensuing year at the meeting held at the Elks Club. Temporary Chairman at the meeting was Brother Poulides, who introduced the Past Supreme Governor of the District, Brother P. D. Peppas of Cleveland, who acted as the installing officer. A splendid musical program preceded the installation ceremonies. Among those present at the exercises were distinguished city officials, judges of the bench, and representatives of many clubs and veterans organizations. Brother Peppas spoke eloquently on "The Spirit of America."

Many of the distinguished guests called upon addressed the assembly, congratulating and highly praising the benevolent work of the Ahepa. The installation was well attended, with delegates from many neighboring chapters, and marked a high point in the history of the local chapter.

Words of the Wise

What difference is there between madness and ignorance. — *Socrates.*

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The heathen poet in commending the charity of Dido to the Trojans spoke like a Christian. — *Dryden.*

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Irrationally held truths may be more harmful than reasoned errors. — *Thomas Huxley.*

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The sincere alone can recognize sincerity. — *Thomas Carlyle.*

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We are all of us more or less the slaves of opinion. — *William Hazlitt.*

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Whoever lives true life, will love true love. — *Browning.*

The following officers were installed: Angel Pappas, President; John Nickas, Vice-President; Thomas Mihalis, Secretary; P. Jevan, Treasurer; Governors, P. Tender, J. Thompson, Theodore Rekas, G. Heros and Nick Hanson; Chaplain, John Kominis; Warden, Nick Raptios; and Captain of the Guards, Sam Mihalis.

++

ALEXANDER THE GREAT HOLDS INSTALLATION

IMPRESSIVE was the installation ceremony held by the Alexander the Great Chapter No. 29 of Houston, Texas, at which its newly elected officers were installed into their respective offices.

Supreme Governor of District No. 7, Brother S. J. Stamos, was the installing officer, who, after the ceremony, addressed the members and their guests on the splendid work being accomplished by the Ahepa.

The following officers were installed: Paul Galanos, President; Dan Pontikis, Vice-President; Charles D. Exarky, Secretary; James Pappadakis, Treasurer; and George Petheriotis, Bill Kussakis, Stefanos Notlas, Angelo Mytilen and Theo Arapalis, governors.

NEW CHAPTER ESTABLISHED

Aberdeen, S. D., Joins the Ahepa Colors

ANOTHER standard bearer joins the Ahepa parade with the establishment of a new chapter of the Order in the city of Aberdeen, S. D., to carry on the splendid work of the Ahepa and spread its inspiring gospel in the Northwest.

Twenty-five charter members, leading citizens of the community, eager and enthusiastic, take the oath administered to them by the Supreme Governor of the 10th district, Brother Michael D. Konomos, and form the Aberdeen Chapter.

Commendable assistance in the establishment of this chapter has been rendered by Brothers Harry C. Panagos, President of the Sunshine State chapter, Sioux Falls, Steve Cusulos, Secretary, and Harry Davis, Warden, also of Sioux Falls.

The twenty-five leading citizens of Greek descent who compose the charter members of this newly established chapter have accepted the tenets and principles of the Fraternity with open hearts and starting as they did with such admirable optimism and initiative, a useful career of brilliant activities is assured to it.

Brother Panagos was elected President of the newly established chapter and Brother Steve Cusulos as its Secretary.

We expect to hear a great deal about their activities in the near future. We congratulate them and wish them success and happiness. In joining the colors of the Ahepa they have already accomplished a good deed.

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DES MOINES CHAPTER NO. 192 INSTALLS OFFICERS

ON January 10th, the Des Moines Chapter No. 192 held its installation ceremony for the officers elected to serve during the year 1930. Brother Gust Neofotist, Past President of the Chapter, acted as installing officer, inducting the following officers: Tom Ralles, President; James Kuskulis, Vice-President; George Panagos, Treasurer; Sam Pappas, Secretary, and Them. Thalas, James Zazas, Tom Morgan, and Charles Pikoulas, as Board of Governors.

The ceremony was solemnly carried out and, in spite of bad weather, many brothers were present from sister chapters, as well as distinguished Americans. Several speeches were made by the guests and officers on the good work of the Ahepa.

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PLAY STAGED IN HONOR OF THE SUPREME LODGE IN WASHINGTON

THE members of the Supreme Lodge, while in Washington for their annual session, were the guests of honor at a play staged in the National Theatre, the city's best playhouse, under the auspices of the Washington Chapters of the Ahepa, and the local chapter of the Sons of Pericles, given for the benefit of the local Greek schools.

The play, entitled "Children of Two Worlds," was written by P. G. Vynios, member of the Washington Chapter No. 31, and, in tense, realistic and thrilling manner, it portrays the early life of the Greek immigrant in America. It depicts the pro-Ahepa period of the Greek-American with most of the problems that he had to surmount in order to reach his present status.

The cast, which was made up of Ahepans, although composed of amateurs, interpreted the characters of the play so ably and convincingly that the select audience shed many a tear and enjoyed many a laugh during the performance. It was indeed an educational performance worthy of the chapters of the National capital. It is hoped that it will be equally successful in New York City where it is to be staged soon.

Besides the Supreme Lodge officers, there were in the audience many other distinguished guests, among them representatives of the press, to whom the work of the Ahepa was a revelation as portrayed in the play.

The general chairman of the brilliant affair was Brother Soterios Nicholson, who at the end of the performance introduced the Supreme Lodge members to the audience.

OFFICIALS ATTEND DANBURY INSTALLATION

WITH the entire membership of the Danbury Chapter present, and with city officials, delegates from five Connecticut Chapters and other distinguished persons as their guests, a brilliant installation ceremony took place in the Ahepa Hall the afternoon of January 27th. The first guests to be admitted into the chapter room were: J. Augustus Deakin, Elijah Sturdevant, Frank M. Scott, Herbert N. Judd and W. C. Gilbert, officials of the city of Danbury, welcomed by the retiring President, Brother James Anastio. Then the members of the Bridgeport and Stamford Chapters, led by their Presidents, were conducted into the room. Brother Stefan Kremasiotis, Deputy Governor of District No. 1, acted as the installing officer, admirably performing the duties of his office.

The following were installed into office: Michael V. Nicholson, President; John Katsoumpas, Vice-President; Fred Deftos, Secretary; and George Panasis, Treasurer, and the Board of Governors consisted of Jack Athen, also warden, Nicholas Kaplan, Nalson Panasis, George Kefalas and Thomas Boyd, also Sotos Papazolou, who was made chaplain.

After the completion of the installation ceremonies, the city officials as well as the presidents of the visiting chapters, and the newly elected president, addressed the assemblage. The city officials, in their brief but impressive addresses, praised highly the meritorious work of the Ahepa.

Refreshments were served to the guests and members, and the atmosphere of good fellowship prevailing throughout the entire affair was apparent and highly pleasing.

GEORGE C. CHASE CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS

THE George C. Chase Chapter No. 128, of Lewiston, Maine, held its public installation in the Knights of Pythias Hall recently. Many guests were present from Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., and the officers of the Portland (Maine) Chapter attended the ceremony in a body as official representatives of their chapter. Brother George Thompson of Brookline, Mass., acted as installing officer, representing the Supreme Governor of the District, Brother Borrás, who was unable to attend.

The officers installed were: Nicholas Harithas, President; Anthony Zimbis, Vice-President; Leon Frangedakis, Secretary; Andrew Doukakis, Treasurer; Stanley Frangedakis, Chaplain; John Simonis, Warden; Charles Feretos, Sentinel; James Goranites, Captain of the Guards; Charles Pappas, Arthur Kesaris, Apostolos Petroukis, Charles Bournakel and Louis Mondropelias, Governors.

Frank Pappanostos of Brookline, Mass., assisted Brother Thompson as installing officer. James Goranites acted as Captain of the Guards. Following the installation, Brother Harithas addressed the members and guests present. Other speakers who also addressed the audience briefly and impressively were: Matthew Frangedakis, Louis Mondropelias, Christos Thompson, brother of the installing officer, Charles Pappas, retiring president, and Andrew Jarvis.

A merry dance followed the installation ceremonies with the Savannah Stompers furnishing the music and Charles Pappas accompanying on the banjo.

SUPREME GOVERNOR INSTALLS OFFICERS OF SANTA BARBARA CHAPTER

WITH P. J. Andrews of Los Angeles, Supreme Governor of District No. 12, officiating, assisted by visiting officials and members of Los Angeles and Ventura Chapters, the officers for 1930 of Santa Barbara Chapter No. 243, were installed into office in the Eagles' Hall, Monday, January 27th. Brother P. J. Andrews, after charging the new officers with the duties of their office, addressed the assemblage on the work and objectives of the Ahepa. Brothers John Papa-george, George Alex and Gust Vraknos of Los Angeles Chapters, as well as Louis Alexikes of Ventura, delivered brief but enlightening speeches.

The officers installed were as follows: George Ellis, President; Louis Pashos, Vice-President; Sam Valliotis, Treasurer; George Michalopoulos, Chaplain; Apostolos Polizonis, Warden; George Paios, Captain of the Guard; Earnest Caloudes, Secretary; Nick Dimas, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Thomas Satralis, Andrew Cogoulidis, George A. Mikkos, Sam Chouchouvas and James Coulouris, Board of Governors; Tony Feros, Sentinel.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

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SOLON CHAPTER GRIEVES OVER ITS LOSS

THE Solon Chapter No. 5 of Savannah, Ga., one of the mainstays of the Ahepa in the Southlands, suffered a severe loss with the death of its past President and beloved member, R. A. Salas, who met his death at the hands of assassins. His cruel death was a severe shock to the chapter, to the Greek community and to the city of Savannah, as the departed was beloved and esteemed by everyone. The popularity of Brother Salas was attested by the fact that over a thousand people attended his funeral. Funeral rites were held at the grave by the Masons as well as by the Ahepa, with Dr. Saliba delivering the funeral oration. Hundreds of wreaths covered his grave, offered by the Lycourgos Chapter No. 12, Tampa, Fla., the Solon Chapter No. 5, Savannah, Ga., the Clinton Lodge No. 54 F. and A. Masons, the A. and A. O. M. Shrine, the Messinian Society, and the Nestor Society of Savannah. The loss of Brother Salas is most severe in view of the fact that he leaves a wife and three children.

Greenwood, S. C., claimed another member in the person of Brother P. I. Karatassos, who is departing to undertake a business venture there. He ably served the chapter as its president and the members wish him success in his undertaking.

The following officers were elected for the tenure of 1930: John Nickols, President; Anthony Andris, Vice-President; C. P. Thomas, Secretary; Theo. A. Kogaklis, Treasurer; Governors, D. Athanas, Sam G. Polychronides, Harry Chackides, Peter Chiboucas, and Charles Lamas.

Special committees were appointed to formulate plans for the District Convention to be held in Savannah the first part of July. The members of the Fifth District should endeavor to be in Savannah at that time, as the convention aims to surpass the splendid hospitality of Tampa last year.

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INITIATE CHIEF JUSTICE

FOLLOWING the banquet the Supreme Secretary, in the presence of several members of the Middletown Chapter, conferred the degree of the Ahepa upon Hon. Carrington T. Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

"There is no one," declared Judge Marshall, "that has more right to be proud than natives of Greece. As I look back at the history of that country I know they must be proud of the fact that they are related to one of the hundreds of Greek characters of that nation. It is most gratifying to me as a public official, as it must be to other public officials I see here, to welcome into citizenship this new fraternity. No man today can claim culture who is not familiar with Greek history or Greek mythology. We welcome you into the organization as builders of better citizenship. We have need of you."

Frank Pauly, describing the development of civil organizations in Middletown, said that the Greek population of Middletown has been a large part, and will continue to be part, of that which has brought fame to Middletown.

Steve Vradelis acted as temporary Chairman. George T. Poolitsan, the untiring President of the local chapter was the Toastmaster. Rev. A. L. Kenyon offered invocation. The banquet was in charge of C. D. Pape, George Lambesis, George Georgopoulos, Theodore Chifos, S. T. Vradelis and James Revelos.

Claude August Swanson U. S. Senator from Virginia

(Continued from page 19)

date in the Democratic primary for Governor of the State of Virginia in 1905, was nominated, and elected in November, 1905; was inaugurated as Governor of Virginia February 1, 1906, and served until February 1, 1910; was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for the United States Senate without opposition at the election held November 7, 1916, and re-elected without opposition for the term beginning March 4, 1917, and ending March 3, 1923; re-elected for the term beginning March 4, 1923, and ending March 3, 1929; and again re-elected without opposition for the term beginning March 4, 1929, and ending March 3, 1935.

Senator Swanson is an ardent Democrat, honorably carrying on the splendid traditions of Virginia which produced such distinguished statesmen and patriots.

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BROTHER HARRY G. BOOLOOKAS PASSES AWAY

THE sudden death of Brother Harry G. Boolookas of Chicago, a beloved member of North Shore Chapter No. 94, not only struck a terrible blow to the family, friends and acquaintances of the departed but also dealt a severe blow to the Order of Ahepa of which the deceased was a benefactor and staunch supporter. With the death of Brother Boolookas the city of Chicago lost one of its pioneers and the Order of Ahepa a champion in its cause of education.

When the Scholarship Loan Fund was launched by the Ahepa two years ago, with the object of raising funds to help educate students of Hellenic descent in the colleges and universities of America, Brother Boolookas was one of the first to respond to the call and contribute a check for \$1,000 as the initial check to reach the treasury of the fund, a facsimile of which was reproduced in the October number of this magazine. It is not as much the sum of money contributed by

Brother Boolookas to that fund as it is the ideal which inspired him to contribute to it. The far-reaching benefits of educating the youth of Hellenic descent in the United States was fully understood and appreciated by Brother Boolookas and he never ceased in propounding and promoting this benevolent cause which the Ahepa has undertaken to accomplish.

The completion and the execution of this plan will be a lasting tribute to the faith and confidence which Brother Boolookas placed with his contribution in the cause of education. His name will be written in golden letters in the history of the Ahepa's educational project in the United States and his memory will be long remembered, ere we pass away, as "the man who contributed the first check to the educational fund; as the man who championed the cause of education in words and in deeds."

Achievements in the world in the educational field have always and shall continue to be the lasting monument for those who help contribute to the uplift and civilization of man. May Providence rest his soul and console the family and host of friends of the deceased.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

WE wish to kindly call the attention of those who are sending us clippings from newspapers pertaining to Ahepa activities or otherwise, to indicate on the clippings the name of the newspaper and the date of its publication.

Thank you.

THE EDITOR.

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«Οὐδὲν κακὸν ἄμωμον καλοῦ». Καὶ ὄντως. Ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τῶν ὀρειῶδων ἀναμνηστικῶν τὰς ὁποίας ἀθήσει εἰς τὴν διάδοσιν του ὁ τρομερὸς σεισμὸς τῆς Κορινθίας τοῦ 1928, εἰς τὸ πνεῦμα τῶν ἐπομένων γενιῶν θὰ παραμείνῃ ὡς ζωντανὸν μνημεῖον Ἑλληνικῆς ἀλληλεγγύης ἢ ἀνεγερθεῖσα ἢ ἀνεγερθησομένη Γεωργικὴ Σχολὴ Κορινθίας «ΑΧΕΠΑ».

Ὡς γνωστὸν, ἡ 6η Γενικὴ Συνέλευσις τῶν ἀντιπροσώπων τῆς Ἀχέπα ἐν Νεγροῖς ἀποφάσισε ὡς πρὸς τὸν περιορισμὸν τοῦ ἐπιπέδου τῶν σεμιναρίων Κορινθίας διενεργηθέντος Παναγρικῶν ἐργῶν, ἀνεγερθῆ Γεωργικὴ Σχολὴ ἐν τῇ περιοχῇ Κορινθίας. Ἡ ἀπόφασίς αὕτη, ἡ διαλαμβάνουσα ὠρισμένους ὄρους—ὡς ἀνεγερθησομένη οἱ τοὶ εἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐκδοσὶν τοῦ παρόντος περιοδικοῦ—ἐπεβλήθη εἰς τὸν Ἀυτόνομον Ὄργανισμὸν Σεμιναρίων Κορινθίας εἰθίς ὡς ἐλάθη.

Καὶ πῶς ἡ ἀπόφασίς ἐκείνη ἤρξατο νὰ λαμβάνῃ ὄρακα καὶ ὄστα. Τὸ Διοικητικὸν Συμβούλιον τοῦ ὡς ἄνω Ὄργανισμοῦ, ἀνεβλήθη τὴν 11ην Ὀκτωβρίου 1929 ἐπικέρουσε τὰν ἀποφάσιν ταύτην τῆς Ἀχέπα, καὶ οὕτως, ὅσον οἴπω, ἡ Κορινθία ἀποκτᾷ Γεωργικὴν Σχολὴν μὲ τὸ ὄνομα ΑΧΕΠΑ.

ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ

ΣΕΜΙΝΑΡΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΑΣ

ΣΕΡΑ ΕΥ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ

Τοῦ Ἀριθμοῦ 15 Ὀκτωβρίου 1929

Ἀριθ. πρωτ. 915

πρὸς Ἑταροὺς Προέδρου τοῦ Ἀχέπα
Κύριος Γεωργίου Φίλη.

Κύριε,

Ἐχομεν τὴν τιμὴν νὰ γνωρίσωμεν ὑμῖν, ὅτι τὸ καθ' ἡμῶν Διοικητικὸν Συμβούλιον, κατὰ τὴν ΚΔ' συνεδρίαν αὐτοῦ τῆς 11 μεσοῦντος, ἀπεδέξατο τὴν ἀμετέραν ὑπερῶν ἑκ δολλαρίων 39.500.- ὑπὸ τοῦς ὄρους τοῦς διαλαμβανομένους ἐν τῇ προσκεδῆ Συμφωνητικῷ ὑμῶν μετὰ τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Τραπεζῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑπὸ τὴν ἰδιότητα αὐτῆς ὡς θεματοφύλακος.

Ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι τῆς εὐκαιρίας, ἣν παρέχει ἡμῖν ἡ ὡς ἄνω ἀπόφασίς τοῦ Δ. Συμβουλίου τοῦ Α.Ο.Σ.Κ., ἐκφράζομεν ὑμῖν τὴν εὐχρυσὴν ἐδγνωμοσύνην τῶν κατοίκων τῆς σεισημοπαθοῦς περιοχῆς διὰ τὴν ὑπερῶν ταύτην, ἣτις προῶρισται νὰ ἐξυπηρετήσῃ ἀποτελεσματικῶς καὶ γονίμως ζωτικὰ συμφέροντα τῆς γεωργικῆς ἐκείνης περιφερείας. Διαβεβαιούμεν δὲ ὑμᾶς, ὅτι ὁ καθ' ἡμῶν Ὄργανισμὸς θὰ καταβάλλῃ μάλιστα πᾶσαν προσπάθειαν, ὅπως τὸ ἔδραμα, τὸ ὁκαθὸν πρόκειται ν' ἀνεγερθῆ διὰ τῆς ἀμετέρας ὑπερῶς, λειτουργῆ κατὰ τρόπον καὶ τὴν Γεωργίαν—μὴν πηγὴν τοῦ ἔθνικοῦ πλοῦτου—πρόδγοντα καὶ τοῦς ὑψηλὰς τιμῶντα.

Ἐσχέτης ὑμῶν πρὸς Κύριον

Γεωργίου Φίλη

Κατωτέρω παραθέτομεν πανομοιότυπον τῆς ἐπιστολῆς τοῦ Προέδρου τοῦ Ἀυτόνομου Ὄργανισμοῦ Σεμιναρίων Κορινθίας, Σεβασμιωτάτου κ. κ. Διαμαθικνοῦ, Ἐπισκόπου Κορινθίας, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας κοινοποιεῖται πρὸς τὴν Ἀχέπα ἡ ἐπικέρουσις τῆς ἀποφάσεως τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν λόγω Ὄργανισμοῦ.

MEET THE EDITOR



Milton E. Meletiadis, editor of the Ahepa Magazine, the official organ of the Order of Ahepa.

ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΩΜΑΤΕΙΟΥ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Ἡ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ ΤΡΩΣΤ ΚΟΜΠΑΝΥ, διὰ νὰ διευκολύνῃ τοὺς σπολεύοντας νὰ συμμετέσχουσιν εἰς τὴν εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἐκδρομῆς τοῦ ὡς ἄνω Σωματείου, ἡ ὁποία θὰ γίνῃ τὴν 21ην Μαρτίου 1930, ἀνοίγει εἰς δι-
καστὸς λογαριασμοῦς, δι' ὅσους θὰ ἤθελαν ν' ἀσχίσουν νὰ πληροῦνον ἀπὸ τώρα τὴν ἀξίαν τοῦ εἰσιτηρίου καὶ τὰ ἔξοδα 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 ἔκδοσιν αὐτοῦ.

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Άκούει τις από πολλούς, ίδια δε από τους έκτος της Άρχητα, ότι αὐτὴ εἶναι ἐν εἴ ἴσιν καλὸν Σωματεῖον καὶ Ὁργανώσεως ὁμοία μὲ τὰς ἀπὸ πολλοῦ χρόνου ἀκριβοῦσας ἐν ταῖς Ἠνωθ. Πολιτικαῖς Ἀδελφότητας (Fraternal Organizations) αἰεὶ εἶναι, αἱ Μασόνικαι Στοιί, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Odd Fellows κ. τ. λ.

Τὰ μέλη ὅμως τῆς Ὁργανώσεως πιστεύονται καὶ γνωρίζονται καλῶς ὅτι ἡ Ἀρχητα εἶναι μοναδικὸν εἰς τὸ εἶδος τῶν Σωματείων.

Τὰ μέλη τῆς Ὁργανώσεως ταύτης γνωρίζονται καλῶς ὅτι ἐνὸς ἡ Ἀρχητα καλλιεργεῖ μετὰ πάσης ἐπιμελείας τὸ δυνάθει τῆς Ἀδελφότητις, τῆς ἀμοιβαίας ἀγάπης καὶ ἀντιπροσώπου, τῆς αὐτοθυσίας, ἀλλοιοποδοτικῆς καὶ συμπαιθίας, τῆς ἠθικῆς καὶ ἑλικῆς καλλιτεχνικῆς καὶ προόδου, ἥτις διδάσκαλία, ἐπιβάλλει τις, ὅτι εἶναι τὸ θετικὸν θεμέλιον καὶ ὁ σκοπὸς τῶν ὡς ἀνωθι μνημονευθειῶν Ὁργανώσεων, ἐν ταῦτοις γνωρίζονται καλῶς ὅτι ἡ Ἀρχητα, πλὴν τῶν ἄνωθι, διὰ τὰ ὅποια ἐργάζεται ἀποστασιότητα, προσπαθεῖ καὶ διὰ κατὰ ἄλλα, τὸ ὅποσον κριτικῶς τὴν αἰσὶν ἰδιόμορφαν καὶ μοναδικὴν θέσιν μεταξὺ ἄλλων τῶν ἄλλων Ὁργανώσεων.

Τὸ ἄλλο ταῦτο ἐγκρίεται ἐν τῇ προσπαθειᾷ καὶ ἐν τῇ πεποιθῆσιν ὅτι εἶναι δυνατόν νὰ ἀπομονωθῇ ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ παροδοσία εἰς τοὺς ἀπογόνους τῶν σημερινῶν Ἑλλήνων μεταναστῶν, ὅτι εἶναι δυνατόν ἰπ' ἀπειρον οἱ ἐνταῦθα ἢ Ἑλλήνων καταγομένων νὰ μὴ λησμονήσῃ τούτο, νὰ γίνωσιν ἀνεκτοὶ καὶ εὐπροσδοκτοὶ, νὰ διακηρύττωσιν τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν καταγωγὴν των καὶ νὰ κατῶσιν διὰ ταύτην, νὰ μὴ λησμονήσῃ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσάν, νὰ εὐδοκηθῶσιν ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ κόσμου καὶ νὰ ἀντιμετώπιζῃ τῆς ἐπιλοπύρας Ἀμερικανικῆς ζωῆς μετὰ ταῦτον, ὅτι λοιπὸν εἶναι δυνατόν πάντα ταῦτα, ὅταν ἀκολουθηθῶσιν τὰς ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀρχητα ἐποδευτικῆς μεθόδου αἱ ὅποια ἐκπαγυλοῦσιν ἢ ὁμοιωθῶσιν ὁμοίωσιν καὶ ἐγγολογικῶν νόμων.

Ἡ Ἀρχητα εἶναι Σωματεῖον μοναδικὸν εἰς τὸ εἶδος τῶν, καὶ ὅν' ἄλλα μὲν θεμελιώδη γνωρίσματα, ἄλλα κριτικῶς οὕτω ἀνεκάλειν ὅτι ὁμοίωσιν νὰ ἀκολουθηθῶσιν τὸν διδασκαλικὸν καὶ ἐγγολογικὸν νόμον τῆς ἐπιλοπύρας τοῦ περιβάλλοντος ἰπ' τῶν ὁμοίων καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων, καὶ τὸν νόμον τῆς εἰς τὸ περιβάλλον ἀποστασιτικῆς προσεργικῆς τῶν ἀτόμων καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων, ἵνα θέλωσιν νὰ ἐπιπέσῃ.

Εἶναι Σωματεῖον μοναδικὸν διότι ἐπιμελεῖται τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν καὶ καθάριε τὰς

μεθόδους τῆς ἐργασίας τῶν ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τῶν ἀμεικτικῶν ὁμοίωσιν καὶ ἐγγολογικῶν νόμων, ἐναντίον τῶν ὁποίων πᾶσα προσπάθεια θὰ ἴτο προσορμηθῆναι νὰ ναιαγῆσθ.

Ἐν ταῦτο ἐγκρίεται ἡ μοναδικότης τῆς Ἀρχητα. Εἰς τὸ ὅτι θέλει νὰ μὴς κἀμὴ νὰ πιστεύσωσιν ὅτι τότε μόνον θὰ διαφύγωσιν τὴν μέγιστην ἐξοφάνειωσιν ἀδουμοιωτικῆν ἐπιπεργικῆν τοῦ περιβάλλοντος, ὅταν ἀπομνημονεύσωσιν Ἑλλήνων ἀναμνηστικῶν νὰ ἐπιπέσῃ καὶ νὰ διακηρύττωσιν ὡς Ἑλλή-

ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΚΗ ΑΘΡΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣ. ΤΣΙΜΠΙΔΟΥ

Οἱ Ἑλλήνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, καὶ εἰδικῶς οἱ Ἀχέπκινς, ἡσθάνθησαν ἀνεκφραστον χαρὰν διὰ τὴν ἀπονομὴν πλήρους δικαιοσύνης εἰς τὸν τέως Ῥεπτόν Πρῶτον τῆς Ἀχέπκιν ἀδελφῶν Βασίλ. Τσιμπιδῶν, ἐναντίον τοῦ ὁποίου ὑφάνθη μὲ κακόβουλον πρόθεσιν μὲ συγκρατικὴν πλεκτικὴν ἐκ μέρους μετῆς γυναικῶν. Τὸ Ἐφετερίον, εἰς τὸ ὅποσον οἱ δικηγόροι τοῦ κ. Τσιμπιδῶν κ. κ. Σωτήριος Νικόλαον καὶ Ῥόμπερτ Μιχαήλ παρέπεμψαν τὴν ὑπόθεσιν διὰ τελικὴν ἐπιμετρίωσιν ἀπέροριζε πικρῶς τὴν κατηγορίαν ὡς ἀσπῆρικτον, μὲ τὴν προσθήκην νὰ πληρώσῃ τὰ ἐξῆδη τῆς δέξῃς ἢ κατηγορητικῆς γυνῆ. Οὕτως ὁ ἀδελφὸς Τσιμπιδῆς ἀπελλήγη πανηγυρικῶς τῆς ἀποδοθείσης αὐτῷ δικαιοσύνης καὶ κατηγορικῆς, δεχθεὶς τὰ θερμὰ συγχαρητήρια τῶν ἀνὰ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν χιλιάδων φίλων καὶ θεομακρῶν του.

Οἱ Ἀμερικανοὶ πολῖται ἐν τῷ Ἀμερικανικῷ περιβάλλοντι, Ἑλλήνων προηγούμενοι εἰς τὴν σημερινὴν βαθμίδα τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ τῆς χώρας εἰς ἡν μετανάστευσαν. Τὸν πολιτισμὸν αὐτὸν ἐναθμειώθησιν νὰ καλῶσιν καὶ δικαιοῦ καλῶσιν Ἑλληνικόν. Ὁ Ἀμερικανικὸς κόσμος γνωρίζει ἐπίσης καὶ προσθέτως πάντοτε ὁμολογεῖ ὅτι ὁ πολιτισμὸς τῶν, ὅπως καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, θεμελιώσεται ἰπ' τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀρχαῖων. Ἀλλὰ διὰ ταῦτο ἀετικῶς πρέπει νὰ ἀκολουθηθῶσιν τὰς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνεθικῶν τῶν περιβάλλοντος ἐνδεικτικῆς μεθόδου.

ἵνα ἐξωθῶσιν μετὰ τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ αὐτοῦ. Διότι εἶναι ἰδικὸς μὴς. Καὶ διότι ἵνα τὸν ἐπανεθωσῶσιν καὶ ἵνα ἀπομνημονεύσωσιν ἐν τῇ Ἑλληνικότητι μὴς ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Ἀγγλοσαξωνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ, πρέπει κατὰ τοὺς ὁμοίωσιν καὶ ἐγγολογικῶν νόμων νὰ προσορμηθῶσιν ἐναυτοὺς πρὸς τὰς ἐπιλοπύρας καὶ ἰδιόμορφας ἀνεθικῆς ἐν τῇ χώρα ταύτη, νὰ γίνωσιν καὶ νὰ παραποδοθῶσιν καὶ νὰ κἀμωσιν πρῶτα ἡμῶς αὐτοὺς ἀνεργατικῶς καὶ ἀνεργικῶς ἐν πνεύματι καὶ πολιτισμῷ πρὸς ἐκείνους ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ὁποίων ζῶμεν καὶ κινεῖσθα, ἵνα ἀνεκφρατικῶς ἀναπτύξωσιν, ἀπομνημονεύσωσιν μὲν τὴν ἀντιπροσιν καὶ οὕτω κατῶσιν τὴν διαπαιθίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἡμῶν ἀνεθικῆς, ἀνεκφρατικῆς τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἡμῶν καταγωγῆς. Διότι ἡ ἀδουμοιωτικὴ αὐτὴ εἶναι ἀναποδοτικῶς ἐν ἡν δὲν ἡσθάνθησιν ἢ τῶν μετῆς καὶ ἀντιπροσιν τοῦ περιβάλλοντος.

Ἡμῶς ὅστις μελετῶσιν τὸ ζήτημα κατὰ πόσον εἶναι δυνατόν ἢ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ διαπαιθίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς παροδοσίας, ὅτι τὴν ὁποία κἀμωσιν διαπαιθίαν ἀδουμοιωτικῶς προσεργικῶν ἐπιλοπύρας, θὰ εἶσιν ὅτι τὸ ταῦτον θὰ καταστῇ δυνατόν μόνον διὰ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀρχητα ἀκολουθηθῶσιν μεθόδου. Διὰ τῶν ἰδίων μεθόδου θὰ ἀνεθωσῶσιν νὰ ἀπομνημονεύσωσιν τὴν μητρικὴν ἡμῶν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσάν. Αἱ μεθόδοι αὐταὶ κριτικῶς ἀνεθωσῶσιν, ὡς εἴπωσιν, εἰς τὴν προσεργικῶν ὅλων τῶν ἐπιλοπύρας τοῦ ἰδιόμορφου καὶ δημοσίου ἡμῶν διὰ εἰς τὸν ὁμοίωσιν νόμον τοῦ περιβάλλοντος, ἵνα οὕτω ἀνεθωσῶσιν νὰ ἐπιπέσῃ, καὶ εἰς τὴν ἠθικὴν καὶ ἑλικῆν μὴς βελτιώσιν, ἥτις θὰ μὴς καταστῆσιν ἰκανοὺς νὰ ὁμοιωσιν ἐπιλοπύρας τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ἑλλήνων Ἀμερικανῶν πολῖται, καὶ εἰς τὴν εἰλικρινῆ, ἐντιμὴν καὶ ἀνεκφρατικῶν ἀδουμοιωτικῶν καὶ ἀνεκφρατικῶν τῶν ὁμοίων ἐν ἡ ζῶμεν, τοῦ ὅπου θὰ ἀνεθωσῶσιν εἰς τὴν ἀνεθωσῶσιν καὶ προσθῶσιν ἀνεκφρατικῶν ἡμῶν ἐπὶ πάντων, ὡς ἴσων καὶ ἀξίων Ἀμερικανῶν πολῖται Ἑλληνικῆς καταγωγῆς, ἀνεκφρατικῶν νὰ λέγωσιν Ἑλλήνες καὶ ἀνεκφρατικῶν νὰ κἀμωσιν μετὰ τῆς μητρικῆς τῶν γλῶσσῆς. Εἰς τὴν ἀνεκφρατικῶν ἢ ἡμῶν ἀνεκφρατικῶν καὶ παροδοσίαν τοῦ νόμου ταῦτου καὶ εἰς τὸ θεμέλιον τῆς ἀνεκφρατικῶν τῶν νόμων ταῦτου ἰσομοιωτικῶν τῶν ἐνδεικτικῶν μεθόδου διὰ τὴν διαπαιθίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς παροδοσίας καὶ γλῶσσῆς ἐν Ἀμερικῇ καὶ διὰ τὴν πραγματικῆν, πραγματικῆν καὶ μόνον δυνατόν ἐπιλοπύρας τῶν ἀνεκφρατικῶν τοῦ παρόντος καὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος τοῦ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλληνισμοῦ, ἐγκρίεται κριτικῶς ἡ μοναδικότης τῆς Ἀρχητα.

ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΕΚΑΤΟΝΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΔΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΩΣΕΩΣ

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΑΙ ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΛΗΡΟΥΣ ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΣΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ.—ΤΙ ΠΡΟΗΓΗΘΗ ΤΟΥ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΥ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΛΟΝΔΙΝΟΥ.

Ότε, τὴν 25ην Μαρτίου 1821, ὁ Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Παλαιῶν Πατρῶν Γερμανός ἀνέψωθε τὴν σημαίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως ἐν Ἀγίᾳ Λαύρᾳ, ἀνύγκειεν εἰς τοὺς ἐν Πάτριας προδόντες τῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνας ἐπανεστάτους διὰ νὰ ἀνακτήσῃν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν των. Οἱ πρόδοντες δὲν εἶδον σημαίαν εἰς τὸ διάβημα τοῦτο τοῦ Ἀρχιεπισκόπου. Ἀλλ' αἱ κατὰ τὰ ἔτη 1821 καὶ 1822 Ἑλληνικαὶ ἐπιτυχίαι κατὰ τῶν Τούρκων ἤρχισαν ἤδη νὰ ἀγκυραῖν τὴν δημοσίαν Ἐυρωπαϊκὴν γνώμην, ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ δὲ ἤρχισαν νὰ δημιουργηθῶσι ἐν ἰσχυρῶν φιλελληνικῶν εἰρήμα, ὥστε, ὅταν ἀνέλαθε τὸ Ἀγγλικὸν Ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν ὁ φιλέλληνας George Canning εἰδέσκε προκίρησιν τὴν 25ην Μαρτίου 1823, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἡ Κυβερνήσις τῆς Μεγάλης Βρετανίας ἀνεγνώρισε τὴν ἐμπόλεμον κατάστασιν μεταξὺ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπ' ἐνὸς καὶ τῆς Τουρκίας ἀπ' ἑτέρου.

Δύο ἔτη ὀρθότερον, τὴν 30ην Σεπτεμβρίου 1823, ἡ Βρετανικὴ Κυβερνήσις εἰδέσκειν ἔτισαν προκίρησιν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἀνεκρίθη τὴν ἀπόλυτον αὐτετεστῆτα τῆς Μεγάλης Βρετανίας εἰς τὸν μεταξὺ Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῆς Πέλοπος ἀγῶνα.

Ἐν τούτῳ τῷ μεταξὺ, ἤρχισαν νὰ δημιουργηθῶσι ἰσχυρῶν ἐπιρῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰρήμα καὶ ἐν Ρωσσίᾳ, κατὰ δὲ τὴν 4ην Ἀπριλίου, 1826, ἐπιγράφετο ἐν Πετροπόλει ἐπὶ τῶν πληρεξουσίων τῆς Μεγάλης Βρετανίας καὶ τῆς Ρωσσίας, συμφωνία διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἀνεγνωρίζοντο τὰ δικαιώματα τῶν Ἑλλήνων δι' ἐλευθερίαν πολιτικῶν ἔθρων καὶ αὐτονομίαν. Ἡ συμφωνία αὕτη ἦτο τὸ πρῶτον βῆμα διὰ τὴν ἀναγνώρισιν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν δικαιῶν. Συμφώνως μὲ τούτους ἄλλοι ἐν λόγῳ συμφωνίας ταύτης, αἱ Κυβερνήσεις τῆς Μεγάλης Βρετανίας καὶ τῆς Ρωσσίας ἀπέθνησαν κοινῆν διακοίνωσιν πρὸς τὴν Πέλοπον, τὴν 4ην Φεβρουαρίου 1827, ἐπιτάσσαι τὴν καταπασίαν τῶν ἐχθροπραξιῶν· ἀλλ' ἡ Πέλοπος ἠρνήθη διασπῆσαι νὰ ἀνεγνωρῶσθαι μὲ τούτους ἄλλοι τῆς διακοίνωσιν ὡς ταύτης, θεωρήσασα τὸ ζήτημα καθαρῶς ἰσλαμικῶς ἡδέως.

Ἦδη τὸ φιλελληνικὸν πνεῦμα ἤρχισαν νὰ ἐκδηλοῦνται καὶ ἐν Γαλλίᾳ, καὶ μετ' ὀλίγων καὶ ἡ Γαλλικὴ Κυβερνήσις προσέχωρει εἰς τὰ φιλελληνικὰ διαβήματα τῶν δύο ἄλλων Δυνάμεων, οὕτως ὥστε οἱ τρεῖς πληρεξουσίοι των, ἦτοι ὁ Ντόντζεφ, ἐκ μέρους τῆς Μεγάλης Βρετανίας, ὁ Πρίν-

καψ Ντὲ Πολινιάκ, ἐκ μέρους τῆς Γαλλίας, καὶ ὁ Λιέβεν, ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ρωσσίας, ἐπιγράψαν, τὴν 3ην Ἰουλίου, ἐν Λονδίνῳ, συμφωνίαν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας προδόντες τὴν μεσολαβησίαν τῶν τριῶν Δυνάμεων εἰς τὴν Πέλοπον πρὸς καταπασίαν τῶν ἐχθροπραξιῶν καὶ τὴν ἀμέσων ἀναψῆν ἀνακομῆς. Συμφώνως μὲ τὸ δεύτερον ἄρθρον τῆς συμφωνίας ταύτης, οἱ Ἕλληνας, (ἀκόμη δὲν ἐγένετο λόγος περὶ Ἑλλάδος) θὰ ἐκτεθρῶντο ἐπὶ ἄρχων ἐκλεγμένων ἐπ' αὐτῶν, τῶν ὁποίων ὄμως ἡ ἐκλογή θὰ ἐπακροῦτο ἐπὶ τῆς Πέλοπος, ἐπιπροσθέτως δὲ θὰ ἐπλήρωνον καὶ ἐτάσων ἄρον πρὸς τὴν Τουρκίαν. Κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἄρθρον, αἱ λεπτομέρειαι τοῦ ἄρον καθὼς καὶ τὰ ὄνομα καὶ αἱ νῆσοι τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ταύτης αὐτονομῆς ἀνεγνωρίζον θὰ καθορίζοντο ἐπὶ τῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων καὶ τῶν δύο διαστημίων μερῶν.

Τὰ ἐπιτάσσεια τεσσάρων ἄρθρων τῆς συμφωνίας ταύτης διελαμβάνον ὅτι αἱ Μεγάλαι Δυνάμεις δὲν θὰ ἐπιζήτοιεν ἐθνικὰς παραχωρήσεις ἢ ἐμπορικὰ ὀφέληματα· ὅτι θὰ ἠγγίζοντο τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν τῶν ἀνωτέρω καὶ ὅτι θὰ ἀπέστελλον σχετικὰς ὁδηγίας εἰς τοὺς ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει ἀντιπροσώπους των.

Πράγματι δὲ τὴν 16ην Αἰγυψίου 1827, οἱ ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει πρεσβυτεῖς τῶν Τριῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων ἐπέδωκαν εἰς τὴν Πέλοπον κοινῆν διακοίνωσιν καὶ ἀπέτασαν τὴν ἀμέσων καταπασίαν τῶν ἐχθροπραξιῶν. Ἡ Πέλοπος ἠρνήθη νὰ δεχθῆ τοῦτο καὶ ἡ Ἀγγλία ἡ Γαλλία καὶ ἡ Ρωσσία διατάξαν τοὺς ἀρχηγούς των ἐν τῇ Μεσογείῳ στόλῳ των νὰ κλειθῶσι πρὸς τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ ἔθρατα καὶ νὰ ἐξαγαγῶσθαι τοὺς Τουρκο-Αἰγυπτίους νὰ παύσων τὰς ἐχθροπραξίας. Ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς διαταγῆς ταύτης ἐπῆρξεν ἡ ἱστορικὴ ναυμαχία τοῦ Ναυαρίνου, λαβοῦσα χώραν τὴν 20ην Ὀκτωβρίου 1827, κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν καταστράφη καθ' ὁλοκληρίαν ὁ Τουρκοαιγυπτιακὸς στόλος.

Ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τὴν πανωλεθρίαν ταύτην ἐν Ναυαρίνῳ, ἡ Πέλοπος ἠρνήθη ἐπιμένειν νὰ ἀνεγνωρῶσθαι μὲ τούτους ἄλλοι τῆς ὡς ἄνω συμφωνίας τοῦ Λονδίνου, καὶ ἀπέτελεσμα τοῦτο ἦτο ὅτι οἱ ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει πρεσβυτεῖς τῶν Τριῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων, Στρατάρχοφ Κόνιγγκ, Κόμης Γενλερμινὼ καὶ Ριμπωπίτθ διακόσσαντες τὰς μετὰ τῆς Τουρκίας διπλωματικὰς σχέσεις των ἀπέλαθον ἐκείθεν τὴν 3ην Δεκεμβρίου

1827 καὶ ἐθῶσαν εἰς τὸν Πόρον ὅπου μετὰ τὰς ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως δοθείσας στατιστικὰς καὶ πληροφόρας καὶ μετὰ ἀρχαῖς ἀσκήσεις μετὰ τοῦ Κυβερνήτου Καποδίστριας διενέταζαν ἐν Πόρῳ τὸ πρωτόκολλον τῆς 12ης Δεκεμβρίου 1828, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐκηρύττετο μοναρχία κληρονομικὴ, ἄρον ἐπιτάσσει εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν, πρὸς τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ ἐπλήρωνε 1,300,000 γρῶδια ἐτήσιος. Τὸ πρωτόκολλον τοῦτο ἐπαβλήθη πρὸς ἔγκρισιν τῶν ἐν Λονδίνῳ πληρεξουσίων τῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων, Ἀμερικῆν, Πρίγκιπος Ντὲ Πολινιάκ καὶ Αἰκυπτεν, οἵτινες τὴν 22ην Μαρτίου 1829 ἐπιγράψαν ἐν Λονδίνῳ συμφωνίαν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀνεκηρύττετο κληρονομικὴ μοναρχία, τῆς ὁποίας ὁ ἀνώτατος ἄρχων θὰ διορίζετο ἐπὶ τῆς Πέλοπος. Συμφώνως μὲ τούτους ἄρον τῆς συμφωνίας ταύτης, τὰ ὄνομα τῆς Ἑλλάδος θὰ διετεινότο ἀπὸ τοῦ Παγαντικῶν κόλπου, τῆς ὁμοειδέως τῆς Ὀρθοῆς καὶ τῶν στενῶν τοῦ Μακρινόρου μέχρι τοῦ Ἀφροακτικῶν κόλπου. Ἐκ τῶν νήσων δὲ μόνον ἡ Εὐβοία καὶ αἱ Κυκλάδες θὰ ἀνεπεριλαμβάνοντο εἰς τὸ νεοσύστατον κράτος. Ἡ Ἑλλὰς θὰ ἐπλήρωνεν ἐτήσιον ἄρον εἰς τὴν Πέλοπον καὶ θὰ ἐκηρύττετο γενικὴν ἀμνηστία. Ἡ Ἐθνικὴ Συνέλευσις ἀνέθηκεν εἰς τὸν Καποδίστριαν νὰ διαμαρτυρηθῆ εἰς τὰς Δυνάμεις διότι κλειθῆσαι Ἑλληνικαὶ χώραὶ ἀπεκλείοντο ἐκ τοῦ νέου κράτους καὶ ὅτι τοῦτο δὲν ἀπελάμβανε πλήρους ἀνεξαρτησίας κατὰ τὴν συμφωνίαν ταύτην.

Τὴν 14ην Σεπτεμβρίου 1829, μετὰ τὸ πέραν τοῦ Ρωσσοτουρκικοῦ πολέμου διεκλήθη ἐν Ἀθῆνασι πρὸς Συνθήκην Εἰρήνης μεταξὺ Ρωσσίας καὶ Τουρκίας, ὁνόματι τῆς ὁποίας ἡ Συνθήκη τοῦ Λονδίνου τῆς 6ης Ἰουλίου 1827, καθὼς καὶ ἡ συμφωνία τοῦ Λονδίνου τῆς 22ας Μαρτίου 1829, ἐγένοντο δεκταὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Πέλοπος. Οἱ ἄροι τῆς Συνθήκης ταύτης τῆς Ἀθῆνασι πρὸς οἱ σχετικὸι μὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπρόκειντο ἀλγερινῶν ἐντίπων εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, οἵτινες ἰσχυροῦντο μεγάλας ἐλπίδας εἰς τὴν κατὰ τῶν Τούρκων νίκην τῆς Ὀρθοδόξου Ρωσσίας καὶ ἡλπίσθησαν εἰς τὴν ὀριστικὴν ἀπελευθερώσιν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν χωρῶν.

Ἡ μονομερὴς αὕτη ἐνέργεια τῆς Ρωσσίας πρὸς λύσιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ζητήματος, ὅπου εἶχον ἀναλάβει αἱ Τρεῖς Μεγάλαι Δυνάμεις, καθὼς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἄροι τῆς Συνθήκης τῆς Ἀθῆνασι πρὸς οἱ

διὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἡ Τουρκία περιήχθη εἰς τὴν ἀφώρῃν τῆς Ρωστικῆς ἐπιτροπῆς, ἐπροξένθησαν μεγάλης ἐξουσίας ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ καὶ ἐν Γαλλίᾳ. Ὁ Μίντελσον ἀναφέρει ὅτι κατὰ τὸ τότε ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ ἀνεκλήθη ἑκτακτον Ὑπουργικὸν Συμβούλιον, ὃ Πρωθυπουργὸς Δοῦξ Γουέλινγκτον ἰδιόθεν ὅτι ἡ Τουρκία ἀπέθανεν ἤδη καὶ ὅτι πρέπει νὰ δημιουργηθῆ ἄλλη Δύναμις ἥτις νὰ ἀντιταθῆ κατὰ τῆς Ρωσσίας. Ὁ Λόδοξ Ἀμπερτάν, ὁδὸς ἤτο τότε Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν, ἐπρότεινε νὰ δημιουργηθῆ μία μεγάλη Ἑλληνικὴ Ἀτοκρατορία με πρωτεύουσαν τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν, ὡς ἀντιτάξιμα τῆς Ρωστικῆς ἐπιτροπῆς.

Παρελθούσης τῆς πρώτης ἐξέλιξως, ἀνεύληθον καὶ πάλιν οἱ πληροξοῖσοι τῶν Τριῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων ἐν Λονδίνῳ, ὅπου, τὴν 3ην Φεβρουαρίου 1830, ἐπέγραψαν τὸ περίσημον πρωτόκολλον διὰ τοῦ ὁποῖου ἀνεγνωρίσθη ἡ πλῆρης καὶ ἀπόλυτος ἀνεξαρτησία τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Οὔτως ἡ Ἑλλάς, μετὰ μακροαίωνα δουλείαν καὶ ἐννέα ἐτῶν αἱματηρῶν ἀγῶνα, εἰσῆχθη πάλιν ἀσπίτικῶς εἰς τὴν χορείαν τῶν ἐλευθέρων κρατῶν τῆς Ἑρώσεως.

Κατὰ τὴν πρώτην παραγράφον τοῦ πρωτοκόλλου τούτου, ἡ Ἑλλάς θὰ ἀπειλεῖ ἐν ἀνεξαρτητοῦν κράτος καὶ θὰ ἀπάλαιε πάντων τῶν πολιτικῶν, διοικητικῶν καὶ ἐμπορικῶν δικαιωμάτων, ἅτινα συνεπάγητο ἡ πλῆρης ἀνεξαρτησία τῆς.

Κατὰ τὴν τρίτην παραγράφον τοῦ πρωτοκόλλου τούτου ἡ Ἑλλάς θὰ ἦτο Μοναρχία κληρονομικῆ, ἀσπρόφωρος με τὴν ταῖην τῆς πρωτοστασίας. Ἡ Μοναρχία θὰ ἀντιθετο εἰς ἓνα Πρίγκιπα μὴ ἀνήκοντα εἰς τὰς οἰκογενεῖας αἵτινες ἐβαδίζοντο εἰς τὰ κράτη ἅτινα ἐπέγραψαν τὴν Συνθήκην τῆς 3ης Ἰουλίου 1827, καὶ ὅστις θὰ ἔχη τὸν τίτλον τοῦ κηρύττου Πρίγκιπος τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Ἡ ἐκλογή τοῦ Πρίγκιπος τούτου θὰ ἀπειλεῖ τὸ ἀντικείμενον περὶ τὸ διαπραγματεύεσθαι καὶ δευθῶν.

Τὸ ἀρκῶδες Ἀγγλικὸν κείμενον τῆς 3ης παραγράφου τῆς ἀφορῆσε τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τῆς 3ης παραγράφου τῆς ἀφορῆσε τὴν μορφήν τοῦ Πολυτέματος ἔχει ὡς ἑξῆς:

Protocol of Conference between Great Britain, France and Russia, relative to the Independence of Greece, February 3rd, 1830.

Present: The plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France and Russia.

Independence of Greece

Greece shall form an Independent State, and shall enjoy all the rights, political, administrative, and commercial attached to complete Independence.

Form of Government

3. The Greek Government shall be Monarchical, and Hereditary geniture. It shall be confided to a Prince, who shall not be capable of being chosen from among those of the families reigning in the States that signed the Treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, and who shall bear the title of Sovereign Prince of



DR. SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE

The Great American Philhellene who championed the cause of Greek Independence and, joining the Hellenic revolutionary forces, fought against the Turks.

Greece. The choice of that Prince shall form the object of subsequent communications and stipulations.

Αἱ Μεγάλαι Δυνάμεις ἀσπρόφωρος με τοῖς ὅροις τοῦ πρωτοκόλλου τούτου ἀνελάβαν νὰ ἐγγυηθῶν τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ ἀνελάβαν ἐπίσης τὴν ἐπιχορηγίαν ὅπως οἰδεῖται ἐκ τῶν ἀσπρόφωρων Δυνάμεων νὰ δύνανται νὰ ἀποπέμψω ἀσπρόφωρα εἰς τὸ νῆον Ἑλληνικὸν κράτος ἄνευ τῆς ἀσπρόφωρου τῶν δύο ἄλλων Δυνάμεων.

Ἄλλ' οἱ πληροξοῖσοι τῶν Τριῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων οἵτινες ἀνέταξαν τὸ πρωτόκολλον τούτο εἶπε ἔξ ἀρχαίας τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν πραγμάτων, εἶπε ἔξ ἄλλων αἰτίων προξένθησαν νὰ δύναντο τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους ὁρίσαντες ὡς δύναντο τοῖς παταροῖς Ἀσπρόφωρον (Ἀσπρόφωρον) καὶ

Σπασχίον. Οὔτως, ὁλόκληρος ἡ Ἀκαρνανία καὶ ἐν μείζονος τῆς Αἰτωλίας θὰ παρεμῆνεν ἐκτὸς τῶν ὁρίων τοῦ νῆον Ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους. Καίτοι ἡ ἀναγνωρίσις τῆς ἀνεξαρτησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐγένετο δεκτὴ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑλλάνων μετ' ἀνεκλαῦστον ἀγαλλιάσεως, ἐν τοῖτοις ἡ εἰς βάρος τοῦ νῆον Ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους γενομένη δυνωρικὴ διασπρόφωρις ἐπροξένθη δύνωρῶν ἐντίπρωτον. Τὸ πρωτόκολλον ἐκονοποιήθη εἰς τὸν Καποδίστριαν ὅστις τὸ ἐπέβαλεν εἰς τὴν ἀντὶ τοῦ Πανελληνίου ἰδρυθείσαν τότε Ἑλληνικὴν Γερουσίαν ἥτις ἠνώθη νὰ ἐπικυρώσῃ τὸ πρωτόκολλον.

Ἄλλὰ καὶ ἐν Λονδίνῳ, ὅταν τὸ πρωτόκολλον τούτο ἐπέβληθη εἰς τὴν Βουλὴν τῶν Λόδοξων πρὸς ἐπικυρώσιν, ἐγένετο δεκτὸν μετ' ὀλίγων διαμαρτυριῶν. Ὁ Λόδοξ Παλιμετρον ἠρώτησε διατὶ ἡ Κρήτη, αἱ νῆσοι καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι Ἑλληνικαὶ χῶραι δὲν ἀσπρόφωρου ἐπικυρώσθησαν εἰς τὸ νῆον Ἑλληνικὸν κράτος διὰ νὰ γίνῃ καὶ ἡ Ἑλλάς ἰσπρόφωρον κράτος.

Κατ' ἀρχὰς τὸ δέξιμα προξένθη εἰς τὸν Πρίγκιπα τοῦ Σαξ-Κοθούργ Γούας, Αὐτοπρόφωρον, τὸν μετῆτα βασιλεῖα τοῦ Βελγίου. Οὔτως ἰδέσθη τὸ δέξιμα μετ' ὅσον ὅπως ἐπικυρώσῃ τὰ δύνωρα τοῦ κράτους καὶ ὅπως ἡ Κρήτη καὶ αἱ νῆσοι ἀσπρόφωρου ἐπικυρώσῃ εἰς τὸ νῆον Ἑλληνικὸν κράτος. Μὴ γενομένης δεκτικῆς τῆς αἰτήσεως τούτου, παρητήθη τὴν 17ην Μαΐου 1830.

Ἐν τῷ μετὰ ἐπικυρώσθη ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὁδοξὸ ἀναρχία. Ὁ Κυβερνήτης Καποδίστριας ἰδιόθεν ἐπικυρώσθη καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Αἰγυροστίνης ὅστις ἐπικυρώσθη ἐπὶ τῆς Συνλευτικῆς ὡς προξένθησε Κυβερνήτης, ἀναγκασθῆ μετὰ τινος μῆνας νὰ παρητήθη.

Αἱ Τρεῖς Μεγάλαι Δυνάμεις διὰ νὰ καταπαύσῃ τὴν ἀναρχίαν ταῖτην ἐπέγραψαν μετὰ τῆς Βαβαρίας ἄλλων ἀσπρόφωρον ἐν Λονδίνῳ τὴν 7ην Μαΐου 1832 καὶ προξένθησαν τὸ δέξιμα τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς τὸν δευθῶρον νῆον τοῦ βασιλέως Αὐδοξίου τῆς Βαβαρίας Ὀθωνα, ὅστις ἀντὶ τοῦ τίτλου «Κηρύττου Πρίγκιπος» τῆς Ἑλλάδος θὰ ἔχη τὸν τίτλον «Βασιλέως» τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

Κατὰ τοῖς ὅροις τῆς Συνθήκης ταῖτης ἡ Ἑλλάς θὰ ἀπειλεῖ ἀνεξαρτητοῦν Βασιλείων ἐπὶ τὴν ἐγγύσιν τῆς Μεγάλης Βασιλείας, Γαλλίας καὶ Ρωσσίας καὶ τὸ Βασιλικὸν δέξιμα θὰ ἦτο κληρονομικόν.

Τὰ δύνωρα τῆς Ἑλλάδος καθορίσθησαν κατὰ τὴν Συνθήκην τοῦ Λονδίνου τῆς 22ας Ματίου 1829, ὁλοσθῆ θὰ ἔχῃ τὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ Πανασπρόφωρου κόλπου, τῆς ὁδοξικῆς τῆς Ὀθωρῆ καὶ τῶν δύνων τοῦ Μακαρόφωρου μείζονος τοῦ Ἀσπρόφωρου κόλπου. Αἱ νῆσοι Ἐξῶσια, Κυκλάδες καὶ Σπασχίονε θὰ ἀσπρόφωρου ἐπικυρώσθη εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἰσπρόφωρου τῶν 15 ἐκονοποιήσθη (Συνθήκη εἰς τὴν σελίδην 32)

ΤΟ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΧΡΗΜΑ

ΥΠΟ Ι. ΚΟΚΚΙΝΑΤΟΥ

Treasurer the Bank of Athens Trust Co., New York

Ρίπτων τις ἐν βλέμμα εἰς τὴν σημερινὴν οικονομικὴν σύστασιν τοῦ κόσμου, δυσκόλως θὰ ἐφαντάζετο πόσον ἀλλή ἐῖνα αὕτη κατὰ μέγα μέρος. Μία ἀπὸ τὴν ἰδέαν ὠδηγοῦν ἀπὸ τὸν πρωτόγονον τρόπον τῆς ἀναλλαγῆς προϊόντων γεωργίας, κτηνοτροφίας καὶ ἐν γένει πάσης βιοτεχνίας εἰς τὴν σημερινὴν μορφήν τῆς βιομηχανικῆς παραγωγῆς καὶ τοῦ ἐμπορίου. τῆς ἀνάστασης τοῦ κεφαλαίου μὲ δύο λέξεις. Ἡ ἰδέα τῆς χρησιμοποίησεως τοῦ μεταλλικοῦ νομίσματος ὡς μέσου ἀναλλαγῆς, χρονολογεῖται ἀπὸ τῶν αἰώνων π. Χ. Πρὸ τοῦ μεταλλικοῦ νομίσματος ὄντησαν ἄλλα ἀναλλακτικὰ μέσα, ἄλλα μορφὰ χρημάτων, οἷως ἐλεῖν. Μερικοὶ λαοὶ εἰς τὴν ἀρχαιότητα παρεδίδοντο ἀπὸ κοινῆς ὡς χρῆμα, ἦτοι ὡς μέσον ἐπιμήσεως καὶ ἐμπορευματοῦ, τὴν ἀγγελάδα, ἄλλα τὸν σίτον, καὶ αὐτοὶ καθ' ἑξῆς. Εἰς τὴν Κίναν ἄλλοτε ἐγένετο χρῆσις τῶν μαγαριῶν ὡς ἀναλλακτικῆς μονάδος, κατ' ἑξῆς τῶς ἀποικιακῶς χρόνου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ὁ καπνὸς ἐχρησιμοποιεῖτο ὡς τοιαῦτη. Ἐν γένει, ὡς μέτρον χρηματικῶν ἐλαμβάνοντο πάντοτε κάποιοι εἶδος χρήσιμον διὰ τὴν ἀνθρώπινον ζωὴν καὶ ἐπομένως ἔχον ἀξίαν ὁποσοῦν ἀποθεράν. Ἄλλ' ὅλα τὰ εἶδη τοῦ χρηματος τῶν παλαιῶν χρόνων εἶχον ἐν βασικῶν ἐλάττωμα τὸ ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέμενον τῶρα ἐκ τῶν ὑστερῶν. Δὲν εἶχον ἐλαστικότητα, δὲν μετετρέποντο καὶ δὲν μετακομίζοντο ἐυκόλως. Ἐάν, παραδείγματος χάριν, ἦνας γεωργὸς ἐπορεύετο τὸν σίτον τῶν 5 ἢ 6 ἢ 26 ἢ 50 μίλια μακρὰ ἀπὸ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τοῦ καὶ ἐλάμβανεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ ἀγγελάδας, περισσότερο τῶν ὅσων ὁ ἴδιος ἐχρειάζετο, ἢ ἐπρεπε νὰ τὰς μεταπωλῆσιν ἀμέσως εἰς ἄλλην ἀγορὰν ἀντὶ ἄλλων εἰδῶν ποῦ ἐχρειάζετο ἢ ἂν ἦτο ἀδύνατον ἀμέσως, ἐπρεπε νὰ τὰς συντηρήσῃ μέχρις ὅτου εἴσῃ τὴν πρώτην ἐκκαίριαν. Ἐν πάσῃ περιπτώσει θὰ κατεβάλλε κόπους ἐν τῇ μεταφορᾷ καὶ τῇ μεταρροπῇ τῶν προϊόντων τοῦ εἰς χρῆμα, δηλ. εἰς κατὰ πρὸς ἴδιαν χρῆσιν. Φαντασθῆτε τὸν γεωργὸν πρὸ 3.000 ἐτῶν ὠδηγοῦντα πέντε ἢ ἕξ ἀγγελάδας τὰς ὅσας ἔχει λάβει ἐπὶ ἀναλλαγῇ τοῦ σίτου καὶ φαντασθῆτε τὸν ἄλλον χωρὶν μεταφέροντα τὸν σίτον αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πλοῦτον καὶ συγκρίνατε αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸν σημερινὸν γεωργὸν ὁ ὅποιος ἐπιπρεφεί ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἔνθα ἐπώλησεν τὰ προϊόντα τοῦ μὲ μερικὰ χρυσὰ νομίσματα ἢ μερικὰ χρυσονομίσματα ἢ ἕνα τραπεζικὸν γρηματίον εἰς τὸ θελάκιον τοῦ.

Τὴν ἰδέαν τῆς χρησιμοποίησεως χρυσοῦ νομίσματος ὡς ἐμπορικῆς ἀναλλακτικῆς μονάδος, ὡς λέγουσιν οικονομολόγοι τινές, ὠδηγοῦν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα οἱ Λεδοὶ Βασιλεῖς. Καὶ ἐνθ' ἡ χρῆσις τοῦ χρυσοῦ νομίσματος ἐν Λυδίᾳ δὲν ἐσημείωσεν, ἐφ' ὅσον ἦναι γνωστῶν ἱστορικῶς, ἀποδείξαι οικονομικὰς μεταβολὰς—ἐκτὸς ἴσως τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ἕνας Βασιλεὺς τῆς Λυδίας, ὁ Κροῖσος, εἶχε γίνῃ ἡ ἐνσάρκωσις τοῦ συμβολισμοῦ τοῦ πλοῦτου—εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν Ῥωμὴν ἐπέφερον ἀληθῆ οικονομικὴν ἐπανάστασιν ἐξ ἴσου σπειδαίαν ὡς ἡ βιομηχανικὴ ἐπανάστασις κατὰ τὰ τέλη τοῦ 18ου αἰῶνος. Ἐἴνα ἀληθές ὅτι, κατ' ἀρχὰς ἡ κατὰ χρῆσις τοῦ νομίσματος ὠδήγησεν εἰς οικονομικὰς καὶ κοινωνικὰς ἀναστατώσεις, τινές ἐκ τῶν συνεπειῶν τῶν ὁποίων ἰσχυρίζονται ἀκόμη καὶ σημερον, γενικῶς ὅμως εἰς τὸ νέον αὐτὸ ἀναλλακτικὸν μέσον τοῦ ἐμπορίου ἀφίλεται κατὰ μέγα μέρος ἡ σημερινὴ οικονομικὴ μεταμόρφωσις τοῦ ἀνθρώπινου βίου. Τὸ μεταλλικὸν νόμισμα ἔθεκεν εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον ἀσυνήθη ἐλευθερίαν κινήσεως ἐπὶ εὐ-

ρείας κλίμακος. Ὅταν αὐτὰ Ἀθῆνα μὲ τὰς ἀποικίας τῶν εἶχαν γίνῃ τὸ σπουδαιότερον ἐμπορικὸν κέντρον τοῦ τότε γνωστοῦ κόσμου καὶ τὸ Ἀθηναϊκὸν νόμισμα μὲ τὴν γλῶσσαν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ εἶχε φέρῃ καὶ ἐπέμενε ἐμποροπονην ἀνάλογον πρὸς τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν Στερλίαν ἢ τὸ σημερινὸν Ἀμερικανικὸν Δολλάριον, ὅλα αὐτὰ χωρὰ τῆς Μεσογείου καὶ τοῦ Ἐξέσιον καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἐνδοτέρω τῆς Μ. Ἀσίας μετεχειρίζοντο τὸ Ἀθηναϊκὸν νόμισμα ὡς ἀναλλακτικὸν μέσον. Ἦτο ἐπόμενον, χάρις εἰς τὴν ἐυκολίαν ταύτην τῆς συναλλαγῆς, ν' ἀναπτρῆθῃ τὸ ἐμπόριον τεραστίως καὶ μετ' αὐτῶ ὁ γενικὸς πολιτισμὸς τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Τὴν Ἑλλάδα διεδύχηθῃ ἡ Ῥωμὴ, ἰσοθετήσασα ἐπίσης τὸ μεταλλικὸν νόμισμα μὲ τὴν ἀξίαν τῶν βασικῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ βάρος. Σημειώσθη ὅτι τὸ νόμισμα δὲν εἶχε πάντοτε τὸ ἴδιον σχῆμα, οἷως καθορίζετο ἀπὸ τοῦ σχήματος ἢ ἀξίας. Τὸ βάρος καὶ ἡ ἀπάντις τοῦ μετάλλου ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων ἀποτελεῖται τὸ νόμισμα καθορίζον τὴν συμβολικὴν τὸν ἀξίαν. Ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίον, ὡς εἶνα γνωστῶν ἐκ τῆς ἱστορίας τῶν, πλὴν τοῦ μεταλλικοῦ νομίσματος ἐγένετο χρῆσις διαφόρων χρωματικῶν ἐκπροσωποῦντων κτηματικῆν περιουσιῶν ἢ ἄλλων τιμῶν ἀξίαν. Μετὰ τὴν πτώσιν τῆς Ῥωμῆς, ἡ Ἐβρώπη διήρξεν περιόδον Φεουδαρχικῆν, ὅτε καθὲ φάσιν ἦτο αὐταρκεῖς γεωργικῆς καὶ βιοτεχνικῆς, τὸ δὲ ἐμπόριον ἦτο στάσιμον. Ἄλλ' ἡ Κωνσταντινουπόλις ἦτο καὶ τότε ἀκόμη κέντρον ἐμπορίου, ἀγώγιμα δὲ ἀνεπτύχθησαν τὰ ἐμπορικὰ κέντρα τῆς Βενετίας, Φλωρεντίας καὶ Γενεύης. Ἀπὸ τοῦ 15ου αἰῶνος ἀρχίζει μία νέα οικονομικὴ περίοδος, κατὰ τὴν ὅποιαν ὁ χρυσὸς ὡς σύμβολον ἐμπορικῶν πλοῦτου ἐπαίξε σημαντικὸν ρόλον.

Ὁδῶντες ὅμως ἐν τῇ ἱστορίᾳ τὸ μεταλλικὸν χρῆμα ὡς σύμβολον τῶν τιμῶν διαφόρων εἰδῶν τοῦ βίου, ἐπαίξε τόσον σπουδαῖον μέρος ἐν τῇ οικονομικῇ ἀναπτύξει τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὅσον κατὰ τὰ τελευταῖα 150 ἔτη. Μὲ τὸν χρυσὸν ὡς κατατεθειμένον βασικὸν μέτρον τοῦ πλοῦτου, τὸ χρῆμα ἔχει προσλάβει ἀπειρίαν μορφῶν πρὸς διεκάλυψιν τῆς βιομηχανικῆς παραγωγῆς καὶ ἐμπορικῆς διανοῆς ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ κλίμακος. Χάρις εἰς τὴν οὐνοτότητα καὶ ἐλαστικότητα, τὸ ἐπιμετρεῖσθαι τὸ κεφάλαιον, οἱ βιομηχανία καὶ τὸ ἐμπόριον ἔχον ἀποκτήσῃ τὰς αὐτὰς ἀρετὰς, ἐν συγκρίσει πρὸς

τὴν παλαιὰν δυσκαμψίαν, δυσκνησίαν καὶ στασιμότητα αὐτῶν. Αἱ Τραπεζαὶ καὶ τὸ ἐν γένει σημερον πολυσύνθετον σύστημα τῶν πιστώσεων συμβολίζουν ἀπλοῦστατα τὴν συστηματοποίησιν, τακτοποίησιν καὶ ρύθμισιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας τοῦ ἐμπορίου καὶ τῆς βιομηχανίας, ἡ ὅποια θεμελιωδῶς ἀφίλεται εἰς τὴν καθέρεσιν τοῦ μεταλλικοῦ νομίσματος πρὸ 25 αἰῶνων. Ὁ πρῶτος τῶν σημερινῶν γιγαντιαίων μετοχικῶν Ἐταιρειῶν, τῶν ἀλληλεγγύτων λειτουργῶν τῶν ὡς καὶ τῆς ἕλης οικονομικῆς συνθέσεως τῆς σημερον, ἐβρωτικῆς καὶ διεθνούς, ἐτίσαστο εἰς τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκείνου, ὁ ὅποιος πρῶτος ἐσκέφθη ὅτι ἐχρειάζετο ἕνα μέσον ἐμπορικῆς ἀναλλαγῆς, ἐπιμετρούμετον καὶ ἐπιμετρεῖσθαι. Χάρις εἰς αὐτὸ ἔχει γενναίωσθῃ ἡ ἐμπορικὴ ἐνέργεια πρὸς ἐπιμετρεῖσθαι τοῦ φυσικοῦ πλοῦτου καὶ χάρις εἰς τὴν ἐπιμετρεῖσθαι τοῦ πλοῦτου, ἐξ ἄλλου, καὶ τὴν ἐμπορικὴν συναλλαγὴν ἐπιμετρεῖσθαι γενικῶς καὶ ὁ νοῦς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ προήγαγε καὶ προῆγε τὸν βίον τὸν εἰς ἀνώτερα ἐπιπεδα πολιτισμοῦ ὁσημέραι.

(Συνέχεια ἐκ τῆς σελίδος 31)

τομητρίων γροθίων τὸν ὅποιον θὰ ἐπλήρουν εἰς τὴν Πέζαν κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαίαν τὰς 22ας Μαρτίου 1829, ἡ Ἑλλάς ἐπαγορεύετο πῶν νὰ πληρωθῶν ἀποζημιωθῶν ἐξ 40 ἑκατομητρίων γροθίων ἐφ' ἀπαρ.

Εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα θὰ ἐπίθετο δάνειον 60 ἑκατομητρίων ὁράγων ἐπὶ τὴν ἐγγυθῆν τῶν Τριῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων. Ἐκάστη Δύναμις ἀνέλαβεν νὰ ἐγγυθῆ τὸ ἐν τρίτῳ τοῦ δανείου τοῦτον, ἐκ τοῦτον δὲ θὰ ἐπληρωθῆ καὶ ἡ εἰς τὴν Πέζαν ἀποζημιωθῆ.

Ἐν τῆσει, τὴν 21ην Ἰουλίου 1832 ἐπεγράθη ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει μεταξὺ τῶν Τριῶν Μεγάλων Δυνάμεων ἀφ' ἑνὸς καὶ τῆς Ὀθωμανικῆς Πέζας ἀφ' ἑτέρου ἡ ὁριστικὴ Συνθήκη διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ἡ Πέζα παρεδίδετο ἅπαντας τοῖς ἐν τῇ Συνθήκῃ τοῦ Λονδίνου τῆς 7ης Μαΐου ὄσον. Ἐπίσης ἡ ἐν Πειραιᾷ ἀνεγερθεῖσα Ἐθνικὴ Σινιγλιεῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποδέχθη καὶ ἐπιμετρεῖσθαι ὁριστικῶς τὴν ἐν Λονδίῳ Συνθήκῃν κατὰ τὴν 8ην Αὐγούστου 1832, καὶ οὕτως ἐτίετο ὁριστικῶς τὸ ἔσπασμα τῆς ἀνελευθερίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ καθορίζοντο τὰ τότε δάνεια τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Βασιλείου. ΚΑΕΑΝΘΗΣ Δ. ΖΩΝΑΡΑΣ

ΜΕΓΑ
ΑΔΑΜΑΝΤΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ, ΧΡΥΣΟΧΟΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΩΡΟΛΟΓΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ

ΕΥΘ. Α. ΖΟΛΩΤΑ
ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ
 ΤΗΛΕΦ. 57-27

ΟΔΟΣ ΑΙΟΛΟΥ 82Α ΕΝΑΝΤΙ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΕΙΟΥ

ΤΙΜΑΙ ΑΠΟΛΥΤΩΣ ΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΥ ΕΞΑΙΡΕΣΕΩΝ

Οἱ πλείστοι τῶν προσηνῶν ἐκδρομίων ἠγγόρασαν τὰ δώρα τῶν ἀπὸ τὸ Κατάστημα. Ἀγοράζοντες τὰ δώρα οὖς ἐν Ἑλλάδι πραγματοποιεῖται οικονομίαν 50 τοῖς 100

λόγῳ τῆς πτώσεως τῆς Δραχμῆς.

Ο ΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΕΝ ΚΛΗΒΕΛΑΝΤ, ΟΧΑΪΟ ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ ΕΠ' ΕΥΚΑΙΡΙΑ Σ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΩΝ ΔΟΘΕΙΣΗΣ ΧΟΡΟΣΠΕΡ' ΑΟΣ

Ἀγαθηταί μου Ἀδελφοί, Τμήματος Κλήβελαντ, ORDER OF AHEPA

Ἐμπόσιος χαρᾶς, ἀπευθύνο ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ἀδελφότητος ἡμῶν ἀδελφικῶν χαριετισμῶν ἐπὶ τῇ εὐκαιρίᾳ τοῦ ὑπερ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀπόθθι Σχολείων διδομένου Ἑσπερικῶν Χορῶν, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡμετέρου Τμήματος.

Ἐκ τῶν ἐνδόξων προγόνων πρώτος ἀνύψωσε τὸν πυρῶν τῆς μαθητικῆς Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μέγας, ἰσαγαγὼν τὸν γουστόν τότε κόσμον εἰς τὴν ἄδὸν τῆς μαθητικῆς, καὶ ἐδρασίωσε τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν καὶ παιδείαν καθ' ὅλην τὴν Ἀνατολήν. Αἰῶνες διέφρεσαν ἔκτοτε πολλὰ, ἀλλ' ὅμως τὰ σύμβολα ταῦτα τῆς φιλῆς ἡμῶν διατηρήθησαν καὶ διατηροῦνται εἰσαὶ ἀνεξίτηλα ἐκεί ὅπου τὰ ἑστέλλωσεν ὁ νεαρός Μικραίων κοσμοκράτορ.

Μετ' αὐτὸν ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Ἀνθρώπου, ὁ Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, ἐτίμησεν ἐν τῇ ἑλίξει Του εἰς τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἠλόγησε τὴν ἡδαιόλον ἡμῶν γλῶσσαν, τόσον, ὅσον καὶ τὸν πολιτισμῶν ἐκείνον τὸν προπατόρων μας ἀπεθαῖμασε. Καὶ ἡ Κρατὴ Διαθήκη ἀθηανάτισε τὴν γλῶσσαν τοῦ Πλάτωνος.

Ἡ φιλή μας, διὰ τὸν αἰῶνον δὲν ἀνέδειξεν ἄλλον Ἀλέξανδρον ὅπως μεταδόσθῃ τὴν εὐεργετικὴν τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ ἰδεολογίαν καὶ πρὸς τὰς χώρας καὶ τὰς ἡττειροὺς τῆς Δύσεως. Ἐχομεν ὅμως νέον, ἐκ δυσιῶν ἀνατέλλοντα Ἰλιον, τὸ Ἴερὸν τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ Τάγμα, ὅπερ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἀνέλαβε τὸν εὐγενῆ ἀγῶνα τῆς διατηρήσεως τῶν μνημείων καὶ τῶν παραδόσεων τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Φιλῆς. Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ εἶναι ἡ Ἑστία τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ πρὸς ἐν τῷ Νέῳ Κόσμῳ.

Τοῦτο ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ λέγει: «Ὁδε ἐομεν—ἵνα τὰ ἱερὰ τῶν πατέρων μας κειμήλια περιφρονηθῶμεν, καὶ τὰ ἰδεώδη αὐτῶν ἐπιεικῶς ἐνσταλάξωμεν εἰς τὰ τέκνα ἡμῶν μετ' ἡτῆς ἐντολῆς ὅπως ταῦτα διακονήσωσι τοὺς προγονικοὺς θεσμοὺς ἀπὸ γενεᾶς εἰς γενεάν.»

Διὰ τοῦ δόρατος ὁ νικηφόρος Μικραίων ἔστησε τὰ τρώεαί του. Εἰρηναῖος ἡμεῖς ὀργανομενος, διδάσκοντες ἑλληνοεραπῶς τὰ τέκνα ἡμῶν, βοηθῆ τῆς Ἑλληνίδος μητρὸς, κατηγόσης τῆς Ὀρθοδόξου ἡμῶν Ἐκκλησίας, θὰ κατακτήσωμεν, θὰ ἀνγκρατήσωμεν εἰς τὴν φιλετικὴν αὐτῶν τροχίαν καρδίας, καὶ οὕτω θὰ δημοουρήσωμεν συνειδήσιν καὶ αἰσθήματα Ἑλληνικά.

Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ εἶναι δημοόργανο τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, εἶναι Ἀρχοντικῶν Σωματείων εἰς τὸ ὅποιον συμμετέχουσι νομοταγεῖς τῆς Μεγάλης ταύτης Δημοκρατίας πολῖται, με προσοισμῶν νὰ διδάξῃ τοὺς ἡμελοὺς καὶ ἀθανάτους αὐτῆς θεσμοὺς. Εἶναι ὁ προμαχὼν καὶ θεματοφύλαξ τῶν φιλετικῶν μας ἰδεωδῶν, σιλαγίζων ἀσπῆρ τοῦ φιλετικῶ κλίους, ὅπερ ἔζησε καὶ θὰ ζῆσθ διὰ μέσον τῶν αἰῶνων.

Ἀδελφοί μου ἐν Κλήβελαντ, Ἡ Ἀδελφότης, ὡς καὶ τὸ Ὑπατον αὐτῆς Προεδρεῖον, συμφέρονται διὰ τὴν πολέμηον τοῦ Τμήματος σας συμβολῆν εἰς τὸ ἔργον τῆς ἀνυψώσεως τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ὀνόματος εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν. Οἱ ἀδελφοί σας κληθῶνται διὰ τὴν πρόδοον τοῦ τμήματος σας, καὶ διὰ τὰς ἑσπερικὰς ἕπρεσεις τῶν τετιμημένων ἡμετέρων σας. Ἐπισχῶσατε ὁμοῦ τὸ κοινωφελές ἔργον, πρὸς τούτους δι' ἐξέσθη τὰ ἐγκάρδια ἡμῶν συγχρητήρια ὡς καὶ τὰ εὐλακρὴ ἀδελφικά μου αἰσθήματα, μεθ' ὧν διατιλῶ.

Ἀσπασσῖντος ἡμετέρου ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΗΣ (Ὑπατος Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἀχέπας)

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΤΕΛΕΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΕΚΑΤΟΝΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΔΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΣΙΑΣ

ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΟΡΤΩΝ ΚΑΘ' ΟΛΗΝ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Δοξολογία, Ἀποκαλυπτήρια, Ἐγκαινία, Καταθέσει θεμελίον λίθου, Ἐπιθετικῆς ἰστορικῶν τόπων, Ἀθλοτικά καὶ Σχολικά ἐπιθετικῆς, Λαϊκῆς πανηγύρεως, Ὑποδοχαὶ διὰ τοὺς Ἀγῆτορας, κλπ., κλπ.

Συμφέρονος τῶν ἀποφάσεων τῶν ἐπὶ τῷ ἑσασμῷ τῆς ἑκατονταετηρίδος διαφόρων ἐπιτροπῶν, τὸ πρόγραμμα, ἐν γενικαῖς γραμμαῖς, καθιερώσθῃ ὡς ἑξῆς:

Τρίτη 25 Μαρτίου.—Ἐσθνός χαριετισμῶς μουσικῶν, περιβολικοῦ. Μεγάλῃ δοξολογία ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει καὶ ἀπάσαις τοῖς ἐκκλησιαῖς τοῦ κράτους. Τελεταὶ ἐν τοῖς πανεπιστημίοις, τοῖς σχολείοις καὶ τῇ Ἀκαδημίᾳ Ἀθηνῶν. Φωταγωγήσεις, μεγάλη στρατιωτικὴ λαμπροδηρομία.

Πέμπτη-Παρασκευῆ, 27-28 Μαρτίου.—Πανηγυρικὰ παραστάσεις ἐν τοῦ Μάρκου Μπότσαρη, τοῦ Καρέῳ, καὶ τοῦ Ρήγα Φεραίου τοῦ Προβελγγίου.

Κυριακῆ, 30 Μαρτίου.—Θεμελίον ἡρώου, Στρατιωτικῆ καὶ μαθητικῆ παρόταξις καὶ παρελάσις.

Τρίτη, 1 Ἀπριλίου.—Κυκλοφορία ἀναιμησικῶν γραμματισμῶν. Πανηγυρικὴ παρότασις μελοδραμῶτος.

Πέμπτη 3 Ἀπριλίου.—Πανηγυρικὴ συναυλία λαϊκῶν τραγουδιῶν.

Κυριακῆ 6 Ἀπριλίου.—Λαϊκῆ καὶ λαϊκῆ ἑσθῆ ἐν Ἐλευσίᾳ.

Τρίτη 8 Ἀπριλίου.—Πανηγυρικὴ δραματικὴ παρότασις.

Πέμπτη 10 Ἀπριλίου.—Ἑσθῆ Ἀγίας Λαύρας ὑπὸ Καλοθερινῶν ἐν Ἀθήνας.

Σάββατον 12 Ἀπριλίου.— Πανηγυρικὴ μελοδραματικὴ παρότασις.

Κυριακῆ 13 Ἀπριλίου.—Ἑσθασμῶς ἐν Μεσολογγίῳ.

Δευτέρα 21 Ἀπριλίου.—Μεγάλῃ ἑσθῆ ἐκκλησιαστικῆ, ναυτικῆ στρατιωτικῆ, Σταδίου.

Τρίτη 22 Ἀπριλίου.—Μεγάλῃ συναυλία ἔθνικῆς μουσικῆς καὶ δημοτικῶν τραγουδιῶν ἐν τῷ Ὁδεῖῳ Ἡρώδου.

Παρασκευῆ 25 Ἀπριλίου.—Πανεπιστημιακῆ ἑσθῆ καὶ λαμπροδηρομία φοιτητῶν.

Σάββατον 26 Ἀπριλίου.—Ἐγκαινία ἐκθέσεως τύπου.

Κυριακῆ 27 Ἀπριλίου.—Ἑσθῆ σημαίας, Πανηγυρικῆ μεταφορᾶ καὶ ἀνιφροσις αὐτῆς εἰς τὴν Ἀκροπόλιν. Φωταγωγήσις τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως.

Τρίτη 29 Ἀπριλίου.—Θεμελίον τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ Μουσείου. Πανηγυρικὴ δραματικὴ παρότασις.

Τετάρτη 30 Ἀπριλίου.—Ἑσθῆ δημοσπονδίας γυναικείων σωματείων ἐν τῷ «Παρνασσῶ».

Σάββατον 3 Μαΐου.—Ἑσθασμῶς ἐν Καλοθερίοις.

Κυριακῆ 4 Μαΐου.—Κλασικοὶ ἀγῶνες ἐν τῷ Σταδίῳ.

Τρίτη 6 Μαΐου.—Πανηγυρικὴ συναυλία Ἑλληνικῶν συνθέσεων.

Πέμπτη 8 Μαΐου.—Ἐκθέσις ἀνθῶν.

Σάββατον 10 Μαΐου.—Ἐγκαινία παιδικῶν κήπων. Πανηγυρικὴ μελοδραματικὴ παρότασις.

Κυριακῆ 11 Μαΐου.—Ἑσθασμῶς ἐν Πει-

ραιῖ. Ναυτικοὶ ἀγῶνες καὶ ἐπιθετικῆς ἐν Φαλήρῳ.

Μάιος, 18 Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Κέρκερον.—25, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Ζάκυνθον, Κεφαλλήνιαν, Ἰθάκην.

Ἰούνιος, 1, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Μυτιλήνην. — 8, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Βόλον, Βελιστινόν, Λάρισσον, Τρούκαλα. 15, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Καστοριάν, Φλώριναν. — 22, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Κοζάνην. — 29, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Σέρρας.

Ἰούλιος.—6, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Θήβας, Λαμίας, Καρπενήσιον, Ἀμφισσον. 13, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Χίον.—20, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Καβάλλαν, Λάμαν, Ἀλεξανδροπόλιν.—27, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Πάτρας.

Ἀύγουστος.—3, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Σάλον.—10, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Ναύπλιον, Κόρινθον, Δερεβανάκι. — 17 Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Σύρον, Τήνον, Ἄνδρον, Μέκονον. — 24, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Κρήτην, Ἡράκλειον, Ρέθυμανον, Χανιά. — 31, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Ναυαρίνον, Καλύμας, Γόθειον.

Σεπτέμβριος.—7, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Σάιτους, Ὑδρον. — 14, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Χαλκίδα. — 21, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Σπάρτην, Τρίπολιν, Δημητσάναν. — 28, Κυριακῆ.—Ἑσθασμῶς εἰς Ἰωάννινα, Πρέβεζαν, Ἄρταν.

Κυριακῆ 5 Ὀκτωβρίου.—Παρότασις τῶν «Περσῶν» ἐν τῷ Ὁδεῖῳ Ἡρώδου καὶ θεμελίωσις τῆς ἀνιμαρραφώσεως αὐτοῦ. Κυριακῆ, 12 Ὀκτωβρίου.—Ἐγκαινία Βυζαντινοῦ μουσικοῦ, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐνάρξει τοῦ βυζαντιολογικοῦ συνεδρίου.

Κυριακῆ, 19 Ὀκτωβρίου.—Τελετὴ ἐγνομοσῆς ἐν τῷ Σταδίῳ. Μεγάλῃ μουσικῆ ἑσθῆ Ἀνακήρυξις τῶν ἔθνικῶν εὐεργετιῶν. Ἀπονομὴ μεταλλίων εἰς τοὺς ἀπογόνους τῶν πρωταθλητῶν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀγῶνος. Ἀποκαλυπτήρια τῶν εἰκόνων τῶν ἡρώων ἐν ἐν τοῖς σχολείοις τοῦ κράτους. Ἐκθέσις τῆς βιβλίου τοῦ αἰῶνος καὶ τῶν λευκομάτων.

Κυριακῆ, 25 Ὀκτωβρίου.—Ἑσθασμῶς ἐν Θεσσαλονικῆ.

Κυριακῆ, 2 Νοεμβρίου.—Ἐγκαινία καὶ ἐνάρξει τοῦ ἔθνικου θεάτρου καὶ λήξις τῶν ἑσθῶν.

Ἐν τῷ προγράμματι δὲν συμπεριελήθησαν, ἀφθῆσαι ἐκθέσεις, αἱ ἑσθῆ τῶν συνεδρίων, γεωγραφικολογικῶ 21 Ἀπριλίου, ὀδοντοιατρικῶ 24 Ἀπριλίου, ἑγνιστῆς 28 Ἀπριλίου, βυζαντινολογικῶ 12 Ὀκτωβρίου, καὶ Δελφικῶν ἑσθῶν 1 Μαΐου.

Ὁ ἀστροφύλαξ.—Πῶσα, κέρως. Δὲν ἐπιτρέπεται νὰ προχωρήσῃς ἄλλο.

—Ὁ κέρως.—Ναί, ἀλλὰ τίμα δημοσπογοφῶς καὶ πρῆπει νὰ περιγραφῶς τὰ συμβάντα...

Ὁ ἀστροφύλαξ.—Καλά, αἴρω τὴ πρῶτὴ τὰ... διαβάξῃς στὶς ἐφημερίδας.

ΠΕΝΝΙΕΣ

ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ

ΕΝ ΟΥΑΣΗΓΚΤΩΝΙ, ΑΡΧΑΣ ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ, 1930.

GEO. E. PHILLIES. 'Ανθρότερος; και νεότερος από ότι ήτο εις τό ΚΑΝΣΑΣ ΣΙΤΥ. Φαίνεται ότι τον ζωογονούν αι εθόνια και οι αγώνες. 'Αξιοί διαρκώς συνεδριάσεις προς ταχεία άποκατάστασιν των εργασιών. Τόν οργανεί εξαιρετικός τό όμορφος; γινόμενον δεκτόν ψηφισμα έμπιστοσύνης προς τόν 'Υπατον Πρόεδρον. Προσλαθούν να τόν κεράσουν άπληρορμένον έγγρόν, να τόν πείσουν να καπνίση ή να παίξη όλίγον πόκερ ή τουλάχιστον να πη μάθων σκέτον καφφέ, εκείνος όμως άρνείται έπιμόνος. Καί ό μπαρμπα Βασίλης ό 'Ισραής φωνάζει έν άγανακτήσει. «Μα τί σουκρίμ είσαι συ άμα δέν πίνης, δέν καπνίζης, δέν παίξης πόκερ και δέν πίνης μαθών καφφέν; Δέν σε κάμωμ Σουαρκίμ Παρέζιτεν μόνον για ντελιμι-μιτερέσιους...»

P. SIKOKIS. Ζητεί διαρκώς εργοσ'αν και οικονομίαν χρήματος. Είς όλας τάς συζητήσεις άντίκει παραδείγματα από την δράσιν των τμημάτων του Σικάγου. Είς κάποιαν συζητησιν λέγει: εάν περάση αυτό θα με κερμάσουν στο Σικάγο. Καί ό Βόλος κινών την κεφαλήν του κηφρίζει: «Και ποθ θα θροσόν δένδρον στο Σικάγο να σπρώσση σόκια 300 πάουντς...»

ΑΧ. ΚΑΤΣΩΝΗΣ. Είναι τό 'Αρχεπαζόν 'Εγκυκλοπαιδικόν Λεξικόν. Όλα τά έγγραφα τά έχει έτοιμα με ζηλευτήν μεθοδικότητα και τάξιν. Γνωρίζει άπεξο όλας τάς ύποθέσεις της 'Αρχία από τό Α έως τό Ω, όπως ό Βόλος τό SUNDAY PRAYER, δηλαδή τό «Σ' αυτό τό σπίτι ποθθαμε πέτρα να μη γράσση...»

ΙΩ. ΓΚΟΒΑΤΟΣ. 'Αδιαφορεί διά τά πολλά Κόμμ 'Ελέησον και ένδιαφερέται διά τά DALLAS και CENTS. Παραπονείται στον Μάνον ότι τό νέον RITUALI είναι πολύ μεγάλο, πολύ φουσκωμένο. Μα όχι δά, δέν είναι πολύ μεγάλο, ούτε πολύ φουσκωμένο. Πέξ μας έπί τέλους πόσον μεγάλο και φουσκωμένο σοθ φαίνεται. «Ναι ναι, ναι, να σός πώ, μοθ φαίνεται μεγάλο σαν το Μπάριελα Στάμου την φαλάκρα, και φουσκωμένο σαν την κοιλία σου...»

ΓΕΩΡΓ. ΒΟΥΡΝΑΣ. 'Ο τέως πανίσχυρος καρδιάνθρωπος και γυν έκτελών καθήκοντα Σόλωνος του Νομοθέτου παρά τη 'Αρχία. Μαθρα μότα, μαθρα μαλλιά, λευκή φαχί, μαλλιά διαγνή και καρδιά χρυσή. Όταν φιλοξενεί και περιποιείται φίλους, εύρίσκειται εις τό στομαχίον του. Συζητεί με τό γάντι, μαλώνει με τό γάντι, δίδει εξηγήσεις με τό γάντι. Ζητεί συγγνώμην με τό γάντι και μόνον με τόν Τραγετήν άλληλογραφοπούνται φιλικώτατα και χωρίς γάντια. 'Αποχρισίζονται άλληλοσπαζόμενοι με τό γάντι. Τό

τζόστα μινούτ, άπέθανε και έτάφη. Αιώνια του ή μνήμη! 'Εμην, ως θα έλεγεν ό φίλος μου ό Βέρας.

ΧΑΡ. ΜΠΟΥΡΑΣ. Καλό και άπονηρευτο παιδί. Νέος και γεμάτος ζώνη, ζητεί να άποφεύγονται αι αερολογία και αι τεχνικότητες. 'Ο Βόλος χωρίς να ξέρη ότι ό Μπουρας είναι Γορτύης προσλαθεί να τόν μνήση εις τίς Σουαρκίους τουαρκίνες του. Είναι παντοτε μαζί, τρώγον μαζί, πίνουν μαζί και πληρώνουν χωρία, εκτός όταν τά πληρώνει όλα ό Μπάριελα-γάννης...

ΙΩ. ΜΑΝΟΣ. Γέριμο, γερό και κατασταλαγμένο μυαλό. 'Έχει ειδική κλίση εις τό να μελετά και να συζητεί περί των αρχαίων θεών, βασιλείων και θεοσκευμάτων. 'Ακούει πολλά και θυμίζει όληα άλλα νοητά και μετρομένα. Είς τός θυμίζας του αναφέρεται τούς αρχαίους θεούς και θεάς, Δία, 'Αθηνά, Βούδαν, Μοσάμθ, 'Ισιδα, Τού 'Αν-Κάμεν, Βασίλειον 'Ισαρην!... κλπ.

Α. ΚΑΡΚΑΛΑΣ. Δέν πιστεύει εις τό ρητόν εσπότεν και μη έργίνας. 'Ερρενά διαρκώς τά πρακτικά και νομοθετικά μέσα εις τά όποια συναντά κάποτε φάσεις και άντιφάσεις δυσνοήτους τάς όποιας προσπαθεί να συναρμονίση. Είναι νέος μελετημένος και θα συμμετάσχη της εις 'Ελλάδα έκδρομής.

Σ. ΣΠΑΘΗΣ.—Είνε γνωστός ως Χατζή Σπάθης, λόγω της μεταβάσεως του εις 'Ερροσαλίμ κατά την πρώτην έκδρομήν της 'Αρχία. 'Εφτερον από την 'Ιερουσαλίμ χωμα, πέτρες και έδωθ από τόν 'Ιορδάνην ποταμόν. Είναι τέλειος άνθρωπος και ός ιερέυς εύρίσκειται εις τό στομαχίον του όταν έκτελή καθήκοντα εισηγητικού ή διατητού. 'Ο πατήρ Χατζή Σπάθης έχει προσφέρει άνεκτιμήτους υπηρεσίας εις τούς 'Ελληνας της περιοχής του και εις την 'Αρχία. 'Απολαμβάνει της γενικής εκτίμησεως και αγάπης όλων έκεινων που έννοώσαν τόν χρηστόν άνθρωπον και θαυμάσιον ΑΗΕΡΑΝ.

ΙΩ. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΗΣ. 'Απόν. **CONST. PELIAS.**—Νέος εις τό 'Υπατον Συμβούλιον. 'Αποφεύγει τάς άρρώτητας και τάς αβανίους αναβολάς. 'Επιδοκεί πάντοτε συμβιβασμούς έν πνεύματι δικαιοσύνης. Είς ένδειξιν της συντηρητικότητός του και προς ταχεία λύσιν των διαφόρων ζητημάτων κάμνει διαρκώς σέκοντ όλα τά μόνον.

ΜΠΑΡΜΠΑ ΣΤΑΜΟΣ. 'Ο μόνος 'Αρχεπαζόν ό φίρον έν τό φαλακρός κεφαλή του δύο 'Αρχεπαζ στέμματα. 'Υπατος Κυβερνήτης και μέλος της μητρος Στουά. Είναι μανιοδής προσπαθός, αλλά άπογορευτικός διότι δέν έφθρ τοιαύτα έν Ούασινγκτόν. Κάποτε θυμίζει με θυμόν και χειρονομία έναντιόν μιας ποττάσεως. 'Ο Βόλος

όταν τόν ίδεν θυμωμένον ειπεν εις τόν παροικέως του καθημενον Μπουραν ότι γνωρίζει κάποιον έστιάτοριον που μαγειρεύουν κάθε ήμεραν πρσσο. Μολις ό Μπαρμπα Στάμος ηκουσε την χαρμωσνον πορσίαν, εσταμάτησε την έλθεσιν του, ένα φωτοστέφανον γαλήνης έκάλυψε τό πρόσωπον του και ήρωτησε τόν Βόλον με τρυφερότητα επό είναι αυτό τό έστιάτοριον. 'Ο Βόλος έν προφανεί θαμάσθ και σοβαρότητι άπηήτησε, εις τό 'Αργος από τούς άρχαίτους γέλωτας όλων.

PARASCO VOLO. Δηλαδή Βολογιάννης. Τέλειος τύπος Σουαρκίος καλαμποκιστοδ. 'Αν δέν ήτο 'Υπατος Κυβερνήτης της 'Αρχία, θα ήτο πατάξ ή δεσποτής, έπειδή όμως δέν είναι ούτε τό ένα ούτε τό άλλο άπεράσιος να γινή Τραπεζίτης δια να χωτάση ραπανάκια, κερμειδάκια, κολοκυθάκια και να θυμίζει διαρκώς για λίρες, δασκάλους και τραπάρια. 'Εγίτος άποσοδότης ήτο κάπως μελαγχολικός λόγω της άπουσίας του φίλου του Δουκέλη με Βραζιλία Πετρέλη.

ΣΤ. ΡΕΚΑΣ. 'Αχωριστος συντροφος του Σικώκη. Σύμφωνοι πάντοτε εις τάς σκέψεις του και εις την στάσιν των εις όλα τά ζητήματα. 'Ο Ρέκας τά θέλει όλα με σύστημα και τάξιν. Πολλάκις θυμώνει αλλά πριν τόν άντιληφθούν θεθμώνει.

M. D. KONOMOS. Δανάτος θυμώτης και ταχός εις τάς αποφάσεις του. Παραπονείται διά τά καλαμποκία του Βόλου τά όποια τόν αναγκάζουν να γελά. Συζητεί δι' όλα τά ζητήματα με ειλικρίθειαν και συχνά έκπαιλαμβάνει τό «I BEG YOU PARDON», συνήθως φράσις τόν διαηγόρον.

P. MARTHAKIS. Εύθετος και γελαστός όπως πάντοτε. 'Ενεργεί, θυμίζει και κινείται με μαθηματικήν ακρίβειαν. 'Ο Γκοβάτος και ό Μάνος κατόπν μιας έκπεριόδου και αρχικής πόσεως άπληρορμένον έγγρόν ηρχισαν να συζητούν άν ή γή κινείται περί τόν ήλιον ή ό ήλιος περί την γήν.

P. J. ANDREWS. 'Απόν. **N. S. CHEKOS.** Νεορός ιατροδ και Κυβερνήτης της 13ης περιφερείας. Τόν ηγάτησαν όλοι διότι αι πράξεις του, τά λόγια του και ή συμπεριφορά του άποτελούν ένα σπουδόν σοφροσύνης, εύγενείας και διαπρακτικότητος. 'Ομιλεί όλίγα αλλά ζητησμένα, έφαριστων τό καλόν ρητόν ειη ποτεσζέται ή γλώσσα της διανοίας. 'Αφισεν άριστας άναμνήσεις και έντυπώσεις και μίαν ρεστέταν δι' άπληρορμένον έγγρόν εις τό Μπαρμπαγιάννην.

—Η ίδησις της άθωωτικής άποφάσεως της ύποθέσεως του ημιδόν προκάλεσε την γ κήν χαράν. Τό γεγονός επανηγυρίσθη την έσπέραν εις τό άτάσμητον του Βουρνά. 'Ο Μπάριελα Βασίλης έτηγάσσε τζερρέκια, ηγόρασε δύο κότες δημηκίς του, έφημισσεν έκποράτους τό κίλδι τσίκεν, έτηγάσσε γάτ ντόγκς και προσέφερον ένα λαστιχίνον τοιαότο εις τόν Βόλον όστις τό έδέχθη εύχαριστόν, άντιληφθείς την ποιότητά του και άργά από τούς γέλωτας όλων.

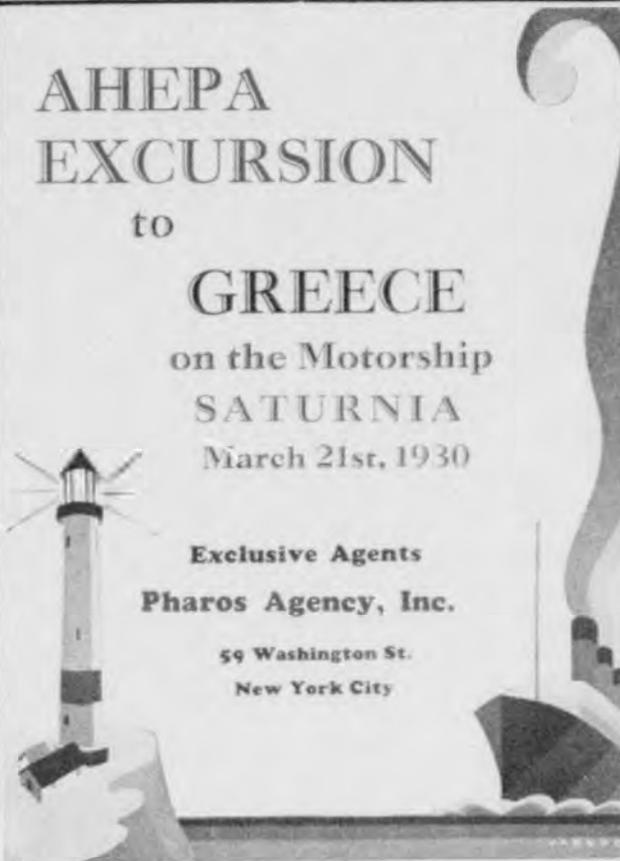
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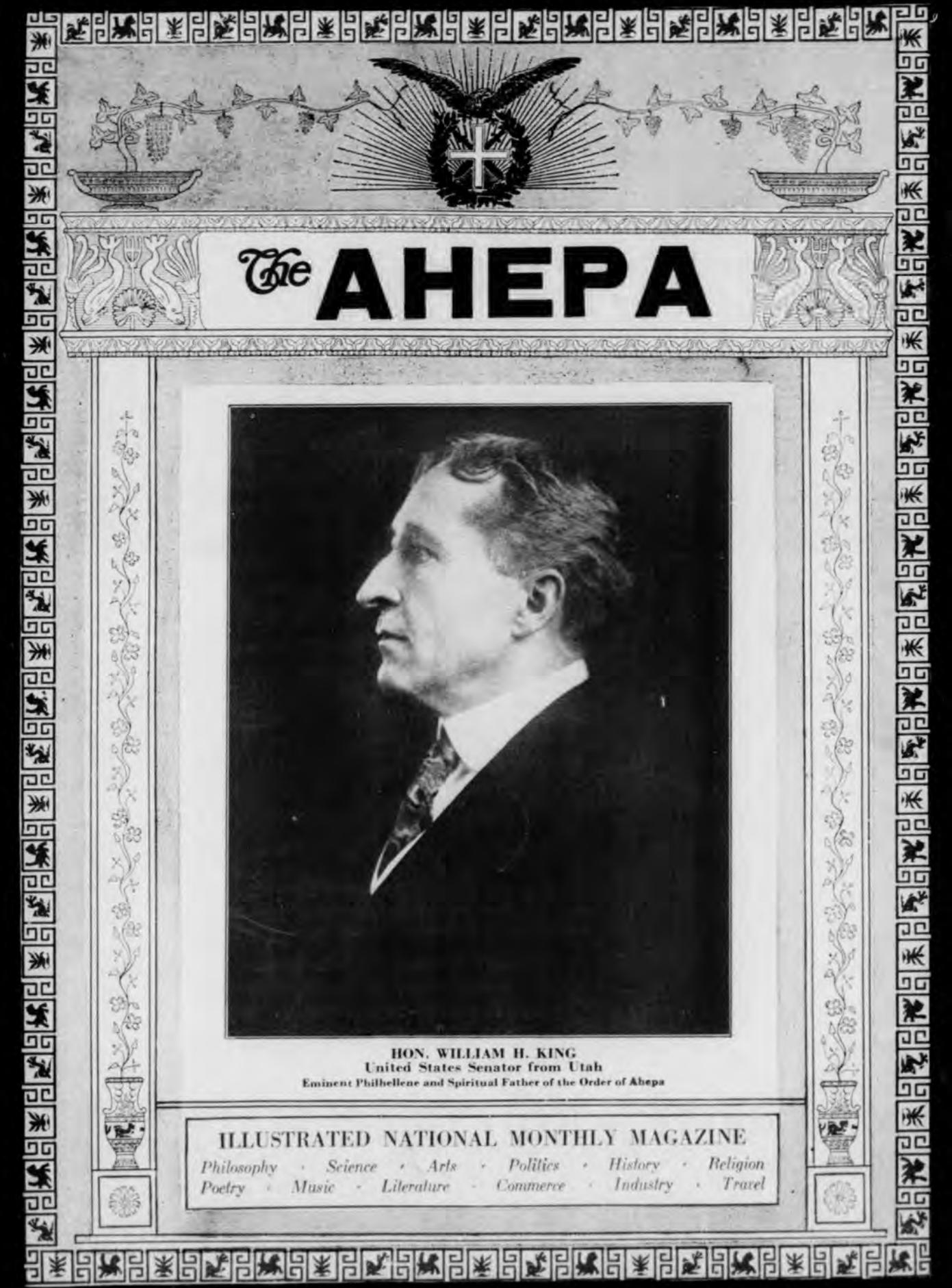
The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

March 1930

Volume IV

Number 3



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The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION
MILTON E. MELETIADES, *Editor*

VOLUME IV

MARCH, 1930

NUMBER 3

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

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☐ 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.

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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

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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.

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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 IV

MARCH, 1930

Number 3

America and the Centenary of Greek Independence

By DEAN ALFANGE

GREECE is now celebrating her one hundredth "Fourth of July"—the centenary of her independence from Turkey. The centenary, however, is not a mere national event. It is an occasion for which all the freedom loving peoples of the world are evincing that same universal interest which was so enthusiastically demonstrated during the days of the Greek revolution.

On March 22nd, one thousand Ahepans sailed to Greece to participate in the centennial celebration. They are a part of America's contribution to this historic pageant. Accompanying the expedition of the Ahepa were two distinguished Americans, Senator William H. King of Utah and Honorable Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, who have left for Greece to pay their homage to the cradle of liberty and learning. In this connection it is also interesting to note that one of the last acts of the late President Taft was to accept the honorary Presidency of the American Committee for the observance of the centenary of Greek Independence. This was the last committee on which the late President served. The Committee, whose treasurer is the well known Otto Kahn, is helping to arrange for festivities and church observances for the centennial in all the principal cities of the United States. As a tribute to Mr. Taft, a movement has been commenced among native Americans and American-Greeks to erect a Temple of Youth in Athens for the physical and moral education of the young Grecian manhood, which would be known as the William Howard Taft Memorial.

It is appropriately fitting that such eminent Americans should so genuinely participate in the observance of this historic occasion. The American Revolutionary

War in 1776 and the Greek War of Independence of 1821, when a handful of men carried on an epic struggle for freedom against fifty million Mohammedans, were fought for the same basic principles and ideals. These two great wars not only resulted in the respective independence of the American and Greek peoples, but they established the example and provided the moral stamina for all subsequent movements for the liberation of the subjugated peoples of the world.

Greeks all over the world, but principally the Greeks of America, shall never forget the contributions of America to Greek Independence. It was President Monroe, who, in his famous message to Congress in 1823, first took official cognizance of, and expressed the sympathy of the United States for the Greek struggle for freedom. The Greeks shall never forget the eloquence of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Edward Everett, who so gallantly championed the cause of Greek freedom in the halls of Congress and at the bar of public opinion. And not only did America contribute her sympathy. Samuel Gridley Howe, Jonathan Miller, Colonel George Jarvis, John R. Styvesant and many others offered their very

lives for the freedom of Hellas. Mindful of all these sacrifices, and in an effort to at least partly repay their debt of gratitude, sixty-seven thousand three hundred Greek boys, out of a possible population of a half million American-Greeks, volunteered in the United States Army during the World War—a number representing by far the largest contribution proportionately of any foreign race.

These mutual expressions of common appreciation and affection everlastingly cemented the bonds of friendship between the greatest democracy of modern times and the first democracy of antiquity.

President James Monroe on the Greek Independence

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:

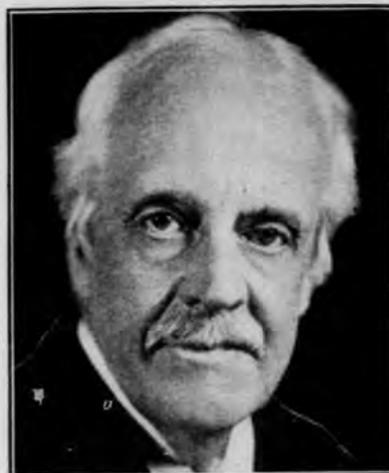
"The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public liberty, 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. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes."

Review of the Month

By N. S. KALTCHAS



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT



LORD BALFOUR

Two Statesmen

THERE is a striking resemblance in the careers of the two eminent statesmen, one an American and the other an Englishman, who died during the month of March. Both Chief Justice Taft and Lord Balfour met with disastrous failure after having reached the highest office in the gift of their respective nations. The former suffered, in the three-cornered election of 1912, the worst defeat ever inflicted on a Republican President or candidate. The latter, after an undistinguished Premiership of three years, led the Conservative Party, or rather allowed it to drift, into the general election of 1906, which resulted in its greatest disaster since the days of Peel. And when in 1911, after the passage of the Parliament Act (which deprived the House of Lords, the bulwark of Conservatism, of its power), he laid down the Conservative leadership, few could resist the temptation to write his political obituary. Yet both Mr. Taft and Lord Balfour lived to retrieve their fortunes and by their subsequent achievements practically effaced, so far as the general public was concerned, the memory of their earlier failure. The former spent the evening of his life as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position for which he was better fitted than for the Presidency by temperament, training and inclination. The latter was able to render valuable services to his country during the war and the turbulent period of post-war reconstruction and secured greater success in the field of imperial and international diplomacy than he was able to attain in the domain of domestic politics and party leadership.

Moreover, both Mr. Taft and Lord Balfour, though essentially conservative in outlook, readjusted themselves to the post-war international order and rendered conspicuous service to the cause of world peace. The former, rising above considerations of party politics at a time of acute partisan exacerbation, gave the support of his authority and prestige to the peace program of a Democratic President. The latter, as chief representative of the British Empire on the Council and in the Assembly of the League of Nations, helped that organization to survive the precarious years of its infancy. Finally, both statesmen, though in the course of their long careers they gave and received many blows, left no irrecon-

cilable enmities in the wake of their political battles. Even the Irish Nationalists could not bring themselves to hate the young politician who, as Chief Secretary for Ireland in the late eighties, earned by his policy of ruthless coercion the nick-name "bloody Balfour," a masterpiece of alliterativeness and . . . incongruity. As for Mr. Taft, he was held in affectionate regard by the American people even in the hour of his defeat by two opponents far more masterful than himself; while the popularity he has enjoyed after his rehabilitation has been more widespread than that of any other public man of this generation.

But when we turn from the accidents of career to the essentials of character, we find that the two men were alike only in their singular lack of self seeking, will to power or even ordinary ambition and in their indifference to popular acclaim. Otherwise they were as different as their physical appearance. Mr. Taft was an earnest, upright, sincere and genial man, essentially democratic and actuated throughout his life by a high sense of public duty. Lord Balfour's personality is far more elusive. He essayed, like many other Victorians, the dual rôle of man of letters and politician. But though he achieved great distinction, he was outshone in both fields by several of his contemporaries. In the former capacity, he suffers by comparison with Morley and Bryce, and in the latter he does not measure up to Joseph Chamberlain, Asquith or Lloyd George. Yet he was, by common consent, superior to most of these men in intellectual equipment. But he lacked earnestness and enthusiasm and he was therefore content to be a mere dabbler in philosophy and a dilettante in politics. An aristocrat to the core, he did not bother to understand, and was not understood by, the mass of the people. Hence he was out of touch with the realities of British politics during a period marked by an unprecedented expansion of democracy, which compelled even the Conservative party to become democratic in order to survive. Endowed with a keen rather than profound intellect, he deprecated any display of emotion and moral fervor and was therefore inclined to rely solely on his matchless dialectical skill, which dazzled but did not convince, possibly because it left an impression of lack of conviction in its possessor. That is why, though the most formidable

debater in the House of Commons, he failed dismally as a party leader and will not go down in history as a great parliamentarian.

But he rose nobly to the emergency of the war, and in the midst of its terrible vicissitudes he displayed the public spirit and the courage of a genuine aristocrat. That he was able to be of great service to his country during the second phase of his career was due less to a change in temperament or outlook than to the fact that he was offered a more congenial field for the exercise of his talents. Like his uncle, Lord Salisbury, who also embodied the Cecil tradition, he could not interest himself in "the condition of England" and in schemes of social reform. But diplomacy, and particularly war-diplomacy, was his element. His war-mission to America, his part in the Washington Conference where he divided honors with Secretary Hughes, the famous "Balfour note" on war-debts and reparations, his leadership in the League of Nations and in the Imperial Conference of 1926 constitute an impressive record. On the other hand, his espousal of the Zionist movement (partially motivated by the exigencies of the war) made, ironically enough, a reluctant and no doubt somewhat amused Messiah of the least Messianic of men and thrust virtual canonization upon a defender of "philosophic doubt." But he went through with the incongruous rôle of latter-day prophet unflinchingly and maintained to the last his interest in what with characteristic mildness he called an "interesting experiment" but men of profounder faith regard as a sacred cause.

"He was," says Viscount D'Abernon in a penetrating estimate of Lord Balfour, "more Greek and less Roman" than Asquith. If so, he belongs to post-Periclean rather than to pre-Periclean Athens. For it is easier to associate him with the dialectical agility, the inquisitiveness and the corrosive scepticism of the sophists than with the unquestioning reverence and the austerity of the great tragedians. In the last analysis, he was a fastidious practitioner of the art of living, with little of that passion for striving and achievement which consumes the prophet and the man of action. Such men are a delight to the select few who are privileged to know them and an ornament to whatever society they move in. They attract and fascinate but they seldom inspire; and when they are gone they leave little to mark their passage.

The Greco-Turkish Deadlock

THE presence of the Turkish Minister at the official functions which inaugurated the celebration of the centenary of Greek independence was more significant as a re-assertion of Angora's break with the past than as a gesture of friendliness to Greece. The Turkey of Mustapha Kemal, it was semi-officially explained, has nothing in common with the Ottoman Empire of Mahmud, and having itself been founded on the principle of nationality, it can sympathize retrospectively, so to speak, with the national uprising of the Greek people. Yet at the very time the Angora government was making this handsome gesture, to which Greek public opinion responded with ready cordiality, it was advancing new demands, which once more delayed the termination of the economic negotiations arising from the exchange of populations and postponed the conclusion of a Greco-Turkish pact of friendship, arbitration and limitation of naval armaments. Hence at this writing the stalemate between the two countries continues to the detriment of both.

There are two aspects to the Greco-Turkish problem: (a) the private interests of the refugees and (b) the establish-

ment of permanent neighborliness between the two nations. On both of these aspects Mr. Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, has spoken in no uncertain terms. To the refugees, who are complaining clamorously, and not unjustifiably, that the proposed settlement is notoriously one-sided in Turkey's favor, he answers that it is the best to be had; and he asks them to consent to a partial sacrifice of their interests for the sake of better Greco-Turkish relations. He knows that such an appeal can find no echo in the hearts of people who were driven from their homes by the Turks only eight years ago and whose sufferings are too intense and too recent for oblivion. He knows that his attitude is resented as "betrayal" by large numbers of refugees, that it is impairing his popularity and undermining his political future. For powerful though he is, he is only the head of a democratic government, and his fate is in the hands of the Greek people. Yet, with admirable courage, he is pursuing a policy which is alienating a section of the Greek electorate that comprises his most fanatical worshipers, because he is convinced that this policy, despite the burdens it imposes on the Greek taxpayers and the sacrifices it involves for the refugee class, is wise and will prove in the long run beneficial for the whole nation. For Mr. Venizelos believes strongly in the necessity of liquidating the Greco-Turkish past. He has reiterated on every possible occasion, in season and out of season, that Greece is satisfied with her present frontiers, that she regards the Lausanne territorial settlement as definitive and that she is determined to live at peace with all her neighbors and particularly with Turkey, the enemy of centuries. As an earnest of his good faith and a symbol of good will, he has expressed his willingness to go to Angora in person in order to crown the work of Greco-Turkish appeasement; to undertake, in other words, a journey to Canossa, which, in view of his past, cannot but be distasteful to him and which will doubtless be gloated over by patriotic Turks as a crowning triumph but equally deplored by patriotic Greeks as an unnecessary humiliation.

But this denial of five centuries of history by the statesman who until recently incarnated the historic aspirations of Hellenism has met with a discouragingly faint response from the ruler of Turkey. Mustapha Kemal is much more powerful than Mr. Venizelos. He has neither parliament, nor public opinion nor a free press to contend with. He need not fear the next general election, since elections are admittedly a mere formality in the Republic of Turkey. Yet despite his omnipotence, he has allowed the Greco-Turkish negotiations to be unduly influenced by the demands of a small group of Turkish emigrés who are seeking to secure more than full value for the property which they left in Greece. The truth of the matter is that the endless tergiversations and the intransigence of the Turkish negotiators reflect the Turkish dictator's temper, which is compounded of mistrust, vindictiveness and hatred towards everything Greek. Seven years after the signing of the Lausanne Treaty (to mention the most glaring instance of his anti-Greek psychosis), the Greek minority in Constantinople, the last remnant of Hellenism in Turkey, are still treated not as citizens, not even as subjects, but as helots and outlaws. They are deprived not only of political, but even of the most elementary civil rights. They are not allowed to travel, their economic activity is hampered at every step by discriminatory and vexatious restrictions and burdens, their schools and philanthropic institutions are taxed out of existence, their mother tongue is threatened with extinction. Against this diabolical persecution, the aim of which is to drive them from Constantinople despite the express provisions of the Lausanne Treaty, they have absolutely no redress. As a

democratic and liberal country, Greece cannot resort to the barbarous method of reprisals against the Turkish minority within her borders, who are represented in the Greek parliament and otherwise enjoy the full political and civil rights of Greek citizens, as well as complete cultural autonomy. Nor would an appeal to the League of Nations, the guarantor of the rights of minorities, help the Greeks of Constantinople. For Turkey is not a member of the League and is less amenable to outside pressure than even Soviet Russia. The only hope for the amelioration of their lot lies in a settlement of the pending economic issues and a general rapprochement between Turkey and Greece, which will enable the latter to intervene on their behalf without arousing Turkish suspicions and resentment.

Such a rapprochement is an imperative necessity for Turkey also. For despite — and largely because of — the imposing façade of westernization, the Republic's internal situation is rapidly becoming desperate. The proverbial docility of the Anatolian Turk is being subjected to a very severe test; and it is only the iron grip of the dictatorship that prevents the prevailing discontent from making itself heard. The cloud of incense that goes up to the Ghazi from the sycophants and time-servers who surround him can no longer conceal the grim spectre of economic stagnation and financial bankruptcy. The Turkish people want bread and they are given reforms. It is time for their ruler to stop making — and writing — history and to attend to the more prosaic tasks connected with their material well-being. For such a reorientation of Turkish policy, however, it is essential that the dictator of Turkey experience a change of heart: that he substitute for the rabid nationalism, the vindictiveness and the megalomania which now dominate his actions, a realization of the interdependence of nations, a spirit of tolerance and that humility which is the hallmark of true greatness. He will deserve as well of his country as he has in the past by his admittedly great services, if he does not persist in sullenly ignoring the olive-branch which is extended to him across the Aegean by a former enemy.

Liquidation of the War

THE ratification of the Young Plan and the concomitant Hague agreements by the German Reichstag and the French Chamber of Deputies is an event of great historical significance. Though international treaties are, as a rule, treated much less harshly in the parliaments of European countries than in the American Senate, the favorable action of the representatives of the French and German peoples in this case was far from a foregone conclusion. This was particularly true of Germany, where the opposition of the Nationalists, led by the newspaper magnate Hugenberg, was so formidable that it compelled President von Hindenburg, by a noble proclamation to the German people, to throw the weight of his authority into the scales in favor of ratification. In France, on the other hand, the Right could not but ratify, however reluctantly, agreements which, though they embodied the policies of the Left, had been negotiated and signed and were defended from the tribune by Premier Tardieu, on whom has fallen successively the mantle of Clemenceau and of Poincaré and whose nationalism is, therefore, above suspicion.

The political implications of this action are far-reaching. For not only does it put an end to the last vestiges of occupation of the Rhineland by the victors of the War but it also precludes the exaction of similar "pledges" and the application of "sanctions" in the future. Any default of Germany in the payment of reparations under the Young Plan will

henceforth be the concern not of France alone but of the League of Nations, and the situation created thereby will be remedied not by unilateral measures of coercion but by all-round consultation and coöperation. In short, the distinction between victors and vanquished has been at last wiped out.

The fact that most of the responsible French leaders (including M. Poincaré and Premier Tardieu) who initiated and supported the invasion of the Ruhr have now espoused this policy of conciliation and appeasement shows that Europe has traveled a long way toward sanity since those dark days. "There have been until now," comments somewhat ruefully the Germanophile *Journal des Debats*, "two conceptions of how the work of pacifying Europe could be carried out. One consisted in carrying on this difficult task behind a barrier of the Rhineland, which would enable our country to try out with some chance of success a policy of understanding and agreement for the general good. The other policy consisted in handing over at once to Germany all liberty of action and trusting to her good faith. It is the second which has prevailed. The policy of liquidation which has been adopted hands over the fate of peace to the good-will of Germany."

Thus closes a chapter in the history of Europe which one cannot help looking back upon with mixed feelings of regret and satisfaction. Regret, because such costly blunders had to be committed before the final adoption of the only humane and politic method of liquidating the War. Satisfaction, because Europe has at last learned the lesson that force, particularly in the domain of economics, is utterly futile; and because the follies and failures and sufferings of the last decade have so burned themselves into the consciousness of nations that this lesson is not likely soon to be forgotten. It would have been better, of course, if the Young Plan and its attendant agreements formed part of the original Versailles Treaty. But such an expectation postulates superhuman wisdom in its framers and almost unnatural restraint and mansuetude in the victorious nations crazed by the passions of war. The triumph of the spirit of peace promises to be all the more enduring for having been delayed until the victorious nations, having unsuccessfully tried the methods of war, discovered the hollowness of victory.

"Abraham Lincoln"

I DOUBT whether any statesman who ever lived sank so deeply into the hearts of the people of many lands as Abraham Lincoln did. I am not sure that you in America, realize the extent to which he is also our possession and our pride. His courage, fortitude, patience, humanity, clemency, his trust in the people, his belief in democracy, and, may I add, some of the phrases in which he gave expression to the attributes will stand out forever as beacons to quiet troubled nations and their perplexed leaders. Resolute in war, he was moderate in victory. Misrepresented, misunderstood, underestimated, he was patient to the last. But the people believed in him all the time, and they still believe in him.

In his life he was a great American. He is an American no longer. He is one of those giant figures, of whom there are very few in history, who lose their nationality in death. They are no longer Greek or Hebrew or English or American — they belong to mankind. I wonder whether I will be forgiven for saying that George Washington was a great American, but Abraham Lincoln belongs to the common people of every land. — LLOYD GEORGE.

George Washington

The First President of the United States

By Ware Torrey

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, was the master sculptor of this country; he took the rough material and shaped it with wisdom, carved it with experience, fired it with victorious war, and moulded it with a firm control.

Because of his breadth of ability and strength of character, Washington was chosen president. The choice was neither the outcome of politics nor the result of propaganda, it was a unanimous expression of the country's recognition. He had proven himself leader, before he received the title of leadership.

The qualities of his leadership, which are most clearly revealed in his bravery as a general, his vision and power as an executive, and his diplomacy as a statesman, were the direct result of his outlook on life. Washington believed in fitting himself to serve his country. Through all the years leading up to his presidency, he developed and trained himself, so that he would be ready for whatever test might come.

He was born on February 22, 1732, in Virginia, a Virginia that held the traditions of individuality, calm and finished living, and leisure to think. And in his boyhood he learned this measured calm of Virginia, but he added to it the driving energy of an eager spirit.

In school and sports, he practiced mastery. His exercise books show his careful mastering of legal and business forms, surveying formulae and diagrams, as well as the ordinary routine lessons. He rode any horse that crossed his path, learned woodcraft by learning the woods, and hunted with men of twice his age.

So that when he was only sixteen, he undertook the task of surveying a wilderness estate among the mountains, and carried it out so successfully that he was established in that profession. At the age of nineteen he was singled out by being appointed a major in charge of a district of home guard militia.

In campaigns against the French, Washington laid the basis for his later command of the Continental army. He displayed both prudence and courage, and considered the discipline and also the welfare of his troops. He served in the army for five years. By the end of this time, the country knew him, and he had learned to know himself.

For many years he lived at Mount Vernon, looking after his estate, and showing keen interest in the affairs of the state. He took part in the state government, and determinedly opposed England's attitude toward the Colonies. In the Virginia Legislature, and more than that, as a member of the first Continental Congress, he learned the policies and the execution of government. And thus he was adding further valuable experience in the forming of his character as leader.

When the American Revolution began for the freedom of the Colonies from the arbitrary domination of English rule, and the country looked about to choose someone with military accomplishments, an aggressive mind, and a genius for command, — Washington was ready. He was made commander-in-chief. More than that, he was practically made a military dictator of the country.

He justified the honor, through years of fighting with a comparatively small army, lack of equipment, and at times scarcity of food and clothing. This called for more than military strategy. General Washington had to plan for appropriations to carry on the war; he had to maintain the nation's faith in their efforts and their cause; and he had to so inspire and en-

courage his soldiers, that they were willing to continue fighting solely for patriotism and for him.

The little army was often faced with discouragement and defeat. During the long winter at Valley Forge, it was faced with a slow starvation, and starvation in the snow. In all adversity, Washington was both with his men and before them; he shared their troubles, and he worked out the means to solve the troubles.

The battles fought, he planned the tactics for, and he headed the fighting in person. So that in 1781, when the war was at last over, victory belonged to the nation, but Washington had held it in his hands.

It was characteristic of the man that he was, at the end of the war, ready to retire from public life. Honors had not taken away his modesty. And his generosity toward his country was even greater. The money given to him for his services in the Revolution, he used to endow schools and colleges.

Public sentiment toward his choice as president found him uneager but willing for the responsibility. He was elected without a dissenting vote. And he began to try out the



GEORGE WASHINGTON
The Father of the Country, the United States

working of the new system of government. Some of the machinery of government was yet in the process of being made. As the departments were created, Washington selected men best fitted to each branch to take charge of the work. As he had passed a share of the planning and action to his officers in the army, so when he was chief executive he directed the government, and left much of the carrying out of that direction to the officials under him.

It was a time when the bonds of union were new and loosely placed. The states had yet to learn to live together. Washington emphasized the conception of the country as one functioning whole. He induced a better harmony by demonstrating his faith in that harmony.

The relations of the United States with other nations was a delicate matter. George Washington gave the new country dignity, and a recognized place. Diplomatic relations with other countries were conducted with sufficient manner to command respect.

He established the prestige of the office of president. And he did this without altering his personal friendly attitude toward all with whom he came in contact. People both loved the man, and respected the president. Thus he progressed with the dual task of outlining the character of the evolving country, and persuading its citizens to conform to the character he formulated.

He served two terms, and refused a third, to retire to Mount Vernon in search of the quiet he had found so little of. He gave advice and guidance to national officials from time to time, but in the main he was glad to rest in private life. And it was after a peaceful day of riding about his farms, in the winter of 1799, that he died.

History has rarely recorded a man who possessed a character so fittingly adapted to circumstantial need. He had wisdom, judgment, prudence and firmness. These qualities provided a leader's needed strength. He had impartiality of judgment. He had both moral and physical courage. And he had the ability to make men believe in him.

Washington was happily married. He had a wide circle of friends. But he lived the life of singleness of purpose of a patriot. His love of his country was constantly felt and constantly expressed.

It is just that a man who lived for his country should be remembered as interwoven with the country's inception. Washington is the dominant figure of the Revolution, and the dominant figure of the constructive period. There were many able men at that time, but they followed him.

We title Washington by the positions that he held. And yet it was the consistent character of the man that lay behind his widely varying duties. His keynote was thoroughness. He was thorough in the early days of his general preparation, thorough in his study of the problems of each new office that he held, thorough in his knowledge of human nature and the application of that knowledge, thorough in his active work.

The necessary quality of all leaders he acquired through experience — confidence in himself. And because he acquired confidence by proving to himself that he could rely on himself, his decisions were slowly timed and unquestioned. He never hurried because he was urged to, or went ahead before he knew the ground. At a time when government was rawly new in unified control, and when the foundations were being laid for lasting structure of policy, this careful and well-observed decision was invaluable. Washington was forming a nation, and he made it strong enough to last.

Washington was the crucial man in more than one crisis. He encouraged the country to break away from England, defended it when it maintained that right, guided and strengthened it while it was learning to adapt itself to the bewildering openness of freedom. He led the country with the brilliance of great vision and the steadiness of measured thought. He is best known by his title of first president. And he was selected to be the first president of the country, because he was admittedly in ability the first man in the country.

Seven Sage Counsels

By Glenn Frank

(President of the University of Wisconsin)

FOR years H. L. Mencken has been flogging the south with his critical cat-o'-nine tails as the Sahara Desert of living thought and the fine arts.

If the south were as much a field of charred stubble as Mr. Mencken contends, even he would have to admit that many fresh sproutings of new vitality are thrusting their way up through the stubble.

There has just come to my desk an interesting volume on "The Advancing South," by Edward Mims. It presents a fascinating story of fresh stirrings in the church, in politics, in the press, in literature, and in education in the south.

I have not yet read this volume carefully, but, as I write, it lies before me and my eye lights upon a reference to one of South Carolina's contagiously alive scholars — Howard W. Odum.

Mr. Mims says of him: "Odum is as bad as Matthew Arnold in asking the most uncomfortable questions without necessarily answering them himself, but leaving the intelligent reader to give his own answers."

Such minds are priceless, for, after all, it is not the business of a teacher to be comforting, but to be disturbing; it is not

the business of a teacher to put something into his hearers' heads, but to start something in their heads.

In the spring of 1924 Mr. Odum made an address at his alma mater, Emory University. He was speaking not to Georgia only, but to the whole south. He gave seven sage counsels. And I suggest that he might, with equal point, have addressed these seven counsels to the whole American people. Here they are:

- "We do not know enough.
- "We do not think enough or well enough.
- "We do not read enough or well enough.
- "We do not write enough or well enough.
- "We do not do enough or well enough.
- "We do not work together well enough.
- "We talk too much."

The individual, the state, or the nation that does not take to heart these seven counsels will become the tool of "the demagogues and the dogmatists in politics and religion."

We must know more. There is enough knowledge lying unused in our laboratories and libraries and in the minds of the

(Continued on page 15)

These One Hundred Years

By THEODORE THEODORIDES

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

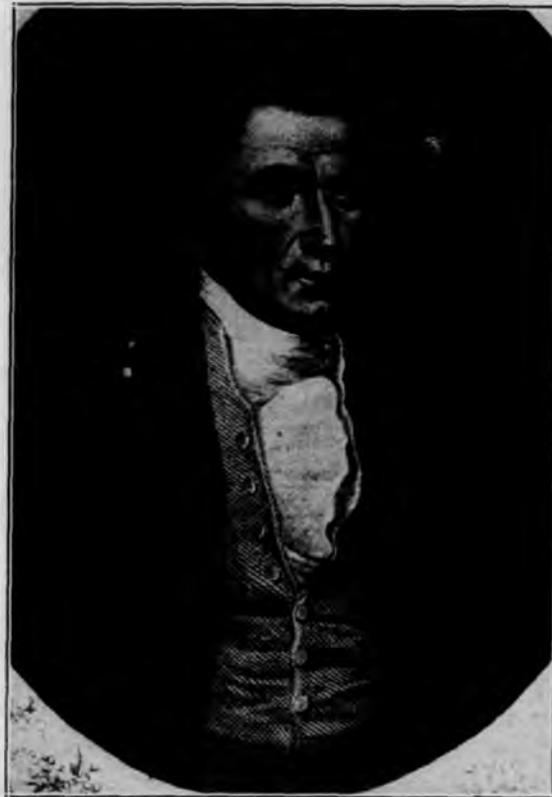
["Our life will have the noblest end which is vouchsafed to man". — Plato.]

ONE hundred years ago the Mighty of the earth recognized the birth of a new State in a corner of Europe long since enveloped in the twilight of the Gods, long since brooding in its own Dark Ages, while the enlightened Occident was conquering new worlds beyond the seas, was opening new horizons of liberty and was catching glimpses of new splendor in realms of fact and fancy. The recognition came after the handful of people left in that corner of Europe had gone through the "Valley of the Shadow of Death" for seven wearisome years — years of uncompromising ferocity, pre-Mosaic in the ruthlessness with which it exacted an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. It came as the consummation of a war at the outbreak of which past and present united in one thrilling call to learned minds and romantic hearts of the favored West to see in the insurgents the champions of a "glory that was," in one irresistible attraction for titled heads and gallant warriors to the manner born, that they should offer to this cause not only their gold or their sword, but even their chivalrous life.

A Pygmy people, making a sorry spectacle in the field at best, but well provided with men of stout heart and steady nerve, fought against an oriental Cyclops for their right to live. The successful end of the deadly grapple did not come until they had found it necessary to hold three different national conventions, which had to be supplemented by two ignominious civil outbreaks, waged amidst smouldering ruins and common foes dancing a ghastly dance of vengeance all around them. And all this after victories with which these brave men had renewed their ebbing spirit year after year and in addition to dire disasters that had sent the most valiant to their death, leaving the ever-thinning numbers of the survivors to their despair. Nay, this was not sufficient. Slow-moving diplomatic officialdom in a slow-moving age had to be stirred out of its aloofness to ignore them no longer. Protocol upon protocol was ineffectually signed, but more than that was needed; fleet upon fleet had to be moved. The stubborn struggle went so far that it compelled Europe

to take some action or to be shaken from her very foundations and it was so destructive that it prompted young America, far distant in that day, to hasten in her characteristic manner to the relief of the victims.

Since then scholars have attempted to find the causes of the movement, to define its results and to make clear its significance. All agree that the force which wrested that recognition of the new State from official Europe was a new factor in politics as well as a new phenomenon in history. Other revolutions had previously taken place, much more extended in area and much more important for the participants and for the nations affected by them. But the American Revolution was directed against administrative imposition, and the French Revolution against a wealthy oligarchy, apart from the fact that both of these uprisings were made against fellow-countrymen, and generally speaking, of one and the same religious faith. The Greek Revolution was of an entirely new order. A generation had scarcely passed since France had been thrown into the Reign of Terror, when, in a world governed according to the political theories of the stronger and taking no account whatsoever of smaller peoples' aspirations, the much talked of principle of nationality suddenly burst forth upon the unsuspecting from an unsuspected part of the continent. For the first time this principle proved so insistent that it could not be isolated as had been done in other cases, because the Greek people refused to have their fight



JAMES MONROE

Fifth President of the United States and the Enunciator of the Famous Monroe Doctrine, who contributed to the Greek Cause of Independence by arousing the sympathy of the American people through his message delivered to Congress on December 3, 1822

for life and liberty end in anything except in their independence; and this claim found sympathetic hearing from the Scandinavian countries to Sicily and from St. Petersburg to Washington. It was an invincible claim for the primordial rights of a part of humanity to its life first and foremost, a plea for the faith and honor of its sons and daughters, a defense of what is worth while in human nature and human existence. Whatever the definition of this illusive thing which we call nationality may be, whatever the learning displayed in histories or diplomatic archives or a thousand treatises concerned with it, whatever the opinions of friends or foes of

the people in question, this one bit of undeniable truth remains, that when men are caught in an impetus for something nobler than what they are, they cannot be kept from attaining it, even if it cost them the last measure of devotion. One can not but be impressed by this truth in thinking through the fight of modern Greece for her independence and the one hundred years of her freedom, partial and imperfect as that freedom was until recently and still is for a small part of her people.

After the fashion of the times, though the movement could not be isolated, it was restricted most conscientiously to the creation of a little insignificant State, too weak to be of any account either as an adversary or as a tool in the hands of some ambitious power, too poor in arable lands to raise the larger part of her food supplies, too humiliated to do anything save to accept the present, as it was at that time, and to work for the future. And that her people did. With the financial aid of the Powers and with the generous moral support of their friends they entered upon their independent life.

Grateful they have ever been to these Powers and grateful they ever will be, no matter to what temporary rashness harassing reverses may bring them. When, however, the "divide and govern" policy of the Romans was inaugurated in the Near East one hundred years ago, to be carried out only in part, since more diplomatic dividing of rival policies was done than anything else, the most typical of nineteenth-century political games was played there at the expense of that little insignificant country and of the misgoverned thousands beyond her narrow confines. Thus started that mischievous process of trial and error — errors committed by her or by her friends, trials sustained by herself alone.

Every decade was marked by some gain in domestic progress, a university founded or a museum built, a railroad opened or a canal completed, but every decade also brought a fresh thwarting of the efforts made by this people to alter the unnatural territorial and racial situation in which they fretted and chafed for three generations. If each generation did see the boundaries of the State extended a little, each also witnessed a naval exhibition designed to discipline that State's behavior but at the same time needlessly humiliating both its government and its people. And all three of these generations were born and brought up to manhood while Crete's long drama of no less than fourteen rebellions was still being acted.

Thus Greece had her full share of nineteenth-century experiences and of the distracting political troubles of a human world. Many a lesson did she draw from them. Many an opportunity did she find in them too for her people's natural sense of humor to be given its much needed relief by sons of hers endowed with a witty slant on things. That inborn good cheer and buoyancy of spirit which had been found even in the

grim days of the Revolution, — some lad whistling on the mountain side as he was gathering snails or roots for his meager meal, some maiden singing under a humble roof, some indispensable holiday dance held in the lull of hostilities, the smile of hope on faces made wan by need more than by care — all this inner goodness of mere living grew with the people once again to balance the serious side of life in that century, to provide the gaiety so much desired and so well enjoyed by people decked out in pompous clothing, addressed in pompous language, and moving in a pompously upholstered society.

The dominant note struck by nearly all of those who have judged or misjudged the Greek people in the last one hundred years is their character. After the inspired paeans and dithyrambs sung in the early years of their Revolution, there came uninspired pamphlets and libels, unmerited by this people most of the time, unworthy of their authors all the time. Scholarship and superficial observation seemed to be one and the same thing in tracing certain traits of this character back to ancestors of hallowed memory, or to the four

centuries of foreign domination, or to an inevitable something, peculiar to this people and hopelessly ineradicable. Time and again the press or the living word echoed what is not so original after all, since an Egyptian priest with some of George Bernard Shaw's disposition in him had long ago said it to a Greek of the classical times who was "abroad" in that antique realm of the Pharaohs for a tour of culture: "Mere children, talkative and vain!" If we must seek precedents in antiquity for the weak points in this people, we may as



The Historic Naval Battle at Navarino, where the English, French and Russian warships annihilated the Turko-Egyptian Armada and, forever ending the Sea Power of the Mohammedans, contributed to the Independence of Greece

well go to Homer, the "spring and origin of all things" and note that the *Iliad*, that first account of Greek character, starts with "Wrath." Nowadays we say "factiousness." But in all fairness we must not stop here. There is the other side, too, Homer's *Odyssey* begins with "Man." If we must sing of the "wrath destructive," we are duty bound to "tell of the MAN" as well; and so forth down through antiquity *ad infinitum*. This sort of polemic treatise, however, is out of fashion in our day, and deservedly so, because it is fruitless. The recent and present life of this people both as individuals and as a nation tells its own truth for those that have ears to hear.

The recognition of their independence is significant enough for historical reasons. But the deeper meaning of their Revolution and of their century's growth is lost in such general terms as patriotism, heroism and glory, which have not for us the sense they had up to the close of the World War. It has even been remarked that what is patriotism in the West is called jingoism when the Near East is concerned. Such is the relativity of our human virtues! If we interpret history for ourselves so that it may stir our imagination and quicken our hearts instead of remaining a mere narrative record of scholarly interest, we cannot but see that a people which

was a loose confederation of self-governing cities when it bowed to Roman sway, a people which was the foundation of a mediæval feudal system of emperors, despots, lords and vassals when it bowed to Ottoman might, rose after its belated Dark Ages in a new form, called commonly a nation, but, what is far more important, in a new spirit, a united creative energy. Ties of blood, of language, of faith, traits and customs, are only phases of that unifying dynamic swing upward.

Nor is this enough. The organization and activity of the Philike Hetairia proves that this spirit could be subjected to centralized discipline as no popular force in this people's history had ever been till then. It is true that the goal of this society, the restoration of the Byzantine Empire, was not attained, because the society itself had overestimated the efficacy of national impulse and moral courage in bringing back a mediæval régime that had gone its way long before. But the society succeeded in a moral victory of the greatest moment in the development of the Greek character. It had concentrated in its hands the discipline of the better elements of the people and it had given a definite direction to their energies. That holy ardor did not die away after the War of Independence. It kept renewing itself for one hundred years, making and unmaking the nation's welfare, according as the energy was properly or improperly applied.

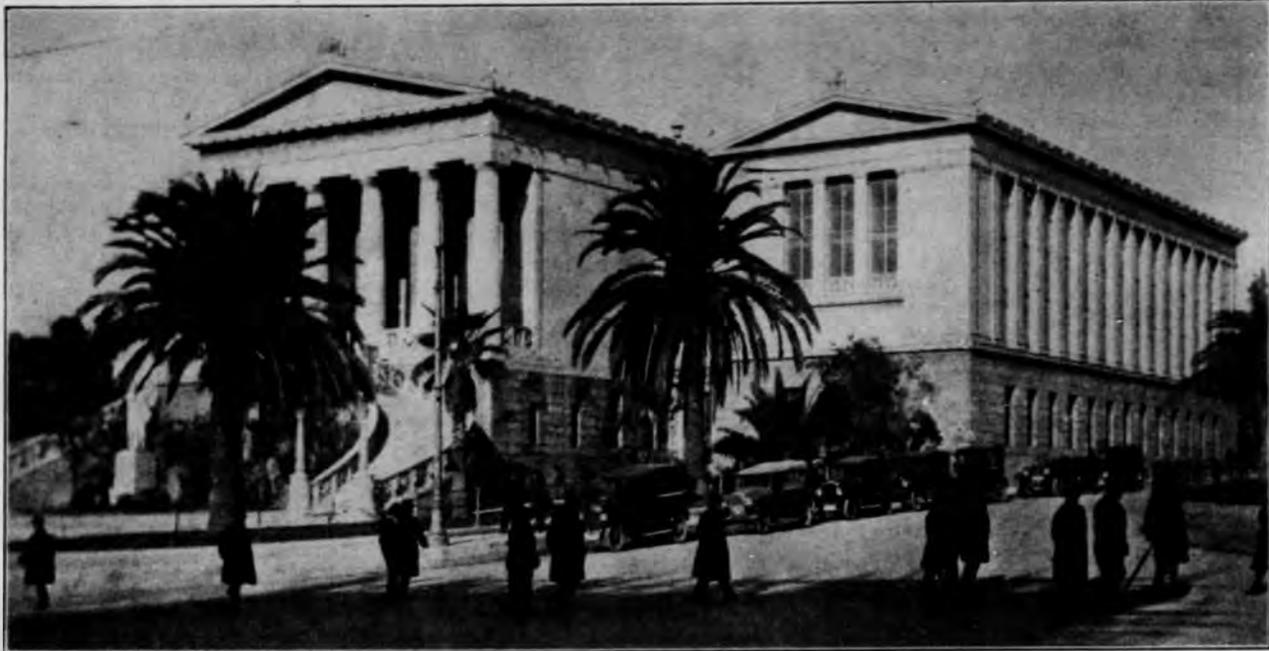
As long as it was well directed it secured for Greece benefits of invaluable worth, achievements of private enterprise and munificence, schools, institutions and even naval units. But whenever that ardor made itself felt as a mere impulse, it caused what is too well known to be mentioned here. And yet, handicaps were only temporary, the creative spirit went on, collecting and preserving relics of past splendor, instructing the people, nourishing their imagination with a new poetry and a fresh literature, both worthy of the appreciation which they have received in Europe and America. This same creative spirit has urged a considerable number of the Greek people to seek their fortune or their education in distant lands

and then present to their country a part of the benefits which their vigorous effort is securing for them, so that generations to come may have better chances of success without being obliged to leave her sacred soil. What can this singular devotion to her and her welfare be, if it is not the mighty power of human character bent upon one steadfast purpose? Be her needs material or spiritual, they are not regarded as dreams but they are met by her sons with a calculating practicality and with cheerful promptness. And the exertion which in the nineteenth century was uselessly made in unpractical directions, such as excessive erudition at the expense of understanding, may be excused as having been motivated by an undue emphasis, from outside as well as from within, on hollow culture instead of pithy knowledge.

The century that is beginning for Greece is already presenting judgment where prejudice was rife; exaggerated patriotism is giving way to political virtue; administrative incompetence is being replaced by maturity. After these one hundred years that we have spent in being schooled under the eyes of critics sometimes favorable, but oftentimes caustic, we have come to understand that in our life, both as a nation and as individuals, "a small thing or a word has shown our character better than disastrous battles or magnificent array of war," as Plutarch has put it. Would that the modern press could appreciate the damage done when "a small thing or a word" is sensationally broadcast to the four corners of the world about a small country fighting its own fight of progress in an entangled milieu of a thousand conflicting half-truths and untruths! Would that no irony, not even of the veiled kind, were shown by writers of articles about her in authentic books of reference! Would that the inaccuracy of such judgments as are still pronounced upon her by competent authorities were enough to prevent these judgments from appearing in print! The claim that hers is an island civilization ever trying to get a foothold on the mainland and ever being thwarted is not admissible. Nor is there any significant irony



A squad of the famous Evzones. The type of brave warriors who fought fiercely for the Independence of Greece

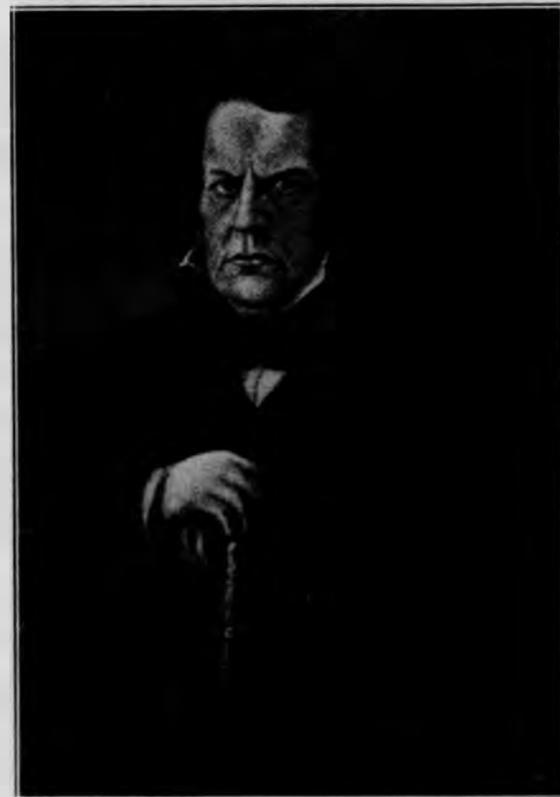


The Library of the National Academy. One of the finest libraries in Europe embellishing the City of Athens

in the principle that her neighbors across the Ægean have taken to themselves, namely, that neither race nor tradition makes a country a people's own, but a common life lived in that country by that people as a whole, both national and economic. This common life is precisely characteristic of the Greek people, and more than that, this people is on a higher plane of civilization with a creative spirit as its distinctive potentiality. What better proof of this fact can be found than the prompt, energetic way in which the former producers of Asia Minor and Thrace have since 1924 become pioneers on a new agricultural and industrial frontier and have given the entire nation an invigorating breath of fresh life? Macedonia is already becoming what a singularly clear-sighted prophet said of her fifty years ago, the cornerstone of united Greece and the guarantee of her future prosperity.

With typically keen appreciation of her altered conditions Greece yields to the verdict of the League of Nations and pays heavy sums to her neighbors for the sake of peace without, while she attends to vocational education and material improvements within. The recent past already belongs to beneficial oblivion. The remote past receives its due homage at fit times. The Greek people accept the eulogies of their friends from other lands for a "glory that was," but they also introduce these friends to the achievements of the present and to the aspirations for the future of Greece. They receive visitors with hospitality and they respond to their good will. They are as truly human as any other people. All classes of this humanity of ours are found among them, in all walks of life. Blessed is he who approaches them with the feeling of the old gentleman of ancient comedy: "I am a man; nothing human is foreign to me!" And if they appear to be not quite so close to the liberty, reason and beauty of old, let them be regarded with a measure of *επιείκεια* a certain "sweet reasonableness," as Matthew Arnold expressed it. Let it be remembered that even in that golden age these three were slow in coming, and when they did come, liberty was attained first, beauty followed, but reason came last. To blend these into one harmony is the ever-receding ideal of this world of ours. Whether the large nations or the small ones shall do the most for the reali-

zation of this ideal, we all have a part in it. We are all of one humanity, dreaming of better things, working for them daily longer than we dream, living an ever-achieving, ever-moving life and getting our creative spirit from what the greatest poet of modern Greece calls a "LIFE IMMMOVABLE."



JONATHAN P. MILLER

Colonel Jonathan P. Miller of Vermont fought with Marco Bozzaris and Lord Byron at the historic siege of Missolonghi

Marco Bozzaris

At midnight in his guarded tent,
The Turk was dreaming of the hour,
When Greece, her knee, in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power:
In dreams, through camp and court he bore
The trophies of a conqueror;
In dreams his song of triumph heard;
Then wore his monarch's signet ring;
Then pressed that monarch's throne — a king: —
As wild his thoughts, and gay of wing,
As Eden's garden bird.

At midnight, in the forest shades,
Bozzaris ranged his Suliote band,
True as the steel of their tried blades,
Heroes in heart and hand.
There had the Persian's thousands stood, —
There had the glad earth drunk their blood,
On old Platae's day;
And now there breathed that haunted air
The sons of sires who conquered there,
With arm to strike, and soul to dare,
As quick as far as they.

An hour passed on — the Turk awoke;
That bright dream was his last;
He woke to hear his sentries shriek,
"To arms! they come! the Greek! the Greek!"
He woke — to die midst flame and smoke,
And shout, and groan, and sabre-stroke,
And death-shots falling thick and fast
As lightnings from the mountain-cloud;
And heard, with voice as trumpet-loud,
Bozzaris cheer his band:
"Strike — till the last armed foe expires;
Strike — for your altars and your fires;
Strike — for the green graves of your sires, —
God — and your native land!"

They fought — like brave men, long and well;
They piled that ground with Moslem slain;
They conquered — but Bozzaris fell,
Bleeding at every vein.
His few surviving comrades saw
His smile when rang their proud hurrah,
And the red field was won:
Then saw in death his eyelids close
Calmly, as to a night's repose,
Like flowers at set of sun.

Come to the bridal-chamber, Death!
Come to the mother, when she feels,
For the first time, her first-born's breath;
Come when the blessed seals
That close the pestilence are broke,
And crowded cities wail its stroke;
Come in Consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm;
Come when the heart beats high and warm,
With banquet-song, and dance, and wine, —
And thou art terrible! — The tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony are thine.



The death of Marco Bozzaris, one of the outstanding heroes of the Greek Revolution

But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word;
And in its hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be,
Bozzaris! with the storied brave,
Greece nurtured in her glory's time,
Rest thee — there is no prouder grave,
Even in her own proud clime.

We tell thy doom without a sigh;
For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's —
One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die!
1790-1867

F. G. Halleck.

Seven Sage Counsels

(Continued from page 10)

creative pioneers in politics, industry, religion, education, and science to lift the whole tone and temper of American life. It is the business of statesmanship, official and unofficial, to get this knowledge out into the open, thrust it into the stream of common thought, and make it the basis of our common life.

We must think more and read more and learn better how to put into clear and simple speech the fruits of our thought and reading. Our scholars and writers can help us here. We must breed more scholars and writers who combine the burrowing qualities of the mole with the singing qualities of the lark, men who are masters alike of the science of research and the art of expression. Too much of our knowledge has not got beyond the stage of inarticulate accuracy.

All seven of these counsels will repay careful pondering.

The Best, Good and Worthless in Wisdom

FAR best is he whom conscious wisdom guides,
Who, first and last, the right and fit decides;
He, too, is good, that to a wiser friend,
His docile reason can submissive bend;
But worthless he that Wisdom's voice defies,
Nor wise himself, nor duteous to wise.

— Hesiod.



Events in Greece



From Our Athens Correspondent

The Greek Centenary THE celebration of the centenary of Greek independence was inaugurated in Athens on the 25th of March, the independence day of the Greeks. (Its significance, incidentally, is both national and religious; for it commemorates the raising of the standard of revolt by Archbishop Germanos of Patras and it is also the religious holiday of Annunciation. It is therefore a tradition among the Greeks to compare the glad tidings brought to Mary with the promise of national resurrection contained in the heroic act of the Greek prelate on March 25, 1821.)

A solemn *Te Deum* was sung in the Athens Cathedral in the presence of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and all the members of the cabinet, the members of both houses of parliament and the diplomatic corps, including (for the first time) the Turkish Minister. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Lycabettus and a military parade was held, the most picturesque part of which was a crack detachment of evzones. At a meeting of the Academy appropriate addresses were made by the poet Kostas Palamas, its president, the Rector of the National University, Professor Simos Menardos and others. The events of the day, which were watched by the largest throngs ever assembled in the streets of Athens, closed with a torchlight procession of the Athens garrison and the illumination of the Acropolis.

Financial Policy A LONG and enlightening debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the Budget for the year 1930-1931, submitted by Mr. Maris, the Minister of Finance. Faced with a fall in revenue amounting to 244,800,000 drachmas (out of a budget total of over 10 billion), the Government had to choose between violating its promise to relieve taxation and curtailing expenditure. It chose the second alternative. The new Budget alleviates the very heavy taxation burden of the productive classes, and particularly of agriculture, industry and shipping. On the other hand, the curtailment of expenses has hit the large group of government employees, who had secured a conditional promise of salary increases amounting to 160 million drachmas. They have given vent to their natural disappointment in strong agitation and talk about a strike was rather freely indulged in until Mr. Venizelos sternly pointed out to them the difference between their status as civil servants and that of ordinary employees,

while, at the same time, he promised not to relax his efforts to relieve their lot.

The financial policy of the Government was generally approved by the leaders of the Opposition, who criticized only some of its details. It is based on two sound principles: the maintenance at all costs of the budgetary equilibrium established by Mr. Kafandaris, as Finance Minister of the Coalition Ministry, and the increase by all possible means of the productivity of all branches of the national economy, which will react favorably on the public finances as well.

Greek Mergers

RATIONALIZATION of industry, which is very much in the air in most of the countries of western Europe, is also being introduced in Greece under the auspices of the Ministry of National Economy and the National Bank of Greece. The textile factories of Northern Greece (Macedonia) have already decided to effect a voluntary merger with a view to cutting overhead expenses, eliminating competition and encouraging research and technical improvement. A similar merger has just been announced of the largest Contracting and Building companies of the country, which have undertaken to cooperate on

large contracts of 75 million drachmas or more, the National Bank of Greece financing them to the extent of 25%. In view of the fact that much of the contracting and building work in Greece is done by foreign firms, it is expected that this merger will enable the Greek firms to compete with them more successfully than heretofore.

Workmen's Insurance

THE Prime Minister has addressed a long letter to the workmen of the country, over the heads of their leaders, explaining to them the exact status of the government's insurance scheme. He emphasizes that far from having dropped the project, the government is subjecting it to a thorough study, so that it may draft a law that will be both workable and profitable to all concerned. That is why he has refused to be stampeded into introducing the bill in question before the Easter recess. He promises, however, to have it ready to submit to the Chamber of Deputies during the autumn session.

The bill, as outlined by Mr. Vourloumis, the Minister of National Economy, will be based on the following four principles: (a) compulsory contribution of both employers and employees, (b) the workmen's contributions to be deducted from their wages, (c) unitary control of all branches of insurance, (d) equal participation of the workmen and employers in the administration.

A National Theatre

A LONG-DEBATED project will be carried out when the bill for the establishment of a National Theatre, which is now being prepared by Mr. Papandreu, the Minister of Education, becomes law. The purpose of the National Theatre, as set forth in the preamble of the bill, will be "the aesthetic education of the Greek public and the cultivation of the dramatic and the theatrical arts in Greece." The production of ancient, mediaeval and modern Greek plays, as well as of the best of the foreign ones, special performances at reduced rates for the poorer classes, tours in the provinces and among the Greek communities abroad, the periodic organization of dramatic festivals in the ancient Greek theatres and the training of actors and technicians will be the most important functions of the National Theatre.

Its administration will be entirely autonomous, its only link with the State being the Director of Arts and Letters of the Ministry of Public Instruction, who will be an ex-officio member of the Executive Board.

Gems of Wisdom

True friends visit in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.

— Theophrastus.

Friendship is composed of a single soul inhabiting two bodies. — Aristotle.

As in walking it is your great care not to run your foot upon a nail, or to tread awry, and strain your leg; so let it be in all the affairs of human life, not to hurt your mind or offend your judgment. And this rule, if observed carefully in all your deportment, will be a mighty security to you in your undertakings. — Epicurus.

There is nothing so delightful as the hearing, or the speaking of truth. For this reason, there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive. — Plato.

Flattery is like a painted armor; only for show. — Socrates.

Who's Who in the Ahepa

CONSTANTINE PELIAS

CONSTANTINE PELIAS, Supreme Governor of District No. 6, was born in Tripolis, Greece, in 1885 and spent the early part of his life in Meligala, province of Messenia, where he received the rudiments of his education. In 1903, leaving the sunny shores of Greece, he immigrated to America, establishing himself in New Orleans where he has resided ever since.



**CONSTANTINE
PELIAS**
*Supreme Governor
District No. 6*

Brother Pelias ventured in a number of business enterprises in New Orleans and since 1916 he has been the President and General Manager of the Imperial Trading Co., which he organized. He is a member of the Association of Commerce of New Orleans, and was a member of the Cotton Exchange for three years. He visited Greece in 1911, and again in 1919, when he married Miss Lola Anagnostopoulou of Athens, a charming and cultured lady, and is the proud father of two boys and one girl.

The principal hobby of Brother Pelias is athletics and in his younger days he excelled as baseball player and a discus thrower. He joined the Y. M. C. A. in 1906, and is now a member of the Officials' Club of Southern A. A. U. He is actively engaged in fraternity work and is a member of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Elks.

Brother Pelias's activities in the Ahepa date from the very first day of the establishment of the Andrew Jackson Chapter, of which he is a charter member and served it as its Vice-President, President and delegate to the Miami Convention and also to the Kansas City Convention, where he was elevated to the rank of the Supreme Governor. He was instrumental in the establishment of Chapters of the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens in New Orleans.

Brother Pelias has been working untiringly in behalf of the Order since his election to the Supreme Governorship and he is not only reviving inactive Chapters in his district but also establishing new ones, and is about to invade and establish a Chapter in the only State in which there is no Ahepa Chapter as yet, the State of Mississippi.

His business experience, congenial character and moderate attitude makes Brother Pelias a valuable member of the Supreme Lodge and as such of the Order of Ahepa.

S. J. STAMOS

S. J. STAMOS, Supreme Governor of District No. 7, was born at Kootsopodi, Greece, on March 16, 1891, and received his education in the public schools of his province. Immigrating to the United



S. J. STAMOS
*Supreme Governor
District No. 7*

States in 1905, he landed in Boston, and in 1909 he established himself in Atlanta, Ga., until the year 1922. Having married a charming Greek lady from Lynn, Mass., he moved to that city where he has been living ever since.

Brother Stamos was one of the founders of the Order of Ahepa and the sobriquet of "Uncle" with which he is known to the members of the fraternity, is not only fitting but also merited. It is a well known fact that Brother Stamos has worked with exceptional enthusiasm for the Order of Ahepa and his devotion to the principles and tenets of the Order is appreciated. He has never ceased in advancing the objectives of the Order since that eventful day when as a member of the mother lodge and of that small group of patriots who have dreamed, conceived and organized the Order of Ahepa in the city of Atlanta in the year 1922. His pride and happiness for the tremendous growth which the Ahepa has achieved is well understood.

Brother Stamos is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 59 of Atlanta, also of the Coeur De Lion, Commandery Knight Templars No. 4 of Atlanta, Ga., East Point Chapter and Council and the Midian Temple Shrine at Wichita, Kansas. He has been traveling in the southern states and, through his constant visits to the Chapters in his jurisdiction, he is not only succeeding and maintaining the enthusiasm of the Chapters but constantly breaking ground for new chapters and in every way advancing the objectives of the fraternity. He is happily married and together with his wife they are the proud parents of the sweetest little daughter in the world.

PARASCO E. VOLO

PARASCO E. VOLO, Supreme Governor of District No. 8, hails from Smyrna, Asia Minor, where he received his Greek education at the famous Evangelical High School of Smyrna and his English at the International American Col-



PARASCO E. VOLO
*Supreme Governor
District No. 8*

lege and also at the St. Andrew Lyceum, Church of Scotland, from which he graduated in 1916.

Immigrating to the United States in 1917 he established himself in Gary, Ind. In 1918, during the World War, he enlisted in the United States Army

and served for a year with the American Expeditionary Forces in the Medical Corps, 5th A. A. M. Gn. Bn. Upon his return to the United States with the American forces he was offered and accepted a position with the First National Bank of Gary and in 1923 connected himself with the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank of Indiana Harbor, East Chicago, Indiana, with which institution he is still connected as the head of its Foreign Exchange Department. Inspired by the ambition to become a lawyer he manages to attend the Chicago-Kent College, from which institution he hopes to graduate in due course of time as a full-fledged lawyer.

Brother Volo was among the first to join the forces of the Ahepa in the city of Gary, Ind., and represented his Chapter as its delegate at the Miami Convention, where, in recognition of services rendered to the fraternity and because of his tact and ability, he was elected Supreme Governor of the 7th District. He has done such meritorious work in that District in establishing new Chapters and in placing on firm foundations the Order of Ahepa that he was reelected to his office for three consecutive terms.

Brother Volo has created an enviable record and is a credit not only to the District which he so ably and meritoriously represents but also to the Order of Ahepa at large. He is a man of culture, modest in his attitude and observant rather than picturesque in his pronouncements. His wise suggestions and reasoning commendations are always well thought of and he is considered, due to his experience and good judgment, a valuable member not only of the Supreme Lodge but also of the Order of Ahepa in general.

Brother Volo is considered the Beau Brummel in the ranks of the Ahepa, and, although he is single, it is expected he will soon be blessed with the bliss of married life, for which purpose, it is suspected, he is making his second excursion to Greece.

The Seventh Anniversary Membership Drive Contest Huge Success

The Supreme Lodge Awarded Fifteen Beautiful Prizes to the Successful Chapters Securing the Most Members to the Fraternity

THE Seventh Anniversary Membership Drive Contest, inaugurated by the Supreme Lodge last year to end March 31, 1929, met with a huge success. The results of the contest were judged by a special committee appointed by the Supreme Lodge and the awarding of fifteen beautiful prizes to the Chapters, which were pronounced the winners, took place at a special function at the Kansas City Convention.

The first prize, known as the Supreme Lodge Cup, a beautiful sterling silver loving cup on which was engraved the emblem of the Ahepa and the signature of each and every member of the Supreme Lodge, picture of which cup is published herewith, was awarded to the Juan De Fuca Chapter of Seattle, Washington, for having enrolled the most members to its rostrum in the contest among the Chapters of the Ahepa domain.

The second prize, known as the Supreme



Second Prize — The Supreme Governors' Cup, won by the Oakland Chapter No. 171, Oakland, California

Governors' Cup, also of sterling silver but equally beautiful, although of smaller size, and bearing the engraved signatures of each of the Supreme Governors was awarded to the Mt. Hood Chapter of Portland, Oregon, for securing the next many members to its roll of membership. A picture of this cup is also published herewith.

The third prize, known as the Supreme President and the Supreme Secretary's Cup, also a beautiful sterling silver cup on which the signatures of the Supreme President and the Supreme Secretary were engraved, was awarded to the Oakland Chapter of Oakland, California, as the third Chapter to score the highest number in the membership drive. A picture of this cup is also printed herewith.

Twelve beautifully engraved testimonial certificates, the size of the present charter certificate, with the name of each winning Chapter engraved on the certificate, were presented to the following twelve Chapters for their meritorious work in helping make the Seventh Anniversary Membership Drive a success:

		No.
E. Chicago, Ind.	"Calumet"	157
Chicago, Ill.	"Garfield"	203
Sioux Falls, S. D.	"Sunshine State"	190
El Centro, Calif.	"Imperial Valley"	197
Rock Springs, Wyo.		181



The Testimonial Certificate, awarded to twelve Chapters for meritorious work

Des Moines, Iowa		192
Mason City, Iowa		207
Lansing, Mich.	"Wolverine"	142
Chicago, Ill.	"Hellenic Center"	202
Allentown, Pa.	"Lohigh"	60
San Francisco, Calif.	"Golden Gate"	150
Butte, Mont.		206

A picture of the certificate also appears herewith.



First Prize — The Supreme Lodge Cup, won by the Juan De Fuca Chapter No. 177 of Seattle, Washington

1000 Spurn Helens for Penelopes

Young Greeks Sail to Claim Homeloving Girls They Left Behind

By DOROTHY DAYTON



Third Prize—The Supreme President's and Supreme Secretary's Cup, won by the Mt. Hood Chapter No. 154 of Portland, Oregon

HELEN launched a thousand ships, but it takes 1000 Penelopes to launch the good ship *Saturnia* of the Cosulich Line, on which 1000 modern Ulysseses sailed for the fair land of Hellas.

Nevertheless, not the beauteous Helen remains the national ideal of the young men of Greece. Ah, no, but rather the home-keeping Penelope who had learned the gift of waiting.

At least so say the young men who were standing in line these days at 59 Washington street to receive passports and tickets for the Third Annual Excursion of the Order of Ahepa. One thousand bachelors are making the trip. If every one of them doesn't return with a bride it's not because he isn't open-minded. N. Lambadakis, chairman of the excursion committee, fully expects the trip to result in five hundred weddings, and five hundred wide-eyed brides returning to New York some time this spring and summer.

Ask any of the young men waiting there, investing ten years of savings in the excursion, with a neat sum set aside for setting up housekeeping later, and he'll tell you the reason that he is going to travel 4,000 miles isn't because there aren't plenty of Helens in America, but because Penelope is found only across the seas.

Hera Has Waited Ten Years

John Panopolous, for instance, a fine, up-standing young man, who at the age of 15 years came here Alger-fashion to seek fame and fortune. He has worked and saved, and thought life over in these ten years, and he has met many American girls, and many Americanized girls. But in a little Hellenic province waits Hera, and although he is a bit vague about what she looks like now (she was only 12 when he left), he carries a photograph of her in his breast pocket—the one nearest his heart.

"She has been waiting for me ten years," he said, the buttons of his vest straining a little. "You won't find an American girl who would do that. Not many. But Hera waits for me, and she has turned fine young men down, too. She will stick to me when money is plenty, but if the fruit business not so good—she sticks anyhow."

And John is just a fair sample of the whole thousand. American girls are pretty. Snappy. Oh, yes, they are generous with their adjectives. Helen may be all right to fight for, but a man sells bananas at a penny profit each only for Penelope. Penelope can appreciate. Penelope can wait. Penelope will stick to one man all her life, and never look at another. And her wandering

Ulysses always will be greeted on his return with love and adoration.

Americans Too Independent

"The American girl is too independent," John explained. "She does not like her home enough. She gets divorce if things not go right. She laughs if you do not speak perfect English. She does not stick to her man. Oh, fine girls, all right, I'm not knocking—but when it comes to marry and settle down, I take a Greek girl any time."

And then Mr. Lambadakis explains quite seriously that the young men of Hellas who have married American Helens nearly always have lived to rue the day.

"They don't turn out well," he said. "They nearly always end in tragedy. That is one reason for this trip each year. It isn't picture brides, like the newspapers say. It is partly because every year there are about a thousand Greek-Americans who have finally got enough money to make the trip back home they've dreamed about ever since they came here ten, twelve, fifteen years ago.

"They visit their families. They see the sweethearts of their youth, who have been writing them all these years. Greek men are faithful. They marry for life. They make good husbands. They save. And the Greek girl makes a good wife. Marriage is her career, and she appreciates the young man who comes from America to take her back. Divorce is practically unknown in Greece.

"You should see how excited the village girl is when after ten years of waiting her young man comes. Everybody in the village envies her. She is going to America—oh, it seems such a grand country to them; so rich, so exciting, so fine in every way. She is so appreciative. She makes the young man feel so happy—she admires him so much. He makes her so happy. That makes him happier. You understand? It is beautiful."

Frown on "Picture Brides"

"Those who haven't got girls waiting often take the trip with the purpose of looking for a bride. Maybe somebody at home has sent them a picture of a girl, and they have been corresponding. When they meet—they may fall in love; they may not. But we don't like that picture-bride business.

"Some of the young men say they aren't looking for brides. But in most cases they bring one home anyhow. They also go to see fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers who can't come to this country, and whom they haven't seen for years. Oh, yes, it is a

(Continued on page 30)

Third Ahepa Excursion to Greece a Tremendous Success

Excursionists Received With Enthusiastic Ovation

Premier Venizelos Welcomes Ahepans and Praises Order at Brilliant Banquet — Colorful Parade Overwhelming Success — Boston Patrol Scores Heavily — Aeroplanes Flying Over City in Honor of Excursionists — Tremendous Enthusiasm Among the Populace — Ahepa Makes Splendid Impression

\$4,000 Cabled for War Orphans and National Museum

WHEN dawn, the rosy-fingered, touched the wine dark waters of the Hudson, there sailed eastward bound a fleet ship bearing a thousand members of the great Order of Ahepa toward the land which the immortals keep and the ox-eyed queen of Hellas rules, to the land of their lineage and the land that lighted the path of humanity and civilization. A thousand hearts of American-Greeks stirred in profound gladness when the good ship *Saturnia* of the Cosulich line lifted anchor from her dock on the Hudson River, the dawn of March 22nd, with its spacious salons decorated with the national colors of both Greece and America and the blue and white striped flag of Greece hoisted on the main topmast stay, with searchlights playing upon it and the breeze gently unfolding it, with two orchestras striking intermittently the American and Greek national anthems, while many danced and sang, and five thousand kin and friends waved their farewells and "bon voyage" greetings to the departing legions of the Ahepa, there took place a memorable event, an historic event in the annals of the Greeks in America and a golden page was added to the eventful pages of Ahepa history. One thousand loyal Ahepans, accompanied with members of their families, sailed to do homage to their motherland, to honor the centenary of Greek Independence, and as America's representatives, participate in celebrating with the Greek people the liberation of Greece.

Senator King, Henry Morgenthau and Ahepa Officials Accompany Excursionists

Accompanying the excursionists on their historic pilgrimage to the land of the living glory were the following high officials of the Order of Ahepa, who will command and lead it: Supreme President, George E. Phillis; Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis; Supreme Treasurer, John Govatos; Supreme Counsellor, George Vournas, and Supreme Governors Arthur Karkalas, Parasco Volo, S. J. Stamos and C. Pelias.

Distinguished American statesmen, Honorable William King, United States Senator from Utah, and his wife, and Honorable Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey and ex-chairman of the League of Nations Refugees Commission, accompanied the excursionists, as honored guests of the Ahepa.

American Press Interviews Supreme President Phillis

Before the sailing of the boat Supreme President George E. Phillis gave interviews to the representatives of the Metropolitan Press, *The Times*, *The World*, *The Evening Post*, *Evening Journal*, *Brooklyn Standard Union*, *Bronx Home News*, *Atlantis*, *National Herald*, *Herald-Tribune* and the *Daily News*, calling their attention to the fact that the excursion in a word was "a potent embassy of good will from America to Greece."

Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the *New York Times*, a friend of Greece and admirer of the Ahepa, interviewed personally Mr. Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, who, among other things, said: "Greece now is really independent. That independence was not real when it was first proclaimed 100 years ago. Now, with the co-operation of all parties, Greece is having a fine Renaissance. The refugees are not a liability but an asset. Coming from Asia Minor they are really the oldest and purest Greek stock. Now under Premier Venizelos the Greek nation is truly advancing. It is remarkable the way Greece has accepted leadership."

Dr. Finley expressed the hope that Mr. Morgenthau would have a look at the columns of the Parthenon and see how the work of restoration is progressing, in which he is interested. Mr. Morgenthau promised to do that and to send a report, and then said that he would be much interested in seeing the progress made in the villages of refugees to whom a committee that he headed had ministered. "Boulevards," he said, "have supplanted muddy streets, and the people are well-dressed and happy, and a dozen motorbus lines run to Athens."

The American press has given splendid publicity to the event and in no uncertain terms praised the mission of the Ahepa in further strengthening the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between the American and Greek people.

Farewell Party at New York

The day before the excursionists sailed on their memorable pilgrimage to Greece the combined Ahepa chapters in New York gave them a rousing reception at the Star Casino where fully 4,000 people participated in the celebration and rejoiced in the success of the Third Ahepa Excursion to Greece.



Supreme Lodge members, who accompanied the Third Ahepa Excursion to Greece, aboard the *Saturnia*. Left to right: A. A. Karkalas, George Vournas, Achilles Catsonis, George E. Phillis, C. Pelias, John Govatos, Parasco Volo and S. J. Stamos



N. LAMBADAKIS (insert)
Chairman of the Farewell Party

The Farewell Party tendered by the combined Metropolitan Chapters to the excursionists at the Star Casino in New York the night of March 20th, before their sailing for Greece

The night of Thursday evening, March the 20th, will be never forgotten in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to be present at the Star Casino. Under the able chairmanship of Brother N. Lambadakis of New York, the speakers were introduced and addressed the enthusiastic gathering. Brothers John Manos, Achilles Catsonis, George Vournas, Dean Alfange and George E. Phillies were introduced and spoke appropriately for the occasion, arousing the fervor and enthusiasm of the colorful audience.

Honorable C. Simopoulos, the Minister of Greece, especially arrived at New York for the occasion, spoke in glowing terms as to the importance of the Third Ahepa Excursion to Greece and the manifold benefits to be derived from it.

Consul General Paraskevopoulos of Greece in New York also addressed the audience and in an emphatic manner lauded the benevolent and patriotic work of the Ahepa. *Themis Georgi*, our beloved operatic star, sang in his masterful manner several American and Greek selections, and was loudly applauded for his inspiring songs. Brothers John Govatos, Arthur Karkalas, C. Pelias, P. Volo and Dr. Alexion were also introduced from the platform by the thoughtful chairman. Brother N. Cassavetis, the intrepid general manager of the Pharos Agency which successfully handled the booking and the other complex details of the excursionists, addressed them and gave them the final instructions for the satisfaction and comfort of all.

Message from the Boy Scouts of America

One of the bright spots of the reception was the presentation by George T. Had-

jidis, scoutmaster, of a resolution adopted by Troop 697, Manhattan Council, Boy Scouts of America, composed of boys of Greek parentage and sponsored by the American Legion Dilboy Post of New York, to Supreme President George E. Phillies with the request that he transmit it to the Boy Scouts of Greece. The document is herewith published and it is self-explanatory. The handing over of this document to Brother Phillies, the inspiring address delivered by the Scoutmaster Hadjidis to be relayed by Brother Phillies to the Boy Scouts of Greece and the brief but impressive words of Brother Phillies in accepting and promising to deliver their message, touched those in the audience so much that many tears of joy were seen running down from the eyes of many. After a few minutes of silence, a tremendous ovation broke out and a moment of unexplainable exaltation permeated the hearts of all those present, and a voice rose from the mouths of everyone — "Praise be to the Order of Ahepa and to the youth of the new generation."

Each and every member of the combined New York chapters of the Ahepa, the chairman and the committee in charge of the reception are highly commended for their noble gesture in rendering that memorable reception to the departing pilgrims, for the affair was from every standpoint a touching and highly inspiring one.

Exchange of Radiograms

From radiograms, cables and reports already received at the headquarters of the magazine the Third Ahepa Excursion to Greece has met with an overwhelming success, eclipsing in magnitude, splendor and

enthusiasm all former excursions undertaken by the Ahepa to Greece.

From the day the *Saturnia* left her dock, daily radio messages conveyed the news of the prevailing Ahepa spirit and discipline abroad the vessel. The excursionists were promptly organized and training aboard the ship for the parade to take place at Athens immediately began. All the Ahepans were provided with uniform dress and the regulation fez, and the strictly military discipline prevailing was the continued topic of conversation of the passengers, officials and crew of the *Saturnia*.

Initiation Ceremony in Mid-Atlantic

While the *Saturnia* was in mid ocean, a considerable number of non-Ahepans, duly vouched for and carefully investigated, were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, officiated by the Supreme President Brother Phillies. The beautiful ballroom of *Saturnia* was converted temporarily into a lodge room for the brilliant initiation ceremony.

The wireless of the *Saturnia* was intensely busy in transmitting and receiving countless radio messages of congratulations and good wishes from the Ahepa chapters, Supreme Lodge officers, from various individual members, as well as from scores of other organizations, whose thoughts were accompanying in this manner the pilgrims to Greece.

Celebration of the Greek Independence Day in the Atlantic

March 25th, the Greek Independence Day, was celebrated on board the *Saturnia* with magnificent pomp and decorum. At the dawn of the day, salutary cannon shots

were fired and the Greek flag was hoisted on the top-mast stay amid the cheers of the Ahepa legions who had gathered on the decks, with the other passengers and officers of the ship, the officers of the Order of Ahepa, Senator William King and Honorable Henry Morgenthau and other distinguished Americans. Congratulatory radiograms were exchanged with the president of the Greek Republic, Mr. Zaimis; with the Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Venizelos; with the Mayors of Athens and Piraeus; with the directors of the National Bank of Greece and with many distinguished members of the reception committee at Athens. The responding radiograms received were expressive of the enthusiasm and gladness of the Greek people, announcing the brilliant reception which was in preparation to be rendered in their honor on their arrival on Greek soil. Among the notable radiograms received at the office of the publication and those transmitted to the excursionists on the *Saturnia* were the following:

RADIOGRAM

STEAMSHIP SATURNIA
SOMEWHERE IN ATLANTIC OCEAN
BOUND FOR GREECE
MARCH 25 1930

MILTON E MELETIADES
EDITOR AHEPA MAGAZINE
1132 INVESTMENT BLDG
WASHINGTON D C

THE AHEPA EXCURSIONISTS GOOD WILL AMBASSADORS FROM AMERICA TO GREECE IN SOLEMN CEREMONY CELEBRATED CENTENNIAL OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE TODAY ABOARD SATURNIA. JOY OVERWHELMS US THIS MEMORABLE DAY. WE SALUTE WITH PROFOUND GLADNESS EACH AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA AND THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA. CONVEY OUR HEARTFELT FELICITATIONS. WE ARE HAPPY AND GRATEFUL FOR THIS HISTORIC EVENT.

GEORGE E PHILLIES
SUPREME PRESIDENT

RADIOGRAM

WASHINGTON D C
MARCH 25 1930

GEORGE E PHILLIES
SUPREME PRESIDENT
ORDER OF AHEPA
C/O STEAMSHIP SATURNIA BOUND
FOR GREECE
ATLANTIC OCEAN

RADIOGRAM RECEIVED WITH PROFOUND GLADNESS. RELAYING YOUR MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERS OF AHEPA AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THROUGH THE MAGAZINE. VOICING SENTIMENTS AND FEELINGS OF MEMBERS SALUTE YOU WITH HEARTFELT EXALTATION. OUR HEARTS AND MINDS ARE FOLLOWING YOU ON YOUR HISTORIC PILGRIMAGE. YOUR HAPPINESS IS OUR HAPPINESS. CONVEY OUR GOOD WISHES FOR THE WELFARE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EXCURSION ON GOOD SHIP SATURNIA AND TOGETHER WITH THEM TRANSMIT OUR FELICITATIONS TO



A group of excursionists on the deck of *Saturnia*. In the middle can be seen Brothers Alex. Essaris, and Stratis (with cap), Captain of the Boston Patrol

THE GREEK PEOPLE ON THE CELEBRATION OF CENTENNIAL OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE. WE ARE ALSO HAPPY AND REJOICE WITH YOU. MAY PROVIDENCE GUIDE YOU SAFELY TO YOUR DESTINATION THAT YOU MAY CONVEY OUR SINCERE WISHES TO THE GREEK PEOPLE AND NATION FOR THEIR PROGRESS, PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS.

MILTON E MELETIADES
EDITOR THE AHEPA MAGAZINE

RADIOGRAM

STEAMSHIP SATURNIA
SOMEWHERE IN ATLANTIC OCEAN
BOUND FOR GREECE
MARCH 25 1930

P S SIKOKIS
SUPREME VICE PRESIDENT
ORDER OF AHEPA
CHICAGO ILL.

THOUSAND AHEPANS CELEBRATING CENTENNIAL OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE ABOARD SATURNIA SEND GREETINGS ON MEMORABLE OCCASION TO ALL BROTHERS HOME.

GEORGE E PHILLIES
SUPREME PRESIDENT

RADIOGRAM

CHICAGO ILL
MARCH 25 1930

GEORGE E PHILLIES
SUPREME PRESIDENT
ORDER OF AHEPA
C/O STEAMSHIP SATURNIA
BOUND FOR GREECE
ATLANTIC OCEAN

ANSWERING YOUR WIRELESS WE AT HOME RETURN TO YOU ALL OUR BEST WISHES. CONFIDENT GOOD WILL PILGRIMAGE WILL FULFILL OUR EXPECTATIONS.

P G SIKOKIS
SUPREME VICE PRESIDENT

The celebration of the national holiday on the *Saturnia* will remain a historic one and will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to participate in it. At 10 o'clock on the 25th day of March, all the excursionists, led by Senator King and Mr. Morgenthau and the Supreme Officials of the Ahepa, together with the captain and officers of the *Saturnia*, gathered in the brilliantly decorated large ballroom, where, under the chairmanship of Brother Catsonis, Senator William King first spoke for the occasion and in an inspiring manner extolled the virtues of the ancient and modern Greeks and praised the heroic deeds which marked the liberation of the Greek people and the creation of an independent Greece. Mr. Morgenthau followed Senator King on the platform and spoke in glowing terms about the miracle accomplished in the establishment of the refugees and highly praised the Greek Government and the Greek people for their devotion and humanitarianism in receiving, housing and succoring the refugees.

The panegyric address of the day was delivered by the Supreme President, George E. Phillies, who spoke eloquently, and tracing step by step the glorious history of Greece from the ancient times up to the present day, he particularly emphasized the heroic days of 1821 when the independence of Greece was proclaimed and the epic struggle crowned the efforts of the brave patriots in winning the liberation of the Greek nation. At the termination of his speech a great ovation was rendered to him.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Excursionists in Greece

On the arrival of the *Saturnia* at the bay of Phaleron, the Ahepa excursionists were cordially greeted by a special reception committee assisted by representatives of the Government, members of the parlia-



Officials and members of the Ahepa, officials of the *Salurnia* and other passengers on the decks of *Salurnia* saluting the raising of the Greek Flag in Mid-Atlantic, in honor of the Greek Independence Day, March 25th

ment, representatives of the Press, the municipalities of Athens and Piraeus, the Chambers of Commerce, the American Legion's Athens Post and several other organizations. The sincere and spontaneous public reception was evidenced everywhere. In fact, the magnitude of the excursion took the Greek people entirely by surprise and the President and the people were loud in commending and praising the Order of Ahepa. The topic of the day was the Ahepa Excursion and the splendid work of the organization. It was an Ahepa day for the entire Greek Republic. Everywhere one would hear the exclamation—

«Δόξα καὶ τιμὴ εἰς τοὺς Ἀχέπανς!
Ζήτω ἡ Ἀμερικὴ! Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάς!»

"Glory and honor be to the Ahepa. Long live America. Long live Greece."

Both the city of Athens and Piraeus were gaily decorated with the American and Greek flags and the emblems of the Order of Ahepa in honor of the event. Huge crowds turned out to witness the landing of the excursionists and followed the colorful parade which took place.

Premier Venizelos enthusiastically greeted the Ahepa excursionists. At a reception banquet held in honor of the coming of the Third Ahepa Excursion, the Prime Minister voiced his word of welcome, highly praising the Order of Ahepa and the lofty and noble work which it is doing in strengthening the bonds of friendship and understanding between the United States and Greece.

The honorary members of the Ahepa, Honorable Spiros Patsis, Mayor of Athens, Honorable Panayotopoulos, Mayor of

Piraeus, Michael Ailianos, M. P., 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 \$4,000, collected by general contribution by the members of the Ahepa in this country for the benefit of war orphans and the National Museum, was cabled to Supreme President Phillips, to be handed by him to the proper committees.

Thus far, of course, news received at headquarters concerning the excursion has been in the form of lengthy radio-grams and cables. When the full report of

the reception in Greece is officially transmitted in writing, news of even more glowing reception than the one herein indicated will be undoubtedly revealed. We are satisfied and happy that, true to the Ahepa spirit, the Third Ahepa Excursion met with a huge success as was expected. History was made in that the first time in the annals of the Greek Republic such a large number of excursionists landed on the shores of Greece, messengers of good will, friendship and understanding, joyful and supremely happy to participate with the Greek people in the celebration of the centenary of Greek Independence.

GEORGE DILBOY TROOP, No. 697

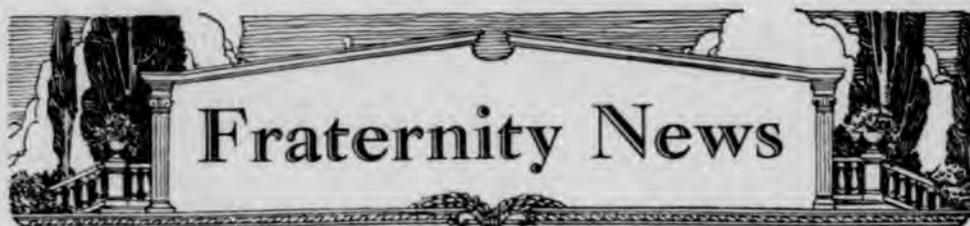
ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ἡμεῖς οἱ Προσκόποι τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἐπιδιώκομεν νὰ ἀναπτύξωμεν ἀγαθὰς σχέσεις καὶ νὰ ἐνισχύσωμεν τὰ φιλικὰ αἰσθη-
ματα μεταξύ τῶν Ἑλληνο-Ἀμερικανῶν Προσκόπων καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
τοιούτων, καὶ

ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐορταῖς τῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς
Ἀνεξαρτησίας, ἡ Ὀμῆς George Dilboy No. 697 τῶν Προσκόπων τῆς
Ἀμερικῆς ἐθεώρησε καθήκον νὰ ἀπευθῆναι χαιρετισμὸν πρὸς τὴν
Μητέρα Ἑλλάδα.

ΑΠΟΣΤΕΛΛΟΜΕΝ

Τὸ παρὸν ἐγγράφον πρὸς τοὺς Προσκόπους τῆς Ἑλλάδος διὰ τῶν
σήμερον τὴν 21ην ἡμέραν τοῦ μηνὸς Μαρτίου τοῦ Χιλιοστοῦ Ἑνεκα-
οιστοῦ Τριακοστοῦ ἔτους, ἀναχωροῦνται ἐκδομένοι ἀφ' ἡμεῶν

George T. Karpides
George Miralakis
Harry Papadopoulos
HEPHTOPIH
E. J. Stamatopoulos
John M. Stasianos
George P. Nalchian



ANOTHER STANDARD BEARER JOINS THE AHEPA PARADE

The 250th Chapter of the Order of Ahepa Established in New London, Conn.

IN a ritual of splendor and solemnity and before a brilliant assemblage of over 500 prominent representative citizens of New London, distinguished state and city officials, and delegations from Ahepa chapters in New England, the establishment of the Winthrop Chapter No. 250, of New London, Conn., took place in the Union Lodge Temple, March 2nd.

Brother James Matthews of Hartford, Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 1, assisted by John Michalaros of Springfield, also Deputy Supreme Governor of the same district, conducted the brilliant ritualistic ceremony. Brother Harry Batoudakis of Springfield served as master of ceremonies. Brothers D. Zades, Thomas Couchaftis, James Pappaioanou, George Kastrinakis and Constantine Primpas served as members of the installing team.

Brother James Trakas, presented the guests of honor and the members of the official Springfield delegation. Brother Trakas and Brother Thomas Domokos comprised the reception committee.

Lieutenant Governor Ernest E. Rogers, in his salutary address praising the members of the organization for their patriotic and educational work, congratulated the charter members in organizing a chapter of the Ahepa in New London. The honorable speaker extolled the traditions of the Order and cited several incidents in early Grecian history to illustrate the sturdy Hellenic ancestry of the members of the Ahepa.

Brother Theodore Philipacopoulos, president of Norwich Chapter No. 110, officially opened the meeting and welcomed the visiting delegations in behalf of the New London Chapter. Two other chapter presidents, James Pappaioanou of Springfield and James Santamentis of Bridgeport, spoke briefly on the encouraging prospects for a successful Ahepa Chapter in New London. Mr. Samuel T. Adams made a brief address, praising the members of the organization for their patriotism.

Mayor C. D. Twomey of New London, in an enthusiastic address, extended a cordial welcome in behalf of the city to the visiting delegations from Norwich, Springfield, New Haven, New Britain, Waterbury, Westerly and Boston.

Rev. Damaskino Mirniopoulos, pastor of the Hellenic Church of Norwich, gave an eloquent address in which he outlined the lofty ideals which may be achieved by adherence to the principles of the Ahepa.

The newly-elected president, Brother Constantine, in his first official address before the local chapter, stressed the patriotic purposes of the Order and described the membership of the local chapter as being "mostly American citizens and those who are not will soon become citizens."

The following brothers of the new chapter were elected and installed as officers for 1930: Theodore Constantine, President; Elefiras Halikas, Vice-President; G. P. Photos, Secretary; Aleck Benois, Treasurer; Philip Kirichas, Chaplain; Damon Ballasis, Warden; Athanasios Diamontis, Captain of the Guard; Theologos Charmouris, Sentinel; Governors, James Louiziotis, Costas Remitis, Costas Indas, Spiros Velis and Louis Moungouris.

MIDDLETOWN CHAPTER HONORS SUPREME SECRETARY

Prominent Men of City at Meeting

OVER three hundred Ahepans and their guests, including business leaders and public officials of Middletown, gathered at the Hotel Manchester to attend the banquet given by the Middletown Chapter of Ohio in honor of the Supreme Secretary, Brother Achilles Catsonis.

The following excerpt descriptive of the banquet is taken from the *Middletown News-Signal*:

The ideals of Ahepa were described by Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, at a banquet held in his honor at the Hotel Manchester.

Other speakers on the program were Honorable Carrington T. Marshall, chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court; L. A. Waldner, Middletown city manager; Bennett Chapple, vice-president of the American Rolling Mill Company; B. F. Harwitz, local attorney; Frank B. Pauly, president of the Civic Association, and M. O. Burns of Hamilton.

Describing the ancient and modern background of Greece, the outstanding features of Greek immigration to the United States since 1848, Mr. Catsonis summed up reasons for the organization.

"With this mental background originated the thought of a means whereby the common interest would be best served in this country. After some thought it became evident there was need of an organization framed along three main lines: first, that it should be national in scope and big enough to speak with some degree of authority; second, conforming to the principles and ideals of this nation; third, capable of marshaling the best there is of Hellenic culture and making a tangible contribution to American life."

"It is just such organizations as this that bring men to a realization of their heritage. It tells them that the blood of great men course through their veins and that they, too, must measure up to the responsibilities of life if they are to justify their existence."

"The birth of this society, which draws together the people of Greek origin in America with a definite purpose of contributing to the growth and development of their adopted

country and to stimulate naturalization, is nothing short of an awakening — a clarion call to every Greek in this new land of opportunity to put on the mantle of the great philosophers of his native country and bring to America a quality of citizenship second to no other land."

"For seven years the Ahepa has been building on sound foundations," Mr. Catsonis said. "It has united the Hellenic element of the United States, brought harmony and cooperation where contradiction and contentiousness prevailed and it has given greater prestige to the Greek name in America."

"The order of Ahepa is to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States, allegiance to its constitution and traditions, and obedience to the laws of the land," Catsonis continued.

"The organization is to instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States; encourage its members always to be profoundly interested, and actively participate in the political, civil, social and commercial life of America; to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic peoples and nations and to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism."

Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, Honorable Carrington T. Marshall said: "It is most gratifying to me as a public official as it must be to other public officials I see here to welcome into citizenship this new Hellenic fraternity."

"No one has more right to be proud than natives of Greece," Mr. Marshall said. "As I look back at the history of that country I know they must be proud of the fact that they are related to one of the hundreds of great characters of that nation."

He complimented them on the principles of the order and welcomed them into the organization of builders of better citizenship.

"Good citizenship involves the knowledge of the mechanics of government and the actual participation in government. We are ruled under popular government and the private citizen is the maker of good government. No government can rise above the intelligence and character of its citizens."

"The future is in the hands of the living and when this realization takes hold of the soul of the individual, he graduates from a mere automaton in the great scheme of life," Mr. Bennett Chapple told the audience.

The development of civic organizations in Middletown was described by Mr. Frank Pauly. "The Greek population of this city has been a large part and will continue to be a part of that which has brought fame to Middletown," Mr. Pauly said.

Members of the organization were complimented for their efforts to develop into the best possible kind of American citizens, by Mr. Ben F. Harwitz. "The United States will continue to reap benefit from the efforts of its Greek immigrants and will find ever-increasing benefits accruing to it through the Order of Ahepa," Mr. Harwitz declared.

L. A. Waldner welcomed the assemblage. Steve Vradelis acted as temporary chairman, and George T. Poolitsan acted as toastmaster. Invocation was offered by Rev. A. L. Kenyon. The banquet committee included: C. D. Pape, George Lambesis, George Georgopoulos, Theodore Chifos, S. T. Vradelis and James Revelos.

SIoux FALLS FALLS IN LINE TO INSTALL OFFICERS IN SOLEMN CEREMONY

"WE ARE PROUD OF YOU," DECLARES JUDGE A. LEE WYMAN

Resplendent with the presence of United States, state, county, and city governors, American Legion officials, school and political leaders and other prominent guests, was the annual public installation ceremony held at the Cataract Hotel when the newly elected officers of the Sunshine State Chapter No. 190 were installed into office by the Supreme Governor of the District, Brother D. M. Konomos of Kansas City. Brother Konomos spoke on the principles and objectives of the Ahepa, closing his brilliant address with the declaration, "We are Greeks by descent, but Americans by choice, and while we still cherish respect for our mother country, our allegiance is with the Stars and Stripes. We can have but one flag, and that is the flag of the United States." Dean E. B. Woodruff acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers and other distinguished guests at the gathering. They were: Judge J. T. Medin of the Circuit Court, Mayor George W. Burnside, L. C. Morrison, State American Legion Commander; Ben B. Lawshe, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Miss Gladys Farason, Director of Americanization; A. A. McDonald, Superintendent of Schools, and T. M. Bailey, Attorney.

A delegation, headed by Brother George Paradise, Sioux City attorney, and member of the Sioux City Chapter, participated in the event. Brother Paradise, in closing his also inspiring address, said, "America is truly the Paradise of the World." Music during the dinner was furnished by the Augustana College String Trio, with Miss Sullivan, also of Augustana, rendering vocal selections. A banquet followed the installation ceremony, at which fully two hundred members and their guests participated. Among the prominent guests, besides those previously mentioned, were: Frank G. McCormick, National Legion Committeeman, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, Charles S. McDonald, Sioux Falls realtor; V. W. Widstrand, Commander of Harold Mason Post, American Legion; Col. John M. True, Judge Ray E. Dougherty, Former Judge Herbert B. Rudolph, local attorneys; John H. Johnson, Sheriff; Lucius J. Wall, states attorney; prominent Legionaires, and others, many with their wives.

The following brothers were installed into office: Besides Mr. Panagos, officers installed in the patriotic ritualistic installation cere-

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mony included Peter C. Ballis, Vice-President; Steve Cusulos, Secretary; Peter Coris, Treasurer; G. Stephano, Chaplain; Harry Davis, Warden; James Corisis, Captain of the Guard, and William Karris, Sentinel. The Board of Governors includes Gust Dariotis, William K. Ballis, Luis Douglas, Gust Pavlis, and Andy Apostolou.

James Corisis, who played a prominent part in the ceremonies as Captain of the Guard, was assisted by John Grantzas, Tom Pappas, Bob Ganashios, Angelo Politis, Peter Curtis and Sam Grillas as guards.

Judge A. Lee Wyman, of the federal bench, representative of the Government of the United States, closed the program with his talk, telling the Hellenic citizens of the country, that this country was proud of them as citizens—as proud of them as they had shown by their ceremonies that they were proud of the country.

Words of the Wise

When two discourse, if the one's anger rise, The man who lets the contest fall is wise. — *Plutarch.*

Friends are much better tried in bad fortune than in good. — *Aristotle.*

As rust corrupts iron, so envy corrupts man. — *Anisthenes.*

Fire burns only when we are near it, but a beautiful face burns and inflames, though at a distance. — *Xenophon.*

For to cast away a virtuous friend, I call as bad as to cast away one's own life, which one loves best. — *Sophocles.*

JUAN DE FUCA CHAPTER GIVES CHILDREN'S SOIRÉE

THE Juan de Fuca Chapter No. 177 of Seattle, Wash., tendered a "Children's Soirée" party, which proved a huge success. All those who took part in the elaborate program of piano playing, violin solos, recitation, dancing and singing, were members of the community of Seattle and presented their parts in a meritorious manner. Matrons in charge of the soirée were: Mrs. George Mandas and Mrs. George Bates.

The following paragraph, printed from the program, indicates the interest which the Juan de Fuca Chapter of the Ahepa displays in the education and uplifting of the children.

"The world of children should be the most absorbing interest of our lives, because it embodies our highest ideals, our most tender feelings, our noblest hopes and aspirations; it contains the promise of a greater and brighter tomorrow."

The affair was unquestionably of immense value, both from an educational and cultural standpoint, to the children participating in it. This is an excellent way of bringing out natural talent.

Other Ahepa chapters should follow the example of the Juan de Fuca, as its undertaking is most commendable and in absolute conformity with the ideals and precepts of the Order. Congratulations!

ALTIS CHAPTER OF SPRINGFIELD HOLDS BRILLIANT AFFAIR TO BENEFIT THE CHURCH

ON Wednesday, February the 26th, the spacious butterfly ballroom presented a brilliant spectacle, for on that evening, the Altis chapter of Springfield, Mass., gave its annual ball which was attended by many federal, state and municipal authorities, officers and members from many New England chapters of the Ahepa and other distinguished guests.

The affair was organized by the Altis Chapter for the benefit of the St. George and the Holy Trinity Hellenic Churches of Springfield, the Educational Society of Chicopee, the Saints Constantine and Helen Orthodox Community of Chicopee Falls and the Holy Trinity Church of Holyoke, Mass.

The present officers of the Altis Chapter whose unceasing efforts made this affair a success are: President, Brother James Papiannou; Vice-President, Harry Batoudakis; Secretary, Peter Trindes; and Treasurer, Peter Pavlopoulos. Other members of the committee were Brothers John Chigos, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Gus Manias, Chairman of the Tickets Committee; Peter Stavropoulos, Chairman of Arrangements; D. Zades, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; John Michalaros, Chairman of the Program Committee; Thomas Cokkinos, Patrol Director; Thomas Goutchinfes, Secretary of the General Committee; James Mazarakos and C. Primpas, Floor Directors; C. Cokkinias, Geo. Galiateos, S. Samiotes, P. Pappas, Christ Panos, Isadore Costalos and Basil R. Chaoush, members of the General Committee, and last but not least, that pioneer in Ahepa work, Brother N. G. V. Nestor, who, besides being a member of the Chapter's Board of Governors, served as Chairman of the Chapter's Reception Committee on this occasion.

GOLDEN RULE CHAPTER GIVES ITS ANNUAL BALL

THE Golden Rule Chapter No. 101 of New Bedford, Mass., on the 13th of the month gives its fourth annual ball, an affair which, judging from the plans laid by the committee in charge, promises to be one of the best of the season.

Among the chapter's distinguished guests for the occasion, there will be the Supreme Governor of the first district of the Ahepa, Brother Harry Booras, who is to be master of ceremonies for the evening. Also there will be the Mayor of the city of New Bedford, the Chief of Police, and many others from the federal and civic authorities.

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ALBANY CHAPTER ACTIVE

THE Albany Chapter No. 140, chartered in 1927 with thirty-six members now numbers one hundred nineteen on its roll. The following brothers were elected for 1930 and continue the good work of their predecessors: Brother G. Jeoney, President; G. Cocoras, Vice-President; James Karolidis, Treasurer; Harry Thomas, Secretary, re-elected; Governors, J. Tongas, Maleof Kavoukian, Harris D. Parr, N. Yanacopoulos and James Karas.

The Minstrel Show, given for the benefit of the Greek School, under the direction of Brother and Rev. D. Messiry, proved to be a huge success, as well as the Christmas Tree Festival on December 29th, attended by over two hundred children of the community, made happy by the gifts, toys and candy presented to them. Brother Gus Cuchell worked untiringly for the success of the Christmas tree affair, and he deserves commendations.

The Albany Chapter has been helpful to the sick and needy, and its Naturalization Committee assisted in securing citizenship papers for quite a number of the brothers. A few months ago, a society of sister Ahepans was formed under the name "Hope" with the purpose of taking care of the church and school requirements of the children, with the view of teaching them the Greek language and Greek religion.

In Albany there are over three hundred Greek families, most of them members of the Ahepa and a good doctor of fine practice and reputation, Brother J. S. Paul. The retiring President, Brother M. Ermides, who was President of the Chapter for two consecutive years, worked unselfishly and diligently for the success of the chapter, winning the respect and commendation of each and every member of the chapter. It is hoped that his successor will continue the good work and example of Brother Ermides.

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ZEUS CHAPTER ESTABLISHES SONS OF PERICLES CHAPTER AND PRESENTS PLAY FOR THE BENEFIT OF AHEPA INSTITUTE

THE date of December 29th was a historic one for the Zeus Chapter No. 88 of Warren, Ohio, as on that day, under its initiative, a Chapter of the Sons of Pericles was established.

Officers of the Akron Chapter of the Sons of Pericles officiated, initiating fourteen charter members. Many Brother Ahepans from Akron, Canton, Youngstown and Pittsburgh were present, led by the Supreme Governor of the Third District, Brother Arthur Karkalas, who delivered a brilliant address, followed by Brother Angel Alex of Canton, Ohio, who also thrilled the audience with his eloquence.

The initiation ceremonies were followed by the successful presentation of the play, "Martyres kai Ekdikiti," by Elias Zanetis. The following took part in the play, admirably acting their parts: Brother and Mrs. Kaladgis, Mrs. Angelike Karpathakis, John Lardas, Gust Lardas, John Aronis, Gus Karpathakis, George Nikolaou and Kostas Konstantopoulos. The net proceeds from the play will be reserved for the "Ahepa Institute."

The membership feels that greater things are in store for the chapter with the election of the following officers: Basile Aronis, President; Bill Hatoupis, Vice-President; John Moraytis, Secretary; and Christ Charnas, Treasurer.

GRAND ISLAND CHAPTER INSTALLS

IN an impressive ceremony held at the G. A. R. Hall, the Grand Island Chapter of the Ahepa installed its newly elected officers with the District Supreme Governor, Brother Michael Konomos, officiating.

The principal speakers besides the Supreme Governor Michael Konomos, who gave an enlightening outline of the patriotic work of the Ahepa, were Mayor O. A. Abbott and Mr. H. A. Kriz. Mayor Abbott in glowing terms spoke of the fine characteristics of the Hellenic race and of the splendid purposes of the organization. "The Greeks," the Mayor said, "lead almost any other race in their desire, once here, to obtain their citizenship papers and to become citizens. During the World War," he pointed out, "there were over 65,000 Greeks who fought under the American colors." Mr. H. A. Kriz, also spoke, extolling the progressive spirit of the Greek-Americans.

President elect, Brother James Camaras, speaking for the Ahepa, explained briefly the history of the local chapter. "Starting out," he said, "with 19 members less than two years ago, we have now grown to a membership of over 50 and all active members."

Officers installed for the ensuing year were as follows: James Camaras, President; Harry Lagios, Vice-President; Louis Kostos, Secretary; James Poulos, Treasurer; James Kallas, Charles Mitchel, Floyd Arvanitis, Harry Chiganos and James Valonis, Board of Governors; Peter Panos, Chaplain; John Kallas, Warden; Nick Poulos, Captain of the Guard, and John Lazos, Sentinel.

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ELYRIA-LORAIN CHAPTER HOLDS OPEN INSTALLATION

THE 12th day of January, 1930, will be remembered for sometime to come by the Elyrians of Ohio, and especially by those of the local Greek community. On this day the local chapter of the Ahepa gave a treat to its members and guests by organizing an open Ahepa meeting during which it impressively installed its newly elected officers.

The affair helped greatly toward a better understanding among our fellow-citizens.

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JOLIET PRESENTS PLAY BENEFIT GREEK SCHOOLS

THE Joliet Chapter No. 131, Illinois, recently gave a play at the Joliet Township High School Auditorium organized for the benefit of the Joliet Hellenic Community Greek School. The affair was well attended and a check for \$340.00, the net proceeds from the enterprise, was turned over to the trustees of the Hellenic School. The officers and members of the Joliet Chapter are commended for their meritorious work.



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CALUMET REGION CHAPTERS HOLD COMBINED PUBLIC IN- STALLATION CEREMONY

A BRILLIANT public installation ceremony was held at the K. C. Hall, Sunday, February 16th, by the chapters of the Calumet region, namely: East Chicago, Hammond and Gary, Ind., when the newly elected officers were installed into their respective Chapters. The hall was filled to capacity with many distinguished guests, among them Superior Court Judges, Messrs. Greenwald and Bremer; Miss Killigrew, Recorder of Lake County; Miss Ross, Clerk of the Court; and many others, city and state officials, who attended the affair as guests of the chapters.

Brother Vaichis of the Gary, Ind., Chapter was Master of Ceremonies. Other speakers were: Brother Spannon of Chicago, Brother Michalopoulos of Chicago, the Sheriff of Lake County, Mr. Joe Kyle, who spoke very highly of the Greek population of this vicinity. After the installation, dancing followed till the early hours of the morning.

Besides the various local functions of the Hammond Chapter, social and otherwise, it seems that the winged God Eros kept it very busy for the most part of the month of February working, with his arrows piercing the hearts of many in its ranks. On the 2nd of February Brother John Pappas, Vice-President of Hammond Chapter, was married to the charming Miss Diamanto A. Kikia. The ceremony was performed at the Church of St. Constantine at Gary, Ind. Another impressive wedding took place February 9th at the Moose Hall in Hammond, Ind., that of Brother Sam Voris, who was married to the also charming Miss Georgia I. Giannakopoulos of Pullman, Ill. About 400 guests were present and took part in the Loukoulian dinner after the ceremony. Dancing was enjoyed until 1 o'clock in the morning. Brother Sotos being the best man assisted by Brother Michael Ross of Whiting, Ind.

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IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

THE installation of officers of the Bakersfield Chapter was held on January 16th, with Brother J. S. Papageorge, President of Hesperia Chapter of Los Angeles, acting as installing officer. Many distinguished guests participated in the event, among them the Mayor of Bakersfield, Mr. Elmer Martin, the District Attorney, Mr. R. Bailey, the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. L. E. Chenoweth, the Pastor of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Willis G. White, and Mr. William Bradshaw, representing the American Legion. Delegations from many California chapters were also present.

The following newly elected brothers were installed in office: George Benetos, President; Const. Balesis, Vice-President; S. Tarkas, Secretary; Chr. Rampas, Treasurer. The governors are M. Trifillis, P. Dicalras, P. Simos, J. Hamonlen, and C. Burtis, with M. Mavromatis and G. Kassimatis, elected sentinels. J. Pappas, Chaplain, C. Assimakis, Warden, and J. Donakis, Captain of the Guards.

Congratulations are in order for the members of this chapter, for their splendid spirit, and untiring efforts towards perfection in their purpose, and for the success they achieved in this particular ceremony.

OLYMPIC CHAPTER OF WASHINGTON INSTALLS OFFICERS IN OLYMPIAN MANNER

ONE of the most impressive affairs ever given by the people of Greek origin in the city of Tacoma took place at the installation ceremony and dance entertainment given by the Olympic Chapter No. 173 of Tacoma at the Knights of Pythias Temple on Sunday afternoon, January 26th. Delegations of Brothers from Juan De Fuca and Grays Harbor Chapters participated in the affair. Nick Vavuris, Past President of the Chapter, officiated as the installing officer and introduced the various speakers for the occasion. After the installation ceremonies a dance followed during which Grecian girls danced classic dances to the delight of all those present.

The following officers were installed into office: Sam Scafturon, President; Crist Manthou, Vice-President; Nick Douglas, Secretary; Stasinou Stasinakis, Treasurer; Governors, Mike Hallis, George Phill, Nick Vitos, Sam Petropoulos, Crist Taylorides; Chaplain, Michael Drossethes; Crist Chutis, Warden; John Kalitzakis and Demosthenis Amigdalas, Sentinels; Paul Gerantis, Captain of the Guards.

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GOOD CITIZENSHIP KEYNOTE AT CHEYENNE BANQUET

THE second annual banquet of the Cheyenne Chapter No. 211 was held at the Plains Hotel, Saturday, February the 8th, and was a delightful occasion for more than 150 Ahepans and their distinguished guests.

Brief but expressive addresses were made by E. T. Storey, State Commander of the American Legion; Dr. A. G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, and Attorney General W. O. Wilson.

The chief address was delivered by Brother P. S. Mavthakis, Supreme Governor of the 11th District, who dwelt on the objectives of the Ahepa, profoundly impressing his audience.

Peter Kisciras, President of the Cheyenne Chapter, tactfully presided as toastmaster. At the conclusion of the speaking program the guests were introduced, these including Gregory Powell, representing Governor Emerson; Mayor Cal Holliday and State Auditor R. L. Alcorn.

Delegates of Ahepans from Casper, Green River, Laramie, Denver and Pueblo attended the banquet, headed by Deputy Supreme Governor George Kisciras of Cheyenne.

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GARY AHEPANS HOSTS TO SUPREME SECRETARY

BROTHER Achilles Catsonis, the Supreme Secretary, was the guest of Gary Ahepans on February 24th. Luncheon was held in his honor at the Hotel Olympic, owned and operated by Brother Lincoln of the Gary Chapter. The Supreme Secretary took occasion to explain the recent progress of the Ahepa and the real constructive work it is doing.

Accompanied by Brothers Parasco E. Volo, Supreme Governor of the 8th District, Louis George, Dr. Minopoulos, Cappony and Mandes, the Supreme Secretary drove from Gary to Chicago, where he addressed the members of the North Shore Chapter.

FLINT CHAPTER STAGES FIRST PUBLIC INSTALLATION

JUDGE GADOLA LAUDS OBJECTIVES OF AHEPA

THE officers for 1930 of Flint Chapter No. 141 were installed at an elaborate ceremony witnessed by more than 200 members and their guests in the Moose Temple recently. The installed officers are as follows:

George Polites, President; James Stamos, Vice-President; William Mantjos, Secretary; Harry Yeotis, Treasurer; Nick Katis, Chaplain; Frank Cole, Warden; Christ Trahos, Captain of the Guards; Mike Annison, Sentinel, and Christ Arastos, Tom Kitsos, Gust Collias, George Paulas and Nick Katis, as Board of Governors.

Culled Comments

The contemplation of celestial things will make a man both think and speak more sublimely and magnificently when he descends to human affairs. — Cicero.

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The great principle of human satisfaction is engagement. — Paley.

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Trust exists for the wise, beauty for the feeling heart. — Schiller.

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Choose always the way that sees the best, however rough it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable. — Pythagoras.

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For never anything can be amiss When simplicity and duty center it. — Shakespeare.

Thomas Petron, retiring President of the chapter, presided. The installing officer was Nick Bozion, retiring Vice-President. It was the first time in the history of the chapter that an installation was conducted publicly. A large delegation from the Saginaw chapter attended. A dance was held after the ceremony.

Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola, Ald. Lynn, Lewis, president pro tem of the Common Council, and Ralph M. Freeman, Assistant Prosecutor, were guests of honor. Each was introduced and delivered interesting addresses.

Lauding the Greek race for its accomplishments in times past and at the present, Judge Gadola remarked that the Greeks give a full measure of allegiance to the American flag, at the same time they feel the greatest love and devotion for their mother country.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

BROTHER AHEPANS!

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HOMER CHAPTER HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM

THE Homer Chapter No. 165 of Bethlehem, Pa., in a solemn installation ceremony inducted the following newly elected officers into their respective offices: E. J. Lagouros, President; Stelios Hoimes, Vice-President; Photis Kartsohis, Treasurer; Michael Zannakos, Secretary; Board of Governors, John Filippou, John Janos, Peter Stavrou, Lucas Kapsalis, G. Pippis; and John Engleson, Captain of the Guards.

For the fourth consecutive year, Brother Lagouros has been elected President of the Homer Chapter, which is a distinct honor and a credit to his leadership. Brother Lagouros does not spare time or effort in keeping alive in the hearts and minds of his fellow members their devotion to the cause of the Ahepa.

The Homer Chapter is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, respected by the Americans and held in high esteem by the authorities of Bethlehem.

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HANCOCK CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

HANCOCK Chapter held its annual elections, electing by unanimous vote Brother Wm. G. Anas, President; Brother Arthur G. Davis, Vice-President; John Kikilidis, Treasurer; Gus P. Barbakis, Secretary; and Brothers Steve Giannodis, James Karnoupakis, Gus J. Bourbakis, Nick Karras and Aristidis Pappas, Board of Governors.

The newly elected officers are to be installed at a public installation which is to be held on March 30th, the same day being set for a gala celebration of the Greek National Day.

Amidst unusual splendor Brother Emmanuel Stephamou was wedded to Miss Angela Cladias, daughter of Brother Louis Cladias. The nuptial festival was attended by 500 guests who after the ceremony extended their best wishes to the newlyweds for a happy married life.

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HELLAS CHAPTER CELEBRATES

THE Hellas Chapter No. 102 of Lowell, Mass., on the eve of the Greek Lent, held the traditional costume party at its lodge room on Merrimack street which was attended by more than 400 Ahepans, their families and friends. Judges for the awarding of prizes were Brothers John Marcopoulos, John Moustakis and Ernest Gauthier. The following were awarded prizes: First prize for the best costume went to Mrs. Theodore A. Stamas, who appeared as Martha Washington; second to Miss Bessie Kleros, with a Greek national costume; third to Mrs. Peter Georges, as a Colonial maid; fourth to George Skalkas, as a Spaniard.

In addition to the instrumental numbers there were solos by Miss Ferris, who sang two beautiful arias from operas, and by Baby Rita Gauthier, who gave a splendid dancing and singing exhibition.

The committee was composed of the following brothers: Brother Peter George, chairman, Brother G. Christopoulos, Brother G. Soukis, Brother James Katis, Brother Peter Lambropoulos and Brother George Skalkas.

Another interesting function by the Lowell chapter was the annual dance held under the auspices of the patrol team of the chapter which was attended by over 300 members and friends of the organization.

The main feature of the program was the drill of the team. Just before it appeared, Brother Dr. Theodore A. Stamas, the ever-present president of the Hellas Chapter delivered an introductory speech in which he described the activities of the drill team since its formation, and explained what was to follow.

At a signal, the team appeared from the corridors in the main auditorium and marched to the center entrance of the hall under the warm applause of the enthusiastic gathering. The team was in command of Brother C. Ganellas, First Lieutenant, and Brother N. Tzanetakos, second in command. The uniforms were particularly striking, being of white and blue with a large white cross on the back, and red fezes, completing the attire.

Brother G. Chiklos and Brother J. Papananou were the floor directors. Brother Peter Genetakos was in charge of the tickets, assisted by Brothers Christopoulos and Tsapatsaris.

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MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA OF CHICAGO TO HOLD CONCERT

THE well-known Mandolin Orchestra of Chicago, under the able direction of Brother Peter Voornas, will give a concert at Kimball Hall (Jackson and Wabash Avenues) Chicago, Illinois, on April 29, 1930, in honor of Professor Spyros Pectoros, the composer of the Ahepa hymn.

This orchestra, which has become famous throughout the United States for its support of every worthy cause, is an institution that is maintained at the expense of its members and at a great sacrifice to its director, Brother Voornas. Schools, churches, and other educational and charitable societies of the city of Chicago have been whole heartedly served by this orchestra absolutely gratis. It is the hope of all that this coming performance in honor of the eminent musician will be as enthusiastically supported as previous performances. Sincere congratulations to Brother Voornas and his colleagues are in order.

BEEHIVE CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS IN SOLEMN CEREMONY

THE newly elected officers of the Beehive Chapter No. 146, of Salt Lake City, were installed into office at the I. O. O. F. Hall by Brother P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, who acted as the installing officer.

The officers installed were: Harry Metos, President; George Commeral, Vice-President; Steven Lauris, Secretary; Nicholas Dontas, Treasurer; Frank Magdalin, Captain of the Guards; Alek Diamant, Warden; George Cayias, Chaplain; and Harry Fardellos, Sentinel.

E. A. Rogers, local attorney and district judge for several years, in an address pointed out several of the primary differences between the civilization of the ancient Greece and that of the present day. This is a highly specialized mechanical age with all the progressive ideas aimed at increasing the physical comfort of the individual, while the Greeks stressed the philosophy of the intellect and the artistic side of life, the speaker stated.

Other features of the program were musical selections rendered by Bill Floor at the piano, Miss Mary Cairo sang soprano numbers, Miss Viola Kerikas, piano selections, Ellen Kounalis, violin selections, and the "Famous Six" orchestra made up of Greek musicians offered selections of Greek songs.

President Harry Metos gave an interesting speech on the progress made by the Ahepa and its influence upon the American people.

The intrepid supreme governor of the Eleventh District, Prof. P. S. Marthakis, spoke in the Greek language on "the causes that hold the Greeks of U. S. divided." His fluent allegories caused the people present to applaud him enthusiastically.

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BRILLIANT COMBINED INSTALLATION AT CINCINNATI

THE Liberty Chapter No. 127, was host to a brilliant gathering the night of February the 10th at the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, where the combined installation of officers of Springfield, Dayton, Middletown, Cincinnati and Louisville chapters took place.

The Supreme President, Brother George E. Phillies, officiated as the installing officer, assisted by Deputy Governor of the District, Brother Leakas, who was chairman and also the toastmaster. The well drilled Dayton Chapter's patrol team, under the leadership of Brother Gust Michael, conducted the installation exercises. The Sons of Pericles of Cincinnati also participated in the affair.

Brother Phillies, who spoke on the principles of the Ahepa was followed by Mayor Wilson of Cincinnati, who highly praised the meritorious work and the benevolent influence exerted by the Ahepa in Cincinnati. A group of children of the Greek School presented Brother Phillies with a bouquet of flowers.

A merry dancing followed the installation ceremony, enjoyed by the immense gathering.

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TWO MORE VICTIMS OF THE CUPID

BROTHERS Peter D. Batestas and Peter Dokos, both members of the Ogden Chapter of Utah, returned recently from Greece, accompanied by their young, attractive brides, happily married.

PULLMAN CHAPTER HOLDS ITS FIRST OPEN MEETING

THE Pullman Chapter No. 205 of Pullman, Ill., held an open meeting Thursday evening, February 20, 1930, at the Greek Orthodox Church Hall, 11357 South Park Avenue, Pullman, under the Chairmanship of Brother Frank E. Pofanti, President of the chapter. More than 300 people attended this meeting.

The speaker for the occasion was Brother Spanon, Past Governor of District No. 9, who spoke on the subject "The Greek in America."

After Brother Spanon's lecture, musical entertainment was presented by Miss Olga Massias and Mr. A. T. Tsoumas, and then refreshments were served and gifts distributed.

The following officers, Brother Stelios Beckas, Supreme Governor of the 9th District; George Porikos, Supreme Deputy Governor of the 9th District; Arthur H. Peponis, President of the Woodlawn Chapter No. 93; Charles Lambert, President of the Evanston Chapter No. 204; Athanasios Pantelis, Past President of the Evanston Chapter No. 204; Mike Lambros, Past President of the Woodlawn Chapter No. 93; and J. Fenedas, Past President of the Pullman Chapter No. 205, were present as guests of the chapter.

The meeting proved such a success that Brother Pofanti announced similar meetings shall be held once every month.

◆◆◆

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, CHAPTER HOLDS BRILLIANT CEREMONY

THE newly elected officers of the Lincoln Chapter No. 89 of Youngstown, Ohio, were installed at the Central Auditorium recently, before the largest Ahepa gathering ever held in Youngstown.

Brother Karkalas, Supreme Governor of the District, officiated at the installation ceremonies and gave an inspiring address, touching on the work of the Order.

Brother Parthenos appealed to members for cooperation in upholding the national traditions.

Brother Angel Alex of Canton, nationally known author, lecturer and playwright, and one of the oldest Ahepans, spoke to the assembly on the recent developments of the Ahepa in an impressive manner.

Brother Economos, the retiring President, thanked the members for their cooperation during his term in office.

Ahepans from Canton, Akron, New Castle, Warren, Wheeling, Cleveland, Franklin, Weirton and Erie participated in the solemn affair.

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GREEK LAD WINS FIRST PLACE IN SPANISH POETRY CONTEST OF SCHOOLS

CRIS DIXIE of Dallas, Texas, a student of Oak Cliff High School, won first prize for the year 1930 in the annual Spanish poetry declamation contest with the recitation of the poem "Cancion Del Pirata." All the high schools of Dallas participated in the contest. The reward was a silver loving cup presented by Dr. W. W. Shortal and may be retained permanently if won three years in succession.

NORTH SHORE CHAPTER OF CHICAGO HEARS BROTHER CATSONIS

DURING the two-hour stay in Chicago on the evening of February 25th, the Supreme Secretary, Brother Catsonis, visited the North Shore Chapter and addressed the members on the basic foundations of Ahepa. Supreme Governor Reekas introduced the Supreme Secretary to the members of the North Shore Chapter, whose lodge room was packed to capacity.

SOLEMN INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT BUFFALO

THE installation of the officers of William McKinley Chapter No. 19, was a magnificent and impressive event with fully 750 Ahepans, with their families and friends on hand to witness the ceremony.

Brother Angel Alex, the installing officer from Canton, Ohio, conducted the ceremony with solemnity, assisted by the Master of Ceremonies, Brother Paul Condrell, Past President and Patrol Commander. The patrol team, headed by instructor Mr. Schmitt, presented a drilling exhibition immediately after the ceremony, followed by dancing and refreshments.

The installation ceremony was honored by many out-of-town brothers and their friends; Mrs. M. Gemitzoglou, President of the Ladies' Society "Theotokos," and officers; also delegation of the newly created society of young Greek ladies, "Terpsis," was present headed by Miss Bazilia Macheras, its President.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP STRESSED AT SANTA BARBARA MEETING

GOOD citizenship and law observance was stressed by Santa Barbara Chapter No. 243 in its regular semi-monthly meeting which was held on the 10th of February.

A resolution was adopted that all members must either be American citizens or become such as soon as possible after becoming members of the chapter. At this meeting, presided by Brother Ellis, plans for a banquet and dance to be given in the near future were also adopted.

Πόλλοις Πιάνορ, πορτικάν, όνό-
γραφα και διόκορ, βιβλία,
Στίχοινα και Βαπτιστικά,
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AIR CAPITAL CHAPTER OF WICHITA, KANSAS, HOLDS ITS BALL

THE Air Capital Chapter No. 187 of Wichita, Kansas, gave a ball for the purpose of raising funds with which to send the Air Capitol Patrol team to the Boston Convention next fall. Brother Poulson, President of the Chapter, and Luis Gutchis, Captain of the Patrol, are very anxious to achieve this end as they believe it is fitting for the Patrol which has won distinction at the Kansas City Convention, to be given a chance to display their prowess also in Boston.

Brother Tony Crystal, Supreme Deputy Governor of Tulsa Chapter No. 113, officiated at the installation ceremony which marked a high point in the history of the Air Patrol Chapter. The following were installed in their respective offices: John Apostol, President; Chris Stathis, Vice-President; Gus Jay, Secretary; John G. Libe, Treasurer; and Gus Balafas, George Kougentis, Paul Fotopoulos, Louis Gutchis, George A. Poulson, as governors.

WEIRTON CHAPTER NO. 103 BEGINS DRIVE FOR HOME

FIFTY thousand dollars is the goal set by the Weirton Chapter in its determination to have a home of its own. The spirited campaign begun Saturday evening, March 1st, when a masquerade dance and bazaar was held at the Ahepa Hall. The well organized Ahepa band furnished the music for this affair, the proceeds of which were the initial contribution for this drive. Subscriptions from the members were also taken. The committee in charge of this campaign includes Brothers W. G. Anas, A. G. Davis, Dr. Pappadopoulos, J. H. Demetro, John Samaras, John Kilidis, Manuel Stephano, Dr. George Kigas and Angelo Sanderson. It is to be hoped that many other chapters will be spurred to follow the example set by the "always in the front" Weirton Chapter.

ELECTIONS OF CASPER NO. 159

CASPER Chapter, one of the best functioning chapters of the west, recently held its election of officers, electing Brother George Mores, President; Harry Kapeles, Vice-President; George Panagos, Secretary; Wm. Kassios, Treasurer, and Brothers, John Velous, Art Plattos, Mike Costas, James Karrantzos and James Triantis to the Board of Governors.

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COÖPERATIVE CLUB OF DAYTON HEARS CATSONIS

THE Coöperative Club of Dayton, Ohio, at its regular meeting held on February 19th, introduced the Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa, Brother Achilles Catsonis, who addressed the group on the principles and work of the Ahepa. Brother James Leakas and several other Ahepans accompanied the Supreme Secretary.

CHESTER CHAPTER HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

THE Chester Chapter No. 79 held its annual banquet on February 19th, at the Washington Hotel. The brilliant affair brought together the members of the chapter, their families and guests, among them many distinguished city officials and citizens. Among the guests of honor was the Supreme Treasurer, Brother John Govatos, who commended the Chester Chapter for the splendid spirit which it is displaying in its work.

The *Chester Times* in an editorial remarks as follows:

"The Chester Chapter shows the steady growth the Ahepa is making in Chester. The chapter, organized in 1925 with a handful of members, possesses more than three score business men and others of Hellenic descent. The organization is dedicated to Americanization, progress and education and good work has been accomplished by its hard-working officials and members."

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A Forward Step In Our Business Progress

A FEW months ago there was organized in the city of New York, under the auspices of Limpert Bros., Inc., a far sighted and constructive movement to ameliorate conditions in the retail trade in which our people are engaged. The firm of Limpert Bros., Inc., has been well known for nineteen years as manufacturing chemists, specializing in fruits, syrups, extracts and commodities required primarily by confectioners and restaurateurs.

The nucleus of the plan evolved by Limpert Bros., Inc., is the centralization of purchasing power to an extent that it will give the retailer the ability to purchase his standard merchandise at a cost which will net him substantially increased earnings. To carry out the plan to its fullest extent the Board of Directors, in conjunction with local committees from the trade, will give constant study to the changing needs of the independent retailer and will compile for the benefit of the members of the corporation information on such subjects as management; efficiency; service; credit; financing; merchandising; advertising and on several other kindred matters which affect the conduct of a successful retail business. The company will also aim to keep its members constantly advised as to the conditions of the trade.

Large scale buying, scientific management and a knowledge of the business are today the principal advantages of the chain store system. Its main weakness is in the lack of individual personality, incentive and interest, due to the fact that the units of the system are not operated by owners themselves. The formula worked out by Limpert Bros., Inc., includes the advantages of the chain store organization and excludes its principal weakness and upon this fact it bases its expectation for success.

The new enterprise holds every promise as it is based on the actual conditions existing in the business today. Its purpose is to give direct and immediate aid to the retailer without effecting any radical change in the method of his doing business, and, at the same time, to provide the foundations for the rapid development of a large cooperative and coordinating organization among the retail business. The company considers that this preliminary foundation, coupled with a development of a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, is indispensable before any of the more complicated forms of merging by absorption or

outright purchase can be worked out. In other words, the plan proceeds on the theory that the independent store owner must be first protected, strengthened and developed before the larger problems can be constructively considered.

The old Limpert Bros., Inc., has recently been organized into a new New York State corporation, known also as Limpert Bros., Inc., but with a larger capital structure and broader powers. The corporate reorganization was necessary to carry out the new plan which provides for member stock holders. The Board of Directors of the company has also been increased to nineteen directors chosen from the fields of successful business and professional men. The plan has been launched after considerable study of the problems involved, consultation with members of the trade, and a thorough preparation on the part of directors and counsel for the company. It is a constructive forward movement in keeping with the advanced thought of the day and deserves or merits the cooperation of all those who have the interest of our business men at heart.

1000 Spurn Helens for Penelopes

(Continued from page 19)

happy time. Thousands of people meet the ship at the bay of Phaleron, Athens. We spend five whole days in Athens, entertained and feted by Government officials, by the famous Lyceum of the Greek Ladies, we are entertained with dances and old mysteries, and athletic games in the great marble stadium."

Another event that means more to the Greek than any other is to spend Easter in Greece. For Easter is the most revered of all holidays, particularly when, as is nearly always the case, the Greek retains his devotion to the Greek Orthodox Eastern Church. And to spend Easter at home—that is the realization of a cherished dream.

In Greece for Easter

"It is hard for Americans to understand the closeness of our family ties," Mr. Lambadakis continued. "Greek young men in this country will work, and live in great poverty to send money to fathers and mothers, and even to provide dowries for sisters, so they can make better marriages."

— (Courtesy New York Sun.)

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OBITUARY

BROTHER NICHOLAS FILIAS, a beloved member of Acropolis Chapter No. 39, born November 6, 1883, died October 1, 1929, and was buried in Haverhill. May God rest his soul and console his relatives and friends.

—♦—

BROTHER NICK COOKAS, a beloved member of the Joliet, Illinois, Chapter suddenly passed away. Heartfelt sympathy is extended to the family of the deceased by the Joliet Chapter and may providence rest his soul and console his kin and kind.



Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου ὁ ἀναγνώστης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὄργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ἐπὶ ἄλλοις ἡμετέροις δέξασα τὸ δούλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀφηνείασα καὶ ὠδήγησα αὐτὸ ἀποφασιστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ἐλευθέρωτον μεγαλόσυγγραμμα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὁρκὸς, αἱ Μνήσεις, τὸ Κοινοτομοῦμα τῶν Ἀλφάβητων, τὸ Μετονομαζὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἓνα σύνολον θρόνον καὶ ἐθνικῆς μυσταγωγίας. Ἡ πίστις καὶ ὁ φιλογενὲς πατριωτισμὸς τῶν Φιλικῶν περιγράφονται λεπτομερῶς εἰς τὸ ἔξοχον καὶ πρωτότυπον σύγγραμμα, ἀποτελούμενον ἐκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, ἀρίστου χάρτου καὶ πλείστον εἰκότων. Εἶνα 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.



ΕΝΤΥΠΩΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΚΕΨΕΙΣ



Υπό Η. Γ. Β.

ΕΠΙ ΤΗ 100ΕΤΗΡΙΔΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΕΞΑΡΤΗΣΙΑΣ

Τὴν 3ην τοῦ παρελθόντος Φεβρουαρίου, ἀνεπληρώθησαν 100 ἔτη ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν ἐπαγράφητο ἐν Λοιδίνο τὸ ἱστορικὸν πρωτοκόλλον, ὀνομαζόμενον ἡμεῖς Ἐλληνικὴς Γῆς ἀνεξαρτησίαν τῆς, ταχθέντος οὗτο πρῶτος εἰς τὸν ἔτερον ἀπελευθερωτικὸν Ἐλληνικὸν ἀγῶνα—τὸν ἠρωτικώτατον ἴδιος τοιοῦτον ἐν τῇ ἀνθρώπινῃ ἱστορίᾳ.

Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐκκαιρίᾳ τῆς συμπληρώσεως ἐκατονταετηρίδος ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦ κοσμοϊστορικοῦ ἐκείνου γεγονότος, ὁλοκλήρως ὁ πατριωτικὸς κόσμος ἀντιορτάζει μεθ' ἡμῶν. Διοργανοῦνται ἑορταί, ἐκδηλοῦνται πανηγυρικαί, ἐβάλλονται ἄσματα, γράφονται ἄρθρα, καὶ τίλος πάντας αἱ ἀντιμετώπιζε τὸν ἑορτασμὸν τούτων ἐκδηλοῦν τὴν ἀγαλλιάσιν των, εἰς ἕκαστος ἀναλόγως τῆς σημασίας καὶ ἀποδοτικότητος τῶν ὁποίων ἀποδίδει εἰς τὸ γεγονός τοῦτο.

Τὸ πλεῖστον ἢ ἡμῶν—ἴδια τῶν Ἑλλήνων—ἑορτάζομεν διότι πρὸ ἑκατῶν ἔτων τοῦτο ἐσημαίνει τὴν ἀνεξαρτησίαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῆς ἐλλάδος μας ταυτοχρόνως δὲ, ἀνιμηνυθόμενοι τοῦ ἀπαρρησίου ἠρωτισμοῦ καὶ ἀταραξίας τῶν προπατόρων μας ἐκείνων τοῦ 1821—πραγματοῦντες εἰς τὸ ὅποιο τὸ γεγονός τοῦτο ἀπέλειται—πανηγυρίζομεν διττὴν ἑορτήν, ἄλλοι πάλιν—ἔννοι οὗτοι—ἑορτάζομεν τοῦτο διότι, ὀνομαζόμενοι ἱστορικοῦ ἐκείνου ἐγγράφου, ἀπελευθερωθέντες ἢ ἰδίᾳ τοῦ κλασικισμοῦ—ὁ τόπος πρὸς τὸν ὁποῖον ἀπέβλεπον ὡς πρὸς ἱστορικὸν μοναστήριον. Καὶ ἀκόμη ἄλλοι (ἐπιπέθῃ ἐπαρξοῦν καὶ ἐξαικολοθῶν νὰ ἐπαρξοῦν καὶ τοιοῦτοι ἄλλοι) διότι τοιοῦτος ἄνεστι μίᾳ ἱστορικῇ ἐλλάδι, ἥτις ἀπελευθερωμένη, ἴδιως θὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ γεννήσῃ πάλιν διανοητικὸν γίγναστος ἰσομήλων τῶν ἀρχαίων τῆς τοιοῦτων. (Ἰδὲ βιογραφίαν Παλιμαρῶν) Παρὰ πάντα ταῦτα ὅμως, καὶ παρὰ τὸν τυχόν ἰδικὸν μας λόγον τοῦ ἑορτασμῶ τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου, ἢ ἐκείνων τῶν ξένων, παρρησίᾳ, τολμῶν, νὰ εἰπωμεν, γεγονός ὅτι Ὁ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑἰΩΝΙΟΥ ΜΕΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ, ΘΑ ΑΝΑΦΕΡῆ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΝ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΝ ΤΟΥ 1821, ΩΣ ΤΗΝ ΚΟΡΜΙΝΙΔΑ ΤΩΝ ΑἰΩΝΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΔΙΑ ΜΕΣΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΑἰΩΝΩΝ ΧΑΡΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΩΝ ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑΤΩΝ.

Εἰς τὴν μακροῖα ἱστορίαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἀναριθμητοί, ἀναμειβόμενοι εἰναι αἱ ἐξελίξεις του αἰνίτες κατὰ τὸ μᾶλλον ἢ ἕττον, εἶχον προορισμὸν τὴν ἀπόκτισιν ποι

αὶ τινος ἐλευθερίας ἐπὶ τῶν ἐξελισσομένων. Ἐλαττοὶ ὅμως τοιαῦτα λογίζονται ὡς πραγματικοὶ ἱστορικοὶ σταθμοί. Ἐκ τοῦ προηγουμένου παρελθόντος ἢ Ἀμερικανικῆ ἐπανάστασις παρουσιάζει τὸ ἀνώνυμον λαὸν ἠλλελευθῆρον ὅτι ἐξελίχεται κατὰ τῆς τρωαντικῆς ἐπιδημίας ἀγγελοῦ δεσποτῶν. Ἐν τῇ Γαλλικῇ τοιαῦτα διαβάσει τις τὸ μῖδος ἐνός λαοῦ κατὰ τῶν ἀσθένων ἀρχόντων του, ἐν ὅλῃ του τῇ ἀγαθότητι. Εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ὅμως ἐπανάστασιν βλέπει τὴν ἀκατάβητον δὲ ἐλευθερίαν διῶν ἡμῶν ἑλλάς ἡμεῖς, παρὰ τὸ ὅλος ὁλόκληρον ἀνίδιον τοῦ ἀγῶνος, ἰσχυρίζεται εἰς αὐτὸν ἢ ἀποδοῦν ἢ νὰ ἐλευθερωθῇ ἢ νὰ ἐξελιχθῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ προηγουμένου τῆς γῆς. Τὸ 1776, ὄντως, ἰδύμενα τὴν ἀναγέννησιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, διδάξαν ταυτοχρόνως τὴν Ἀγγλίαν τὸ καλῶς διοικεῖν. Τὸ 1779, γαλιονοῦσαν αὐτὴν, ἀπεδείκνυται τὴν ἀσφαλερότητα τοῦ ἑλλῶ Θεοῦ διοικεῖν. Τὸ 1821 ὅμως, θεοποιῦσαν αὐτὴν—εἰς τὴν κοίτην τῆς ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ὡς ἡμεῖς—ἰδύμενα τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὅτι οὐδὲμία θεοῦ εἶναι ἐπιβολὴ πρὸς χάριν τῆς.

Τώρα, καθ' ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἐπανάστασιν τοῦ 1821, καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν ἐκείνου, καὶ τοῦ πρὸς αὐτοῦ ἰσχυρίζεται ἐκ μέρους μας, δὲν θὰ ἦτο βλασφημία ἢ ἐλεγε τις ὅτι, παρ' ἕκτος τῆς ἐκτελέσεως ἐνός τίμου καθήκοντος αἱ ἑορτασμοὶ οὗτοι ἴδιως θὰ ἐπαρξοῦσαν ἢ δὲν εἶχον προορισμὸν τὴν ἐπὶ μνήσιν εἰς ἡμῶς τοῦ ἀποδοῦν τῶν, τῆς εὐθέως τῆς μεγάλης του πρὸς ἡμῶς παρακαταθήκης ΤΟΥ ΝΑ ΦΑΝΩΜΕΝ ΑΝΤΑΞΙΟΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑἰΩΝΙΟΥ ΦΥΛΗΣ ΩΣ ΑΥΤΟΙ.

Διὰ τὸν ἄλλον ἑορτασμὸν μας, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ ἀπλοῦς ἡμέρας μας τῶν κατορθωμάτων των, κατ' οὐδὲν θὰ ἠδύνατο ἡμεῖς νὰ ἀρνηθῶμεν εἰς τὴν αἰσθησὶν τῆς αἰγῆς των. Ὁ χρόνος διὰ τὸν ἕκαστος λατῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τοῦ ἑλλάς καὶ θέλει ἐξαικολοθῆσθαι νὰ τοῦ ἑλλάς ἀπέριστερον ἔννοι. Ἡ ἱστορία τοῦ ἀπείρητος τῆς ἐξέλιξης τῶν τιμῶν τοῦ παρελθόντος τὴν προηγουμένην αἰτίαν θὲν εἰς τὸ Παιθεὸν τῶν Ἀθανάτων τῆς.

Η ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Χίλιοι διακόσιοι περίπου Ἀρχόντες, ἀποπειλοῦντες τὴν μεγαλειότητα ἴδιως ἡμῶν Ἑλλήνων προοικνυμένων τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ, ἰδύμενα πρὸ τινος εἰς Ἑλλάδα, γινόμενοι δεκτοὶ μετ' ἱερατικῶν τιμῶν ἐκ μέρους τῆς ματρὸς πατρίδος.

Ἀρκετάτοις ὅς κοίτῃ γοῦν ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ἀμερικῆς πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα—Ἀντιπροσώποι, τοῦ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλληνισμοῦ, ἐκπροσωποῦντες ὅτι καλὸν ἔχουσι

νὰ ἐπιδείξωμεν ἡμεῖς οἱ ἴδιοι διὰ τὸ ἔτη τῆς ἐλευθερίας μας—Ἀποστόλοι τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἱστορίας εἰς τοῦ ἐκεί ἀδελφούς μας.—Οἱ Ἑλληνοαμερικανοὶ οὗτοι, μεταβαίνομεν νὰ ἐπιδειχθῶν τὸν τόπον ἡμῶν κατὰ πρῶτον εἶδον τὸ ὅδος τῆς ἡμέρας, κατόπιν πολιτικῆς καὶ ἐν πλείστοις, πολιτικῆς ἐλευθερίας.

Πότες ἂν γε νεποτισμὸς ἀναμηνύσει δὲν θὰ ἀναίμακτοισθαι καὶ πᾶσα ἀνιδιομανημένα ἀίσθησιν δὲν θὰ ἐπιβῶσιν ἐπὶ τῇ θείᾳ κἀποῦν δέξομεν, ἐκεί κατὰ, κάποιος καλέσει, κάποιος τίλος τοποθεσίας τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμεῖς, ἢ πᾶσα παιδικὰ μας γεγονότα δὲν θὰ εἶναι ἀνεκδιήκην; Τὴν ἐγγράφου τρικυμίας ἀναμηνύμενος, τὴν ἀνεκδιήκην δὲν θὰ παρῆλθει εἰς ὁποιοῦσπι σταθμὴ ἢ θεῖα πατρός ἢ μητρός τρυφῶντος νὰ ἐπιδοχθῶν ἢ ἀνοικίας ἀκαλῶς τὸ ἐλευθερίαν των πατῆρ ἢ ἐν τρυφῶσιν ἐν τῇ ἀνεκδιήκην—Καλῶς—ὄντως, πατῆρ ἡμῶν!... ἀπὸ τὸ βάθος τῆς ἐγγῆς των!... Ἀθάνα, πόσον οἶν ἀξίον τοιαῦτα ἀσχημά, τοιαῦτα ἀνεκδιήκην!... Ἀποπειλοῦν τὰ ἀποδοῦσιν ἡμῶν, τοῦ πραγματικῶς σταθμοῦ εἰς τὴν ζῶν τῶν ἀνθρώπων—τοῦ ἐλευθερίαν.

Ταῦτα ἀπεπτόμενοι τώρα, μερικοὶ ἢ ἡμῶν αἰνίτες εἰς τὸ παρελθὸν ἴδιως νὰ ἐξαιολοθῶμεν ἐπιδειχῶν τινὰς κατὰ τοῦ σκοποῦ καὶ τῆς ἱστορίας τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑ, ἐπὶ πλείον δὲ, ἱστολογοῦντες καὶ τὸ ἄλλο ἐκείνο ὁδύνημα, τὸ τῆς ἠθικῆς καὶ ἱερατικῆς σημασίας τοῦ ὁποῖου ἀνεκδιήκην ἢ τοιαῦτα καλλίστερα ἰθνηκῶν καὶ οἰκονομικῶν ἀρῶν, πολλὰ καὶ καλλίστερα ἐκ τοῦ χρόνου.—Ταῦτα, λίγους, ἀπεπτόμενοι, καὶ ἀναλογίζομενοι ὅτι, καὶ μόνον τοῦτο θὰ ἦτο τὸ ἀγνώστου, ἰθνηκῶν καὶ ἀνεκδιήκην πρῶτον, τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ κἀν ὁργανοῦσε τοῦ γυμνασίου τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑ—διὰ τὸ μῆλον τῆς—ταῦτα ἀναλογίζομενοι, ἀπολογοῦμεν, ἰδύμενος, ἔστω τὸ ὁδύνημα μας—Ἀθῶναια τῆς ἐπὶ ἀνεκδιήκην. Ἡ μόνη ἀνακαταστάσις μας, ἢ μόνη ἀνεκδιήκην μας εἶναι ὅτι αἱ ἐπιταίει μας αἰτῆ προηγουμένη ἢ ἀγαθῶν ποσῶν μόνον.

Ἐκεί ὅσον οἶν ἐπαρξοῦν ἐλεγε δὲν ἀνεκδιήκην νὰ ἐπαρξοῦν καὶ προηγουμένη.

Τὸ μῆλον τῆς ἐπὶ μας ἐκ τῆς ἀνεκδιήκην πρῶτον τινος δὲν ἰσχυρίζεται εἰς τῆς πραγματικῆς αἰτίας των, ἀλλ' ἢ ἐκείνη τὴν ὁποῖαν τοῦ ἀποδοῦμεν.

Ὅσον βραγχεῖα καὶ ἂν εἶναι ἡ ζῶν, πάντοτε ἐπαρξοῦν ἀνεκδιήκην κατῶν δὲ ἐγγῆς πατρίδος.

Ὁ καθῆκον τῶν πάντων κατῶν ἐκεί μόνον ἓνα, τὸν ἑαυτῶν του.

ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΕΠΕΙΣΟΔΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΖΩΗΣ

ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΔΙΗΓΗΜΑ



Ο ΚΟΥΡΕΛΗΣ



Ὁ Παυλῆς ἦτο τὸ πρῶτόν καὶ τὸ πρῶτον περιφρονημένο παιδί τοῦ χωριοῦ. Ὁ πατήρ του, ὁ γέρον Σαμαράς ἦτο σακάτης καὶ ἀνίκανος νὰ ἐργασθῆ διὰ τὴν συντηρήσιν τῆν γενναῖά του καὶ δύο κοριτοῦσκια μικρότερα ἀπὸ τὸν Παυλῆ. Κάποτε ἔκανε κανένα καινούριον σαμάρι ἢ διώρθωνε παλαιά, ἀλλὰ μὲ δέκα ἢ δεκαπέντε δραχμὰς ποῦ κέρδιζε τὸν μῆνα δὲν ἠμποροῦσε νὰ συντηρῆ τὴν οἰκογενεῖά του καὶ ἠναγκάζετο νὰ δανειζέται, μέχρις ὅτου ὑποθήκευσε στὸν ἔμπορον τοῦ χωριοῦ, στὸν κῆρ Παντιᾶ, τὸ μικρό του πέτρινον καὶ παλιὸ σπιτάκι καὶ ἓνα ἀμπέλακι, ποῦ ἀποτελοῦσαν τὴν μόνην περιουσίαν του. Ὑστερον ἀπὸ μερικὰ χρόνια ὁ γέρον Σαμαράς ἀρρώστησε βαρῆν καὶ ὅταν κατὰλαβε πὺς θὰ πεθάνῃ ἐρώναζε τὸν γιόν του τὸν Παυλῆ, ποῦ ἦτο τότε ἕως δώδεκα ἐτῶν, καὶ μὲ πιτρκὴν στοργὴν καὶ γρη῏ατά τὰ μάτια του ἀπὸ δάκρυα, ψαδίζοντας τὸ κεφάλι του, τοῦ εἶπε: Παιδί μου Παυλῆ, φεύγω γιὰ τὸν ἄλλον κόσμον καὶ σὰς ἀρήνω ἐρημία καὶ φτωχά. Σὲ λίγο καιρὸ δὲν θὰ ἔχετε οὔτε τὸ σπιτὶ οὔτε τὸ ἀμπέλακι. Φοῦντισε νὰ κἀμῃς ὅ,τι μπορεῖς γιὰ τὴν μάννα σου καὶ τὰς μικρὰς σου ἀδελφὰς. Σὺ εἶσαι ἡ μόνη τῶν παρηγορία. Σ' ἀρήνω παιδί μου τὴν ἐγγὺ μου καὶ ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι Ἀρβανίτης». Ὁ Παυλῆς παρ' ὅλην τὴν μικρὰν τὴν ἡλικίαν ἠσθάνθη βαθύτητα τὴν ἀπώλειαν τοῦ πατρός του, ἔτεπωσε μέσα εἰς τὴν καρδίαν του τὰ τελευταῖα τῶν λόγων, καὶ ἤσχετο νὰ σκέπτεται σοβαρῶς ὅτι αὐτὸς ἔμεινε γιὰ στήριγμα τῆς οἰκογενεῖας του. Ἐνα μῆνα μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ γέρον Σαμαρά, ὁ ἔμπορος καὶ ταχογλύφος κῆρ Παντιᾶς ἔβγαλε στὸν πλειστηριασμὸ τὸ σπιτάκι καὶ τ' ἀμπέλι ποῦ εἶχαν ὑποθήκην καὶ τὰ πῆρε εἰς τὴν κατοχὴν του ἀντὶ τῶν δύο χιλιάδων δραχμῶν ποῦ εἶχε πιστώσει τὸν γέρον Σαμαρά. Τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ πλειστηριαμοῦ ἡ γρη῏α Σαμαράς ἦτο μέσα στὸ σπιτάκι κλειδωμένη μετὰ τὰ παδάκια τῆς καὶ ἐκλαιγεν ἀπαρηγόρητα ποῦ θὰ τὴν πετοῦσαν μετ' αὐτὰς δούλους μετὰ τὰ ὄφρανά της. Ὁλην τὴν ἡμέραν ὁ Παυλῆς δὲν ἐφύγεν ἀπὸ τὸντα τῆς προσπαθὼν νὰ τὴν παρηγορῆ. Προσπαθῶν νὰ φαίνεται πὺς δὲν τὸν στενοχωρεῖ ἡ ἀπώλεια τῆς μικρὰς περιουσίας του, ἦτο ὅμως γλωμῶς ἀπὸ τὴν λύπην του. Τὰ κοριτοῦσκια ἐκλαιγαν ἐπειδὴ ἐκλαιγεν ἡ μάννα των, χωρὶς νὰ καταλαβαίνον τὴν αἰτία τῆς λύπης καὶ τῆς ἀπελπίας τῆς. Τὸ βουδν ἡ μάννα ἔκοψε λίγο ψωμὶ καὶ ἔβαλε ἓνα πιάτο ἔλμης στὸ τραπέζι γιὰ νὰ φάνε. Τὰ παιδιὰ ἤρχισαν νὰ τρῶνε, ἡ μάννα των όμως δὲν ἤθελε νὰ φάῃ, παρὰ ἐξηκολού-

θει νὰ κλαίῃ καὶ νὰ ἀναστεναίῃ. Τότε σηκώθηεν ὁ Παυλῆς, καὶ σὺν νὰ εἶχε πλήρη συναίσθησιν τῶν ὑποχωροῦσάντων καὶ σὺν νὰ ἦτο παλληκαῖος εἰσοσι ἐτῶν, τῆς λέγει: «Σώπα, μάννα μου, δὲν θέλω νὰ κλαίῃς, μὰ ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι Ἀρβανίτης. Δὲν θὰ χαθῶμε, καὶ ὅταν θὰ μεγαλώσω θὰ πάω εἰς τὴν ξενιτείαν, θὰ φέρω χοῖματα καὶ θὰ ἀγοράσω τὸ σπιτάκι μας καὶ τὸ ἀμπέλακι μας διὰ νὰ γίνωνται πάλι δικὰ μας καὶ θὰ ἀγοράσω καὶ ἄλλα ἀμπέλια καὶ χωράφια.»

Ὑστερον ἀπὸ κάμποσας ἡμέρας, ἡ γρη῏α Σαμαράς παρέδωσε τὸ σπιτάκι τῆς στὸν κῆρ Παντιᾶ καὶ κείνη μετὰ

νὰ εἶναι περιποιητὸς καὶ ὑποχωρητικὸς εἰς ὅλα τὰ παιδιὰ. Μόνον ἡ μάννα του ἔλιωνε σὺν τὸ κῆρ ὅταν ἤκουε τὰ ἄλλα τὰ παιδιὰ νὰ λένε τὸ παιδί τῆς Κουρελῆ. Ὁ Κουρελῆς ὅμως συνείδησε νὰ ἀκούῃ μετὰ τὸ παροτρύνει αὐτὸ χωρὶς νὰ φανερῶνῃ τὴν λύπην του καὶ ἐξηκολούθει νὰ κἀμῃν θελήματα παντοῦ καὶ πάντοτε διὰ νὰ κερδίῃ ὀλίγα λεπτὰ τὰ ὁποῖα ἔδιδε εἰς τὴν μάννα του καὶ κείνη πάλιν τοῦ ἔδιδε τοῦ κόσμου τῆς εἰσέξ.

Μία μέρα ποῦ ἐκάθητο ὁ Κουρελῆς εἰς τὴν ἀκρὴν τῆς στέρας τοῦ χωριοῦ, ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἔβαιναν νερὸ οἱ ἰσορῶντοι, τὰ δύο παιδιὰ τοῦ Παντιᾶ τοῦ ταχογλύφου πῆγαν ξαφνικὰ καὶ τὸν ἐσπρωξαν, ποῦ ὁ καίμενος ὁ Κουρελῆς ἔπεσε μέσα καὶ ὅπως ἦταν ἡ στέρα γεμάτη βγῆκε βρογμένος σὺν πῆμα καὶ ἤσχετο νὰ κλαίῃ. Ἐκείνην τὴν στιγμὴν ἔτυχε νὰ περνῆ ὁ δήμαρχος ποῦ κατοικοῦσε εἰς τὴν πρῶτεύουσα τοῦ δήμου καὶ ἦτο ὁ πρῶτος νοικοκύρης τῆς ἐπαρχίας καὶ ὅταν εἶδε τὸν μικρὸν νὰ κλαίῃ καὶ σ' ἐκεῖνα τὰ χάλια τοῦ λέγει: «Τὶ ἐπαθε; βρὲ Κουρελῆ;» Ὁ Κουρελῆς τοῦ εἶπεν ὅτι τὰ παιδιὰ τοῦ Παντιᾶ τὸν ἐσπρωξαν μετ' τὴν στέραν χωρὶς αἰτίαν καὶ ἐφύγαν μετὰ γέλοιο γιὰ τὸ κατόρθωμά των.

Ὁ δήμαρχος, σὺν τέλειος ἀργοντιανθροπος καὶ πονόρηνος ποῦ ἦτο, λυπήθηκε τὸν Κουρελῆ καὶ ἀφοῦ εἰδοποίησε τὴν μητέρα του τὸν πῆρε εἰς τὸ ἀργοντικὸν του καὶ τὸν ἔβαλε νὰ περιποιητῆ τὸν κῆρ του. Τὸ Πάσχα ὁ δήμαρχος πῆρε καινούρια ρούχα τοῦ Κουρελῆ καὶ παλοῦσια. Ἡσθάνθη δὲ ὁ Κουρελῆς ἰδιαίτερον εὐχαριστήσιν διότι ἦτο τότε δεκαπεντάερον ἔτων καὶ πρῶτη φορὰ ἔβαζε παλοῦσια. Μετὰ τὸν μικρὸν μισθὸν ποῦ ἔβαινε καὶ μετὰ τὰ διάφορα προϊόντα ποῦ τοῦ ἔδιδεν ὁ δήμαρχος, ἡ γρη῏α Σαμαράς καὶ τὰ κοριτοῦσκια τῆς ἔξουσιν φτωχὰ καὶ χωρὶς στερήσει. Ὁταν ὁ Κουρελῆς ἔγινε πλέον δεκαοκτώ ἐτῶν παλληκαῖος καὶ ἀφοῦ ἐπὶ 4 χρόνια ἐπηρεύθη τὸν δήμαρχον τίμα καὶ πιστά, παρουσιάσθηκε μὲ μίαν καὶ τοῦ λέγει: «Ἀφέντη, εἶμαι μετὰ δεκαοκτὼ ἐτῶν καὶ νομίζω πὺς εἶμαι εἰς θέσιν νὰ φροντίσω γιὰ νὰ τῆσῃ ἡ μάννα μου καλύτερα καὶ νὰ φροντίσω διὰ τὸ μέλλον τῶν ὄφραν ὀφελῶν μου. Θέλω νὰ πάω εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν καὶ μοῦ χορηγῶνται γιὰ ναῦλα καὶ ἔξοδα τριακόσιες Δραχμῆς. Δώσε μου αὐτὸ τὸ ποσόν, ἀφέντη μου, καὶ σοῦ ὑπόσχομαι ὅτι ἐγὼ ὁ Παυλῆς ὁ Κουρελῆς θὰ φανῶ τίμα καὶ παλληκαῖος ἀπέναντι σου καὶ θὰ σοῦ ἐπιστρέψω τὰ χοῖματά σου σ' ἓνα χρόνον μετὰ.» Ὁ δήμαρχος ἤκουσε τὴν παράκλησιν τοῦ Κουρελῆ καὶ εἶδε μέσα

ΣΟΦΑ ΛΟΓΙΑ

Δένεται νὰ ἐμπιστεύεται τὰ χοῖματα σου εἰς ἄλλους, ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐμπιστεύεται τὴν τῆσιν σου εἰς τὰ χοῖματά σου.

Ζωὴ ἄνευ ἔρωτος ἐπιφέρειται, ὅχι ὁμος καὶ ἄνευ τιμῆς.

Ἄν θέλεις νὰ ὀφειλάσαι μήθε νὰ ἐπαινεῖς.

Ἄν ἀκίβητι εἶναι οἱ γονεῖς τῶν προγόνων.

Ὁ Μονόκως ὅστις κροῖται τὴν αἰτῶν χοῖσῶν πάντοτε γίνεται καταγυλιστός.

Τὸ νὰ ἀντίξῃ τις εἰς τ' ἀλλεπάλληλα ἐπιτήματα τῆς τῆσῆς εἶναι ὅς νὰ τὴν κατακίβησε.

Ἄξιτι προσδοχῆς πᾶν ὅ,τι τὸ κοῖνον ἐπαινεῖ.

ὄφρανά της πῆρε τὰ ὀλίγα πράγματα ποῦ εἶχε καὶ μετόκησεν εἰς ἓνα μικρὸ σπιτάκι εἰς τὴν ἀκρὴν τοῦ χωριοῦ χωρὶς νὰ πληρῶνῃ ἑνοίκιον, διότι ὁ οἰκοκύρης ἦτο εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν καὶ τὸ εἶχεν ἀρήσει ἄδειο. Ἀπὸ τότε ὁ Παυλῆς ἤρχισε νὰ κἀμῃν θελήματα τῶν χωριανῶν γιὰ νὰ πῶσῃ κανένα ψωμὶ, κῆμα ἢ ῥέγγα ἢ μισὴ ὀκτὰ φασόλια γιὰ τὸ σπιτὶ των. Ὅλα σκεδὸν τὰ παιδιὰ τοῦ χωριοῦ τὸν περιφρονοῦσαν. Κανένα δὲν τὸν ἔκανε πῆρα οὔτε ἔπαζε μαζῆν του καὶ ἀπὸ τότε ἤρχισαν νὰ τὸν φροντίζουν. Κ ο υ ρ ε λ ῆ, ἐπειδὴ ἦτο πάντοτε ξεπόλυτος καὶ τὰ ρούχα τὸν ἦσαν χλοοπαλαιμένα. Ὁ Παυλῆς ὅμως καίτοι ἐπληρώοντο ποῦ τὸν ἔλεγαν Κουρελῆ, ποτὶ δὲν ὀφείζεν, οὔτε ἐκακολούθει, οὔτε εἰμίσει κανένα. Ἐπειδὴ ἐγνώσκει τὴν φτώχεια του καὶ τὴν ὀφράνισιν του, προσπαθεῖ πάντοτε

στά μάτια του την απόλυτον αυτοπεποίθησιν που είχε διά τὸ ταξίδι του καὶ θαυμάσας τὴν αὐτοθυσίαν του χάριν τῆς οικογενείας του τοῦ ἀπήντησε: «Ὁ Θεὸς μαζί σου, Παυλῆ. Ὅταν ἐτοιμασθῆς ἔλα νὰ σοῦ δώσω τὲς τριακόσους δραχμῆς.»

Ὅταν ὁ Κουρελῆς ἤρρισε νὰ ἐτοιμάζεται γιὰ τὸ μαζοννὸ ταξίδι, ὁ δῆμαρχος πήρε τὴν γυνῆ Σαμαροῦ στὸ ἀρχοντικὸν του ὡς ὑπερέτα. διὰ νὰ βγάλῃ κάτι καὶ νὰ συντηρῇ τὰ κοριτσάκια τῆς Σε λίγες μέρες ὁ Κουρελῆς εἶχε ἐτοιμασθῆ, καὶ μετὰ τὴν ψυχὴν του πλακωμένη ἀπὸ τὴν λύπην, ἀνέβηκε ἐπάνω εἰς τὸ σπίτι τοῦ δημαρχου, τὸν ἀπεχαιρέτησε, τὸν παρακάλεσε νὰ προστατεύῃ τὴν μίαντα του καὶ τὲς ἀδελφές του, ἀπεχαιρέτησε τὴν γυναῖκα δημαρχίνα μετὰ τὴν μικρὰν τῆς κόρην Εὐδέστην καὶ κατέβηκεν εἰς τὴν αἶψην τοῦ τὸν ἐπερίμενε ἡ μίαντα του μετὰ τῆς μικρῆς του ἀδελφοῦλες. Ἄρπαξε τῆς μίαντα του τὸ χεῖρ νὰ τὸ φιλήσῃ. Ἐκείνη τὸν ἀγκάλιασε σφιχτά, τὸν ἐφαγγε μετὰ λυγμούς μέσα εἰς τὴν θορήν τῆς ἀγκάλια καὶ σχεδὸν λιπόθυμη ἤκουσε τὰ τελευταῖα λόγια τοῦ Παυλῆ τῆς: «Ἐγε γεά, μίαντα. Φεύγω Κουρελῆς, μὰ θὰ γυρῶ σὺ κίριος». Ἐποῖσθη θεοῦ τὲς μικρῆς του ἀδελφές καὶ χωρὶς νὰ δυνήθῃ νὰ προσέβῃ ἄλλην λέξιν, ταχὺς ὡς ἀστραλὴ ἐπήδησεν εἰς τὸ ἄλογον καὶ ἐγένετο ἀφαντος, ἐνῶ ἡ μίαντα του ἔτροχεν ἀπὸ πίσω μετὰ τεντωμένα τὰ χεῖρα καὶ τοῦ ἔστελνε φιλία καὶ εὐχές, γεμῆτες ἀπὸ μητρικὸν πόνον καὶ λαχτάραν.

Ἐπέρασαν ἀπὸ τότε δεκατέσσαρα χρόνια. Τὸν περασμένον Μῆσον ὁ προσηκουμένον Κουρελῆς ἐπέστρεψεν εἰς τὸ χωριό. Ἐπῆλθε τὲς ἀδελφές του δώσας προῖκα εἰς ἐκάστην τριμυριάς χιλιάδας δραχμῆς, ἠγάσασε τὸ παλαιὸ σπίτι τοῦ πατέρα του, τὸ ὁποῖον οἶκρον ἐκ θεμελίων ἔκτισεν εἰς τὸ ἴδιον μέρος ἕνα ἀληθινὸν παλατιόν, ἠγάσασε τὸ ἀμπέλι καὶ τέσσαρα ἄλλα κτήματα ἀντὶ δύο ἐκατομμυρίων δραχμῶν καὶ τώρα εἶναι ἕνας ἀπὸ τοὺς πρῶτους οἰκοκροατοὺς τοῦ τόπου καὶ ὅλοι τὸν λένε κύρ Παυλῆ. Ὅλος ὁ κόσμος τὸν ἀγαπᾷ καὶ τὸν ἐκτιμᾷ ὄχι μόνον διότι ἐγένετο πλούσιος, ἀλλὰ διότι εἶναι τέλειος ἄνθρωπος καὶ ἔχει βοηθήσει πολλοὺς χωριανούς του.

Πρὸ τίνος ἔλαβα ἕνα ἀγγελτήριο τοπομένο μετὰ χρυσοῦ γραμμάτια ὡς ἐξῆς:

Ὁ Κορ Παῦλος

Καὶ ἡ Λίς Εὐδέστη

Ἐμνηστεύθησαν.

Ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ τῶς Κουρελῆς ἐμνηστεύθη τὴν κόρην τοῦ δημαρχου ποῦ εἶναι ἡ πρώτη ἀρχοντοπούλα καὶ πρὶ ἐλεγκτὴ νύμφη τῆς ἐπαρχίας. Μόλις ἀνέγνωσα τὸ ἀγγελτήριον, ἠσθάνθηκα ὀργὴν ἀγκυνησίως καὶ εἶπα προῖκα: «Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι Ἀρβανίτης».

ΝΑΞ

ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΝΟ ΔΙΗΓΗΜΑ

Ο ΣΗΜΑΙΟΦΟΡΟΣ

Ὁ Νικολός, παιδί δεκαπέντε χρονῶν ἀπὸ τὸ Γαλαξίδι εἶχε μαρτυρῆσαι γὰρ τὴν μαρτυροῦσα τοῦ Καπετᾶν Στρατῆ τοῦ Φοῦσα ποῦ εἶχε δουλέψῃ καὶ ὁ μακαρίτης ὁ πατέρας του ποῦ ἀποφύθη εἶδὼ καὶ ἐννεὰ μῆνες στὴ Μάλτα. Ὁ Νικολός εἶχε τελειώσει τὴ τρίτη τάξιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Σχολείου ἀπὸ Γαλαξίδι, καὶ εἶχε σκοπὸ νὰ προχωρήσῃ εἰς ἀνώτερα μαθήματα, ἤθελε νὰ πάη στὸ Γυμνάσιον στὴν Ἀμφίσοα καὶ τέλος στὴ Σχολὴ τῶν ναυτικῶν δοξίμων καὶ νὰ γίνῃ ἀξιωματικὸς στὸ Ναυτικόν, ἀλλὰ ὁ θάνατος τοῦ πατέρα του τὸν ἠγάσασε νὰ διακόψῃ τὰ μαθήματά του καὶ νὰ μεταρῶνῃ τοῦτους, (ναυτοπούλο) μετὰ τὴν μαρτυροῦσα τοῦ καπετᾶν Στρατῆ ποῦταν ἡ καλύτερη ἀπ' ἄλλες τῆς Γαλαξιδιώτικης, σοσιτὸ μοσκάρο, γὰρ νὰ βοηθήσῃ τὴν χώρα μητέρα του καὶ τὴν μικρὴ ἀδελφοῦλα του. Ἐκοιτετο πολλά ταξίδια ὁ Νικολός μετὰ τὸ Φοῦσα στὴν Ἰταλία, στὴ Μάλτα, στὸ Ἄλγερι καὶ εἰς πολλὰ ἄλλα μέρη γιὰ τὰ ὅποια ἐναλωτόνταν ὁ Φοῦσας. Γυρίζοντας ἀπὸ τὰ ταξίδια του ὁ Νικολός μαζί μετὰ τὸν πατέρα ποῦ ἔφερεν στὸν κόμπο τοῦ ναυτηλοῦ του δεμένον στὴ μητέρα του δὲν ἔξευθε νὰ μείνῃ καὶ στὴν μικρὴ ἀδελφοῦλα του φορηματάκα, κοβίλες καὶ ἄλλα πράγματα ποῦ δὲν εἶχε ὁ τόπος τους. Τὸ νύμφη δὲς τοῦ Νικολοῦ ἦταν νὰ γίνῃ ἀξιωματικὸς καὶ νὰ ἐπιτηρήσῃ τὴν πατρίδα, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τὴν μέση: μετὰ τὴν ἐποστήθη: καὶ ὁ πατέρας περνοῦσε καὶ ὁ Νικολός ἐταξίδευε ἀνημέροντας φορητοῦνες καὶ μπουφίνα.

Ἦταν δεκαοχτὼ χρονῶν ὅταν ἐξερχόθη ὁ πόλεμος ἀπὸ δώδεκα καὶ ἡ Πατρίδα ἐκάλεσε τὰ παιδιά της ὑπὸ τὰς σημαίας της νὰ πολεμήσων τὸν προσηκουμένον ἔχθρὸν των, τὸν Τούρκο. Ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ μέρη ἔσπευδον τὰ παιδιά τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπὸ γωνίᾳ τῆς. Οἱ εἴδωνοι, οἱ φαντάροι, οἱ νησιῶται, τὰ θαλασσοπούλια τῆς Ὑδρας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Νησιῶν. Ὁ Νικολός δημοκρίτων τότε στὸν Πειραιᾶ ὅπου ὁ Φοῦσας ἔειρότανε χωρὶς ποῦλες φέρει ἀπὸ τὴν Κύπρον. Ἡ φροντισμασμένη του καρδιά δὲν μπορούσε νὰ μὴν ἀναγνώσῃ ἀπὸ τὸν ἐνδοσιασμοῦ ποῦ ἀναμνηροῦσε διδάσκον τὸ ἔθνος καὶ ὁ Νικολός κατέταχθη στὸ Ναυτικὸν ἔθελοντός. Ἀπομαρτυροῦν τὸν καπετᾶν Στρατῆ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ναῦτας τῆς μαρτυροῦσας, ποῦ ὅλα μετὰ δάχρυα ἐνδοσιασμοῦ τοῦ ἐχθροῦσαν τὸ ἰατροσκόπον τῶν θαλασσινοῦν μας: «Σιδερωσιστοὺς καὶ καλὸς διάταξ». Ἐφοστώθημεν τὸ σάξο εἰς τὸν ὄπιο του καὶ πῆδονε στὴν «Ἐλευθερία» ποῦ ἐκαλλιῶρε γιὰ τὸν Ναύσταθμον.

Μετὰ δεκαπέντε ἡμέρας προσηκουμένον γυμνάσιον στὸν Πάρο, ὁ Νικολός ἐπῆλθε ὡς πτυχιούχος ἀνεκτικῆς πῆσον τὴν τιμημένην στολὴν τοῦ Πολεμικοῦ Ναυτικοῦ μας στὸν «Ἄετός», ἀντιποσειδων ἀνοικτῆς θαλάσσης: τὸ ὁποῖο κατεπῆνεντο στὰ Στενά πάση δυνάμει.

Ἦταν ἑπισημασμένα τῆς μεγάλης ναυμαχίας. Τὸ Οἰκουσῆσιον τῆς Ναυμαχίας εἶδονε τὰς τελευταῖας διαταγὰς τοῦ Ναυάρχου συνοδουμένου μετὰ τοὺς χωρῆτας: «Ὁσὶν τὰ παιδιά του, ὅσοι ἀνάμνησε τοὺς ναῦτας του ὁ ἔνδοξος αὐτὸς γόνος τῆς Ὑδρας, καὶ ὁ ἰσχυροῦς ὁ Στόλος ἔβαλε πλοῖον γιὰ τὰ Στενά. Ἡ Τούρκα ἀναβάδα ποῦ ὡς τῶσα ἔπαυσε τὸ χωρῆσαι εἶχε ἀποσπασίαι νὰ βῆ γιὰ ναυμαχία ἀπὸ ἀνοικτῆ. Ὁ «Ἄετός» μετὰ δύο ἄλλα ἀντιποσειδων ἀποτελοῦσαν τὴν δεξιὰ πτέρωτα τῆς παρατάξεως ἀλλοῦντα κατὰ τὴν Τῆνδο καὶ ὅσοι ἐχοσῆσαν καὶ ὡς ἐπισημασμένη τῆς στολῆς, Σε λίγα ἡμέρας καὶ ὁ Τούρκα: στόλος νὰ βγαίη ἀπὸ τὰ Μουρῶσια. Ποῦ τὸν βλῆθῃ εἰς τὰ στασιαν κινουνοῦ ἔκοψε τὸ δρόμο του. Τὸ Οἰ-

κουσῆσιον τοῦ Ναυμαχίας εἶδονε τότε τὸ σύνθημα τῆς ἐπισημασῆς καὶ ὁ στόλος τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπετῆ κατὰ τῆς Τούρκικης ἀναβάδας γὰρ νὰ γυρῇ μετὰ τὸν ἠσοσῆσιον τῶν πλοιοκτόνων τοῦ ἄλλου μὰ σελίδα δόξης καὶ θρασύτητος στὴν ἰστορία τῆς. Τὰ δελφίνα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀφῶ κατεπῆσαν τὸν Τούρκα στόλο καὶ τὸν ἠγάσασαν νὰ κλιστῆ πλοῖον στὰ Στενά, ἐπέστρεψαν πλοῖον στὴν ἄσιν τοὺς ἐπερήσαν γιὰ τὴν νίκη ποῦ χάσανε στὴν Ἑλλάδα μας, ἀλλὰ ἔνα ἀπ' αὐτὰ, ὁ Νικολός, τὸ τιμημένον ναυτοπούλο τῆς μαρτυροῦσας τοῦ Φοῦσα, ἐγένετο στὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐπισημασμένος στὸ ναυτοπορὸν κορβῆται τοῦ πλοιοκτόνου Νοσοκομείου μετὰ δύο τραύματα ποῦλε παρὶ στὸ θαλασσινὸν του κορμὸν κηδεμονίας ἀπὸ τῶσιν τοῦ «Ἄετός» κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐπισημασῆσαν τὴν γαλανὴν του σημαία.

Εἶχε ἀνεβιχθῆ ἡρώα. Μετὰ τὴν ἀνάμνησιν τοῦ ἀφῶ ἔγινε ἀνεκτικῆς ἀνοικτῆς τοῦ ἀπὸ τὸν Κορκαῖτη του καὶ ἐποδῆσαι τοῦ Ναυμαχίας, ὁ Νικολός προήχθη εἰς σημαιοφόρον ἐπισημασῆσαι πέντε κατὰ σφίαν βαθμοῦς, καὶ εἶπε ἐπισημασῆσαι ὁ κόδος του ἀκαλοῦσθον τὸ στάδιο τῶν προγόνων του ποῦς μεγάλην χαρὰν τῆς μικρῆς ἀδελφοῦλας του καὶ τῆς ἀγαπημένης του μανουῖλας.

Ποῦ ἐπισημασῆσαι παλιῶκα
Νὰ τὸν δὴ καρμὶν ἀφῶ
Νὰ τὸν ποῦν μικρὸν Κανάρη
Μὲς τ' ἀθάνατα Ψαρά!

Ο ΚΑΡΑΒΑΡΧΟΣ

ΕΥΘΥΜΟ ΠΝΕΥΜΑ

Ἡ γάτα τοῦ σπιτοῦ, καθομένη κοντὰ στὴν σόμπα, ἀρχίζει νὰ ροχαλιῆ. Καὶ ἡ μικρὴ Τίτινα, ἀκοῦοντα τὸ ροχαλιτό, τρέχει καὶ φωνάζει τὴν μαμά της:

— Τρέξε, μαμά μου, γρήγορα, γιατί ἡ γάτα ἀρχισε νὰ ροχαίη!...

Στὴς ἐξετάσεις ὁ καθηγητῆς στὸ μαθητῆ:

— Μπορὶς νὰ μοῦ πῆς ποῦ εἶναι ἡ κορυφὴ τοῦ ἰσοσῆθους τῆς θεοσοῦσας;

— Ἡ διαστολὴ τῶν κοσμητόνων.

— Φορεῖ μου ἕνα παραδειγμα.

— Τὸ μέγαλωμα τῆς ἡμέρας τὸ καλοκαίρι...

— Πάρτε το αὐτὸ τὸ σκελί. Εἶναι προῖκα τῆς τάξεως φιλίας.

— Μπορὶς νὰ τὸ χωρῆσαι κοντὰ τὴν νύχτα;

— Ὁχι, γιατί θὰ σᾶς τὸ ...κλέψουν!

Ἐνας νεόκλυτος μπαίνει σ' ἕνα βιβλιοποιεῖον.

— Ἦθελα κανένα βιβλίο ἱστορικό καὶ συγκινητικό...

— Νά, πάρτε αὐτό... Εἶναι «Ἡ τελευταία ἡμέρα τῆς Πρωσίας»...

— Ἀπὸ τί πῆθονε αὐτὴ ἡ Πρωσία;

— Μά...ἀπὸ ἔρηξι, νομίζω...

Μεταξὺ ἰσοσημασῆσαι:

— Τὴν ὄρα καὶ θὰ ἦταν ἂν αὐτοκτονόσασαι ἀπῶκα!

— Ἀπῶκα ὄχι, ἀγαπητῆ μου, γιατί εἶμαι ἀδιάθετος!...

Ὁ ἠθοποιός. — Ὁ ρόλος ποῦ θὰ μοῦ δώσετε θ' ἀνοικτῆ στὸ κοινόν;

Ὁ διεσπῆντης τοῦ θεάτρον. — Ὁ θεατάτα! Ὁ ἀποθάνετε στὴν ἀρχὴ τῆς πρώτης πράξεως...

ΤΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΔΟΧΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ ΕΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΙ

3 'Απριλίου. **Ήμέρα ἀρίξεως Πέμπτη.**—Υποδοχή τῶν ἐκδρομῶν εἰς Φάληρον παρὰ τοῦ Δήμου Πειραιῶς μετὰ τῶν Προσκόπων καὶ τῆς μουσικῆς τοῦ Δήμου ἐπὶ τῆς ἐξόδου τοῦ Φαλήρου ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχαίαν τοῦ Δημάρχου καὶ τοῦ Προέδρου τοῦ Ἐμπορικοῦ Ἐπιμελητηρίου Πειραιῶς, Ὁλοκλήρου ἢ ἐπολιτικός ἡμέρα ἀρίξευται διὰ τὴν τιμητικὴν τὴν ἐκδρομῶν εἰς τὰ Τελωνία, Ξενοδοχεῖα καὶ λοιπὰς ἀπὸν ἀνάγκας. Τὸ ἔσπινος μετὰ τὴν 10ην δίδεται χορὸς τοῦ Σολλόγου τῶν Ὀλυμπίων ἐπὶ τὸ Ντελίς ἐπὶ τὴν προστασίαν τῶν Δημάρχων Ἀθηνῶν-Πειραιῶς, τοῦ Προέδρου τοῦ Δ. Συμβουλίου Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τοῦ Βουλευτοῦ Ἀθηνῶν κ. Αἰλιανῶ ἐπὶ τῆς τοπογραφίσεως καὶ ἱστορικῆς περιγραφῆς τῆς Ὀλυμπίας (κατὰ προαίρεσιν).

4 'Απριλίου. **Ήμέρα Παρασκευῆ.**—Συγκέντρωσις πρὸ τοῦ Ἐθν. Πανεπιστημίου ὄραν 10ην π. μ. καὶ ἐκείθεν συντεταγμένοι θὰ παραβῶσιν οἱ ἐκδρομῆς διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν Πανεπιστημίου, Πλατείας Ὀμονοίας, ὁδοῦ Ἀθηνῶς μέχρι τοῦ Δημοσχεῖον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔξωστον τοῦ ὁποῖον θὰ προσφωνήσων τὰς ἐκδρομῆς ὁ Δημάρχος Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ὁ Πρεσβυτεὺς τῶν Ἴνδικ. Πολιτειῶν κ. Σκίνετς. Θὰ ἀπαντήσῃ δὲ ὁ Πρόεδρος τῶν Ἀχέπας κ. Φίλης. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Δημοσχεῖον θὰ συνεχισθῇ ἡ παρέλασις μετὰ τὸν Δημάρχον καὶ τὸν Ἐπιτροπὸν διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν Αἰόλου, Σταδίου, Ἐρμού μέχρι Μητροπόλεως ἐνθα θὰ ψαλῆ δοξολογία, χοροστατήσων τοῦ Σεβ. Μητροπολίτου. Μετὰ τὴν δοξολογίαν ὁ Σεβ. καὶ ἄλλοι ῥήτορες ἀπὸ τῶν κρατιῶν τῆς Μητροπόλεως θὰ προσφωνήσων τοὺς ἐν τῇ Πλατείᾳ τῆς Μητροπόλεως παρατεταγμένους ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ καὶ τὸ κινῶν διὰ τὴν δρᾶσιν τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τοῦ ἔξωτερικοῦ.

Τὸ ἀπόγευμα τῆς Παρασκευῆς ὄραν 4 μ. μ. θὰ ἐκωνήσων ἀπὸ τὸν πρὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας καὶ Πανεπιστημίου χώρον διὰ τὴν Ἀκρατολίαν ἐνθα ὁ διευθυντὴς κ. Κοπαρίσης θὰ ἐξηγήσῃ τὰ τοῦ ἀρχαίου Ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ κλπ.

Τὸ ἑσπέραις τῆς Παρασκευῆς 10ην μ. μ. θὰ παρεμβῶσιν οἱ ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ εἰς τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν παρέλασιν εἰς τὸ Θέατρον Ἐκτετρακόντα διοργανουμένων ἀπὸ τῆς Τραπέζης Ἀθηνῶν ἰδιαιτὸς ὁδοῦ πρὸς τὴν τῶν ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ. Θὰ ποιηθῇ ἡ «Κυρὰ Φροσύνη» τοῦ Σπύτη ἀπὸ τῆς Κας Κυβέλλη καὶ τοῦ θῆσαν τῆς, με ἔνδυματα καὶ τραγοῦδιον πατριωτικῶ.

5 'Απριλίου. **Ήμέρα Σάββατον.**—Ὅραν 10.30 συγκέντρωσις πρὸ τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Μουσείου ὁδοῦ Πατισσίων, πρὸς ἐπίσημην ἀμφοτέρων τῶν Μουσείων, Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ καὶ Ἐθνολογικοῦ, ἐνθα ὁ Ἐργαζὸς τῶν Ἀρχαιολογικῶν κ. Φιλαδέφειος θὰ ἐξηγήσῃ τὴν ἀρχαίαν Ἑλληνικὴν περίου κλπ.

Τὸ ἀπόγευμα τοῦ Σαββάτου ὄραν 8 μ. μ. Μεγάλῃ ποδοσφαιρικῇ συνάντησις ἐν τῇ γηπέδῳ τοῦ Παναθηναϊκοῦ πρὸς τὴν τῶν ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ οἵτινες θὰ παρεμβῶσιν προσκλήσει τοῦ Δήμου Ἀθηνῶν. Τὸ ἑσπέραις 10ην μ. μ. τοῦ Σαββάτου μέγας χορὸς ἐν τῇ αἰθυσῇ τοῦ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΠΑΛΑΣ διδασκτοὺς παρὰ τοῦ Ἑλληνο-Αμερικανικοῦ Σολλόγου καὶ τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λεγῶνος πρὸς τὴν τῶν ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ, ὅν χωρὸν θὰ τιμήσων οἱ ἐπίσημοι καὶ βέλους ἐπιτροπῆς.

6 'Απριλίου. **Ήμέρα Κυριακῆ.**—Συγκέντρωσις ἐν τῇ αἰθυσῇ Παναγασσῶ ὄραν 11 π. μ. ἐνθα θέλει γίνῃ διάλειξις διοργανουμένη παρὰ τοῦ Σολλόγου τῶν Ὑπαλλήλων τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Τραπέζης με διελκυστὴν τὸν Γενικὸν Ἀντιπρόσωπον τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑ Βουλετην Ἀθηνῶν κ. Αἰλιανῶν. Τὸ ἀπόγευμα 2.30 μ. μ. μεταβάσις εἰς τὸ Στάδιον διὰ τοῦ στίβου

ἐν στολῇ καὶ συντεταγμένῳ προπροφευμένης τῆς μουσικῆς πρὸς παρακολούθησιν τῆς μεγάλης ἐορτῆς τοῦ Λακεῖον τῶν Ἑλληνίδων κατὰ προσκλήσιν τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Τραπέζης τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

7 'Απριλίου. **Ήμέρα Δευτέρα.**—Ἐκδρομῆ εἰς Ἐλευσίνα διὰ μεγάλου πλοίου με ἱστορικὴν ἀνάπτυξιν περὶ τῆς ἐν Σαλαμίαν Ναυμαχίας παρὰ Καθηγητοῦ τοῦ Ἐθν. Πανεπιστημίου, Λομαφένος ἐν Ἐλευσίαν πρὸς παρακολούθησιν τῆς παρὰ τοῦ ἔξωστου Κανέλιου διοργανουμένης μεγάλης Ἐλευσινίου ἐορτῆς καὶ λοιπῶν διασκεδάσεων οἵτινες θὰ διοργανουθῶν εἰς Ἐλευσίνα χωρὸν τῶν ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ. Τὸ ἑσπέραις τῆς Δευτέρας ὄραν 10ην μ. μ. Μεγάλῃ παραστάσει ὄρα τῆς Ἐλευθερίας Ἑλληνικῆς Σκηπῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ θῆσαν Κας Μαρίκας Κοτοπούλη ἑξαμνητικῶς διοργανουμένη χωρὸν τῶν ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ.

8 'Απριλίου. **Ήμέρα Τρίτη.**—Συγκέντρωσις εἰς τὴν αἰθυσῇ τοῦ Ἐμπορικοῦ καὶ Βιομηχανικοῦ Ἐπιμελητηρίου ὄραν 11 π. μ. ἐνθα θὰ διελκυστῶ ὁ Πρόεδρος κ. Ἀναστασιᾶδης Γεωργιαστῆς, ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Πανεμπορικῆς Ἐνώσεως κ. Σταματοπούλος, Διευθυντὰ Τραπέζων κλπ.

Τὸ ἀπόγευμα τῆς Τρίτης ὄραν 5 μ. μ. Μεγάλῃ παραστάσει ἐν τῇ Ἀρχαίᾳ Θεᾶτῳ Ἡρώδων τοῦ Ἀττικῶ με τὴν Πλέκτρον τοῦ Ἐρμπίδου, διδομένην πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν ἐκδρομῶν ΑΧΕΠΑ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Τραπέζης τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῇ ἐπιμελήτῃ τοῦ Λοιμωτικοῦ Σολλόγου ὁ Ἐρμπίδης. Τὴν παράστασιν ταύτην προσκλήσονται θὰ τιμήσων οἱ ἐπίσημοι καὶ οἱ Πρεσβυτεῖς.

Τὸ ἑσπέραις τῆς Τρίτης ὄραν 9 μ. μ. θὰ δοθῇ τὸ ἐπίσημον γεῖμα ἐκ μέρους τῶν ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ με προσκεκλημένους διαφόρους ἐπίσημους καὶ τὰ μέλη τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς.

Ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς ὑποδοχῆς ἐπιτροπῆς
Σ. ΜΕΡΚΟΥΡΗΣ
Δήμαρχος Ἀθηνῶν

Ὁ Γενικὸς Ἀντιπρόσωπος τῶν Ἀχέπας ἐν Ἑλλάδι,

ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΑἰΛΙΑΝΟΣ

Βουλευτὴς Ἀθηνῶν

Ὁ Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς

ΗΛΙΑΣ ΔΡΥΜΩΝΑΣ

Οἱ ἀποτελοῦντες τὴν ἐπίσημον ἐπὶ τῆς ὑποδοχῆς ἐπιτροπῆς ἐν Ἑλλάδι εἶναι οἱ ἑξῆς:
Ἐπίσημος πρόεδρος, ὁ Πρεσβυτεὺς τῶν Ἰνδικιανῶν Πολιτειῶν ἐν Ἀθήναις, κ. Ροβέρτος Σκίνετς. Πρόεδρος ὁ Δημάρχος Ἀθηνῶν κ. Σπύρος Μερκούρης καὶ μέλη: Ὁ κ. Δροσποπούλος, Διοικητὴς τῆς Ἑθνικῆς Τραπέζης, ὁ κ. Ἰωάν. Κοινοτασιῆς, πρὸεδρος τοῦ Διοικητικοῦ Συμβουλίου τῆς Τραπέζης Ἀθηνῶν, ὁ πρόεδρος τοῦ Ἐμπορικοῦ Ἐπιμελητηρίου κ. Ἀναστασιᾶδης, ὁ ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἀντιπρόσωπος τῆς Ἀρχαίας βουλετης κ. Μιχαὴλ Αἰλιανῶς. Ἐπὶ πλέον ὁ Δημάρχος Πειραιῶς κ. Τάκης Παναγιωτοπούλος, ὁ ἔργαζὸς τῶν ἀρχαιολογικῶν κ. Ἀλεξάνδρος Φιλαδέφειος, ὁ διευθυντὴς τοῦ Γραφείου Σένον καὶ Ἐκθέσεων κ. Λέκκας, ὁ Γενικὸς Διευθυντὴς τῆς Ἀπονομῶν Τουριστικῆς ἀφενώσεως κ. Κόσμος Μελῆς, ὁ κ. Ἀρσένος Καυταντζῆς, πρόεδρος τοῦ Συνδέσμου τῶν Ἑλλήνων Συνταξιῶν, οἱ διευθυντὰ τῶν ἐπιμελητῶν «Ἐλευθερίων Βήματος», «Πατριῶδες», «Βοσταννῆς» καὶ «Πραίας», ὁ Γραμματεὺς τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λεγῶνος ἐν Ἀθήναις κ. Χάρον Μανωλίδης καὶ ὁ κ. Ἡλίας Λοιμωδῶς, γραμματεὺς τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ὑποδοχῆς.

ΠΕΖΗ ΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ

ΠΕΡΑΣΜΕΝΑ

Ἀλήθεια, πόσο γρήγορα πέρασε 'κίνη ἡ ἄνοιξι. Γρηγορώτερα κ' ἀπ' ὅτι τὴν περιμένα. Χωρὶς νὰ νοῦσασι πὺς διάβηκε τὸ καλοκαίρι, νῆσον καὶ ἤλθε καὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον.

Δὲν ξέρω πὺς εὐρέθηκα πάλι κοντὰ στὸ ἴδιον μέρος. Μὰ τώρα πᾶ μονάχα... Ὁ ἥλιος ἀρχίζει νὰ βασιλεύῃ, λυθζοντας τὴ γῆ με τῆς τελευταίας ἀκτίνες του, πὺς με τὸ ὀλοχρῶσόν του τὸ χῶμα, λῆς καὶ ἔμαζαν σάν ἓνα πλεμπῆ ἀποχαρτιστήρια χωμῶν τὸ πὺς σκόρπιζε ὀλόγερά τῆς. Τὸ φθινόπωρινὸ ἀγέρι ἀρχίζει τώρα νὰ φρεσὶ δυνατοτέραι, τόσο πὺς ἔτιναξε τὰ κλωνοῦμένα τὰ φύλλα ἀπὸ τὰ δένδρα μ' ἓνα ἔξωτὸ θῆρο ποὺ λῆς κ' ἔπαιζε μ' ἐπιθανάτιο θῆρο. Τὰ πούλλα καὶ ἔκείνα σάν εἰσπρασιμένα, γοργολιποῦσαν, καὶ με μελαγχολικῶς καὶ ἰδιότροπες φωνῆς ἀφήνανε τῆς κλωνοῦμένους τοὺς φύλλους καὶ τραβοῦσαν γιὰ νὰ θῶν ζεστότερες μεριές, γιὰ τὸ χειμωνιάτικο ξενίχισμά τους.

Ἔτσι ἀφηρημένοι, προχοροῦσα τὸν ἀνήφορο χωρὶς νὰ ξέρω καὶ γὼι γιατί, μὰ ἀθελά μου. Κτὶ τώρα περπατοῦσα βιαστικώτερα, σάν νὰ με τραβοῦσε κάποια ἀόρατη δύναμις πρὸς τὴ κορυφὴ τοῦ λογιζοῦ... Ἄ, ναί! Νά το! Αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ κορυφὴ τοῦ ἀγαπημένου μας δένδρου... Ἄχ, μήπως καὶ εἶναι ἡ ἀγαπημένη μου γὰ ἔνν στὴ ζα του... Μὰ δὲν ἀντίξω. Θέλω νὰ πάγω πρὸς κοντήτερα... Τρέχω καὶ με βορρανοῦμένα μᾶτα φρένο τριγύρω του νὰ ἰδοῦ μήπως εἶναι κλωνοῦμένη ἡ καλὴ μου... Μήπως εἶναι κλωνοῦμένη στὰ τριγύρω κλαδάκια νὰ με φοβίση ἔσπινος ἄπὸς τότε... Τοῦ κῶμου... Δὲν κλωνοῦται ψυχὴ!... Εἶμαι μόνος, κατάνομος!

Σιγὰ γυρίζω νὰ φρένο, μὰ δὲν ἀντίξω γ' ἀποχωρισθῶ ἀπὸ τὸ ἀγαπημένο μου δένδρον. Ἀπὸ καὶ πὺς κάποτε ἔπαινα ἀγάπη, ἀπὸ καὶ πὺς ἔπαινα ζῶη... Κλαῖω!... Κλαῖω χωρὶς ντροπῆ, σάν νωρὸ παιδί... Μὰ τί ἔγω καὶ κλαῖω;... Γιὰ τρέντατα ποσὰ γυρίζω καὶ με βορρανοῦμένα τὰ μάτια ἠθῶλησα γ' ἀποχωρισθῶ τὸ δένδρον μὰ... Μὰ πὺς πὺς κλωνοῦσα καὶ τρῶμοντες σῆκωσα τὸ χῶ μου νὰ τοῦ εἶπὺ: εἶχε γιὰ πᾶ πάντα ἔσπινος καὶ ἄρχισεν ἓνας ἀέρας πὺς με βορρανοῦμένα σφραγιστὰ τοῦ τίναξε τὸ κλωνοῦμένα φύλλα του καὶ με τὴ φρένο του τὰ ἔπαινε στὰ μῦτρα μου, στὰ βορρανοῦμένα μου τὰ μάτια, ὡσάν νὰ μὲ ἔπαινε κ' σὺ τὸ τὰ δάκρυά του, ἔπαινε καὶ τὸ δένδρον μὰ πὺς καὶ με σπινωοῦσε στὴ λῆπ ῶν!

Ναί, ἔπαινε! καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ κωνὸ του πῆγαινε νὰ σπῆσῃ! λυθζότανε ἡ κορυφὴ του καὶ τὰ κλωνοῦμένα του τρῶζονε καὶ σφραγίζονε στὸν ἀέρον! Ἐπῆλινε καὶ ποσοῦσε κ' αὐτό, καὶ τὸ δάκρυά του—τὰ φύλλα του— πῆγαινε δλογερὰ μου κ' ἀπάνω μου καὶ μὲ καιδεῖσανε τὸ πρόσωπο, λῆς πὺς φρένονε κ' αὐτὰ νὰ ἔγυρίζονε τὰ χεῖλιά μου, τὰ χεῖλιά πὺς κλωνοῦσε ποσοτικὰ καὶ ἄπιστα ἐφῆλινε, καὶ με τὸ γυρίζοῦσόν του νὰ ἔπαινονε ὅτι λερωνοῦσε καὶ ἄπαστο ἔκείνη ἀφρον!... Ναί!... Ἐπῆλινε τὸ ἀγαπημένο μου τὸ δένδρον, καὶ με τὰ κλωνοῦμένα του, δειλὰ-δειλὰ μὲλεγε:

«Φῆναι πᾶ ἔνε, Μὴν κλαῖ!»... Δὲν τῆς ἀῆζεν!... Φρένα, φρένα τώρα ἀπὸ ἴδω γιὰ τὴ θάρρη χειμῶνας—Τράβα! Μὴν ξαναγορῆξῃ πᾶ ἴδω. Κῆνη πᾶγαποῦσε σ' ἀπαρνήθητε, σὲ ἔξασε! Μὰ μὴ λυθῶσαι. Ἐγὼ θὰ κωνοῦ τὸν ἀγάπη σου καὶ θὰ τὴν πάγω μὰ πὺς σάν φρεσθὸ καὶ πῆθῶν καὶ γὼ... Φρένα, φρένα!...»

Ἐφνε, κ' ἀπὸ τότε δὲν ξαναγορῆσα πᾶ νὰ ἰδοῦ ἂν τὸ ἀγαπημένο μου δένδρον ζῆ ἀκῶν.

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The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor

VOLUME IV

APRIL, 1930

NUMBER 4

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

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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.

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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 IV

APRIL, 1930

Number 4

The World's Debt to Hellas

By PROF. JOSEPH MCCABE

(Editor's Note: Professor Joseph McCabe is a distinguished English scholar, historian and philosopher, and a most popular exponent of the theory of evolution in Europe. He has toured the United States on several occasions, delivering brilliant lectures on subjects of social progress, and successfully debated the theory of evolution with prominent anti-evolutionists.)

IRUN over the pages of a Chicago daily paper with the eye of an historian and student of languages, and the dead print tells me again the wonderful story of the making of civilization, the rise of man. It is, in one sense, like opening a quarry in the crust of the earth. Words of far-off ages, and dead centuries, are buried in the language of modern America. The word "Algebra" takes me back to the brilliant Moors of Medieval Spain, the Greeks of a later date. Scores of words send my mind back to the days when the Romans conquered and civilized half of Europe. But it is Hellas that is most richly represented in the language.

Theater and opera, politics and democracy, museum and philosophy, drama and tragedy and comedy, athletics and gymnastics, even architecture and ethics and poetry, carry the mind back to the city of two thousand years ago, not as large and not nearly as rich as Milwaukee, which has made the world its debtor forever. For these things are no fossils. They are not new words coined by the learned in their great international tongue, Greek — though that practice itself for making Greek the international language of the scientific world is no mean tribute — nor are they dead expressions of dead and superseded ideas. They stand for great permanent realities of life which were made and named once for all by one of the smallest civilizations that ever existed — Hellas.

A single new hotel in Chicago costs as much as Athens had in the League Treasury 2300 years ago when it set out to teach the world how to raise beautiful buildings; the Parthenon and Propylaea, the superb relics of the glorious cluster of buildings it raised with the million dollars, will be fresh in the eye and mind of the race when every towering structure of Chicago has crumbled into dust. There are scores of men in America who are individually richer than the whole of Hellas ever was collectively; but, when they want to put up a building of real beauty, their architects go back to the Doric or Ionic or Corinthian model. There is a fortune for the successful dramatist of today; but the works of Aeschylus and Sophocles and Euripides will be known to men forever, while there is not a playwright living whose works will be remembered in the year 2000.

A great authority on ancient Greece — not a modern pagan, either, for he was a Christian clergyman — Professor Mahaffy, says, incidentally, that if you could bring an ancient Athenian back to life and teach him your language, and introduce him to one of your debating societies he would understand every question at once. He was discussing these very issues two

thousand three hundred years ago in the abode of the narrow streets at the foot of the Acropolis (just as I saw him three years ago, sheltering from the sun in the dark shops and cafes) or in the beautiful colonnades around the Agora. I have been more than once in a Chicago forum and have entered into its controversies. Are there gods? What is the moral law? Are women justly treated? Have we a true democracy? Is wealth rightly distributed? Are politicians honest? Can we avoid war? And so on. Athens set the fashion for free public discussion of these things two millennia ago. No democracy in the world had ever before discussed them. There had never been a democracy before. That bare field near the Acropolis, with its simple stone platform (I do not believe that the Vema was an altar — I would rather not believe it), was a new and tremendous thing in the history of the world. The democracies of the modern world ought to make pilgrimages to it. The Capitol in Washington is founded on it. The French Revolution was, ultimately, inspired by it.

My friend W. H. G. Wells made many mistakes in his splendidly unified conception of history (*The Outline of History*), but he made none so serious and unpardonable as his misrepresentation of the ancient Athenians. There were just a few gifted people, he says, living amidst a mob of ignorant and fanatical men who were indifferent or hostile to their art and culture. He does not even appreciate the fact that in one century of Hellas there was more genius in a small people than in the whole of America: more men — tragedians and comedians, sculptors and architects, philosophers and materialists — than the world will ever again see in the same narrow limits of time and space. Where there are a score of geniuses to a million people the general level cannot be so low.

But it is an obvious error to suppose that the mass of the people of Athens were indifferent to the great things done for them. Who listened to the tragedies of the great poets in the theater on the slopes of the Acropolis, or at Epidaurus or at Olympia? Certainly not a mere handful of highbrows. We know, of course, that the satirical play and the comedies of Aristophanes were more popular. That is natural. But certainly tens of thousands of men witnessed the enacting of the great tragic masterpieces and the more sober comedies of Menander.

Moreover, who supplied the funds for the building of the Propylaea and the Parthenon and the Erechtheum and the noble civil buildings and colonnades around the Agora? Who sanctioned the use of the Treasury of the League? Athens was

a more perfect democracy than is modern America. The complaint of some modern writers that it was an imperfect democracy is mere ignorance. A man was not represented, or misrepresented, by a delegate a thousand miles away. Every great decision about Athens was taken on the spot by the Athenians. The cobbler laid down his awl and ran off to the Pnyx and gave his opinion. The very facts which are more justly quoted against the people of Athens — the banishment of Anaxagoras, for instance, or the death of Socrates — show that nothing could be done without their approval. And in regard to the death of Socrates my friend Professor Dury, the most distinguished historian in England, one of the highest authorities on the Latin-Greek world, has recently shown that it was due to political rather than fanatical reasons.

Yes, others say, a wonderful people in art and culture and politics and athletics — and a score of other things — but very immoral. Apparently, they think that the world is more indebted to a set of supposed moral fanatics like the early American Puritans (I say "supposed," because Rupert Hughes has recently shown the truth about their morals), with all their artistic and intellectual dreariness, than to a magnificent total contribution to civilization like that of Athens! That is fanaticism with a vengeance.

But the whole charge is a malicious libel. Who invented ethics? The Greeks. Who gave the world the nearest approach to an austere ethical code without fanaticism? The Stoics of Athens. Who gave the world the sanest conception of the moral law? Epicurus of Athens; the real Epicurus, not the travesty of him in Christian literature. Who were the highest moralists in the western world in the pre-Christian period (if not of all time)? Plato, Socrates, Zeno. Strange that a corrupt little civilization was so concerned about the science of ethics and produced so many of the world's greatest moralists!

The truth is that all these popular and pulpit gibes are the outcome of ignorance, which modern scholarship has corrected. St. Augustine in his later years, when the world was already growing darker, spoke of "that fool Plato." The shadow of the Middle Ages was creeping then over Europe. But St. Augustine in his finest years had called Greek philosophy "the introduction to the gospels."

However, modern Hellenist scholarship has shown that

even the main body of the Greek people were just as moral as we are. Professor Mahaffy — the Rev. Prof. Mahaffy — insists on this. The fragments of the comedies of Menander, he points out, are much truer to the real daily life of the Athenians than the better known comedies of Aristophanes, and they show us a family life based on precisely the same sentiments that we have today. The hetairai of Athens were not necessarily prostitutes — as if, by the way, a modern American city had no loose women — but entertainers of a high order. There were, of course, loose women, especially at Corinth; but I could take these modern moralists to a part of a modern Catholic city like Vienna or Cologne where he will find more of them than we have any reason to suppose existed in Athens. They could not fill a postcard with positive evidence that ancient Athens was more immoral than modern Chicago. They could not give a line of evidence. As to unnatural vice, there is far more of it round the Catholic bay of Naples today than we can find, in positive evidence, in the whole of ancient Greece. W. Edward Carpenter has shown, in his beautiful anthology *Iolaus*, that Greek literature has been misunderstood and misrepresented on this point.

I should like to point out a little parallel, to warn people against the charges; and I am going to do it at the expense of the ancient Greeks! Herodotus told the world that in ancient Babylon vice was thought so little of that every woman had to prostitute herself in the temples. The whole world believed this for two thousand years. Now we know that there was no truth in it. The law of Babylon was death for adultery or rape or incest. No temple in Babylon had such practices. We even have the marriage contracts of the women, and it is expressly stated that the bride is a virgin.

But to return to Hellas and its wonderful contribution to civilization. Every polity of the old world added its share to the foundation of modern civilization. The common idea that the dead empires and republics did nothing great except build a few noble temples and palaces is a gross error. The growth of man is a continuous stream. Every civilization that perished has contributed. But unquestionably the contribution of Hellas was far greater than any, in spite of the smallness and comparative poverty of the Greeks. Ask any architect, any sculptor, any literary man, any philosopher, any real expert on



Stadium Boulevard, one of the main thoroughfares of modern Athens



The beautiful Constitution Square, the "Agora" of the modern Athenians on a Sunday afternoon

political development, ethical development or even physical development.

We moderns pride ourselves, and very justly, on our science. It is the one thing in which we really surpass the most brilliant of the older civilizations. But even here we have to think of the Greeks. Our scientific papers are full just now of atoms and evolution. It was in the very dawn of Hellenic civilization, not (as with us) in the thousandth year of civilization, that the Greeks divined these things. I know how crude their treatises were. They had had almost no predecessors. No body of ascertained facts to guide them. But with the penetration of genius they at once saw, dimly, the broad truth about the universe and the nature of matter and the origin of men and animals. If the mind of the race had continued on the line traced by the Ionic School, civilization would now be a thousand years older than it is. As it was, Epicurus based upon the elementary science of his predecessors the sanest philosophy of life ever given to the world. He was the Lester F. Ward of ancient times. But once more the world deserted the lead of Hellas, or we should be living in a far nobler age today.

When I recall the early Greek science, I am reminded that recent research has thrown some light on the wonder of ancient Hellas. Three years ago I made the pilgrimage to Athens which is the great dream of every lover of beauty and progress, and I went on to see the newly discovered civilization of ancient Crete. For two thousand years Greek literature had told us that once there had been a wonderful civilization in Crete, and no historian in the world believed it. Now we know that the Greek tradition was even less than the truth. Crete bore a civilization as old as that of Egypt or Babylonia, and in some respects more advanced than either.

We see now that the Greeks must have learned much from the Cretans. How much no man can tell, because we cannot yet read the Cretan language. But most of the great names in Greek literature and learning in its earlier phase belongs to the cities of Asia Minor or the islands off the coast. There it was that the Cretans took refuge when their palaces and towns were destroyed; and there the early arrivals from Greece met and mingled with them. In that world Homer, or the Homeric poets, and Sappho lived. In that region the first great Greek School of ancients taught. Athens was relatively not far away, and must have been in early and close communication.

Yes it is true and it helps us; but only up to a point. It is a little better than the explanations that used to be given by writers on Greece; the fine climate, the blue sea, the brilliant sun, the lucid air. These things are the same today. It is better than the jargon of some modern scientists who talk of a wonderful germ-plasm in the Athenian stock. We want to know why all these things — the beautiful environment, the teachings of Crete and Persia, the supposed remarkable germ-plasm of the Athenians — had no very marked effect until the fourth century, and then there was a development which forever will astonish the world.

Speaking as an historian, I should say that no man has yet explained the brilliance of the Periclean Age and the years that followed it. The course of Greek history — the struggle with Persia, the unified spirit, the history, the inspiring work of reconstruction — no doubt helps us; but there is still something to be explained. Athens in those days was a miracle of achievement. The rest of Hellas must now be forgotten, as

(Continued on page 15)

The Naval Conference

By N. S. KALTCHAS

THE results of the London Conference admittedly failed to come up to the high but somewhat unreasonable expectations which attended its inception. Though all of the five powers have reached agreement on certain minor points, thus rendering possible the drafting of a nominal five-power treaty, it is only the United States, Great Britain and Japan that have concluded an actual treaty of limitation of naval armaments. While the figures at which limitation has been achieved for every category of vessels are far below those proposed by Great Britain at the abortive Geneva Conference, and will mean, according to President Hoover's statement, a saving of approximately one billion for the United States during the next six years, they will still necessitate considerable construction at an estimated cost of six hundred and fifty millions. This is the price which the American people will be called upon to pay for whatever satisfaction they may derive from owning a navy "second to none." Moreover, the insertion of a safeguarding clause for Great Britain against the contingency of excessive building on the part of the two powers which have not adhered to the limitation treaty may entail further all-round building beyond the present figures. Nor is it possible for the candid observer to find much cause for gratulation in the five-power convention on the submarine, which under the guise of "humanization" has in reality legalized the use of the submarine with very little likelihood of preventing its abuse under the stress of war conditions.

Nevertheless, the London Conference is a considerable step



HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of State

in the right direction. It has extended limitation by agreement, which was confined by the Washington Treaty to capital ships and aircraft carriers, to all other classes — cruisers, destroyers and submarines. By stipulating that no replacements of capital ships shall be made during the next six years, it has paved the way for the eventual abolition of the costliest and the most useless type of war vessel. Above all, it has averted the danger of naval competition, with all its disastrous concomitants, between the two greatest naval powers, and it has successfully upheld the salutary principle that since naval armaments are pre-eminently a matter of international concern, they should be regulated by international agreement instead of being left entirely to the unfettered will and the financial capacity of each sovereign nation.

Why have France and Italy found it impossible to adhere to this principle?

In the last analysis, because of the absence in their case of those political conditions which are a prerequisite to any limitation of armaments by international agreement, and which made a limitation pact possible for the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The reason why these three powers were able to avoid all political discussions in London is that they had engaged in such discussions before the Conference. Great Britain and the United States had agreed in advance on the principle of naval parity based on acceptance of the Kellogg Pact without any mental reservations. They had, in other words, substantiated their pledge of renunciation of war by undertaking not to seek superiority over one another in that branch of armaments which would, in case of war between



The United States, British, Japanese, French and Italian delegates to the Naval Conference in London, photographed after the completion of their work and the signing of the Treaty to limit Naval Armaments

them, be its most potent instrument. Thus the United States secured Great Britain's consent to the construction of an American navy equal in strength to the British by promising not to build a superior one. The agreement to eliminate naval competition, solemnly proclaimed by President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald after the Rapidan conversations, was essentially political; and all that remained for the London Conference was to translate it into concrete armament terms: to determine, in other words, the specific figures at which parity was to be achieved for the American and the British navies, and to fix a satisfactory ratio for that of Japan.

But Great Britain being not only an oceanic but also a Mediterranean power, her naval needs cannot be determined without reference to the naval strength of France and Italy. Now both of these powers also demanded political agreements before they would consent to discuss naval limitation. But Great Britain refused to enter a security pact, and the United States frowned upon a consultative pact, which France demanded in exchange for the conversion of her "absolute naval needs" into "relative" and a consequent reduction of her building program. Even more intransigent was Italy in her claim of parity with France, which was rejected by the latter with equal vehemence. Had the political commitments demanded by the two Latin powers been granted, it is barely conceivable that their naval programs might have been reduced sufficiently to bring about a corresponding reduction on the part of Great Britain, and to make possible Anglo-American parity at a lower figure, thus fulfilling President Hoover's pre-Conference hopes for reduction, as well as limitation.

Conceivable but by no means certain. For the London Conference has demonstrated once again that France will not consent to any substantial reduction of her armaments unless she obtains the particular brand of security she has been hankering after ever since the end of the war; namely, a collective guarantee of the *status quo* backed by economic and, in the last resort, by military and naval "sanctions," *i. e.*, by force. "Under the obsession 'security, guarantee, sanctions,'" says an acute but sympathetic observer of French policy, "France sought to transform the sanctions of the Covenant into a world army at her service and Article X into a line of fortifications along the frontiers set by the Peace Treaties." It was to this end that the late M. Leon Bourgeois proposed, during the discussions attending the drafting of the Covenant



CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
Secretary of the Navy



A modern War Hound — the bone of contention between the great powers and the instrument in the contest for the supremacy of the seas

of the League of Nations, the creation of a General Staff which would be the League's supreme instrument of coercion. It was the same basic idea that inspired the stillborn Geneva Protocol, which, by defining aggression and providing for collective sanctions against the aggressor state, sought to close the gaps of the Covenant and thus to substitute "public" war, undertaken at the behest of the League against a recalcitrant state, for the "private" wars which have been waged in the past on the initiative of each sovereign nation. In short, a collective guarantee of security has been the French alternative to a virtually free hand in the sphere of armaments for every state except those that have been disarmed by the Peace Treaties.

This policy was advanced, significantly enough, by the parties of the Left, the Liberals; and was summed up by M. Edouard Herriot, their leader, in the neatly logical formula "arbitration, security, disarmament." The Right, on the other hand, particularly after the defection of America, preferred to seek the security of France in her own strong arm and in her network of Continental alliances. It was after the invasion of the Ruhr, undertaken by the Right, had brought Germany to the brink of Bolshevism and chaos, that the situation had ripened sufficiently for the application of the foreign policy advocated by the Left. The Geneva Protocol saw the light of day during the Premiership of M. Herriot, and it was he and the Socialist Paul Boncour who induced that other Socialist, Ramsay MacDonald, to ac-

cept it almost against his better judgment and despite his traditional and temperamental aversion to armed force. The rejection of the Protocol by Sir Austen Chamberlain, his Conservative successor at the Foreign Office, reflected the unwillingness of the British people to enter into unlimited commitments and the reasonable fear of encountering American opposition (in the form of the doctrine of "Freedom of the Seas") while acting as the League's mandatory of coercion. But in exchange for the Protocol, which was intended to insure general security, Great Britain offered France the Locarno Treaty, which guaranteed the permanent untouchability of her eastern frontier. Again it was a leader of the Left, M. Briand, who sponsored the Locarno policies, whereas the Right acquiesced in them very reluctantly. And though after five years they have finally been accepted by a statesman of the calibre of M. Poincaré, they are still regarded with suspicion by lesser politicians like Louis Marin and the redoubt-

able journalistic spokesman of French nationalism "Pertinax."

With these essentials of French policy in mind, the course pursued by the French delegation at the London Conference becomes intelligible. The French people remember very vividly what they consider the unfair treatment of France by the Anglo-Saxon powers at the Washington Conference. They looked upon the Rapidan conversations with deep suspicion as another attempt to isolate France and as an indication of a re-orientation of British policy away from the Continent and its entanglements and toward closer coöperation with the United States. The French retort to Great Britain's suspected return to "splendid isolation" was an assertion of the complete independence of France on the question of naval armaments. And this assertion was all the more uncompromising because of the personality of the French spokesman, the vigorous M. André Tardieu, who, though essentially a realist who can and does change with the times, has not yet completely severed his affiliations with the Right. Hence the insistence on the "absolute naval needs" of France, a doctrine basically at variance with the underlying purpose of the Conference.

But after the fall of M. Tardieu and the reconstruction of his government, the leadership of the French delegation devolved upon M. Briand, the "specialist in pacts," the man of Locarno, the exponent of security through collective guarantees. And immediately thereupon the problem of security came to the fore until it finally dominated the Conference.

Mr. Briand sought to use the London Conference as a means of effecting what the French so aptly call the organization of peace in accordance with French principles and interests. He held out the prospect of reduction of French naval armaments in exchange for greater security for France, guaranteed collectively. Such a guarantee could take two forms: (a) a tightening of those parts of the Covenant of the League of Nations which deal with international disputes and particularly a re-interpretation of the crucial Article XVI; in short, a virtual revival of the Geneva Protocol; (b) a pact of non-aggression and mutual guarantee of the three Mediterranean powers, *i. e.*, a Mediterranean Locarno. Either of these arrangements, to be effective, would have to be adhered to by the United States in the form of a consultative pact. The hope underlying this concept was that, by consenting to consult in advance, the United States would become a party to whatever measures were decided upon for the preservation of peace to the extent of not giving aid and comfort to the aggressor state by an uncompromising assertion of the rights of American citizens as neutrals. American participation in the maintenance of peace by coercion would thus be negative in the sense of non-interference with the coercive or punitive measures (economic, financial or naval) taken collectively by the League or the signatories of the pact against an outlaw state.

These security negotiations, along the general lines indicated above, were wrecked by (a) the rejection of the consultation principle by the United States, (b) the unwillingness of Great Britain to undertake any further commitments and (c) the flat refusal of Italy to enter into any arrangement aiming to preserve the status quo. Said President Hoover at the D. A. R. Convention:

"Our rôle in coöperation is different from that of the nations of Europe. That difference rises not only from our geographical setting but from the nature of the maximum contribution we can render to peace. The nations of Europe, surrounded as they are by dangers and problems of which we in the Western Hemisphere have but little appreciation, and beset by inherited fears, hold to the view that aside from the

World Court the pacific settlement of controversies and the maintenance of peace should be backed by potential coercion through pooling of either military or economic strength.

"We do not question their right to come to such conclusions as they see fit to follow, arising as they do from their terrible experience and their necessities. But the instinct of the vast majority of our people is that our contribution is not to be based upon commitments to use force to maintain peace. This arises both from a feeling that the threat of force conflicts with the purpose of peaceful efforts and from the limitation it might place upon our independent action where we have only indirect interest."

The British people also seem to have consulted their instinct in this instance, for they too have decided to remain free from "commitments to use force to maintain peace." They have balked at a Mediterranean Locarno, though they agreed five years ago to a Rhine Locarno. Why? Because, fundamentally, they are just as averse as the American people to obligations which may eventuate in armed entanglements. But whereas the possibility of a future conflict on the Rhine (which may involve Great Britain by virtue of her part in the Locarno Treaty) is extremely remote, a war in the Mediterranean is a very disquieting probability. For the Locarno Treaties are essentially an act of acquiescence on the part of Germany in the status quo and of solemn renunciation of any attempt to alter the Franco-German and Belgo-German frontier fixed by the Versailles Treaty. Italy, on the other hand, though one of the victors of the war, is far from satisfied with the status quo and would not be instrumental in its perpetuation. Germany's loyal attitude since Locarno has converted even the French Right, as was shown by the ratification of the Young Plan by an overwhelming majority of the French Chamber, and by Premier Tardieu's unequivocal pledge that under no circumstances will France in the future take coercive measures against her eastern neighbor. Thus the perennial Franco-German rivalry has been replaced by Franco-Italian rivalry, which today dominates European politics. This, it would seem, is the ultimate cause of the partial failure of the London Conference. For it is extremely doubtful whether France would have consented, even in return for a certain measure of collective security, to a substantial reduction of her naval program, since she knows, that by keeping it high, she is sure to maintain naval superiority over Italy, whose claim to parity, even if admitted, would remain theoretical because of her limited financial capacity.

The British White Paper on the Naval Conference concludes with the statement that "after signature of the treaty the Conference will adjourn in order to give further time for negotiation between the French and Italian Governments, with a view to a settlement of the differences which as yet prevent agreement." These differences are essentially political; and there can be no naval agreement between the so-called sister nations until they are settled. But their settlement will involve sacrifices on the part of satiated France in favor of still hungry Italy to which it is doubtful whether the French people will consent.

"Bulldogging" in Ancient Greece

THE well-mounted troupe of bull-fighters from Thessaly, armed against the beasts with no weapons but their hands, spur their horses to run alongside the galloping bull, bent on throwing round its neck, the noose of their arms. At the same time pulling it towards the ground by thus hanging themselves at the end of its neck and weighing down its head, they roll over even such a powerful brute. — *Philippus*.

The Order of Ahepa as an Agency of Better Citizenship

By HON. CARRINGTON T. MARSHALL
Chief Justice Supreme Court of Ohio

HAVING recently been honored by election to honorary membership in the Order of Ahepa, I desire to make acknowledgment of that distinction and to briefly state some of the reasons for my appreciation of the honor bestowed.

Before accepting honorary membership, I made a careful study of the ideals and purposes of the Order to determine whether its ideals and purposes are strictly American. My inquiry led me to the conclusion that there can be no other order whose ideals are higher or more consonant with the ideals and purposes of our government and the aims of our citizenship.

In the preamble of the Order of Ahepa, its purposes are declared in substance:

First: To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America and obedience to its laws;

Second: To instruct its membership in the tenets and principles of American Democracy and to inspire its membership with a reverence for the majesty of the law;

Third: To promote a sincere love of the United States, its history and traditions and appreciation of the privilege of American citizenship;

Fourth: To encourage active participation in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States;

Fifth: To promote a better 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.

Any native-born American should be proud to adopt as his creed of citizenship the first four of these principles. Any American citizen of whatever racial origin should likewise be broad enough to join with those of Hellenic extraction, to promote the purposes of the fifth of these ideals.

There is nothing so important to any liberty-loving people as its history. There is nothing so precious as its traditions. Americans can have but a small appreciation of tradition, because our country is so new. But we do take just pride in our Revolutionary traditions and we do take a proper interest in the traditions of those ancient nations



HONORABLE CARRINGTON T. MARSHALL
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio

which may be adopted as the ideals of any modern nation of people who take pride in their country and who are moved by those patriotic impulses which give strength to any nation.

Americans may justly take pride in all the history and all the tradition of all the countries which have contributed their quota of emigrants to American shores and whose descendants constitute the majority of our citizenship. America has been called the melting pot of the races and cults and creeds of the whole world. It is our boast that the American character is a composite of the best qualities of the various races who have peopled our cities and our farms. We love to think that in this land of freedom and opportunity, those qualities find liberty of expression and development. Pride of ancestry and devotion to the ideals and traditions of the Fatherland have not seemed to cause a divided allegiance, or to detract in any substantial degree from the loyalty which

is justly due to the land of their adoption. Many millions of American citizens, at this present period are natives of foreign lands and many other millions are children or grandchildren of those who have foresworn home and Fatherland, who have foresworn allegiance to the land of their birth, in order to lend a whole-hearted allegiance to the land of their adoption. Nearly all Americans are children of promise in a land of promise. The new allegiance does not require that they should forget the scenes and the ties of blood and ancestry which bound their forebears to a foreign potentate. It is the fondest hope of America that the most friendly relations may always be maintained with all those countries.

The new treaty between nearly all the nations of the earth, whereby they have solemnly promised not only to declare war to be illegal, but to settle all disputes of whatever origin or nature by pacific means only, has ushered in a new era of world brotherhood, which should be specially gratifying to Americans, because nearly all the nations are well represented in our citizenship.

Time and space do not permit a discussion of all of the ideals set forth in the preamble of the Order of Ahepa.



THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

The seat of legislation of the United States and the center of the most deliberative body in the world as it looks illuminated at night

but I cannot overlook the fourth, which advocates active participation in the political and social life of the nation. This is a government of the people, where the people are sovereign, and the officials are servants of the sovereign people. Where the people are responsible for the quality and character of government. Where they are governed by laws made by their concurrence and cooperation, and whose laws are administered and executed by public servants selected by the people. Good citizenship is not a mere matter of good behavior and obedience to law. It involves a knowledge of the principles and of the machinery of government and active participation in the means whereby the purposes of government will be served and the machinery of government will be made to efficiently function. In our Representative Democracy the government could not function without the loyal support and cooperation of its citizenship. A citizen is defined as a private person, but he nevertheless owes public duties, and indeed our public officials could not perform the functions of government without the active aid and cooperation of the citizen. The commanding officers of an army could not win a battle without the aid of its private soldiers. The officers of a manufacturing corporation could not keep up its normal production without the aid of its skilled and unskilled laborers. By the same token, our government could not be made to function by our public officials without the aid of the rank and file of the citizenship.

No government of the people can rise higher in quality and character than the average intelligence, education and enlightenment of its citizenship. In our Representative Democracy, the ballot is the point of contact between the citizen and the government. The ballot is the true expression of our ideals, aims and purposes. The ideal government is that where the ballot is universally exercised. The ballot should reflect the intelligence, education and enlightenment of the people. The ballot should reflect sound public opinion, which is the only great moral force in any popular government. It is but natural that any people who are descended from an ancestry of culture and patriotism should become the best contribution to citizenship in popular government. Measured by this standard of culture and patriotism, there is no nation of ancient history which is able to boast a more glorious history or more glorious traditions than Ancient Greece. The City of Athens is proverbial for culture and learning. Her people excelled in all the seven arts. Her mythology is expressive of the highest type of science, religion and philosophy. No one could claim to have even the most eager culture without a knowledge of Greek Mythology. Certainly, no one could claim to have a knowledge of art without being familiar with those immortal objects of art which lie at the foundation of all artistic culture.

Astronomers have named the constellations of the stars after Greek Mythological characters. The Italian artists, who also excelled in painting and sculpture, employed the characters of Greek Mythology as their subjects. The Parthenon is without exception the most striking example of ancient architecture.

The mythology of ancient races represents systems of thought, of philosophy and of religion, and followed what were then believed to be rational lines of reasoning which were entertained by the people of those early periods, and, through their mythology, they passed them on to succeeding generations. These myths were religious, philosophical and scientific because they contained within themselves the religious, scientific and philosophical knowledge of the period.

Who has not heard of Alexander the Great, the Macedonian who is reputed to have conquered the whole known world and then sat down and wept because there were no other nations to conquer, and who died at the age of thirty-three? Who has not heard of Leonidas, the Spartan, who with 300 followers held back the hosts of Xerxes at the Pass of Thermopylae? Who has not heard of Socrates, the Athenian, the greatest philosopher of all time, of whom his pupil Plato said: "I thank God

that I was born Greek and not barbarian, freeman and not slave, man and not woman; but above all, I thank God that I was born in the age of Socrates."

Not less renowned is Plato, the pupil of Socrates, who immortalized himself by his essays on "The Immortality of the Soul."

Aristotle, a philosopher of the later period, scarcely less renowned than Plato and Socrates, was a teacher of Alexander the Great.

Homer, the epic poet, author of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, of whom it is said:

"Seven cities, claimed Homer, dead,
Where Homer, living, begged his daily bread."

Who has not heard of Herodotus, the father of history, or Solon the great archon and law-giver of the Athenians, or Diogenes the cynic philosopher of Corinth, who went forth in broad daylight with a lantern seeking an honest man, or Archimedes the most celebrated of ancient mathematicians and geometers, or Plutarch the celebrated biographer and author of forty-six parallel lives of Greeks and Romans, or of Aristides called the Just, or Demosthenes the most renowned orator of all time, or Ictinus the architect and builder of the Parthenon, or Sophocles the father of tragedy, or Pythagoras the astronomer who first conceived the existence of the universe with the sun as the center of the solar system and who proved that the earth revolves daily on its axis and yearly around the sun, or Pericles?

(Continued on page 21)

Old, Yet Ever New



FOR we are lovers of the beautiful, yet simple in our tastes. We cultivate the mind without loss of manliness. . . . An Athenian citizen does not neglect the state because he takes care of his own household. Even those of us who are engaged in business have a very fair idea of politics.

We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as a harmless, but as a useless character. If few of us are originators, we are all sound judges of a policy. . . . We have a peculiar power of thinking before we act and of acting too, whereas other men are courageous from ignorance but hesitate upon reflection. They are surely the bravest spirits who, having the clearest sense both of the pains and pleasures of life, do not on that account shrink from danger. To sum up, I say that Athens is the school of Hellas. The individual Athenian in his own person seems to have the power of adapting himself to the most varied forms of action with the utmost versatility and grace. — *Pericles*.

The Traditions of the House of Representatives and the Independence of Greece

Extending Congratulations to the Republic of Greece on the One Hundredth Anniversary of Its Independence

Extension of Remarks of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York (Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) in the House of Representatives in Connection with House Resolution 193, Submitted by Him on March 25, 1930, Monday, April 7, 1930

MR. FISH. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, on April 4, 1930, reported by a unanimous vote, House Resolution 193, introduced by me, extending congratulations to the Republic of Greece on the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of that nation.

The resolution as introduced is as follows:

House Resolution 193

Whereas American citizens of Greek origin in the United States of America have contributed loyally to the progress and development of our Nation and the maintenance of our republican form of government; and

Whereas the United States of America, through President Monroe, was the first Nation to extend its sympathy to the Greeks fighting for their independence; and

Whereas the House of Representatives was the scene of the famous debates on the resolution moved by Daniel Webster on February 8, 1823, for "the appointment of an agent or commissioner to Greece whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment"; and

Whereas the people of Greek origin throughout the world are planning to celebrate the centenary of the independence of Greece, beginning March 25, 1930, and extending over several months: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States of America extends to the Republic of Greece its best wishes and congratulations on the one hundredth anniversary of the freedom and independence of Greece:

The Government of the United States (the House of Representatives particularly) was closely identified with the heroic struggle waged by the people of Greece between 1821-1830, to regain their freedom and independence from the Turks.

On the convening of Congress, in December, 1822, President Monroe made the revolution of Greece the subject of a portion



HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.
Member of the House of Representatives from New York

of his annual message and on the 8th of December of the same year Daniel Webster moved the following resolution in the House of Representatives for the appointment of a commissioner to Greece:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent or commissioner whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment.

The message of the President to Congress and the Webster resolution are believed to be the first official expressions favorable to the independence of Greece uttered by any of the governments of Christendom and unquestionably tended to arouse public sentiment throughout the civilized world in behalf of the independence of Greece, which eventually led to the Battle of Navarino and the liberation of a portion of Greece from the

Turkish yoke.

President Monroe, in his message to Congress, not only called attention to the struggle of the Greeks for freedom, but expressed his hope that they would succeed. The following is quoted from his message:

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculation of interest, and of acquisition with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them, that Greece will become again an independent nation.

On January 19, 1824, Daniel Webster, then a Member of the House of Representatives, delivered his famous oration on the floor in behalf of his own resolution. The original print is now being shown at the Congressional Library in connection with the centenary celebration among the people of Greek origin in the United States. The following are extracts from Webster's famous speech in behalf of independence for Greece:

This free form of government, this popular assembly, the common council held for the common good — where have we contemplated its earliest models? This practice of free debate and public discussion, the contest of mind with mind, and that popular eloquence, which, if it were now here, on a subject like this, would move the stones of the Capitol — whose was the language in which all these were first exhibited? Even the edifice in which we assemble, these proportioned columns, this ornamented architecture, all remind us that Greece has existed, and that we, like the rest of mankind, are greatly her debtors. (This refers to the old House of Representatives, now Statuary Hall, surrounded by a fine colonnade of composite order.) But I have not introduced this motion in the vain hope of discharging anything of this accumulated debt of centuries. I have not acted upon the expectation that we, having inherited this obligation from our ancestors, should now attempt to pay it to those who may seem to have inherited from their ancestors a right to receive payment. My object is nearer and more immediate. I wish to take occasion of the struggle of an interesting and gallant people, in the cause of liberty and Christianity, to draw the attention of the House to the circumstances which have accompanied that struggle, and to the principles which appear to have governed the conduct of the great states of Europe in regard to it; and to the effects and consequences of these principles upon the independence of nations, and especially upon the institutions of free governments. What I have to say of Greece, therefore, concerns the modern, not the ancient; the living, and not the dead. It regards her, not as she exists in history, triumphant over time and tyranny and ignorance, but as she now is, contending, against fearful odds, for being and for the common privileges of human nature.

Later on, in the same speech, Representative Webster used these bold and inspiring words:

I think it right, too, sir, not to be unseasonable in the expression of our regard and, as far as that goes, in a manifestation of our sympathy with a long oppressed and now struggling people. 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 speech of Daniel Webster was not only a eulogy of the cause of the Greeks, but a bitter arraignment of the "Holy Alliance" as a league of despotic governments against all popular aspirations toward constitutional government.

Henry Clay ably supported, on the floor of the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Daniel Webster, and made an even more spirited attack on the "Holy Alliance," in which he declared that —

The American people would not see without serious inquietude any forcible interposition of the allied powers of Europe in behalf of Spain, to reduce to their former subjection those parts of America which have proclaimed and established themselves, respectively, independent governments, and which have been solemnly recognized by the United States.

Clay went on to denounce as "low and debased" those who did not "dare to express their sympathies with suffering Greece"; and finally defied them to go home if they "dared" to their constituents and tell them that their representative had "shrunk from the declaration of their own sentiments."

Both Representatives Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, respectively, later served with distinction as Secretary of State

of the United States. Sympathy for the Greek cause was widespread among the American people between 1821-1830, partly because Greece was fighting for its independence and partly owing to a classical interest in the country of Pericles, Leonidas, Phidias, and Aristotle. The real purpose of Representative Webster's speech was to set forth the true policy of the United States, which was not to interfere or take part in European affairs but to point out that at the same time we had an important duty to perform in exercising our proper influence on the public opinion of the world.

The speeches of Webster and Clay in behalf of liberty for the Greeks rank among the greatest of American orations and have identified the House of Representatives with the independence of Greece. These orations are an important part of the inheritance and history of the House of Representatives. In view of this tradition, it is hoped that the House will carry on those traditions of the past in the cause of human liberty by passing unanimously House Resolution 193, expressing its congratulations upon the one hundredth anniversary of the freedom of the people of Greece from Turkish control.

It might be interesting to know that the Greek Government appointed a special representative to attend our Centenary Celebration, held at Philadelphia in 1876. The following is the official communication from the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Athens, December 13, 1875.

To Gen. John Meredith Read,
Minister Resident of the
United States of America.

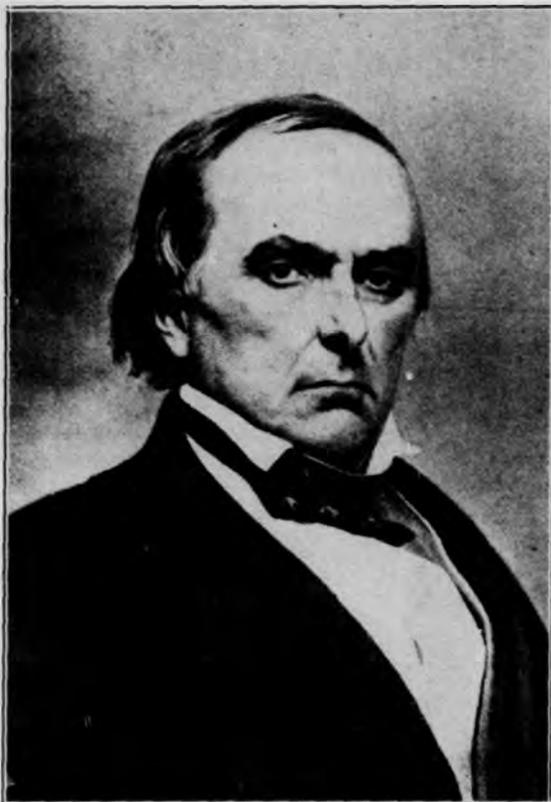
Mr. Minister: Referring to my dispatch dated the 21st of March last, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Government, though regretting not to be able to take part in the Universal Exposition of Philadelphia, thinks it to be its duty to participate in the grand national fête that the United States will celebrate in commemoration of American independence by the appointment of Mr. D. Batassis, our consul general at New York, as the special representative of the Hellenic Government.

I hope that you will see in this decision a sign of the interest that the Royal Government desires to manifest on this occasion to the Government of the United States, and that the sympathy so many times shown by the American Nation toward Greece will render it very easy for our representative to excuse our absence from the exhibition at Philadelphia.

Please to accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

A. A. Contostavlos.

The celebration of the Centenary of the Independence of Greece began on March 25, 1930 — the same date as House Resolution 193 was introduced — and will continue until October, 1930. The main celebrations are being held in Athens and in Grecian cities which took a prominent part in the war of independence. The present Turkish Government even has sent a special envoy to participate in the celebrations now being held throughout Greece.



DANIEL WEBSTER

The people of Greek descent in the United States are also celebrating the centenary of the freedom of their motherland. The half million people in the United States of Greek origin have contributed loyally to the progress and development of the United States and have at all times shown a whole-hearted devotion to our republican form of government. Their sons fought with patriotic fervor in the armed forces of the United States during the World War, and American citizens of Greek origin and the Greek people throughout our Nation contributed their full share of blood and treasure toward victory.

The passage of House Resolution 193 would tend to perpetuate the traditional spirit of sympathy and friendship between the two nations and be appreciated by the people of Greek origin in the United States as an appropriate and friendly act.

* * * * *

House Resolution No. 193, extending congratulations to the Republic of Greece on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of that Nation, which was introduced by Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr. of New York, passed the House, and has been engrossed, and will be sent by William Tyler Page, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to the Secretary of State for transmittal to the Greek Minister at Washington.

This is the first time on record that the House of Representatives has passed such a resolution, extending its congratulations to a foreign country. This action was taken in view of the traditions of the House of Representatives, which was identified with the struggle waged by the Greeks for their

independence one hundred years ago, through the brilliant orations of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, then members of the House, in behalf of the freedom of Greece from Turkish control.

The World's Debt to Hellas

(Continued from page 7)

historians remind us, but Athens was the center of the miracle. The modern city that flatters itself that it has reached the highest heights of civilization can find no prouder title to give itself than that it is "the modern Athens." Edinburgh, in Britain, did this for years; and what a comedy it was to any man who knows both cities! I have visited half the capital cities of the world, but it would be ludicrous to compare the finest parts of any one of them with the marble heart of ancient Athens.

"In all the great things we do in modern times we are stretching our hands back across the abyss of the Middle Age and grasping the hand of the ancient Athenians." So wrote an idealist writer and fine scholar of England, W. G. Lowes Dickinson. I am writing four thousand miles away from my books, but I remember the gist, at least, of W. Dickinson's just words. The Greeks will stand out forever in the human chronicle. May their sons, now that they are free, struggle back to the great height. Centuries of oppression and spoliation have impoverished them, but the man who talks of degeneration does not know them. The soul of Hellas is not dead.

Thinking for Yourself

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

THERE is danger as well as desirability in writing essays of telegraphic brevity; one cannot include all the ifs, ands, buts and whereases which a balanced view of truth often requires.

For instance, I have spoken often of the dangers that lurk in our American tendency to standardize our ideas as well as our implements.

We are an industrial civilization. That is to say, we are a civilization built upon machine production, minute division of labor, standardization of products, and quantity output.

The way we work sooner or later affects the way we think.

The citizens of a nation that standardizes its production sooner or later tends to standardize its opinions. The ideal citizen becomes the man who agrees with the majority, the man who hunts with the pack.

It becomes bad form not to conform.

Originality is discouraged, variety is frowned upon, and courage is penalized.

The nation ultimately loses both its color and its character.

Against the tendency to standardize opinions and sterilize fearless independence of judgment too much cannot be said; and yet this does not mean, as the bare statement might indicate, that it is immoral to agree with the majority or that civilization does not owe much to the herd instinct, the tendency of people to conduct most of their common life in terms of ideas that the majority of men agree upon and standardize.

We must resist every tendency that would rob men of the right to dissent from the crowd, but we must face the responsibility for using our independence intelligently.

I know men who spend so much energy demanding and defending their right to think independently that they have no energy left to think at all.

Bertrand Russel has spent his life fighting the cause of the individual against the encroachments of the crowd, but in his new book on "Education and the Good Life," he says this illuminating thing:

"The great discoverers have had to withstand the herd and incur hostility by their independence.

"But the average man's opinions are much less foolish than they would be if he thought for himself; in science, at least, his respect for authority is on the whole beneficial.

"I think that in the life of a man whose circumstances and talents are not very exceptional there should be a large sphere where what is vaguely termed the 'herd instinct' dominates, and a small sphere into which it does not penetrate. The small sphere should contain the region of his special competence.

"Wherever there is special competence there should be independence. But a man should not make himself into a kind of hedgehog, all bristles, to keep the world at a distance. The bulk of our ordinary activities must be cooperative, and cooperation must have an instinctive basis."

The future of America depends upon our using independence wisely as much as upon our defending independence courageously.

Evolution

By Ralph C. Dinger, '32, A.B. (in Course) Muhlenberg College

Third Prize Essay

(Editor's Note: This essay by Mr. Ralph Dinger of Muhlenberg College won the third prize in the essay contest, sponsored by the Lehigh Chapter No. 60, of the Order of Akhepa, located at Allentown, Pa., in which the students of the high institutions of learning of Lehigh Valley participated.)



RALPH DINGER
Muhlenberg College

DURING the Nineteenth Century there was initiated a movement which has revolutionized the thought of man; which has profoundly influenced every sphere of human speculation and effort. I am referring to that great movement by which Evolution has become predominant not only in the realms of science in which it had its inception, but has even permeated the language of sociologists, historians, philologists, politicians — and even the theologians; by which Evolution has today become one of the most inclusive of generalizations. If I can prove that the Hellenes contributed materially to

this movement which has itself substantially influenced every phase of civilization, then I shall have shown that the Hellenes also contributed essentially to civilization. This is my purpose in this brief examination of the subject.

Evolution is the result of a concatenation of thought from the Hellenes to the Moderns. In tracing the source of any idea, the pioneers are invariably considered first. Their ideas are usually not fully developed, and often they have only a faint idea of a future doctrine. Anaximander of Miletus, the author of Hellenic natural philosophy, was such a pioneer and although his ideas may have seemed enigmatical, we are justified to believe that he traced the ancestors of terrestrial fauna back to the progenitors of marine animals. He was the first teacher of Abiogenesis, and taught a common origin and development of species from more primitive forms of life.

Xenophanes, an old philosophical rhapsodist, was the second great pioneer of Evolution; and it is surprising how distinctly he had foreseen the natural evolution of man when he said:

"Never the Gods showed mortals everything from the beginning, But they search for themselves until they discover the better."

It is, indeed, remarkable that such a clear conception of man's development could emanate from the mind of a philosopher who lived over twenty-four centuries before Darwin shocked the world.

In the works of Heraclitus of Ephesus there is already a perception of the indispensability of competition, which is better known, perhaps, as the survival of the fittest. In one case he states:

"It would not be better for mankind if they were given their desires." In his development of this assertion he even seems to have an idea of the attraction of opposites toward each other, or what is technically known as the Law of Polarity.

And now we come to the first real exponent of Evolution, one who has justly been called the Father of Evolution, Empedocles of Agriguntum. His observations in Embryology were the first to be recorded. In his works the germ of the theory of natural selection is even more highly developed than in those of Heraclitus. Conclusive evidence of this is found in passages in Aristotle's "Physics," in

which he refers to Empedocles as having first shown the possibility of the origin of the fittest forms of life through chance rather than through design. Empedocles further anticipated Darwin's theory of descent, for he says:

"Hair and foliage and thick plumage of birds are one."

In the category of comparative morphology this quotation distinguishes Empedocles as the predecessor of Goethe. Furthermore, in his physiological studies of reproduction and nutrition there is evidence that he apprehended many other elementary principles of Evolution, such as natural selection, adaptation, and a natural series.

The next step in advance was taken by Democritus, a contemporary of Empedocles, who was called the first comparative anatomist by Cuvier. He perceived the principle of adaptation of single structures to certain purposes, which Empedocles had only extended to organisms as a whole.

According to Aristotle, Anaxagoras, the Founder of Teleology, was the first to attribute adaptations in nature to Intelligent Design, which was a decided step in advance. In addition he was the first to really trace the origin of animals and plants to pre-existing forms.

Aristotle, the Creator of Natural History, and apparently the most brilliant mind of Greece, contributed more to the Evolution Idea than any of his predecessors, and I purpose to show that he apprehended nearly all of the fundamentals of Evolution. His works still remain, so

every statement concerning him can be proved by reference to them. He formulated the four essentials of Evolution as a process in his "Physics"; analogous to our modern doctrine of transformation in development, he analyzed movement first, as Substantial movement (our modern principle of development and degeneration); second, as Quantitative movement (our theory of the gain and loss of parts); third, as Qualitative movement (metamorphosis and change of function); fourth, as Local movement (transposition of parts). Quoting him directly, it is apparent that he perceived at least five of the fundamental principles of Evolution. First, he comprehended the compensation of growth doctrine: "What Nature takes from one part she everywhere gives to another"; second, heredity theories similar to the Pangenesis of Darwin: "Children resemble their parents not only in congenital characters, but also in those acquired later in life"; third, the doctrine of a natural series: "From inanimate things Nature passes on to animals . . . first comes the realm of plants . . . the transition from plants to animals is again continuous"; fourth, a theory of descent: "Animals differing in species are distinguished in most of their parts; groups whose parts show only difference of degree are combined into a common group"; and fifth, the theory of the transmutation of species: "A variation which affects a small organ can be clearly seen to produce a great change in the qualities of the whole body." His own words thus corroborate the assumption that he anticipated practically all of the essential ideas of Evolution; and his explanation of Atavism is as near the truth



The famous church de la Madeleine — Paris, France

as that formulated by Charles Darwin, for, even today, no agreement has been reached on that subject.

There was one fallacy of which Aristotle and his predecessors were guilty; that was the theory of spontaneous generation. It was, however, partly corrected by his son-in-law, Theophrastus. Thus, the one serious error of Hellenic evolutionary reasoning was amended by a Hellene, and, therefore, this does not detract from the efficacy of the Hellenic influence on Evolution.

The only problem which the Hellenes failed to elucidate was the

real origin of life; but neither have the modern philosophers and scientists been able to solve it.

I have shown by direct quotation from the original authors that the Hellenes anticipated, and in many cases verified, nearly all the theories of Evolution our Moderns have formulated. It is thus quite evident that my hypothesis has been confirmed, and therefore, I maintain that the Hellenes contributed materially to the idea of Evolution, and, consequently, also essentially to civilization.

The Mysteries of the Beauties of Nature

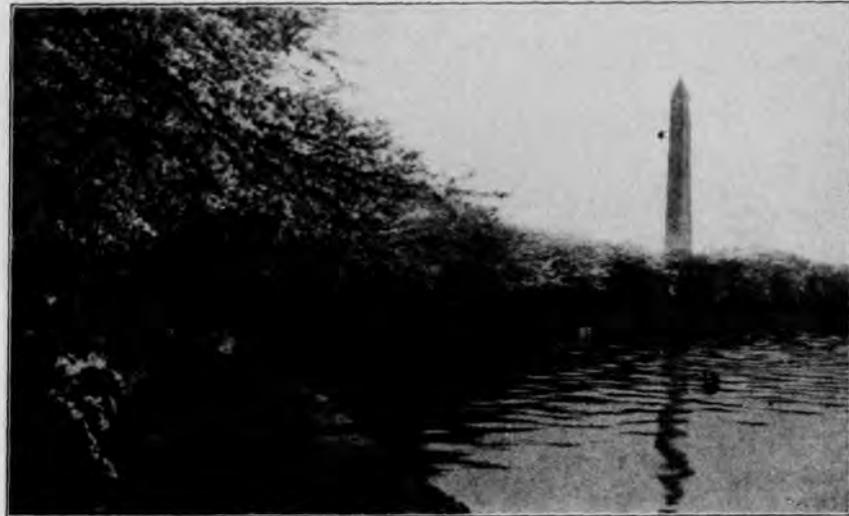
THE wonderful world in which we pass this stage of our existence, whether the higher world of faith be open to our gaze or not, is a very temple of many and august mysteries. You will walk, perhaps, tomorrow afternoon into the country; and here or there the swelling buds, or the first fresh green of the opening leaf, will remind you that already spring is about to reenact before your eyes the beautiful spectacle of her yearly triumph. Everywhere around you are evidencing of the existence and movement of a mysterious power which you can neither see, nor touch nor define, nor measure, nor understand. This power lives speechless, noiseless, unseen, yet energetic in every bough above head, in every blade of grass beneath your feet. It bursts forth from the grain into the shoot, from the branch into the bud; it bursts into leaf, and flower, and fruit. It creates bark, and fibre; it creates height, and bulk; it yields grace of form and lustre of color. It is incessant in its labor; it is prodigal of its beauty; it is uniformly generous and bountiful in its gifts to man. Yet, in itself, — what is it? You give it a name; you call it vegetation. And perhaps you are a botanist; you trace out and you register the variety of its effects, and the signs of its movement. But after all you have only labelled it. Although it is so common, it is not in reality familiar to you. Although you have watched it unthinkingly from your childhood upwards, and perhaps see in it nothing remarkable now, you may well pause in wonder and awe before it, for a truth it is a mystery. What is it in itself — this power which is so certain around you, yet which so perfectly escapes you when you attempt to detect it or detain it in your grasp? What is it, this pervading force, this life-principle, this incomprehensible yet most certain present fact but an assertion of the principle of mystery which robes the soil of God's earth with life and beauty, that everywhere it may cheer the faith and rebuke the pride of man! Yes, when next you

behold the green field or the green tree, be sure that you are in the presence of a very sacrament of nature; your eye rests upon the outward and visible sign of an inward and wholly invisible force.

Or look at those forces with which you seem to be so much at home, and which you term attraction and gravitation. What do

you really know about them? You name them: perhaps you can repeat a mathematical expression which measures their action. But after all you have only named and described an effect; you have not accounted for, you have not penetrated into, you have not unveiled its cause. Why, I ask, in the nature of things, should such law reign around us? They do reign; but why? what is the power which determines gravitation? where does it reside? how is it to be seized, apprehended, touched, examined? There it is: but there, inaccessible to your keenest study, it remains veiled and

buried. You would gladly capture and subdue and understand it; but, as it is, you are forced to confess the presence of something which you cannot even approach. And you and I, ourselves — fearfully and wonderfully made as we are — what are we but living embodiments, alike in our lower and our higher natures, and in the law of



The famous Japanese cherry trees in full bloom in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

their union, of this all-pervading principle of mystery? The life-power which feels and moves in our bodies successfully eludes the knife of the anatomist, as he lays bare each nerve and each muscle that contributes to the perfection of feeling and movement. Yet how much more utterly mysterious is our human nature when we examine its higher aspects; when we analyze mind, and personality, and the marvelous mystery of language, — wherein thought takes nothing less than a physical form, and passes by means of a sensible vehicle from one immaterial spirit to another!

Skeagraphies

The Wayfarers

DREAM-SHADOWS of a phantom world
They come at dawn, upon time's
Opal wings
At dusk they go away.
They ever come and go
Knowing not where and why.

Apart

YOU are a pale dream-star
Roaming alone: aloof;
Apart from all the stars of heaven.
I love you from afar
And kneel and lift my dreaming eyes
Only to you.

— Theodore Gianakoulis

Who's Who in the Ahepa

STELIANOS J. RECKAS

STELIANOS J. RECKAS, Supreme Governor of District No. 9, was born in the town of Louka, Tripolis, Arcadia, Greece. Immigrating to the United States in the year 1901 he established himself in the city of Chicago, where through his industry and ability he succeeded in establishing a chain of grocery stores, prospering as the years went by. In the year 1912, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States.



STELIANOS J.
RECKAS
Supreme Governor
District No. 9

Joining the Order of Ahepa in 1925, as charter member of Woodlawn Chapter No. 93, Brother Reckas has devoted a great part of his time to the advancement of the Order, loyally working on many important committees in organizing several meritorious affairs in the city of Chicago. He enjoys the honor of being the first President of Chapter No. 93, known as the Woodlawn Chapter, one of the largest Chapters in the city of Chicago both in membership and influence. Brother Reckas was chosen a delegate to the 1929 Kansas City Convention of the Ahepa and there was elected Supreme Governor of the 9th District of the Order, one of the most important Districts in the domain of the fraternity.

Brother Reckas has been a member in high standing of the Masonic Order since 1916 and also a member of the Shrine. He enjoys the high esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, both in business and private life, and is well deserving of the great honor now bestowed upon him by his fellow Ahepans. He has been a staunch supporter of the principles and ideals of the Order, untiringly and with fortitude working to advance its objectives and promote its usefulness. His record of achievements in the past, we feel certain, will follow him through his term of office as Supreme Governor of the 9th District, for the credit of himself and for the glory of the fraternity which he so honorably represents.

Brother Reckas is now successfully engaged in the moving picture business.

MICHAEL D. KONOMOS

MICHAEL D. KONOMOS, Supreme Governor of District No. 10, was born in Steffani, province of Corinthias, Greece, in the year 1900. He attended

the grammar schools of Steffani and studied in the Gymnasium of Corinth.



MICHAEL D.
KONOMOS
Supreme Governor
District No. 10

graduating from that institution in 1922. He was admitted to the Bar in December, 1922, and has been successfully practicing law in Kansas City since that time. Brother Konomos, while attending school, distinguished himself in several oratorical contests, winning laurels as an able orator and debater.

Joining the Heart of America Chapter of the Order of Ahepa, he served it with devotion as its President in 1929 and as its delegate to the Detroit and Kansas City Conventions. He has done conspicuous work during the Kansas City Convention, in helping organize the splendid reception accorded to the delegates at Kansas City. Elevated to the post of the Supreme Governor of the 10th District, Brother Konomos, with enthusiasm and exceptional energy, assumed the task of his office and his work has been meritorious in maintaining both the splendid morale of his District and in establishing new Chapters in his jurisdiction. He has been successfully touring the Chapters of his District and through lectures and speeches at various functions he is further promoting the scope and objectives of the Order.

Brother Konomos is a congenial type of an individual, gentlemanly in his behavior and sincere in his attitude. He is happily married and, together with his wife, he makes his home in the city of St. Louis, Mo., which is now the headquarters of his District.

A REQUEST

The duly appointed and active Deputy Supreme Governors of the several districts in the Ahepa domain are requested to please furnish the editorial department with their brief biographies and photographs for publication purposes. Prompt compliance with this request shall be highly appreciated.

The Editor.

"V. I."

ON the frontispiece of this issue appears the picture of V. I. Chebithes, three times Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

There probably is not a Greek in the United States, and but very few others, who do not know what the initials "V. I." represent. But they are more easily recognized, more keenly appreciated and more clearly understood by the Ahepans than by any other class of people. "V. I." come nearer being synonymous to AHEPA than any other two letters in any language.

VASILIOS ISIDOROU CHEBITHES, is the one man who has continually thought of, dreamed of, planned for, worked for and loved Ahepa twenty-four hours each day from the time he became a member, in July, 1924, until now. If indeed, there be a heart on which the word AHEPA is deeply carved, that heart beats under the shirt of V. I. Chebithes.

Brother Chebithes has been the best loved and best criticized man in the Order of Ahepa. But no matter whether you love or hate him, once you met him you never forget him. Fate itself has something to yield to a man who can smile in the face of disappointment. Such a man is "V. I." He can ridicule an unsurmountable difficulty into oblivion. No other man has had as much storm and wrath beat about him, and no other but he has stood his ground until the storm spent its force and fury leaving him the sole master of the situation.

V. I. Chebithes was born on the Island of Icaria, Greece, on the 15th of November, 1891. His father is the Reverend Isidor Chebithes, who still lives in Icaria and his mother was Stamatoula Raptis who died in 1904.

"V. I." went through the fourth grade (such as it was) in the public school of Karavostamou, Icaria, and came to this country the 23rd of April, 1906. He went to his uncle, Nicholas Raptis, who was then working at Somerset, Ky., and who now lives at Birmingham, Ala.

In Kentucky, Brother Chebithes made his home with a family of Kentucky farmers, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gragg. They, having no children, took a liking to the young Greek and became interested in his education. From this home he attended the public schools of Pulaski County, Kentucky, going to school and working on the farm in seasons.

When he finished the common schools he entered the Somerset, Ky., High School, from which he graduated with high honors after four years of study. In his high school days he distinguished himself with excep-

tionally high marks and was the winner of several medals for debating and oratory.

Following his graduation from the high school he entered the famous Centre College at Danville, Ky., from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. He was one of the most active leaders Centre College ever had, taking active part in athletics, especially football. In college he was a member of the Chamberlain Literary Society, serving as its president for one term; member of "Ye Round Table," an honor society; was member of the Athletic Council; member of the College Publicity Board; Business Manager of the College Paper (*The Cento*) for two years; winner of the Inter-Society and Kentucky Intercollegiate debating and oratorical prizes and was elected the orator of his class.

It was at Centre College that he met and formed a lasting friendship with Dr. W. A. Ganfield, who was then President of the college. After he graduated from Centre he entered the service of the U. S. Army and served overseas during the World War. He was top sergeant of his company.

Brother Chebithes took active part in political campaigns in Kentucky, having stumped the state for Taft, Roosevelt, Hughes, Congressman King Swope and Governor Edwin P. Morrow.

During his entire time in Kentucky from 1906 to 1919, he scarcely ever saw or talked with a Greek.

In 1919 he went to Washington, D. C., where he secured a position at the U. S. Patent Office as examiner of patents and studied law at George Washington University Law School.

In 1922 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law.

In September, 1924, he was elected Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa and served until November, 1927, when he refused to become a candidate for a fourth term.

When Brother Chebithes became our Supreme President, the Order of Ahepa had about 1,500 members and 39 chapters, most of which were inactive. The Order was \$13,500.00 in debt and had about \$500.00 in its treasury. It had no office equipment and only one stenographer. Brother Chebithes set about to build up the Order. He abandoned his position and practice and devoted all of his time to the service of the Order.

When he relinquished the leadership of the Order, the Ahepa had 13,500 members, 152 chapters, no debts and \$31,000.00 in its treasury.

Perhaps no other individual has done more to place the Order in the high position of influence and responsibility which it occupies today than V. I. Chebithes.

It was his policy that THE AHEPA should be an organization dedicated to the purpose of cooperating with Governmental authorities in the enforcement of the laws, and in the promotion of better citizenship.

He was the first real missionary for the principles and ideals of the Order of Ahepa and was responsible for their firm estab-

lishment throughout every section of the country, which he visited during his administration. Under his leadership the Order grew Westward from its confines East of Mississippi and gained its strong foothold in practically every state in the Union. Even after retiring from the Supreme Presidency, his interest in the progress of the Ahepa continued with undiminished zeal and taking advantage of every opportunity presented, he has willingly served in the

further development of a larger and more useful Ahepa.

It was always the dream of V. I. Chebithes to establish a more effective publication organ, and THE AHEPA national magazine today is largely the result of his long and untiring efforts.

He is now located at 6724 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y., and is a special agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK PASSES SENATOR KENNEDY'S RESOLUTION EXTENDING CONGRATULATIONS TO GREECE

STATE SENATOR ALFRED J. KENNEDY has secured the passage of a resolution extending to the Greek Republic its best wishes and congratulations on the 100th anniversary of its independence. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, the American citizens of Hellenic descent in the State of New York have contributed to the progress and welfare of our commonwealth and have always striven to uphold the principles of Democracy, and

"Whereas, the United States of America through President Monroe was the first nation to express its sympathy to the Greek people who were fighting for their independence, and

"Whereas, Greece has contributed to the civilization of the entire world and has been a country where true principles of democracy and democratic government have been practiced, and

"Whereas, the Greeks throughout the

world have recently begun the celebration of the centennial of Greek independence, which commenced on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1930, and will continue for several months;

"Be it resolved, therefore, that the Legislature of the State of New York extend to the Greek Republic its best wishes and congratulations on the hundredth anniversary of its independence won through the heroism and sacrifices of its people, to the end that democracy and justice triumphed and which placed Greece among the free people of the world."

The noble gesture of State Senator Hon. Alfred J. Kennedy in submitting his noteworthy resolution to the New York legislature to extend congratulations to the Republic of Greece on her centenary, is a notable act which is gratefully acknowledged by his host of friends in the State of New York and by the people of Greek origin in general.

VERMONT CITIZEN SERVES CONSPICUOUSLY IN THE GREEK REVOLUTION OF 1821

FOR 300 years Greece had been under the rule of and oppressed by the Turks. The revolution, known to the Greeks as the Great War, started in 1821. It was not until 1830 that Greece became independent and recognized by other nations of Europe.

In connection with this Great War a Montpelier man played a prominent part. His life story reads like a thrilling novel and his bravery brought honor to him and praise from Greece, whom he aided. Jonathan Peckham Miller was born in Randolph on February 24, 1797. After two years of army service he entered Dartmouth in 1821 and, after a few weeks there, entered the University of Vermont, where he remained until the college buildings burned in 1824. It was at this time that the nation was aroused by sympathy for Greece, and Miller determined to join an expedition

being backed by the Greek Committee of Boston. In this he was aided by Governor Van Ness. He sailed for Malta in August, 1824. He soon made the acquaintance of General George Jarvis, and that officer made him a member of his staff with the title of colonel. His exploits during two years of fighting and hardships earned him the name of "The American Dare Devil."

Colonel Miller then came to Montpelier to make his home, and here married a daughter of Captain Jonathan Arbs.

A FAMILY

Wisdom is a grandmother, — Faith, Hope and Love, are her daughters who often quarrel. — On the contrary her grandchildren, Youth and Beauty are very much in love. — *Anonymous*



Topics of the Editor



Membership Drive Contest

IN view of the stimulating activity, the healthy growth and the widespread enthusiasm which the Seventh Anniversary Drive Contest has aroused in the realm of the Ahepa, with the result that approximately five thousand new members faithfully joined the ranks last year, another similar drive has been inaugurated by the Supreme Lodge to begin April 1st and end July 30th.

Informative pamphlets, together with appropriate application blanks have been mailed to each individual member of the Ahepa by the supreme secretary of the fraternity, Brother Achilles Catsonis. It is confidently hoped that this drive will not only meet with success but will eclipse and surpass any and all membership drives sponsored by the fraternity in the past.

The twenty-five thousand faithful devotees of the two hundred and fifty magnificent temples flourishing in each and every important city in the United States are called upon to take part in the drive and to welcome the opportunity to add to the already illustrious pages of Ahepa history additional pages of accomplishment in its further expansion and growth.

The members of the Order of Ahepa, by the example of their own deeds, have gained the esteem and respect of their fellow men and are enjoying their fullest confidence. Unquestionably there are many more worthy individuals outside of our domain who, urged on by the members throughout the country, will unhesitatingly flock to join the ranks of the Ahepa, willing to offer their services and cooperate with us for a more glorious day. The addition of desirable compatriots of ours to the ranks of the Ahepa, and its further expansion, will strengthen it for greater achievements in the service of our people and for the good of the country in which we live and prosper.

Let us all enthusiastically join hands, and by the end of July, the time set as the terminus of the Membership Drive and when the Supreme Lodge Officers shall be returning from their pilgrimage to Greece at the head of the excursionists, present them with the glad news that a mighty host of new members joined the Fraternity, standard bearers with us of a mightier and stronger Ahepa.

Let each individual member concentrate his efforts and secure the application of a new member to the Fraternity. Surely each one of us has a dependable acquaintance, a friend, and a man whom we need and who needs us, and who is willing to join us in the cause of our noble mission.

"Buddy" Poppy Memorial Day

MAY 30th is Memorial Day. On this day we are solemnly reminded of those men who have courageously fought and died for a glorious cause and in order that we might have the opportunity to enjoy what we are enjoying. Their deeds are engraved not on stones standing as sentinels on their graves, but in our hearts. It is fitting that we, who survive, shall not only toil to carry on and

perpetuate the task of the legacies left to us by the departed, but we shall also toil to render assistance to those disabled veterans, who, although not dead, are living a life not to be best wished, and exert all our efforts to make their crippled lives as comfortable and pleasant as they can be made.

On May 30th the annual "Buddy" Poppy Memorial Day campaign of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and of the American Legion takes place by the sale of poppies made by the disabled and needy ex-service men. The funds derived from the sale of these poppies are used for the maintenance of a National Home for the Widows and Orphans of deceased veterans and for other relief. In view of this fact, the worthiness of their cause is quite evident and one cannot offer too much for the support of those who sacrificed themselves for the safety and welfare of their fellow men.

Every Ahepan, whose paramount virtue is gratitude and comradeship, is reminded of the "Buddy" Poppy Memorial Day on May 30th, to buy a "Buddy" Poppy as a symbol of his appreciation of the sacrifices of those who died in the service of our country and as a discharge of a required duty and obligation to the needy living.

The Three-Fold Drive

BROTHER P. G. SIKOKIS, the Supreme Vice-President of the Order of Ahepa, who, in the absence of our esteemed Supreme President and the Supreme Secretary, Brother Phillis and Brother Catsonis, respectively, who are sojourning in Greece at the head of the Ahepa excursionists, has assumed the duties of the Supreme Executive, has recently visited the headquarters of the Fraternity at Washington, D. C. Brother Sikokis' call at the headquarters was for the purpose of supervising the executive work being carried out at headquarters in the interest of the Fraternity.

Brother Sikokis was particularly concerned with the success of the Three-Fold Drive which he is vigorously pushing to a successful end. In connection with this drive, it will be well to call the attention of those Chapters which have as yet, for one reason or another, failed to respond, that it is of paramount importance, and they are duty-bound, to contribute as much as they possibly can for the success of this drive. It is a drive for the collection of funds for three manifestly important projects — first, for the erection of the Dilboy Monument in the city of Somerville, Mass., the home of the war hero whose heroic exploits each and every one of us well knows, and it is our sacred duty to honor him with a fitting monument as our tribute to his heroism and memory; second, for the erection of the National Museum of Athens, to house the historic relics of the revolutionary and other periods, a wing of which shall be built and dedicated to our Fraternity as an everlasting monument of the discharge of a noble duty to our Motherland; third, for the War Orphans of Greece, the victims of a cruel war and the kin of

those who heroically and courageously laid down their lives for the glory of the land which gave us life and a famed reputation of patriotism which we are duty bound to uphold and perpetuate by our deeds. We must not shirk the challenge to give ourselves in unselfish service, which shall assuredly enhance our prestige and eminence as worthy descendances of glorious fathers.

Everyone, unquestionably, realizes the manifold importance of the Three-Fold Drive, and, we are certain, he will gladly hasten his contribution to the treasury of the Fraternity for the successful accomplishment of the drive.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

First, I want to congratulate you on the wonderful issues of the magazine and tell you that our magazine is improving every month, thanks to your untiring efforts. I know of a number of worth while American people in our city who rush to our public library to read THE AHEPA MAGAZINE and many of them whom I meet on the street occasionally give me complimentary comments on our organization.

Second, the editorial topics and the events in Greece are a wonderful résumé and I know that it needs plenty of time and plenty of work and thought to put them into print.

Keep up the good work, for I believe that a little encouragement from us who are not contributing anything to this wonderful work of yours will help you to keep up the good work untiringly.

With kindest personal regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

PHILIP STYLIANOS,
Nashua, N. H.

DURHAM, N. H.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

I wish to congratulate you upon your fine issues of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. The publication certainly rivals that of any other Order and your efforts are very much in evidence when one goes through the pages of the magazine.

Among the regular readers of the magazine are several of my colleagues here at the University Faculty who are eager to receive the extra copies which you are kind enough to send me.

With very good wishes for the continuance of the splendid results accomplished so far, I am

Fraternally and sincerely yours,
NICHOLAS F. COLOVOS,
President of Dover, N. H. Chapter No. 248.

(Continued from page 12)

Every Greek mother has a right to believe, and may take pride in the claim that her son is of the lineage of one or more of those great characters of the past. Every son of the Hellenic people may gather ambition and inspiration from the fact that he has breathed the air and has trod the soil which has nurtured great souls.

The Order of Ahepa is a new agency of better citizenship. It should be welcomed as an aid to better government.

The Third Ahepa Excursion to Greece

FROM an avalanche of reports which have reached the office of the publication, concerning the excursion, it is indicated that a most cordial reception was tendered to the excursionists both by the Greek people and the officials. The comments of the Press were extraordinarily high-toned.

The pilgrimage, in every respect and particular, was an overwhelming success. The details of the glowing reception and of the festivals tendered to the excursionists shall be published in the forthcoming issue of the Magazine.

Newport, R. I.,
February 21, 1930.

Dear Mr. Meletiadis:

I have been greatly pleased and touched by the honour done by the Newport Chapter 215 of the Ahepa. I have a great regard for Newport citizens of Greek descent. They are a fine body of people and I value them highly as friends and fellow citizens.

Your words about my dear father, Samuel Gridley Howe, are very precious to me, and I am sending a copy of your letter to other members of the family.

I have had the great honour of being one of the speakers at the Banquet, celebrating the Independence of Greece, at the Hotel Statler, in Boston, February 3rd. It was a magnificent occasion.

Sincerely yours,
MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT.

OGDEN, UTAH.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

Since the Illustrated National AHEPA MAGAZINE was published in May, 1929, not only has it been delivering the message to our American friends but it has given to every subscriber very valuable information about governmental affairs that they could not obtain otherwise, and at very small expense.

I must confess that I have been enlightened on many subjects in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE since May, 1929, than I could obtain otherwise. Every member and non-member subscriber should read every word in THE AHEPA MAGAZINE and by doing so would love and respect more the constitution of our Order.

Congratulating you for your wonderful work,

Sincerely and Fraternaly yours,
GUS J. CUTRUBUS,
President, Ogden Chapter No. 184.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE is just wonderful. I enjoy greatly reading its contents and extend to you my heartiest congratulations for your splendid work.

Fraternaly and sincerely yours,
PETER CARVELAS,
Secretary Lincoln Chapter No. 89.

THE AHEPA MAGAZINE

The Blue Fez extends its hearty congratulations to Brother Meletiadis, Editor of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, for his accomplishment in giving to the Order of Ahepa a publication that it can justly be proud of. We sincerely hope that he will receive the support of every Ahepan.

JAMES DEMARRIS,
Editor-in-Chief of The Blue Fez, Official
Organ of the Order of Sons of Pericles.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 9, 1930.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

I have received the February and March issues of the AHEPA MAGAZINE. They are certainly remarkable issues, arranged wonderfully and containing invaluable material. Accept my congratulations.

Sincerely and fraternaly yours,
MICHAEL D. KOSMOS,
Supreme Governor, District No. 10.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dear Editor:

Every member of our chapter is very enthusiastic about the magazine. It is indeed "Aristourgima." We extend to you our hearty congratulations for your wonderful efforts and hard work to make our official organ superior to any other fraternity published from an artistic as well as literary point of view. We wish you success from the bottom of our hearts.

Fraternaly yours,
PANOS J. LAMPROS,
Secretary, Mt. Hood Chapter No. 154.

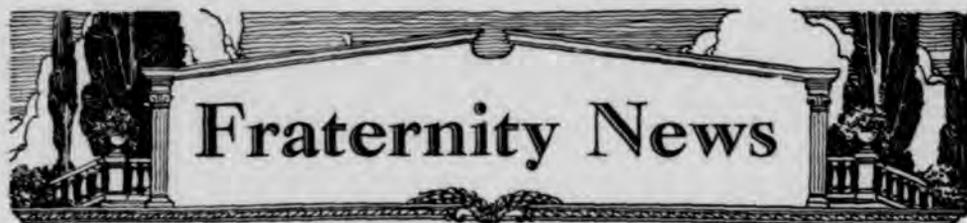
WICHITA, KANSAS.

The entire membership of our chapter is enthusiastic about the magazine both for the material contained therein and its artistic makeup, and we congratulate you and extend to you our best wishes for its success.

Cordially and fraternaly yours,
C. A. BALAFAS,
Secretary, Air Capitol Chapter No. 187.

AHEPA PRINCIPLES

Americanization of Greeks in America
Hellenism retention in ideals and faith
Encourage loyalty, obedience, and social life
Promote understanding, benevolence and fellowship
Arouse patriotism, integrity and liberty in America
Washington, D.C. Solerios Nicholson



Fraternity News

NEW AHEPA CHAPTER ESTABLISHED IN FAIR SAN JOSE, CALIF.

THE ever active forces of the Ahepa and the will of the citizens of the fair City of San Jose, Calif., have successfully cooperated in organizing a new chapter, the "Garden City" No. 251.

The establishment of this chapter may be credited to the efforts of Brother Demetrios Demetriades, a distinguished member of the Golden Gate Chapter of San Francisco, and his colleagues. The inaugural ceremony of the charter members of this new chapter took place in the Odd Fellows Hall in the presence of over two hundred members, delegations from the Golden Gate, Pacific, Oakland and Modesto Chapters of the Fraternity.

Dr. Emmanuel Apostolides, Deputy Supreme Governor and President of the Golden Gate Chapter, officiated at the solemn installation ceremony, assisted by George Peterson, Past Supreme Governor of the Twelfth District, and Nicholas Nitsos, Deputy Governor of the Twelfth District and Past President of the Oakland Chapter, who alternated in charging the candidates with the ritualistic requirements of entry into the realms of Ahepa.

The principles and tenets of the Fraternity

were clearly impressed upon the new members by Brothers George Peterson, Nicholas Damianakis, Nicholas Nitsos, Demetrios Demetriades, G. Nicholson, Andreas Kimon, G. Havredakis, Peter Zakis and George Pappas, particularly the points of secrecy, loyalty, observance and obedience to the Constitution and By-Laws upon which the structure of the Ahepa firmly stands.

By unanimous approval the name "Garden City" was adopted for the new chapter.

In congratulating and welcoming the new chapter into the warm fold of the Ahepa, let us invoke Providence that the Garden City Chapter shall become, indeed, a fruitful garden,—a garden of usefulness, fellowship, and harmonious cooperation.

The following were elected officers to lead the destinies of the new chapter: Peter Zakis, President; Harry Zoues, Vice-President; Louis Frangos, Secretary; Nick Ellis, Treasurer; Board of Governors: Sideris Papafrangos, C. Panopoulos, George Kouvalas, P. Tricoulis, and Edward Efthimios; Louis Demansou, Chaplain; Changras, Warden; Peter Mercouris, Captain of the Guard; and S. Carvounis, Bill Pappas, Sentinels.

the number of pupils attending each school. When final accounting of the proceeds has been made, another distribution shall follow.

SAGINAW CHAPTER HOST AT BRILLIANT BANQUET

MORE than 400 persons attended the first annual banquet of Saginaw Chapter No. 216, at the Bancroft Hotel. Many of the distinguished guests were from Bay City, Detroit, Pontiac, Kalamazoo and other Michigan cities.

"The Glory That Is Greece" was the basis of an address delivered by Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary. Other prominent speakers at the occasion were: George F. Hale of Detroit, deputy governor of the Eighth District, former Congressman Joseph W. Fordney, Attorney-General Wilber M. Brucker and George L. Lask, city manager of Bay City. Judge Arthur J. Tuttle of the United States district court acted as toastmaster.

Tracing briefly the bright lights in the history of Greece from the days of the republic and its famed philosophers, architects and artists, through the wearisome years of oppression, Catsonis pictured the modern Greece as rebuilding its institutions and its culture after their destruction by internal troubles and foreign wars, and pointed out the unconquerable ambition and optimism that lies in the hearts of his countrymen.

The honor guests at the affair included Judge Henry S. Sweeney of Detroit, Circuit Judges Clarence M. Browne and W. H. Martin, Senator Chester M. Howell, D. C. McCrae, assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne County and Mrs. McCrae, Mayor Albert W. Tausend, Commissioners John B. Baun, George Holcomb, George Phoenix and Peter Sager, City Attorney Raymond R. Kendrick, City Engineer Herman H. Eymmer, City Comptroller George C. Warren, City Assessor Charles Spindler, City Clerk Shirley W. Corrigan, Chief of Police William H. Kurtz, Fire Chief John L. Kreauzberger, County Clerk Fred G. Oppermann, Sheriff Leonard V. Schleich, Charles W. Haensel, secretary of the Board of Commerce, Rev. Emil Montanus of St. John's Episcopal Church, Rev. Fr. Albert A. Kehren of St. Michael's Church at Sutton's Bay, Rev. Oliver Dow Smith of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Lowry D. Pierson, secretary of the Exchange Club, Postmaster Herbert S. Gay, Peter A. Magas, president of the Kalamazoo Chapter of Ahepa, Stephen H. Lyttle, principal of Saginaw High School, Irl M. Brock, principal of Arthur Hill High School, Newton W. Chaffee, principal of Central Junior High School, and Albert E. Case, principal of North Intermediate School.

Music during the evening was furnished by Rushlow's Orchestra, and the Saginaw-Eddy Band under the direction of Charles Mann. The program also included a group of dances by pupils of Miss Vivian Minnis and a number of songs by the Exchange Club Quartet.

ANOTHER CHAPTER TAKES UP THE ESSAY CONTEST IDEA

Lowell, Massachusetts, Chapter Awards First Prize to Greek Student for Best Essay

IN commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Greek independence and in order to promote along practical lines the best attributes of Hellenic contributions to civilization, the Lowell Chapter, true to its progressive attitude toward education, has proclaimed an essay contest among the high school students of Lowell on the subject "What the Greeks Have Contributed to the Civilization of the World."

Seventeen contesting essays were submitted, the work of as many high school students who had to carry out research work to discover and learn the best points of Hellenic contribution to incorporate in their essays.

Charles Lafazanos of the Lowell High School has been acclaimed the winner of the contest and received a prize for his efforts at a special meeting held for the purpose of announcing the winners and presenting them with the winning prizes.

The winner of the second prize was Michael Kelakos, and the third prize went to John M. Pappas, also students of the Lowell High School.

Dr. Theodore A. Stamas, President of the Lowell Chapter, directed the contest among the high school students of Lowell with the cooperation of Headmaster Henry H. Harris.

The judges of the contest were Miss Eliza-

beth Irish, teacher of English; Morton A. Sturtevant, head of the department of English; and Mr. Harris.

The winning essay shall be published in a forthcoming issue of the magazine.

CHICAGO AHEPA BENEFIT BALL PROCEEDS DISTRIBUTED TO SCHOOLS

THE proceeds derived from the Ahepa grand ball, sponsored by the combined Chicago Chapters, last winter, were recently distributed to the local Greek schools as follows:

	Pupils	
Socrates School	353	\$1,059.00
Koraeas School	298	898.00
Plato School	205	615.00
Solon School	155	465.00
St. Andrew School	112	336.00
St. Basil School	103	309.00
St. George School	97	291.00
St. Nicholas School	93	279.00
St. Spiridon School	74	222.00
		\$4,470.00

The sum was divided pro-rata according to

ANOTHER BRIGHT STAR JOINS THE AHEPA CONSTELLATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SALINAS CHAPTER OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 252

IN the presence of several hundred members representing chapters in San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo, Stockton, Modesto, Roseville, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, San Jose and San Pedro, the installation ceremony of the new chapter in Salinas took place at the Masonic Hall, Sunday, March 23rd.

A feature of the establishment of the new chapter was the religious service in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the morning, officiated by the Rev. Pythagoras Caravellas and attended by the charter members of the new chapter and the delegations from the Ahepa chapters who especially arrived for the installation ceremony.

In the afternoon the members gathered at the Masonic Hall, where the ceremonies including the new members into the Fraternity took place. Supreme Governor P. J. Andrews of the Twelfth District was Master of Ceremonies, assisted by his Deputy Governors, Dr. E. Apostolides, George Peterson, and Nicholas Nitsos, who alternated in charging the initiated members of the new chapter with the oath and obligations to the Fraternity. The installing officers also pointed out to the new members the objectives and principles of the Fraternity, who, responding, faithfully promised to carry them out.

In the evening there was a banquet tendered the distinguished guests, during which inspiring and patriotic addresses were delivered by several speakers, with Brother George Peterson acting as toastmaster.

The establishment of this chapter may be credited to the efforts of Brothers Demitrios

Demetriades, George Cominos and James Dravillas, members of the Golden Gate Chapter No. 150.

The following were elected to carry on the work of the new chapter: George J. Christo, President; Gust J. Mellissas, Vice-President; Chris M. Carides, Secretary; George Cominos, Treasurer; Kosmas Cominos, Warden; Percy Cannis, Chaplain; J. Dukelis, Captain of the Guard; John Lafkas, Sentinel; and Board of Governors: James Trigonis, Chairman; John Papatelis, W. Georgopoulos, Anton Lafkas.

By unanimous consent, the name "Salinas Valley" was adopted for the new chapter. May it become, in the course of its career, a valley where springs eternal fraternal love, harmony and cooperation.

SEVEN MORE STRONG- HOLDS ERECTED IN THE AHEPA DOMAIN

- No. 251 — San Jose, Calif.
- No. 252 — Biddeford, Maine
- No. 253 — Salinas, Calif.
- No. 254 — Boise, Idaho
- No. 255 — Bellingham, Wash.
- No. 256 — Everett, Wash.
- No. 257 — Greensboro, N. C.

OAKLAND CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS IN BRILLIANT CEREMONY

MORE than 500 persons, including a number of distinguished city and state officials, attended the brilliant installation ceremony held Saturday evening, February 8th, at the Madison Temple, when the newly elected officers of the Oakland Chapter were installed into their respective offices. The event was an overwhelming success, and the first of its nature to be held in the city of Oakland.

In attendance, solemnity, and importance, the ceremony surpassed anything of its kind presented in the past, a distinctive credit to the Ahepa Chapter in Oakland.

Brother Theodore Andronicos of the Pacific Chapter No. 235 acted as installing officer, who, after the impressive ceremony, addressed the audience on the work and objectives of the Ahepa. The Past Supreme Governor of the 12th district, Brother George Peterson, accompanied by the General Counsel of Greece from San Francisco, were among the guests of honor.

On this occasion, Brother Nicholas Nitsos, Past President of the Oakland Chapter, in appreciation of the manifold services rendered by him to the chapter, was bestowed with the Past President's jewel.

Mr. James Marshall, in a remarkable address, highly complemented the Order of Ahepa in its benevolent work. Reverend Pythagoras Caravellas concluded the installation ceremony with a fitting benediction. Miss Marian Sallander, local soprano, furnished the entertainment which was followed by refreshments and dancing, which was enjoyed

until well after midnight. Chairman of the entertainment committee was Brother George Bezaitis, ably assisted by Brothers George Aleck and John Cosmas.

The following officers were installed: J. C. Polos, President; S. Vlahos, Vice-President; Dr. M. Nofte, Secretary; S. Piperis, Treasurer; Governors: A. Pavellas, Chairman; P. Milton, S. Pagonis, A. Anestis and H. Stratos; S. Samaras, Chaplain; G. Delakis, Warden; M. Maharis, Captain of the Guards; N. Andricopoulos, Inside Sentinel; G. Delanis, Outside Sentinel, and G. Bellasis, Organist.

UPPER MANHATTAN CELEBRATES SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

THE celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42 of New York, was held at the William McKinley Temple, on March 12, 1930.

The success of this affair will remain memorable in the annals of the chapter. No use of attempting to describe in detail the event, but suffice it to say that it was "grand."

An attendance of nearly seven hundred people enjoyed most pleasantly the evening. The Mandolinata under the leadership of Brother L. Kokinopoulos rendered inspiring selections. Miss Negriz gave a piano recital. Miss Lamont a violin solo, Miss Marie Doscou and Miss Irene E. Psaki played on the piano, four hands, the overture "Poet and Peasant," and Brother Lucien Cavadias' orchestra kept the people on the floor dancing.

President Nicholas J. Garis gave a brief summary of the progress and activities of the chapter and also presented the worthy Past President George A. Stathes with a diamond studded jewel.

Brother Eustace Mellas, chairman of the Festivities Committee, and his members, deserve congratulations for the wonderful work accomplished. The supply of refreshments was more than abundant. Plenty of everything; everybody was satisfied and happy. Dancing continued until two in the morning.

MILWAUKEE CHAPTER HOLDS CEREMONY

IMPRESSIVE was the installation ceremony officiated by Supreme Governor S. Reckas, at which the officers elected of the Milwaukee Chapter were installed in their respective offices.

Assisting Brother Reckas were Brothers Michalopoulos and Poulakis of Chicago.

Reports reaching headquarters would indicate, from recent revival of activity, that the Milwaukee Chapter has the objective to once more lead the Ahepa parade through the western states as it once did in the past.

Best wishes are extended to the good brothers who compose the Milwaukee Chapter.

HIGH GRADE AHEPA PARAPHERNALIA

American and Greek Flags,
Spankers, Swords, Emblems,
Costumes, Banners, Fezzes,
Buttons, Bibles, Jewels.

PROMPT SERVICE AND
FAIR PRICES

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48 Madison St., New York, N. Y.

MUSKEGON (MICH.) CHAPTER ENTERTAINS AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL BALL

THE Muskegon Chapter No. 213 entertained its members and guests at its first annual dance held at the Roseland ballroom Thursday evening, March 27th.

Distinguished among its guests of honor were state senators, judges, city officials and officials from neighboring cities, who enjoyed themselves immensely. Mr. Joseph Sanford, Prosecuting Attorney for Muskegon County, was the speaker for the evening and delivered an inspiring address, praising the Ahepa for its work in the interest of better citizenship.

The dance was proclaimed by those who attended it as the best affair ever held in Muskegon, not only by the Ahepa but by any other society in Muskegon. The committee which labored untiringly for the success of the affair and which deserves credit for its work, is as follows: Tom Drelis, chairman; George Stathas, Thom, Lakos, Christ D'Endrinis, Peter Danigelis, Wam Johnnell, Peter Ballas, James Chiapuris.

The following are the officials of this efficient chapter: George Stavron, President; Tom Drelis, Vice-President; Steve Caris, Secretary; Peter Ballas, Treasurer; James Chiapuris, Warden; Thomas Lakos, Chaplain; Governors, John Demas, Chairman, Christ Voulgaris, James Courtis, Wam Johnnell, Thomas Caris; John Poulos, Captain of Guards.

DENVER CHAPTER IN BRILLIANT CEREMONY INSTALLS OFFICERS

THE evening of February 9th will be long remembered in the annals of the Denver Chapter No. 145, and the Greek community of Denver, Colo. Ahepans from five Colorado and Wyoming chapters with their families and friends gathered to celebrate the occasion, some of them traveling over three hundred miles to participate in the affair.

The Soderstrom Hall, one of the largest halls of the city, was beautifully decorated, the committee in charge sparing no expenses or efforts to that end. The hall was filled to its capacity when the ceremony commenced with Supreme Governor of the 11th District, Brother P. S. Marthakis officiating, assisted by Deputy Supreme Governor, Dr. J. W. Theodore. The ceremony was a solemn affair throughout and very much impressed all those present.

At the end of the installation, the new President, Ellis P. Phocas, introduced Mr. Reuben W. Hearshey, Manager of Safety, and other prominent speakers, who gave short talks about the Greek citizen and their attributes. Following these speakers, Supreme Governor, P. S. Marthakis, was introduced as the speaker of the evening. Brother Marthakis, with an eloquent manner explained to the audience not familiar with the principles of the Ahepa, what it means to the Greek element of the United States.

Delegations from the following chapters were guests: Pueblo, Colo.; Cheyenne, Rock Springs, Green River and Casper, Wyo., the latter fully 350 miles from Denver. The representations, which the above chapters sent, is a living example of the true Ahepa spirit and shows that the Westerners understand and practice the Ahepa principles.

The following officers were installed into their respective offices: President, Ellis P. Phocas; Vice-President, T. A. West; Secretary, T. K. Katsulas; Treasurer, E. Zouredes; Warden, E. D. Kampouris; Chaplain, K. C. Tischoff; Governors: S. Ellis, G. Gatsios, J. Pappas, G. Danuskos and G. Vourexakis; Captain of Guard, L. M. Karabinos; Sentinels, J. Gegikos and S. Pappas.

PALM BEACH OBSERVES REVOLT ANNIVERSARY

MEMBERS of the Palm Beach Chapter No. 18 celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of Greek independence with a banquet held April 3, at the El Verano Hotel. A special program, including speakers and entertainment was arranged by N. D. Chotas, president of Palm Beach Chapter No. 18.

The Ahepa committee, through the observance program, desires to stimulate interest in the Hellenic culture; to bring modern Greece to the attention of the American public and to encourage a sister nation in its endeavor to bring to realization the ideals that it has always cherished.

Τό ἀρχαιότερον καί μεγαλειότερον
βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καί Καναδῇ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.

Τιμοκατάλογοι ἀπέλλονται δωρεάν

MOUNT OLYMPUS CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS IN OLYMPIC FASHION IN SPOKANE

THE Mount Olympus Chapter No. 80 of Spokane, on the occasion of the installation ceremony of its newly elected officers, on the 22nd day of January, which was open to the public, was host to a large audience composed of the members of the Greek community and prominent Americans including several leaders of patriotic organizations. All those who participated in the solemn ceremonial exercises were highly impressed with the work and objectives of the Ahepa and many highly praised the chapter and its work. Several inspiring speeches were in order by the retiring and incoming presidents, and other distinguished guests.

An entertainment and dance followed the installation ceremonies, with refreshments served in the intervals.

Miss Minnie Smith rendered several song selections. Brother Constantine Kassavitis entertained with his banjo, with the petite Miss Sophie Kakakis presenting classic dances, reciting at the end the following hymn to the Ahepa, which she herself composed:

"Ahepa, I greet you all this happy night. Ahepa here is gathered strong. The lodge that watches us all day long. To help, and aid the poor, and those alone. Always protecting, and saving their home. May Ahepa keep growing as years come by, and bring us all joy, for aye and aye."

The following officers were installed into office: P. G. Kassavitis, President; Steve Anastol, Vice-President; Nick Boones, Secretary; John Boones, Treasurer; D. Eliopoulos, Chaplain; Paul Kontra, Warden; George Fackles, Captain of Guards; Governors: Sam Sefinas, Constantine Panagos, J. B. Garras, Michael Danuskos, Constantine Burlas; and William Tsoumpas, Sentinel.

ROCK SPRINGS CHAPTER SPRINGS SURPRISE

A DELIGHTFUL surprise to the members of the community and to the distinguished guests, was the installation ceremonies of the Rock Springs Chapter No. 31, the latter part of December, 1929. The event will long be remembered in the minds of those who were present and participated in it. On this occasion, the Supreme Governor of the 11th district, Brother P. S. Marthakis made a special trip and acted as installing officer. His address, instructive and inspiring, to say the least, aroused the enthusiasm of the audience and left an indelible impression on their minds as to the work and objectives of the Ahepa. The Past President of the Rock Springs Chapter, Brother L. A. Gianopoulos, also spoke briefly but to the point, thanking the members and pledging his whole-hearted cooperation to the newly elected officers. Refreshments were served to the members and guests at the termination of the installation ceremonies.

The following officers were installed into office: Charles E. Augst, President; Tony Tsourvalis, Vice-President; John Stathakis, Secretary; Nick Manatos, Treasurer. The Governors were: John Digidis, John Bagakis, John Zakis, Harry Eliopoulos, Gust Davis; with Mike Kostakis, Chaplain, Mike Apostolos, Captain of the Guard, George Paros, Warden, Jim Karras, Inside Sentinel.

NORFOLK CELEBRATES CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

THE entire Hellenic community of Norfolk joined in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Greek independence. Religious ceremonies at the Greek Orthodox Church opened the formal celebration of the festive day for the Hellenic community. The local chapter of the Ahepa attended in a body.

A tableau symbolizing American and Greek unity, following the rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Greek national anthem, by the orchestra, opened the grand centennial ball, the climax of the day's celebration, which was held at the Ghent Club and attended by hundreds of the Greek community and many guests. Taking part in the tableau were Mrs. N. Bakalis, as "Columbia" and Mrs. A. Kotaridis, as "Greece," with their hands clasped to represent Graeco-American unity. Prolonged applause from the throngs greeted this presentation.

Not all the dancing was given over to the fox trot and the waltz. Later in the evening many took part in dancing the national dances of their country, which resembled to a certain extent the square dance and the Virginia reel, and one of which bears a close resemblance to the Paul Jones. The older people mainly took part in these dances, the younger ones being too thoroughly acclimated to the dances of their adopted land.

NEVADA CHAPTER HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

THE annual banquet of the Ely (Nev.) Chapter was held at the Odd Fellows Hall, Friday night, January 3rd, attended by all the members of the chapter, their families and guests. The hall was artistically decorated with the colors of the Order, as well as the American emblems, and the menu included delicacies to satisfy the palate of the most fastidious.

William Coleman acted as toastmaster and introduced the various speakers, who briefly addressed the assemblage. The occasion also served the purpose of presenting the Past President's Jewel to Brother Louis Conomelos of McGill in recognition of his services to the chapter. The newly elected President, Pete Marvis, as well as the Secretary, Louis Fotos, then spoke to the audience concerning the work of the Ahepa.

Musical selections were rendered by Mr. William Coleman, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Tom Frangulis.

The program was successfully carried out and considered by those present to be the best affair undertaken so far by the chapter. Congratulations!

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NEW CHAPTER ORGANIZED IN BIDDEFORD, MAINE

UNDER the leadership of Brother A. C. Kyrios, special representative of the Supreme Governor of the First District, a new chapter was organized in Biddeford, Maine, adding another star to the ever-expanding galaxy of Ahepa chapters in the New England states.

In solemn ceremony which was witnessed by delegations from the chapters in New England, the inauguration of the new chapter took place and the newly initiated members charged with the oath and obligations of the fraternity by Brother Harris Booras, Supreme Governor of the 1st district. After the principles and objectives of the Order were fully expounded and well impressed upon the minds of the charter members of the new chapter, the following were elected executive officers for the year 1930: Peter Victor, President; Nicholas Chachamuti, Vice-President; Christos Throumoulos, Secretary; Christ Paul, Treasurer.

By unanimous consent the new chapter assumed the name of "Biddeford-Saco Chapter No. 252."

With great pleasure we welcome the new chapter into the brotherhood of Ahepa and wish them a successful and happy career.

BRILLIANT BALL AT CAMDEN, N. J.

THE Camden Chapter No. 69 of New Jersey held its fifth annual ball and entertainment at the Walt Whitman Hotel recently. Well over six hundred members and their guests attended the brilliant affair with delegations arriving from Wilmington, Philadelphia, Chester, and other neighboring chapters for the occasion.

Don Regas, better known as "the Argentine Caruso," assisted by his famous troupe of artists, entertained the assembly in royal fashion. Happy were those who had the good fortune to attend the colorful event.

The Camden Chapter is proud of its initiatory degree team, which, being perfectly organized, participates in initiation ceremonies of the chapters in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Past Supreme Governor Brother James Veras praises it as the best degree team in the realm of the Ahepa. Congratulations!

PACIFIC CHAPTER OF SAN FRANCISCO HOLDS INITIATION

IN an impressive ceremony and in the presence of a large gathering of its members and visitors from sister chapters, the Pacific Chapter No. 235 of San Francisco initiated eighteen new candidates into the ranks of the fraternity.

Brother Theodore Andronicos, president of the chapter, officiated, assisted by the deputy governor of the Twelfth District and past president of the Oakland Chapter, Brother Nicholas Nitsos, and John Polos, president of the Oakland Chapter.

Fitting addresses were delivered welcoming the new members, who responded pledging faithfully to serve the Order.

Following the ceremony refreshments were served to the members.

MASON CITY CHAPTER MAKES STRIDES

THE Mason City Chapter of Iowa is progressing by leaps and bounds. Starting with twenty-five charter members not long ago, today it numbers over seventy-five, with a program to increase this number to one hundred and fifty by the end of 1930.

The chapter not only is active in its own behalf, but it also renders valuable service by maintaining the local Greek church and school.

It is fitting to mention the names of the following pioneers of the work of the Ahepa in Mason City: Brothers Tony Garafis, John Kajanos, Paul Papantonis, Pete Laios, Bill Papantonis, James Goumas, Andrew Sideris, James Farmakis, and John Faklis.

Words of the Wise

Let a prince be guarded with soldiers, attended by councillors, and shut up in forts; yet if his thoughts disturb him, he is miserable. — *Plutarch.*

Some men are so covetous, as if they were to live forever, and others so profuse, as if they were to die the next moment. — *Aristotle.*

A journalist is a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets. — *Napoleon I.*

What greater or better gift can we offer the republic than to teach and instruct our youth? — *Cicero.*

HOUSTON TEXAS OBSERVES CENTENARY

IN observing the 100th anniversary of Greek independence, the members of the Houston Chapter No. 29, met at the City Auditorium and marched to the Greek Church, 509 Walker, for an independence day program of celebration.

The holiday ended with an elaborate banquet at Loma Linda attended by a large gathering. Several speakers addressed the audience and extolled the deeds of the brave warriors who one hundred years ago laid down their lives for the freedom of Greece.

Past President John Nicholas and Past Governor Theo Pest of Houston left for Greece March 21st with the Ahepa excursion.

OAKLAND CHAPTER ORGANIZES PATROL

THE Oakland Chapter is about to organize its patrol team, with more than 30 members already enrolled. They will be trained by expert drillers and placed under the able captaincy of Brother Michael Malliaris.

On the 30th of March the chapter membership is to attend en masse church services — on the occasion of the celebration of Greek independence.

RUTLAND VERMONT CHAPTER NO. 244 CELEBRATES

THE Odd Fellows Hall in Rutland was the scene of the celebration by the Rutland Chapter No. 244 of the 100th anniversary of Greek independence.

Announcements of the program were sent out by Constantine Boretos, Secretary of the Chapter. A large delegation from Athens Chapter in Boston was present. The principal speaker was the Supreme Governor of the District, Harry J. Booras.

Following the address by Brother Booras fifteen candidates were initiated into the Order. A fine musical program was provided.

LAWRENCE CHAPTER NO. 47 INSTALLS OFFICERS

THE Lawrence Chapter No. 47 of Massachusetts held an impressive ceremony at which the elected officers for the year 1930 were installed in their respective offices. District Deputy George Eliadis officiated at the ceremony and spiritedly addressed the assemblage, urging the members to interest themselves and assist in the maintenance of the Greek church and local Greek school.

Past President James Krekes also addressed the audience along similar lines. The following were installed into office: President, John Matthew; Vice-President, Charles Leas; Secretary, Nicholas Theodore; Treasurer, Arthur Paris; Chaplain, James Dias; Warden, George Haliampadias; Inside Sentinel, James Kolofofias; Outside Sentinel, Christos Anastasiou; Capt. of Guard, Elias Chaltas; Board of Governors, Elias Chaltas, Gesses Economos, James Krekes, Staurios Kyriakopoulos, John Vogiatzakis.

LEONIDAS CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS

THE Leonidas Chapter No. 77 of Binghamton, N. Y., in a solemn installation ceremony held in its lodge rooms recently, installed into their respective offices its newly elected officials: President, Louis Costas; Vice-President, Harry Muragus; Secretary, Peter Romas; Assistant Secretary, Nicholas Agatheas; Treasurer, Andrew P. Vassos; Chaplain, Steve Demetry; Warden, Nicholas Anagnostakos; Captain of Guards, Angel Pasehos; Inside Sentinel, Isidore Koukidis; Outside Sentinel, Nestor Paltos; Board of Governors: Costas Daneal, James Papastrat, Nicholas Bobolis, Thomas Gregory and Peter Pappas.

In appreciation for services rendered to the Chapter during 1929, the past president's jewel was bestowed on Brother Vassos and a valuable gift presented to the Secretary, Brother Romas.



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GEORGE G. CHASE CHAPTER GUEST OF THE BATES COLLEGE PHILHELLENIC CLUB

UPON special invitation the George G. Chase Chapter No. 128 of Lewiston, Maine, on Monday evening, March 4th, was among the guests of honor of the Bates College Philhellenic Club, on which date the club's annual reception was held. Brother Nicolas Harithas, lawyer and coinventor of a new construction pick and president of the chapter, as spokesman for the Ahepa, made a grateful and earnest reply to the address of welcome given by Donald E. Strout, president of the Bates Philhellenic Club. Brother Harithas, in his speech paid tribute to such endeavors as is carried on by the Bates College club to establish contact with the persons of the community. "Learning and education," said Brother Harithas, "have always been a passion with the Greeks and I do not believe that any other nation has done as much as the United States for its furtherance."

Professor Chase and Professor Knapp gave informal speeches later in the evening that won the audience by their friendly charm. "You are Greek by blood," said Professor Knapp, "and American by choice." Professor Chase, who together with Professor Knapp are very well known to the local Ahepans for their Philhellenic affiliations, spoke next, and with his customary humor he said: "You Greeks are to blame for this trouble we have with elections, for the Greeks were the first people in the world to have popular government and democracy."

Thursday, March 6th, the chapter organized a colorful affair, the "apoeros" celebration, which will be remembered by the local Greek-American community for a long time to come. Gypsies, Spaniards, farmers, cowboys, and cowgirls, old fashioned ladies, and decidedly modern ones—all joined together that evening to celebrate. The judges appointed to award prizes for the best costumes were unable to reach a decision so the audience indicated their choices by their applause. Mrs. Stanley Frangedakis, who was beautifully gowned as a queen of the night, and Charles Pappas, in a Spanish costume, were awarded the first prize. Mrs. Paul Petrakis, as a cowgirl and Leon Frangedakis as a farmer, were awarded the second prize. At the intermission, refreshments were served and impromptu entertainment was staged with colorful Greek dances.

Two committees, one of men, and one of women were in charge of arrangements for this affair. The men's committee included Brothers Stanley Frangedakis, chairman, Charles Pappas, John Simonis, John Zimbis, and John Moscovis. On the women's committee were Mrs. Matthew Frangedakis, chairman, Mrs. Nick Keparis, Mrs. Arthur Kosaris, and Mrs. Bessie Mangedakis.

ELMIRA CHAPTER HOLDS PUBLIC INSTALLATION

IN A solemn ceremony, the Elmira Chapter No. 111 held its public installation of officers Sunday, January 26, at its hall. Brother T. H. Limpert of Syracuse, Deputy Supreme Governor, presided. Brother Nicholas Anagnos acted as the installing officer, assisted by Brother Nicholas Spinis, both of the Syracuse Chapter No. 37.

The following officers were installed: President, Thomas Greven; Vice-President, George Poole; Secretary, George Hoballes; Treasurer,

Jack Knapp; Governors: James Katsones, Anthony Bacalles, Gus Greven, Christ Christoporakas, Peter Nefferis; Chaplain, Nicholas Collatos; Warden, Petri Calles.

A large delegation from Binghampton Leonidas Chapter 77, led by their president, Brother Louis Costas, was on hand.

A banquet and dancing followed the installation.

In appreciation for services rendered, the Past President's jewel was bestowed on the retiring President, Brother J. Romas.

BUDDY POPPY

This little red poppy which you buy
Many a story tell.

Of those who believed in liberty
Who fought and went through
hell.

Just like the Spartans they did fight
Through hunger, cold and rain.
And with a thud they bravely
fell

Still they didn't mind the
pain.

Today they call on you to help
So buy a poppy red.

Lest you forget the yesterday
Of the brave blood they shed.

They are called the Veterans of
Foreign Wars
Who fought in the fields of France,
Some of them lost their legs
and arms
But their buddies did advance.

And now I plead to you to advance
And buy a poppy red.

To soothe the pain of those who
fought
Who suffered and bled.

By Thomas Mihaljs Adjutant,
Elyria Post 1079, V. F. W.,
Elyria, Ohio

PRICE (UTAH) CHAPTER HOLDS SUCCESSFUL DANCE

THE annual dance of the Price, Utah, Chapter No. 185 was held at the Silver Moon Hall with over four hundred members and their guests present. The mayor of the city of Price, Frank W. Olsen, and his wife, were the guests of honor. P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Governor of the District, was one of the distinguished guests, among whom were many officials of the city of Price and the surrounding towns.

The music was furnished by Billy's Melodeons of Price, who entertained the dancers with their poppy selections.

Congratulations are extended to the entertainment committee which succeeded in making the dance a pleasure and a success!

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STAMFORD'S ANNUAL BALL HUGE SUCCESS

STAMFORD CHAPTER NO. 99 held its fourth annual ball in the Masonic Temple recently. There were over 500 members and their guests present. The ball marked the celebration of the centenary of the Independence of Greece. Mayor William W. Graves attended with Mrs. Graves, and enthusiastic applause greeted their entry into the hall, escorted by Harry Trifon, Chairman of the Ball Committee, and J. N. Karukas, Secretary of the local chapter. They were then introduced to the President of the Chapter, Brother Maryanopoulos, who welcomed the Mayor and Mrs. Graves in behalf of the chapter, and the Hellenic community of Stamford.

Mayor Graves congratulated the chapter and spoke of how the organization stands for citizenship and loyalty to the United States. He also related the way in which the United States assisted Greece in its struggle for independence, 100 years ago. The Mayor closed with best wishes for the success of the Order.

Brother Trifon thanked all who assisted in making the ball a success, ending with a few remarks in the Hellenic language. Mr. and Mrs. Duffray were the entertainers from New York City, and gave a program of classic dancing. Music was furnished by D. O'Brien and his orchestra. The affair closed at 1 A.M., with native dances.

BRILLIANT CEREMONY AT VALLEJO, CALIF.

HISTORIC will remain the installation ceremonies of the Solano Chapter No. 217 held in the Casa De Vallejo Hotel recently. City and state officials, visiting chapter members and their friends, numbering over two hundred, participated in the brilliant affair. George C. Peterson, of San Francisco, Past Supreme Governor of District No. 12, acted as installing officer, assisted by Dr. Apostolides, also of San Francisco, and Deputy Supreme Governor of the District. Mayor Fred H. Hegler, District Attorney Brantley W. Dobbins of Suisun, Sheriff Jack Thornton, President Thomas J. O'Hara of the Chamber of Commerce, Postmaster Henry F. Stahl and Attorney Philip B. Lynch, when called upon, addressed the audience, congratulating the Ahepa for its fundamental principles and precepts and for the influence it exercises involving good fellowship.

The following were installed into their respective offices: Peter Kirk, President; A. Adrianos, Vice-President; George Bardacos, Secretary; Louis Colivas, Treasurer; Board of Governors, Christ Buzas, Chairman; Jack Gatsos, George Limberis, George Antonopoulos and A. Bardakos; Christ Pappas, Chaplain; Peter Venturas, Warden; Al Porter, Captain of the Guards; E. Kueuklis, Inner Sentinel; William Cassinos, Outer Sentinel. Past President Peter Grakos was presented with a jewel in recognition of his services to the chapter.

Πόλλοις Ηρώων, ποσειών, θανά-
γασόν και δίδοντες, Γαβλίσια,
Στέφωνα και Βαπτιστικά,
παγαγγελάτε εις τό
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Τιμοκατάλογοι στείλονται δωρεάν

JACK DEMPSEY AND JERRY LUVADIS JOIN THE AHEPA

Thousands of Ahepans Participated in the Brilliant Initiation Ceremony

FOR two weeks the Ahepans of Chicago and the surrounding cities were anxiously awaiting the 21st of April, for on that day they were all invited to participate at the initiation into the ranks of the Ahepa of the former heavy-weight champion of the world, Jack Dempsey, and his trainer, Jerry Luvadis, better known as "Jerry the Greek." The brilliant initiation ceremony took place at the Venetian Room of the Southmoor Hotel.

The news that Brother Frank E. Pofanti, of the Pullman Chapter No. 205, had secured the applications of Jack Dempsey and his trainer, Jerry Luvadis, rapidly spread among the members of the fraternity, and naturally they were all anxiously waiting to welcome them into the fraternity.

Over two thousand members were present in the elaborately decorated Venetian Room of the Southmoor Hotel and participated at the special initiation meeting under the auspices of the Pullman Chapter. The initiation of Jack Dempsey and his trainer, Luvadis, into the ranks of the Ahepa was carried out in a brilliant fashion, impressing those present with its solemnity.

Jack Dempsey, as we all know, is the greatest boxing champion the world ever had. His winning and pleasing personality has made him the most popular man in the world. He is a great Philhellene.

Mr. Luvadis was born and raised in Greece. During the time he has been in the country, he has made the following champions: Mike O'Dout, John Wilson, Jack Britton, and many other well-known boxers. Jerry's only hope is to find a Greek boy and make him a real champion, the type of Jack Dempsey.

Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Luvadis at the

evening of the initiation were the guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Pofanti, where they dined with friends.

Jack Dempsey, who resembles an Ancient Greek, hopes to visit Greece, the mother of athletics.

Many officials of Ahepa were present at the initiation. The one in particular was Brother Stelianos Reckas, Supreme Governor of the 9th District, who left his sick bed in order to be present. Brother Reckas also sent invitations to all Ahepa members of Chicago and suburbs for this initiation. Other officials present were: Brothers George Porikos, Supreme Deputy Governor 9th District; Cheneas, Deputy Supreme Governor 8th District; A. George Spannon and Dr. Zaph, Past Supreme Governors; Arthur Peponis, President Woodlawn Chapter No. 93; Frank Karagiannis, President of Chapter No. 46, and former Presidents, Politis, Roussis, Poulakis, and Parry; former Presidents of the Pullman Chapter, De Femedas and Kepker; A. Collias, President of Oak Park Chapter and Past President DeMour; Presidents Karambelas of No. 203; Limber of No. 204; Michalopoulos of No. 202; Manos of Waukegan; Soymen of Calumet Chapter; Hatzis of Peoria; Ellison of South Bend; Diavatinos of Chicago Heights; Panpanis of Hammond; George of Gary; Athan, Past President of Joliet, and Athanasios Pantelis of Evanston. Many others from different chapters were also present.

At the termination of the brilliant initiation ceremony Brother S. Reckas addressed the assembly and requested the new brothers to say a few words. Brother Jack Dempsey and Brother Luvadis then followed the Supreme Governor, after which Brother Frank E.

Pofanti presented Brother Dempsey and Brother Luvadis each with a Fez and button, and congratulated them in behalf of the Pullman Chapter of which they became members.

After the initiation, the members, who had patiently waited until that time, broke into applause which lasted for some time. After this refreshments were served.

Congratulations are in order to Brother Frank E. Pofanti, who was responsible for this event, and the Pullman Chapter, over which he so ably presides.

ANDREW J. VLACHOS, MEMBER OF WOODLAWN CHAPTER NO. 93 APPOINTED ASSISTANT STATES ATTORNEY OF COOK COUNTY

WITH great pleasure we have been informed that Brother Andrew J. Vlachos, poet and scholar and an able attorney at law of the City of Chicago, was appointed as assistant states attorney of Cook County, Illinois. The appointment of Brother Vlachos adds to the states attorney's force of Cook County a capable, conscientious and efficient public servant. In the recognition of Brother Vlachos, the citizenry of Greek origin of Chicago should be proud, and particularly the Order of Ahepa of which organization Brother Vlachos is a distinguished member, for we feel certain that he will live up to the best of their expectations by distinguishing himself in the service of the public.

Felicitations and best wishes are extended to Brother Vlachos.



The Ahepa host at the initiation of Jack Dempsey and Jerry Luvadis in the ball room of the Southmoor Hotel, Chicago, April 21, 1930, as guests of the Pullman Chapter No. 205

YOUNG BUT APPREHENSIVE

SUCH is the son of Brother Leonard Sanmarchi, Leonard Sanmarchi, Jr., who, although young in years, yet his apprehension is worthy of a mature person, advanced in years. Not only has he a keen, observing mind, but also, it appears, he has developed a keen sense of appreciative gratitude, a truly desirable virtue.

We gather this impression from a letter which he addressed to us and which we herewith print, as we believe it carries a message and a valuable lesson.

"The most delightful evening I ever experienced occurred last Easter Sunday. At half-past five a number of people visited us; the men were members of an order of which my father is the Financial Secretary.

"The purpose of this visit was to wish us 'A Happy Easter' and to reward my father for the work which he accomplished for the chapter. The President, Mr. James Theofan, requested Mr. George E. Johnson, the past

President, to be the speaker. He made a wonderful speech, in which he spoke highly of my father. My mother and father received a magnificent bronze statue, my sister a beautiful white gold diamond necklace, and I, a white gold monogram ring with a diamond in it. My dad answered this with a speech of thanks; he was moved to tears, and some of our guests were also forced to cry.

"We all like these wonderful gifts, but we appreciate mostly the spirit in which they were given. I have never seen a body of men so loyal and helpful as those Ahepans. It is almost impossible to believe that man can be so helpful to his fellow man as they have been. I am not saying this because they have been so appreciative to my father, but because I have often heard my daddy talk of the helpful things they have achieved. To my idea the basis of Queensboro Chapter No. 97 is the Golden Rule."

HELLENIC POST NO. 40 ENTERTAINS MASONS

THE intrepid Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, Prof. P. S. Marthakis, whose constant aim is to bring a harmonious understanding between the native citizen and the naturalized, entertained the members of the Progress Lodge No. 22 Free and Accepted Mason of Salt Lake City, Utah, by offering a unique program. The program follows:

Mary Cairo, vocal solo, assisted by Mary Giles at the piano.

Bill Floor, winner of the 7th and 8th grades, gave his oration on George Washington.

Helen Paulos, vocal solo, assisted by Florence Philpot at the piano.

Mary Skourtis, winner of the 9th and 10th grades, gave her oration on George Washington.

Margarite Stavropoulos gave a piano solo. George Stavropoulos, winner of the 11th and 12th grades, gave his oration on George Washington.

Prof. P. S. Marthakis spoke on "Some Contributions Made by Greece to Civilization."

P. S. Marthakis, Governor of the 11th District, is the commander of the Hellenic Post No. 40.

NICHOLAS E. DJIMAS MAKES GOOD AT UNION COLLEGE

NICHOLAS E. DJIMAS, brother of Z. E. Djimas, of Schenectady, N. Y., is attending the Union College and making good, having downed insurmountable odds to begin his college education. Nicholas Djimas came to this country about nine years ago with absolutely no knowledge of the English language except a little elementary schooling in the elementary grades in Greece. By attending New York night schools he mastered his handicap and made rapid advances. He is now taking courses in Union College for an A. B. degree. He is an able orator and member of the Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of the Ahepa and active in fraternal and social works among the Greeks of Schenectady.

THE SICK

WHEN a fellow's knocked out and he can't get about,

And the doctor says, "Stay there in bed,"
When he's all aches and pains and the blood
in his veins

Seems to flow like a flint of lead;
You may dose him with pills and tincture
and squills,

But the cure for a man, after all,
Are the roses of love and the glad voices of
The good friends who drop in to call.

— From the *Buffalo Ahepa Booster*.

Do you know why most Ahepa Chapters prefer GEMSCO?

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Athletics & Sports

BASEBALL TEAM OF RENAISSANCE CHAPTER NO. 5 OF NEW YORK CHALLENGES ANY SONS TEAM IN THE UNITED STATES

THE baseball team of the Renaissance Chapter No. 5 of the Sons of Pericles had a successful season last year winning fame as one of the best teams of its kind in the Empire State and in the ranks of the Sons of Pericles.

The team has been training strenuously recently and having rounded up their training they are on the war-path and out to get the scalp of other Sons of Pericles teams which aspire for championship.

They are herewith sending a challenge to play any Sons of Pericles team in the United States. The managers of such teams shall communicate immediately with George Gavaris, 340 East 33rd Street, New York City, for arrangement and booking of games to be played at home or away.

The chapters of the Ahepa in the cities where there are Sons of Pericles chapters should not only encourage the boys and help them out in fitting athletic teams, but they should also help them in booking games and in every way assisting them in their athletic endeavors.

Athletics and sports offer one of the best ways of stimulating chapter interest and activity and no opportunity should be overlooked by the chapters in carrying out athletic programs.

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., April 1st, 1930.
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)
COUNTY OF MERRIMACK) ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared Milton E. Melitiades 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. MELITIADES, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Managing Editor, MILTON E. MELITIADES, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Business Manager, MILTON E. MELITIADES, 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, Elliott Square Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. 5th Fl. 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. MELITIADES, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of April, 1930.

(REAL) E. REESE THOMSON, Notary Public.
(My commission expires September 26, 1932.)

Athens Hails Ahepa Group from America 1200 Greeks from Overseas Feted by Nation Welcomed by Premier

The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the arrival of the 1200 members of the Ahepa in Greece comes the announcement that the Ahepa has invited the Mayor of Athens to pay a visit to America for the purpose of inducing the Greeks there to take a more active part in the rehabilitation of their native country.

Official bodies have been competing with each other in offering the Ahepa hospitality. Receptions have been given on behalf of the Government, the municipality and the university. A pageant was organized by the Women's League in the Stadium, in which archaic dances were performed in national costume. Seldom has Athens witnessed such an enormous gathering as that which welcomed the visitors, who, with their picturesque costumes and decorations, formed the central attraction of the event.

The Ahepa is the biggest Greek association of its kind in America, counting a membership of 25,000 and more than 250 branches scattered all over the United

States. Almost every Greek town and village is represented in America. Every year generous gifts come from across the Atlantic to the home towns for building schools or churches or to aid in some public facility. It is to this assistance from the Greeks abroad that this country owes most of its fine public buildings and edifices.

Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, in a speech of welcome, strongly exhorted the Greeks in America to take a material interest in the Greek loans to be soon launched in the States. Mr. Venizelos went on to mention the valuable assistance given to Greece by America, beginning with the Greek War of Independence in 1821 till the Mierasiatic catastrophe. "You must be proud," Mr. Venizelos continued, "to be the citizens of such a grand Republic. But do not forget that you come from Hellas—Hellas that has enlightened humanity by its masterpieces of thought and art, that is today working intensively in order to become an element of progress and civilization, once more."

APPOINTMENT OF PROMINENT AHEPAN TO OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF BROOKLYN

IT is with great pleasure we learn of the appointment of Brother Nicholas G. Psaki, past supreme counsellor of the Order of Ahepa and a member of Chapter No. 41 of Brooklyn, to the important office of assistant district attorney in Brooklyn.

Indeed, it is a great honor that a distinguished brother Ahepan should be so signally recognized. Equipped as he is, we feel confident, he will not only become a valuable addition to the district attorney's office, but that he will distinguish himself in the service of the public.

The sincerest wishes of the Fraternity are extended to Brother Psaki for a useful and successful public career.

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Aspects of Life

Humorous Stories for Speakers

Getting to Heaven

When it comes to getting to heaven it would be best to follow the orthodox way instead of some other plan the certainty of which cannot be guaranteed.

"Pat," said the priest, "how do you expect to get into heaven if you go on leading this wicked life and doing no work?"

"Sure, an' it's aisy, yer riverence," said Pat. "For when Oi doie Oi'll go to the gates o' heaven, and Oi'll kape on shuttin' them and openin' them, and shuttin' them and openin' them, till St. Peter, gettin' impatient, hollers out, 'For goodness' sake, aither come in or stay out.'"

Emergency

Just what constitutes an emergency is not always as easy to define as it may seem.

The victim had been properly patched up.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

BROTHER AHEPANS!

Στέφανο, Βαπτιστικά, Μπουμπονιέρες, Δισκούς φωνογραμμάτων, Ρόλλους πιάνου και μουσικά πιάγια.

Γράψατε:

MOUZAKIOTIS BROS.
627 S. Halsted St., Chicago

both broken legs set, six stitches under the chin, plaster cast around the chest, and a small silver inset in the skull.

"By the way, Doc," he whispered, as the weary surgeon gave one last proud look at his handiwork. "I don't know just when I'm going to be able to pay you for all this. I've got a few hundred laid by in the bank, but to tell you the truth, I'm saving that in case of an emergency."

Apology

In making the amends honorable the usual apology is regarded as quite satisfactory—but not always, especially when it makes matters worse.

One of the neatest parliamentary apologies we have ever heard of was that of an irate member of the House of Parliament who described another as "not having even the manners of a pig." At the cry of "withdraw" he did so, saying: "I withdraw and apologize, and beg to say that the honorable member has the manners of a pig."

The Essentials in France During the War

Father to his returned soldier boy: "And so you learned French thoroughly while over there, Son?"

Son: "Sure, I got so I could say hello and good night and order ham and eggs, and I could ask a fellow to lend me money and tell a girl I loved her better than anything else and that's all a fellow needs in any language."

WEDDING BELLS RING

THE wedding bells merrily rang for Brother Nick Bekakis and Miss May Pappageorgiou of Price, Utah, whose happy union was eulogized in the chapel of the Greek Orthodox Church recently. The ball room of the Paradise Hotel was lavishly decorated and a luscious dinner was served to over a hundred guests of the newly weds.

Congratulations and best wishes for your happiness!

New Terminal Hotel in ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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θάλασσα, τῆς εἶχε καταλάβει καποῖος πο-
νοκέφαλος... Ἄλλως τε καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι
δὲν ἐθαίνοντο καὶ πολὺ ὑπερόπτεροι. Τὸ
πνεῦμα τοῦ ταξιδιοῦ δὲν εἶχεν ἀκόμη
εὐχρησθήσει στὴν ἐγγύη των καὶ ἐπυγα-
νοῦσθοντο στὰ κατωστάματα μᾶλλον
δειθνοῦσι καὶ διαπτικῶσι. Τὴν Κυριακὴν
τὸ πρωῒ, βοηθῶντος τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος, ὁ-
στις θάινεται ἀνεπιμέλῃ μετὰ τὴν Ἀγγε-
λα γὰρ νὰ ὄσῃ τὰ παιδιὰ τῆς στὴν Ἰτα-
λία μὲ γαλήνη καὶ ἡσυχία, καὶ τοῦ ἡλί-
ου λάμποντος, ἰσηκώθησαν ὅλοι καὶ προ-
γενησάμενοι καὶ κατόπιν μετέβησαν στὸ
ἀσπασματικὸν δάλοιν τῆς πρώτης θέσεως
ὅπου ἔλαβε χώραν λειτουργίαν, χοροστα-
τοῦντος τοῦ καθολικοῦ ἱερέως τοῦ ἀερο-
πλοίου. Μετὰ τὴν λειτουργίαν, ἔλαβε χῶ-
ραν ἡ πρώτη ἐπίσημος ἀφιέξις τοῦ Ὑ-
πάτου Συμβουλίου, τοῦ πρώτου κ. Φίλιπ-
που προεδρεύοντος. Κατὰ ταύτην ἀνεκτελέθη-
σαν πολλὰ προβλήματα τῶν ταξιδιωτῶν,
ἀνταλλάγησαν διάφοροι γινώμηαι καὶ τί-
λος ἀπερῶσθη ἡ ἀπραξιακὴ ἐκτέλεσις
ἀπάντων τῶν ἀσπασματικῶν ταξιδιωτῶν χῶ-
ριν τῆς ἐπιμετῆσεως μας παρουσιάζοντες
στὰς Ἀθήνας. Εἰς τὸ συμβούλιον ταῦτο
ἦσαν παρόντες οἱ ἐξῆς Ὑπατοὶ ἀξιωμα-
τοῦχοι Γεώργ. Φίλιπ, Ἀχιλλεὺς Κατσώνης,
Γ. Γεωργιάδης, Γ. Βοργιῆς, Παράσχος
Βόλος, Α. Καρκάλης, Σ. Στάμος, Κ. Πά-
λιος.

Παρόλθε καὶ ἡ Κυριακὴ, ἡ δευτέρα ἡ-
μέρα στὸν ὠκεανόν. Ἡ μεγάλη θάλασσα πᾶρ
μπαμπινί, (αἰθουσὰ τῶν μικρῶν παιδιῶν),
εἶναι γεμάτη πάντοτε ἀπὸ τὰ μικ-
ρὰ παιδιὰ καὶ κοριτθία τοῦ ἐπιμετῆσαν
νὰ γνωρίσῃ τὴν γῆ τῶν γονέων των.
Παίζουσι χωρὶς νὰ αἰσθάνονται ὅτι ἀπε-
χόμεθα τῶν ὠκεανόν. Ὁ πολυπόλιτος κ.
Φίλιπ, πανταχοῦ παρών, ἐπιπέμπεται
τῆς καμπίνης τῆς δευτέρας θέσεως, τοῦ
τοῦριστοῦ καὶ τῆς τρίτης καὶ ζητεῖ ὁ ἴδιος
νὰ μάθῃ ὅν τὰ παιδιὰ εἶναι ἐγγασθημέ-
να ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπιμετῆσαν τοῦ ἀεροπλοίου.
Ἡ ἐπιμετῆσα εἶναι ἐξαιρετικῶς ἡ τροπὴ κα-
θηρὰ καὶ ἐπιμετῆσα, οἱ ἀσπασματικοί,
ἀσπασματῆς καὶ λοιποὶ τῆς ἐπιμετῆσεως εἰς-
νεύονται καὶ, ἀπὸ πῶς, ὅσοι ἐκείνου
τὰς προσπαθείας των νὰ ἐπιμετῆσαν
τοὺς ἀσπασματῆς καὶ νὰ κἀμουν τὸ τα-
ξίδι των εὐνοηθῶς καὶ ἀνετόν. Ἡ ἐπι-
μετῆσα ὅμως τῶν ἐπιμετῆσαν ταξιδιω-
τῶν εἶναι πολυεργὴ καὶ πολυεργὴ. Ἐ-
ργαζομένη ἀναγκαστικῶς ἐπιμετῆσα.
Καὶ τὸ Ὑπατον συμβούλιον καταχωρεῖ
τῆς διαφόρου ἐπιμετῆσεως καὶ τῆς θέσεως
ἐπὶ ἕνα ἑκάστον τῶν ἀξιωματῶν, ὅ-
πως ὁ κ. Κατσώνης διορίζεται ἐπιμετῆσα
τῆς ἐκδοτικῆς, τμηματῆσεως τοῦ ἐπιμε-
τῆσεως, ὁ Ὑπατος Κυβερνήτης τῆς Γ'.
Περιμετῆσεως κ. Ἀθανάσιος Καρκάλης, γί-
νεται ὁ ἀξιωματῆς τῆς ἡμέρας. Ὁ Ὑ-
πατος Κυβερνήτης τῆς θες Περιμετῆσεως
κ. Κ. Πάλιος, ἀναλαμβάνει τὸ ὄμοιον
τοῦ Στάμου, ὁ Ὑπατος Κυβερνήτης
τῆς 7ης περιμετῆσεως κ. Σ. Στάμος, ἀνα-
λαμβάνει τὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῶν ταξιδιωτῶν.
Ὁ Κυβερνήτης τῆς 8ης περιμετῆσεως κ.
Παράσχος Βόλος γίνονται ὁ ἐπίμετῆσαι καὶ
ὁ Ὑπατος Ταξιδιῶν κ. Γ. Γεωργιάδης γί-
νεται πρόεδρος τῆς ἐπιμετῆσεως ἐπιμετῆσεως.



Reception of the Ahepans by the official reception committee including the Representatives of the Greek government and the press on the arrival of Salarnia at the Bay of Phaleron

Ἡ διαίτησις στὰς διαφόρους ἀναφορέ-
μας διαφόρος καὶ παραπονεῖται ὁ
Ὑπατος Συμβούλιος κ. Γ. Βοργιῆς. Ἐπὶ
πλέον, ἵνα κρατηθῶν οἱ ταξιδιωτῆται ἐν-
ημεροὶ των λαμβανόντων χῶραν εἰς τὴν
ἐκδοτικὴν μας ἀποφασίζεται ἡ ἐκτέλεσις
Ἀγγλιστῆ καὶ Ἑλληνιστῆ ἐπιμετῆσαν
ὁμοίον ἐπὶ τὸν τίτλον Ἀγγλοῦ καὶ Ἑλλη-
νοῦ τοῦ ὁμοίου τὴν ἀνεπιμέλῃ καὶ ἐκδοτικὴν ἀνα-
λαμβάνοντες οἱ ἀξιωματῆς κ. κ. Ἀχιλλεὺς
Κατσώνης καὶ Ἀγγ. Ν. Ἀλεξόπουλος.
Τὸ ἄλλο ἐκδοτικὸν ἀνεπιμέλῃ ἐπιμετῆ-
ται δὲ τοὺς ταξιδιωτῆταις.

Ἡ 25η Μαρτίου, ἡ Ἐθνικὴ μας ἑορτὴ
δὲν θὰ λησμονηθῆ ποτὲ ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐπιμε-
τῆσαν νὰ λαμβάνω μῆρος στὴν εὐχὴν μας
ἐκδοτικῆ. Ἐάν τιποτὲ ἄλλο δὲν ἐλάβου
χῶραν στὸ ταξίδι μας ταῦτο, ἡ εὐχὴ ἡ-
τες ἔλαβε χῶραν εἰς τὴν μεγάλην ἀσπασ-
ματικὴν αἰθουσάν τῆς πρώτης θέσεως
κατὰ τὴν δεκάτην πρωΐν, θὰ ἰδικαιοῦ-
ται πληροῦστα τὸ μακρινὸν μας ταξίδι
στὴν Ἑλλάδα μας.

Ἡ ὙΨΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΛΟΑΕΓΥΡΟΥ

Εἰς τὰς ὀκτὼ ἀκριβῶς τὴν πρωΐν, τῆς
μοῦσικῆς τοῦ ἀεροπλοίου πανηγυριστικῶς
τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν Ἐθνικὸν Ὑμνον μας, ὁ-
λόθη ἐν μέσῳ σαγῶντων χηροκροτημάτων
καὶ ἀνεπιμέλῃς ἐπιμετῆσεως, εἰς τὸν πρώ-
τον ἰσθμὸν τοῦ Σατοῦν, ἡ Γαλλοαεγυ-
ρος παραπλεῖρος τῆς Ἀσπασματῆσεως καὶ
τῆς Ἑλληνιστῆ, καὶ ὅσα κανονισμοὶ
τοῦ ἀεροπλοίου εἶσαν ἀνά τὰ ἡμέρηαι καὶ
γαλήνη νηρὰ τοῦ Ἀτλαντικοῦ τοῦ γαλο-
αεγυρῶν ἀγγίλμα τοῦ ἰσοσταθμοῦ τῆς πᾶσι-
γενετικῆς μας καὶ τῆς ἐπιμετῆσεως τῆς πρώ-
της ἑκατονταετηρίδος τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ἐ-
λευθέρου Ἔθνους. Στὰς δεκά ἡμέρηαι ὁ ἐ-

πίσημος ἐορτασμὸς στὸ δάλοιν τῆς πρώ-
της θέσεως. Ἡ θαυμαστὴ αἰθουσὰ ἐλοῦντο
τὸ μῆρος στὰ ἀνεπιμέλῃς τῶν Ἐθνικῶν
χορηγῶν τῆς γενετικῆς μας, τῆς θέσεως
μας πατριῶς καὶ τῆς ὀμοῦς Ἑλλάδος. Οἱ
ἐπιμετῆσαι ἦσαν ἀσπασματῆς ἀνεπιμετῆσαι
μετὰ τὸ γῆμα τῆς ἰδικαιῶν ἐπιμετῆσεως
καὶ ἰσοσταθμοῦ στὰ πρόσωπα των. Εἰς
τὴν ἐξέδρην τῶν ἐπιμετῆσαν ἐκάθητο ὁ
Προέδρος τοῦ Σατοῦν, κ. Κ. Βοργιῆς
Στασπάρτης, ὁ ἐπιμετῆσαι γαλοαεγυρῶν
ἐκ Γαλλίας, ἀκριβῶς ὀμοῦς κ. Γαλλο-
αεγυρῶν Κίγγε, ὁ γαλοαεγυρῶν ὀμοῦς κ. Νέ-
γη Μοργκιαντῶ μετὰ τῆς ἀνεπιμετῆσεως
καὶ τοῦ, ὁ Ὑπατος Προέδρος κ. Φίλιπ καὶ
τὰ λοιπὰ μέλη τοῦ Ὑπατου Συμβουλίου
ἐν μεγάλῃ ἀσπασματῆ. Ὁ κ. Ἀχιλλεὺς Κα-
τσώνης, ἐκτελεῖ χῶρον εὐχῆς εὐχῆς, μετὰ
κατάλληλον προελάσαν, παρουσιάζει στὸ
ἀσπασματῆ τὸν γαλοαεγυρῶν καὶ ἡ αἰ-
θουσὰ ἀνεπιμετῆσαι ἀπὸ τὰ χηροκροτήματα
τῶν παιδιῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος μας. Ὁ λόγος τοῦ
κ. Κίγγε ἦτο ἕνας ἀκόμη ἕμνος πρὸς τὴν
Ἑλλάδα. Τὸν γαλοαεγυρῶν διαδέχεται
στὸ δῆμα ὁ γαλοαεγυρῶν ἀκριβῶς ὀμοῦς
κ. Μοργκιαντῶ, πρῶτον Προέδρος τῆς
Ἀμερικῆς ἐν Τουρκίᾳ, ὅστις μετὰ λόγια
τῆς ἐγγῆς του τονίζει τὴν πίστιν του στὸ
Ἑλληνικὸν Ἔθνος. Δευτέρως ἀνεπιμετῆσαι
στὸ Σατοῦν καὶ ὁ εὐχῆς τῆς πατριῶς
καὶ ἰσοσταθμοῦ ἀνεπιμετῆσαι ἀνεπιμετῆσαι
τὴν ἰσοσταθμοῦ ἕμνον τῆς ἀνεπιμετῆσεως
καὶ μετὰ ἐγγῆς τῆς ἀνεπιμετῆσεως ἰσο-
σταθμοῦ ἰσοσταθμοῦ τὴν πίστιν των
ἐπιμετῆσαν Ἑλλήνων στὰ ἰσοσταθμοῦ
ὀμοῦς μας. Ἐν μέσῳ πατριῶς χηρο-
κροτημάτων καὶ τῆς ἀνεπιμετῆσεως πατρι-
στῆσεως τὸ Μαῖον εἶναι ἡ νῆστῆ στὰ βο-
νὰ ὀμοῦς ἡ λαμπρὰ μας καὶ ἀνεπιμετῆσαι.

τος ἑπεροικάνειος ἑορτῆ γιὰ νὰ ἐπαναλη-
θῆ τὸ ἑσπέρας κατὰ τὴν ὄψιν εἰς τὴν ἐ-
ργασίαν αἰθοῦσαν τῆς Γ' θέσεως. Ἡ ἑ-
σπερινὴ ἑορτὴ αὐτὸ ἀποκλειστικῶς Ἑλλη-
νικῆ, ἐπιτελεῖται δι' ἐπαύτασι κατελευθ-
ραίων ἐγκαίθεος τὴν αἰθοῦσαν διὰ νὰ ἀντιστα-
θῶν καὶ μεταστρεφῶν νεορῶς ἐπὶ ἅγια γέ-
νηματα τῆς γενετικῆς. Τὴν ἑορτὴν ταύτην
ἤρχισεν ὁ τελετάρχης κ. Α. Ἀλεξόπου-
λος δια δοξολογίας, τοῦ ἱερέως αἰδ. Παπα-
ναγιωτάκη χοροστάτουίντος. Εἶτα διὰ κα-
ταλλήλου εἰσηγήσεως ἀνέπτυξε τὴν θα-
μασίαν τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀνεύρεθαι εἰς τὸν γι-
γαντιαῖον ἀγῶνα τῶν πατέρων μας καὶ
τῆς ἐλευθερίας θείας εἰς τὰς ὁποίας ἑ-
παβλήθησαν χροῖν τῆς Ἑλευθερίας καὶ
ἔθηκε τὸν λόγον εἰς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Β. Ἰ-
σάκην. Ὁ κ. Ἰσάκης ἐμίλησε διελθικώ-
τερον καὶ ἐνεθουσίασε τὸ ἀκροατήριον. Ὁ
ἀδελφός κ. Νικόλαος Οἰκονόμου, εἶξ' Ἀ-
κρον Ὀρεῖο, ἐτραγοῦνθε διὰ Ἑλληνικὰ
τραγοῦδια, ὁ δὲ ἀδελφός κ. Η. Βόλος ἐ-
τραγοῦνθε τὸ Τροπαγόπουλο καὶ τὸν Γέ-
ρο Λήσο. Τὸ ἀκροατήριον διέκοπτε ἀρχὰ
μὲ μαγδαῖα χειροκροτήματα καὶ ἱστο-
ρικιστὰς. Ὁ ἀδελφός κ. Χαράτος Γκα-
νὰς, ἐκ Σακάου, ἀπήγγειλε τὸ ποίημα
τοῦ Πατριάρχου, ὁ δὲ γράβων ἀνεκίνησε
τοὺς ἐπερχόμενους ἀνευρεθόντας μὲ ἕνα
τον ποίημα, ἐμπνευσμένο ἐπὶ Σατοῦρνια
καὶ τιταλοσοφίμηνον Σχίστα, Σατοῦρνια
τὰ νερά! Κατόπιν ἐτραγοῦνθε ὅτι τρα-
γοῦδια, ἕνα δημοτικὸν καὶ τὸ ἄλλο ἀπο-
ρρημένο ἐπὶν Ἀγία, ὁ ἀδελφός κ. Δοῦ-
μης καὶ ὁ εἰσηγητὴς παρουσιάσε ἐπὶ ἀ-
κροατήριον κατὰ θέσιν, ἐν μέσῳ παπα-
γεῶδων χειροκροτημάτων καὶ ἀκροατῶν
ἐνεθουσίασε τὸν Πατριάρχον τοῦ Σατοῦρ-
νια, τὸν βασιλικὸν ἀντιπροσώπον, τοὺς ἁ-
ξιοματοῦργους τοῦ Ὑψίστου Συμβουλίου
καὶ τὰς κείρας καὶ θεσπονήδας, Φίλη, Κα-
ρόλην, Πάλην, Γκαβάτον. Τὴν Ἑλλη-
νικὴν μας ἑορτὴν εἰς τὴν Τρίτην Θείαν ἑ-
πίσημον διὰ τῆς παρουσίας των καὶ οἱ ἑ-
πίσημοι ξένοι. Κίνας, Μαργκεντάς καὶ ἡ
κεῖνη του, τοὺς ὁποίους παρουσιάσε ἐπὶ
ἀκροατήριον ὁ ἀδελφός κ. Ἀλεξόπουλος
καταλλήλως. Ὡς ἐπισημάσμα δὲ τῆς ἁ-
λῆς ἀληθινότητος ἑορτῆς οἱ ἐπερχόμενοι ἀ-
κροαταὶ ἠγέθησαν αἰθρομῶτος καὶ ἐτρα-
γοῦνθεσαν ἑνωμένως τὸν Ἑθνικὸν μας Ὑ-
μνον. Ἐτά ἐτελείωσεν ὁ ἑορτασμὸς αἴ-
τος, ὅστις θὰ μείνῃ γραμμῆνος εἰς τὴν
μνήμην τῶν προσεινετῶν μὲ γράμματα
ἀνετίηλα.

Παραληθεῖς νὰ δώσω εἰς τὴν δημοσι-
ότητα τὸ ποίημα τοῦ Σατοῦρνια τὸ πρῶ-
τον αἰτούμενος τὴν ἐπιεικίαν τοῦ ἀντα-
κτοῦ τοῦ Περιοδικοῦ μας.

ΣΧΙΣΤΑ, ΣΑΤΟΥΡΝΙΑ, ΤΑ ΝΕΡΑ!

Γράβα, καρδίη λεγίτη, ἐπὶ ἄρμον τὸν μα-
κρὸν σου
Καὶ ὄρε μας ἐπὶ μάννα μας, τὰ μητρικὰ
μας γὰ!
Ὅργωθε, σχίστα τὰ νερά, ἐκ' ὁ Ποσειδῶν
μαὶ σου
Συνταξιδιῶναι τοῖς παλαιοῖς τοῖς τόποις
του νὰ ἰδῶ!
Κατω ἐπὶ θαλάσση κοντὰ... Ὑψὲ δὲ
μὲ μαγδαῖα.

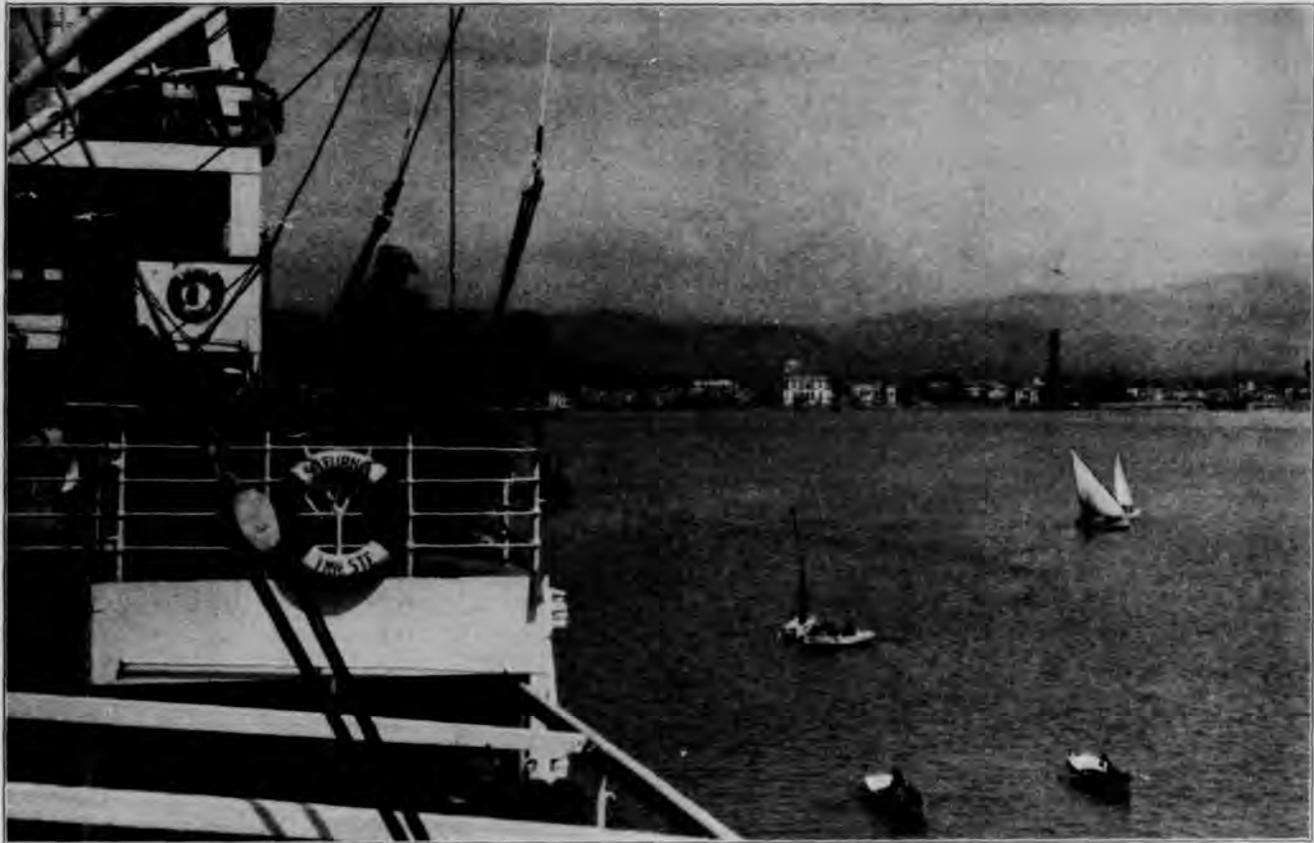


The guests of honor in the pilgrimage of the Order of Ahepa, Senator William H. King and Henry Morgenthau leading the Ahepa parade at Athens

Μὲς καρτερεὶ ἀνεπίμονα νὰ μὲς ἀόργωτα-
γαλιῶδη
Καὶ μὲς χορτάδη μὲ ὄψις, ποῖος ἄλλος;
ἡ μαννοῖλα
Ποῦ ὁ γράβωθός μας τῆς καρδίης τοῖς πό-
νοτε τῆς θ' ἀορτίου...
Σχίστα, Σατοῦρνια, τὰ νερά... Μὲ λεγε-
ρὴ μικροῖλα
Τὸν πρίγκιπα τῆς καρτερεὶ, ἀορτίου ἀ-
γνατίη
Μὲ τὸ λημῆνι νὰ δὲ ἰδῶ. Ναι, θὰ γινῶ
νεροῖλα
Καὶ θὰ χορτάδη τῆς καρδῆς ἡ καρδίη τῆς
ποῦ γροῖται!

Ἡ θαλάσση ἐξαιροῦνθε νὰ μὲς εἶναι
τόσον πολὺ, ὅστε ὅπως ἐκδορμῶν ἐνεθ-
ουσίασε καὶ ἀποδοῖσθαι νὰ μνήμη ἐπὶ
ἐστῆρια τῆς Ἀδελφότητος τὸν θεὸν Πα-
τριάρχη! Εἶνε τόσον καλῶς, μὲς ἀκολοῦ-
θεὶ τόσον πατρικὰ καὶ ὀμιλοῦσθαι ἀπὸ
τὴν πρῶτην ἡμέραν, μὲς διαδικεῖται τό-
σον ὡρεῖα, ὅστε νομίζομεν, θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ
εἶχε μνήμη εἰς τὰ ἱερά τῆς Ἀγίας μεστά-
ρια... Ἐπὶ πλοῖο διαδίδεται ἡ γορῶ καὶ
ἡ ὁμόνοια ἀπ' ἄκρον εἰς ἄκρον. Οἶθε ἡ
ἐλευθερία παρουσία, ἀσθίνισ, περὶα,
παρτίηνησις. Ὁ Πάλης, ἐπὶ τὴν ἰδιότη-
τά του, ὡς ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐπιδικεῖται τὸ
μαγερεῖα καθημερινῶς καὶ ἐνεθουσίασε
μὲ τὴν ἀπαστραπτοῦσαν καθαριότητα ποῦ
εἶναι παντοῦ. Ὁ κ. Φίλης ἀνεκίνησε,
ἐνεθουσίασε, παρτίηνησις, ἀσθίνισ...
Ὁ Ἀγγιλιεῖς παντοῦ παρῶν. Ὁ Καρ-
κάλης γάνει τὴν ὄψιν του ἀπὸ τὰ πα-
ραγγέματα ποῦ δίδει ἐπὶ ἐγγυμασίμην-
να... Ἐστασιῶματα, ὅπως καὶ ὁ ὄψις ἁ-
δελφός Ν. Οἰκονόμου εἶξ' Ἀκρον, Ὁ, ἀ-
πὸ τὰ πολλὰ καὶ ἀνεγὰ τραγοῦδια...
Καὶ ὁ κόσμος γλιντὰ, διαδικεῖται καὶ
τραγοῦνθε ἀνεγὰ...
Ἐτά παρῶν ἡ ἡμέρα μὲ ἀντὶ καὶ
γαρῶ. Τὴν Πέμπτην τὸ βράδυ, Μαρτίου
27, ἔλαβε χώρα μίγος χορῶς μετρημέ-
νων εἰς τὸ κατάστημα τῆς ἀντιπρό-
σώσεως. Μίγος τῆς ἑσπέρας ἐκείνης εἶχε
παρτίηνησις κάποια αἰσθητὰ ἑλλειψίς κε-

μῶν εἰς τοῖς χοροῖς. Ἡ ἀλήθεια εἶνε ὅτι
ἐπὶ μὲς μεγάλη ὀραλογία. Στοις 20 ἄν-
δρες ὄρασε κανεῖς μόνον ὅσο γυναῖκες.
Στὸν γράβωθὸν ὅμως, εἶναι θέσισ, τὰ
πράγματα θὰ λάβωιν ἀντίθετον πορῶν!
Εἰς τὸν χορὸν τῶν μετρημῶμένων ἄ-
μος, ποῦς μεγάλην ἐγχαριστήριον τῶν ἁ-
θρῶν χορῶτων, παρτίηνησις μεγάλη κί-
νησις κερῶν καὶ θεσπονήδων, τῶν παρτί-
ηνησίων μετρημῶμένων, αἱ ὁποῖα προ-
δίδωιν νὰ διαδικεῖται καὶ εἶθε νὰ γροῖ-
θῶν μὲ ὁμοῦ ἀελλῶ ἐπὶν ἰστορίαν
τῶν Ἀγγετικῶν ἐκδορμῶν. Ὑπὸ τοῖς ἁ-
γοῖς τῆς ἀρχιπρόσώσεως τοῦ Σατοῦρνια, ἀνο-
τῶν 30 ἑτεγῶν ἐστραβλίζοντο εἰς τὸ κα-
τάστημα, χορῶναι, κορῶ, ὄντα-
ἀμφογῶκα... Ἐὰ κατόπιν τοῖς ἐτρα-
ποῦνθεσαν οἱ παρτίηνησῶν ἀπὸ τὸ πλοῖ-
ον, τὰ ἀσθῶρα δὲ πεταγὰ γροῦματα ἰδι-
ου εἰς τὴν ἑορτὴν μας μὲ πραγματικὰ
πρῶταμῶν καὶ ὁμοῦ ἀμφογῶκα θίαν. Ἐ-
ὄρασε κανεῖς τὴν Κλεροπύτην, τοῖς Ἀ-
ραβὰς Σίτικ, τὰ Βλαγοπούλα καὶ τὸν τσο-
πάνο, τὰ Γαλλίδη γροῖκα, τὸν Καθολικὸν
ἱερέα, τὸν Κινεῖο ἐκπ. Ἡλλοῖ ἀνδρες ἐν-
τίηνησις κορῶ καὶ γροῖκα ἀσθῶ καὶ
ἐκδορμῶν τὴν εἰθημίαν καὶ τὴν γροῖαν.
Μετὰ τὰς 12 τὸ μεσονύκτιον ἔλαβε γροῖαν
μαγερεῖα καὶ γροῖαν μῆρος, ἀπὸ τὸ ἕνα ἁ-
κρον τοῦ καταστήματος εἰς τὸ ἄλλο, καὶ
μετὰ ταῦτα ἀντιπρόσωπος ἰσορροπῆσις ἐ-
περῶσις, διανεμῶνθε τὰ... Ἐστασιῶ-
Οἶτως, τὸ πρῶτον ἔλαβε τὸ χορῶναι, νεο-
πορῶναι μίγος Νικολέως Παπα-
θεοῦρου. (ὑπερῶν ὡς Βλάχοι) εἰς τοῖς
ὁποῖους ἰδῶ ἕνα πρῶτον μεγέθους τεμά-
χιον μολῶν! Ἀλλὰ διανεμῶνθε στα-
θεῖα διανεμῶνθε εἰς τοῖς ἐπὶ ἀλλοῦσθαι,
τὰ πλείστα ἐκ τῶν ὁποῖων ἀνείδοντο ἀπὸ
θαλάμη, μῆρος (λόγῶν) καὶ μῆρος ἁ-
θεῖα καρῶτα! Οἱ γροῖκα οἶντες ἁ-
κολοῦνθε, ἡ εἰθημίαν ἡτε ἰσορροπῆσις
μῆρος τῆς τρίτης προῖνης ἐορῶναι τὴν
διαδικεῖται τῶν ἐκδορμῶν, οἶντες ἁμ-
φῶν ὅτε τὴν ἑγῶν των νὰ γροῖα ἀπὸ
γαρῶ καὶ πραγματικὰ ἀνῶντα εἰθημίαν!
Τὴν Παρτίηνησις ἡ πορῶν τῶν ἐκ-



The arrival of Saturnia bearing the Ahepa pilgrims at the Bay of Phaleron

ἀρομένων ἔπεσε στὰ γυμνάσια καὶ προπονήσεις τοῦ Βοστώνειου Πατρῶν. Τὸ περίφημο τοῦτο Πατρῶν, τοῦ ὁποῖου ἡ ὁρασίη καὶ ἐπιφανείη εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας θὰ κἀμν ἐντέποιον ποῦ θὰ μείνῃ ἀλυσόμενος εἰς τὴν ἀνάμνησιν τῶν ἑκατοντάδων χιλιάδων Ἀθηναίων, διεκθίβει ὁ δραστήριος νέος καὶ καλὸς ἀδελφός κ. Ἰωάννης Στρατίης, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον παρέδοσε μετὰ τιμῶν ὁ Κεθερνάντης τῆς Μασαχουσέτης κ. Ἄλ-λεν, τὴν σημαίαν τῆς Πολιτείας διὰ τὴν παραδόσιν εἰς τὸν πρόεδρον τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας, ὡς ὄρον ἐγνώμο-σίνης τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Πολιτείας πρὸς τὴν μητέρα τῶν Δημοκρατιῶν.

ΓΙΒΡΑΑΤΑΡ

Τὸ Σάββατο πρὸς 9 καὶ μισή, διερχό-μεθα τὸ μεγαλοπρεπὲς Γιβραλτάρ. Γυναῖ-κες καὶ ἄνδρες διεκόθικαν ἐντορὶ διὰ νὰ θίξουν πολλοὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῖς τὴν πρώτην τοῖς ματιῶν ἐπὶ γιγαντιαῖο Βράχο, τὸν κολοσσὸν αὐτῶν τῆς Ἀγγλικῆς Λίτις. Καὶ ἡ ὄψις, δὴν νὰ ἤθελε καὶ ἐκείνη νὰ συνευρεθῆ με τοῖς ἐκδρομῆς τῆς Ἀχέ-πα, ἤδησε τὸν ἥλιον νὰ γίγνη τῆς θεομῆς τῶν ἀγχιτῆς πλοῖα ἀπάνον ἐπὶν μεγα-λεπτόβολο βράχο καὶ νὰ χροματίζη τὰ με-γαλοπρεπῆ βασιλικά πολεμικὰ ποῦ ἀνε-μνον ἐπὶν μεγάλων λιμῶν τῆς πόλεως. . . Πόσοις θεύλοισι δὲν αἰσθάνθηκαν καρδίαις ποῦ πρῶτον ὄραν ὄχιόν τὸν ὠκεανόν; Τί γίγη ἀγκυκνήσεως δὲν ἔρχον τῆς καρ-

δίαις ἐκείνων ποῦ ἐπὶ χρόνια νοσταλγοῦ-σαν νὰ ξαναπατήρουν στὰ εὐλογημένα βουνὰ καὶ ἀκρογιάλια τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς μας πατρίδος. . . Καὶ ὁ κόσμος ἐνθουσιάζεται, ἔκστασι εἰς τραγοῖδια καὶ ἀντρίγματα καὶ ἀποθανάτιζει με τὸν ὄκεόν τῆς κινη-ματογραφικῆς ἢ ὡτογραφικῆς μηχανῆς τὴν ἑλπίδιαν αὐτὴν θέαν τοῦ ἐπισημοῦ του βράχου.

Τὰ γυμνάσια ἱερακολληθοῦν. Ἄνδρες, γυναῖκες καὶ μικρὰ παιδιὰ ἀκόμη γυμνά-ζονται καὶ προπονοῦνται. Εἶπα μικρὰ παιδιὰ. Ὁ καλὸς ἀδελφός κ. Σικάγοι, κ. Ἰωάννης Συναδινός, ὅστις διαδιδάσκει τοῖς ἐκδρομῆς ἐποικισόμενος πότε τὸν Ντόν Τζόαν καὶ πότε τὸν Τόραλν Τό-πλαϊφ, ἀνέλαβε νὰ προπονήσῃ τὰ μικρὰ Ἑλληνόπουλα ποῦ πᾶν νὰ ἰδοῦν τὴν Ἑλ-λάδα! Καὶ τὰ κορίτσια μας, ἡ γυναῖκες μας, ἠδελῶν καὶ εὐδύχονται καὶ αὐταὶ ἐπὶν γραμμῶν καὶ σχηματίζουσι δημοφί-ας καὶ . . . λόγους! Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ ποῦ σας? Θὰ σᾶς κρινώσωμεν, θὰ σᾶς ἀιχμαλωτί-σωμεν!

ΑΞΕΠΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑΣΙΣ

Ἱστορικὰ θὰ μείνῃ ἡ συνεδρίασις τῶν ἀδελφῶν, ἥτις ἔλαβε χώραν τὴν Παρα-σκευὴν τὸ ἑσπέραις Μαρτίου 28, εἰς τὴν μεγάλῃν καὶ ἀριστοκρατικῶν αἰθροῶν τῆς δευτέρας θέσεως. Κατ' αὐτὴν παρουσιάθη-σαν ἐπὶν ἄνω τῶν ἱερατικῶν ἀδελφῶν, αἰ-τιναις ἤκουσαν μετ' ἰδιαιτέρας ἐγχαριστή-

σεως τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς κ. Φίλων, Ὑπατον Προέδρον, Π. Βόλον, Γεώργ. Βουργῶν, Μπαρμπά Στάμο καὶ Μπαρμπά Βασίλει, νὰ ὀμιλοῦν εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν καὶ νὰ παρουσιάζουσι τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ὅπως χαρίσαν ἀμείωτον τὴν ἐπιστημὴν τῶν καὶ τὴν ἀνεργασίαν τῶν πρὸς τὴν πλήρη ἐπιτερί-αν τῆς μεγάλης παρελάσεως στὰς Ἀθή-νας. Ὁ λόγος τοῦ κ. Προέδρου θὰ μείνῃ ἱστορικὸς, ὡς ἐμπνευσμένος καὶ ἐνθουσιώ-δης.

Ἄνω τῶν πεντήκοντα ἡθιοτυλεγραφή-ματων ἔχον ληφθῆ μέχρι τοῦδε ἐκ τῶν διαδόσων ἀδελφικῶν τμημάτων ἐν Ἀμερι-κῇ εἰς τὰ ὁποῖα εἶχονται εἰς τοῖς ἐκδρο-μῆς προεικνυτὸς τὸ «καλὸ ταξίδι!» Εἰ-χαριστοῦμεν ἐκ καρδίας τοῖς καλοῖς μας φίλοις καὶ ἀδελφοῖς.

Τὸ Σατόναια ἱερακολληθεῖ ὄχιόν ἀρ-μος καὶ σταθερῶς τὰ νερά τῆς Μεσογείου. Σήμερον, Δευτέραν προίαν, Μαρτίου 31, ἀποδιδάσκει εἰς τὴν Μασσαλίαν διὰ ὀ-λιγόωρον ἐκδρομῶν καὶ τὸ ὄπῳγμα ὄν-γουμεν διὰ τὴν Νεάπολιν, ὅπου θὰ ἀποδι-δασθῶμεν αἴθρον Τρίτην, Ἀπριλίον ἔν- τὴν Πήμπτην ὅι τὸ ποῦ θὰ εἰσδικώμεθα στὰ εὐλογημένα ἅγια χώματα τῆς γαλαί-ας μας Ἑλλάδος. . .

(Σ. Σ.—Εἰς τὸ προερχεῖς ὄμιλλον, ὅλαι αἱ λεπτομέρειαι τῆς ἀοίτιως καὶ ἐποδο-χῆς τῶν ἐκδρομῶν τῆς Ἀχέπας ἐν Ἑλ-λάδι, μετὰ τῶν ἀγχιτικῶν ὡτογραφῶν.)

ΕΝΤΥΠΩΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΚΕΨΕΙΣ

Υπό Π. Γ. Β.

Η ΥΠΟΔΟΧΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ ΕΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΙ

Μεγαλοπρεπείστατη όντως έπάρξην ή έποδοχή των όποιων ώργάνων ή Έλληνικά Πατρίς διά τούς έπαγγελίους έκδομηείς της ΑΧΕΠΑ εΐθης ώς οΐτοι εΐθόσαν τά Έλληνικά Έθνα. Παρελθόντες, έπίδημοι δεξιώσεις, ώςταγωγόντες, όστινα και έν γίνεται τίποτε έν παρελθόν άπό μέρους της, τό όποιον θα άντίκειται να καθορίσθαι την χάριν και άγαλλιάσθαι μιας μητρός έπιδείχοντες τό ζηντισημένα της παιδεία. Υποδοχή πρόγραμμα βαθύτατα.

Και διατί όχι; Μήπως ήμεεις οι ίδω ζηντισηθέντες, και εις την περίπτωση άντων άντιπροσωπεύόμενοι έκεί κάτω άνολικώς έπό των έκδομηίων, έν εΐθη ή ζήοι των τιμών άντων άπό μέρους της μητρός πατρίδος—της μητρός των όποιων οΐδε εις τας άκοιτωτέρας στιγμάς τοΐ έδω πολιτισμούς διος μας έλθόμενοι; Δέν την άνεπιβλήσθαι εις τούς άγόνες της; Δέν την έθουθήσασθαι — μήπως αίματος πολλώτατα—εις τας ανάγκας της; Δέν την έπασταρίσθαι δι' όλων μας των μέθων εις τας προσπαθείας της; Δέν έγινόμεθα πάντοτε άναντιλήπτοις των λειών της; Δέν εΐθόμενοι πάντοτε άντίκειστον οι παλμοί της καρδίας της εις τας ιδέας μας; Και όταν άνήρξοτο κοιδήμονε περιστάσεις— και όταν έσχηται τον κέθον άποδομήν εις άγόνες προς πραγματοποίησιν έθνικών ιδεών, έν ήμεθα ήμεεις εκ των πρώτων άπευθάντων εις την όωνήν της—έγκαταλείψαντες τό πάντα έδω προς χάριν της; Οΐδεν τό εκπληκτικόν λοιπόν, καθόλου παράδοξον— άν ώς καλά ήμετω έπιδείσθαι τούς έπιδείχοντες νούς της με πάσαν άναντιλήπτοις. Έστιά έποδοχής οΐλοδογών τέκνων έπό οΐλοδογών μητρός.

Τώρα, τό ότι δυνατόν να ήκούσθαι έν έδω και έκεί εΐθουθόμενοι— όχι όθονο ή ζήλειας έΐθια — παιδικού άνταγωνισμού, έν σημαίνει τίποτε. Έΐθως μάλιστα τότο να άντο άναγκαίον, όπως ήμεεις οι μη εΐτιχησάντες να έπάρξομεν έκεί να λάβωμεν κατ' άντιπαροχήν μίαν οαθή ιδέαν της μεγαλειώδους έποδοχής— της άγάπης των όποιων τρέφει ή γενετήριά μας προς ήμας τούς μικρούς των κόλπων της διούτας.

Ο ΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΦΡΑΝΚΟΣΙΜΑ ΒΑΓΓΝΕΡ

Ο μονόδικος κόσμος—όπλαδ ή μερίς έκείνη εΐ ήμδν, ής πιστεύει ότι ή μονόδική εΐται ώς προσωπίδον την εΐτίωσιν τοΐ πνίματος άπό την καθομισηνήν πεΐσντα—θμνεί κατ' αΐτας την άπολλείαν και τοΐ τελευταίον ζωντανού κρείον όστις άνεΐδει την έποχήν μας με μίαν άλλαν τουαΐταν, την έποχήν τοΐ χρυσοΐ αΐώνος της

μονόδικής.—Τόν θάνατον της χάρας του μεγαλόν Γερμανού μονόδουροΐ Βάγγνερ.

Η Φρά Κοΐσμα Βάγγνερ, οΐσα θυγάτηρ τοΐ Αϊτί και άσσοχικός σΐγγρος τοΐ Φόν Μπαζόου και τοΐ Βάγγνερ, άντο άντος ή ζώσα ιστορία της μονόδικης κινήσεως της παρελθόντες εκατονταετηρίδος, και ίσοιτήτως, των άνω μονόδικών γυγάντων Αϊτί και Βάγγνερ.

Γεννηθείσα τοΐ 1839, εις ηλικίαν 19 έτων έπαυθίθη τον οΐσόμενον τότε μοΐστρον Φόν Μπαζόου, μετ' όλίγα δε έτα, άπεχωρίετο αΐτοΐ χάριν τοΐ Βάγγνερ, προς τον όποιον άδμωσθε τό έπλοισπον της ζωής της, και πολέ πέραν τοΐ θανάτου του τόσον, όστω, εις τας προσπαθείας της κατά μέγα μέρος έγνωρίσασθαι τον μέγαν μονόδουρον, όπως τον γνωρίσομεν.

Αναλογιζόμενος καινίς, την νοημονα άφοδιώσιν της προς αΐτόν. Την έκτακτον διανοητικόν της ικανότητα, την άκαταδάμαστον θέλησάν μετ' ής ήγωνίζετο εις τά μονόδικα σαλόνια της Εΐρώπης, ότι ή Βάγγνερως μονόδική σΐνθεσίς έθωσΐτο άκομή μετ' αΐετκή μεσΐ των λεγομένων οσδοόζων μονόδικών της τότε, σμωρωτάται παρ' τοΐ όποσθι άρα γε εκ της μονόδικής και δραματικής μεγαλοήτας τοΐ Βάγγνερ οοΐζεται εις την Φρά Κοΐσμα.

Τό σμωρωτόμα είναι ότι εις τά άνθρώπινα πρόγραμμα, τό μέγροθος μιας άΐας έν εΐαρτάται άπό την ποσότητα της ή ποιότητα της μόνον, αλλά και άπό την καλύτερησιν της και κατεΐθνησιν της. Και τότο ακριβώς έπράξε διά την μεγαλοήτιαν τοΐ Βάγγνερ ή Φρά Κοΐσμα Βάγγνερ.

ΣΟΦΑ ΛΟΓΙΑ

Η άναπαύσις είναι τό καρτέκιμα της ισθαδίας.

Τό να σκεΐσθαι της είναι οΐσολώτερον τοΐ να γράφει.

Πολώτα ή διοπή είναι τίς έλπίσσοτήρα τοΐ λόγου.

Τά άποτιλέωματα της όργής μας είναι πολλώτατα καταστρεπτικώτερα των ζημιών αΐτινας την προκαλοΐν.

Οι οικειγενειακοί τίτλοι έκλαμποινον τον καλόν χαρακτήρα, αλλά καθίστοΐν πλέον καταδικασΐον τον καλόν τοιοΐτον.

Τό μέγροθος της λΐπης μας εκ της άπολλείας προΐματος τινός έν εΐαρτάται εκ της πραγματικής άΐας του, αλλά εΐ έκείνης την όποιαν τοΐ άποΐδουμεν.

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΑ ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ

Ο Τύραννος της Σικωόνος Κλεισθένης, έχον μονογενή θυγατέρα περικαλλεστάτην, όνόματι Άγαρίστην, ότι ένίκησεν εις τούς Ολυμπιακούς άγόνες διά τεθρίππων, πλημμερωμένος άπό χαράν, εκήρξεν εις την Ολυμπίαν, ότι όσοι νομίζον πως είναι άξιοι να λάβωμεν ως γυναίκα την θυγατέρα του, να προσέλθωμεν εις Σικωόνα έντός οΐ ήμερών.

Ασδέκα νέα άπό διαφόρων πόλεις της Ελλάδος σμωνωόμενα διά την εύγενειαν της καταγωγής ή τον πλοΐτον ή την άνδρείααν, προσήλθον εις την Σικωόνα έντός της προθεσμίας. Έκει έν έν έτος έξενίζοντο έπό τοΐ τυράννου, προσπαθόντες να έξασκρΐσθαι έν τοΐ μεταξΐ τά προτερηματα έκάστου εκ των μηνηστρον. Έκ τούτων ήσαν εις αΐτόν τον πάντων διο έγενείς Αθηναίοι, ή Αποκλειδής, υΐός τοΐ Τεοσάνδρου, και ή Μεγακλής, υΐός τοΐ Αικμαιοσος, ίδιος δε ή πρώτος.

Την τελευταίαν ήμερον τοΐ έτους, άφοΐ έκαμε μεγάλας θέσεις εις τούς θεούς, παΐθισε μεγαλοπρεπές γένμα εις τούς αγροσΐθρας, κατά τό όποιον έρωσΐετο να όρησποΐον εκλέγει γαμβρόν του. Αΐγνης όμοος ή Αποκλειδής ήρξισι να χορήγη δεΐσιωτατα ποικίλους χορούς, πρόγραμμα τό όποιον δεΐσιωσΐσθη τον Κλεισθένην, ώς άσμενον. Οτι δε ή Αποκλειδής ζήτησος έν τραΐζιον και στήριξας έν αΐτόν τη κεφαλήν του, ήρξισι να κινή τούς πόδας άσΐμνος εις τον αΐρα, τότε λέγον ή Κλεισθένης δέν ήδινθή να κρατήσθαι την δεσφορΐαν του, και ειπε: «Υΐ τοΐ Τεοσάνδρου, με τον χαρόν σου αΐτόν έχασες την Νύμφην».

«Οΐ φρονίτις Αποκλειδής, (δέν με μέλει) άπήνησεν έκείνος με άταραΐσΐαν, Τσασοτόπως γαμβρός τοΐ Κλεισθένοσς έγινεν ή Μεγακλής ή Αθηναίος, τοΐ όποιον πάλιν ή υΐός όνομΐσθη Κλεισθένης».

ΕΥΘΥΜΟ ΠΝΕΥΜΑ

—Τί γίνεται λοιπόν, ή φίλος μας Έσφριος;

—Τον είδαν πέντε γιατροΐ, αλλά και οι πέντε έφυγαν άναλπομένοι.

—Είμαι λοιπόν τόσο βαρύν άρρωστος;

—Όχι, αλλά δέν έννοι να τούς πληρωσθ!

* * *

—Λοιπόν, δέν μαγεΐρΐσα καλά, άνδρούλη μου;

—Ακούς, λέει... Θαμΐάσια!...

—Πως φΐά λοιπόν σου άρσει περισσοτέρα σμΐτρα;

—Η... σαφΐλλες τοΐ κορπιού!...

* * *

—Ένας γιατροΐ, άφοΐ έζητησε ένα φίλο του, ή όποιος τοΐ παρενοΐετο ότι τοΐ νοσοσάνε τά μάτια, τοΐ ειπε:

—Ο νοσΐματός σου όφείλεται στοΐ πολν χρυσΐ που πνεις. Οφείλω μάλιστα να σου δηλώσω ότι άν δέν πΐψης να πνεις, έσΐαχαι κίνδυνος να χάσθς έντεΐώς τό φως σου.

—Τί να σου πΐω, φίλε μου, τοΐ απάντησ τότε ή μηκηρής. Τό χρυσΐ είναι ή ζωή μου... Προκειμένου λοιπόν να χάσθΐ όλω τό σπν, δέν είναι προτιμώτερο να γαρΐμασΐνε μόνον τά παρΐθρα;...

* * *

—Ένας γέρο-μεκηρής κατά τις τελευταΐες στιγμές του άναΐξε τά μάτια και ζήτησε νερό, λέγοντας:

—Τώρα που πρόκειται να παρσοσασΐθΐ έννοσπον τοΐ Θεοΐ, θέλω να σμωκλιωθΐ με τον...χιμΐότερο έΐθΐό μου!...

* * *

—Έγω είνα κρηΐ σΐ διοΐ μόνον περσπΐσΐτις.

—Αΐθήτια;

—Βίβια!... "Όταν όρΐχη και όταν δεΐ όρΐχη!...

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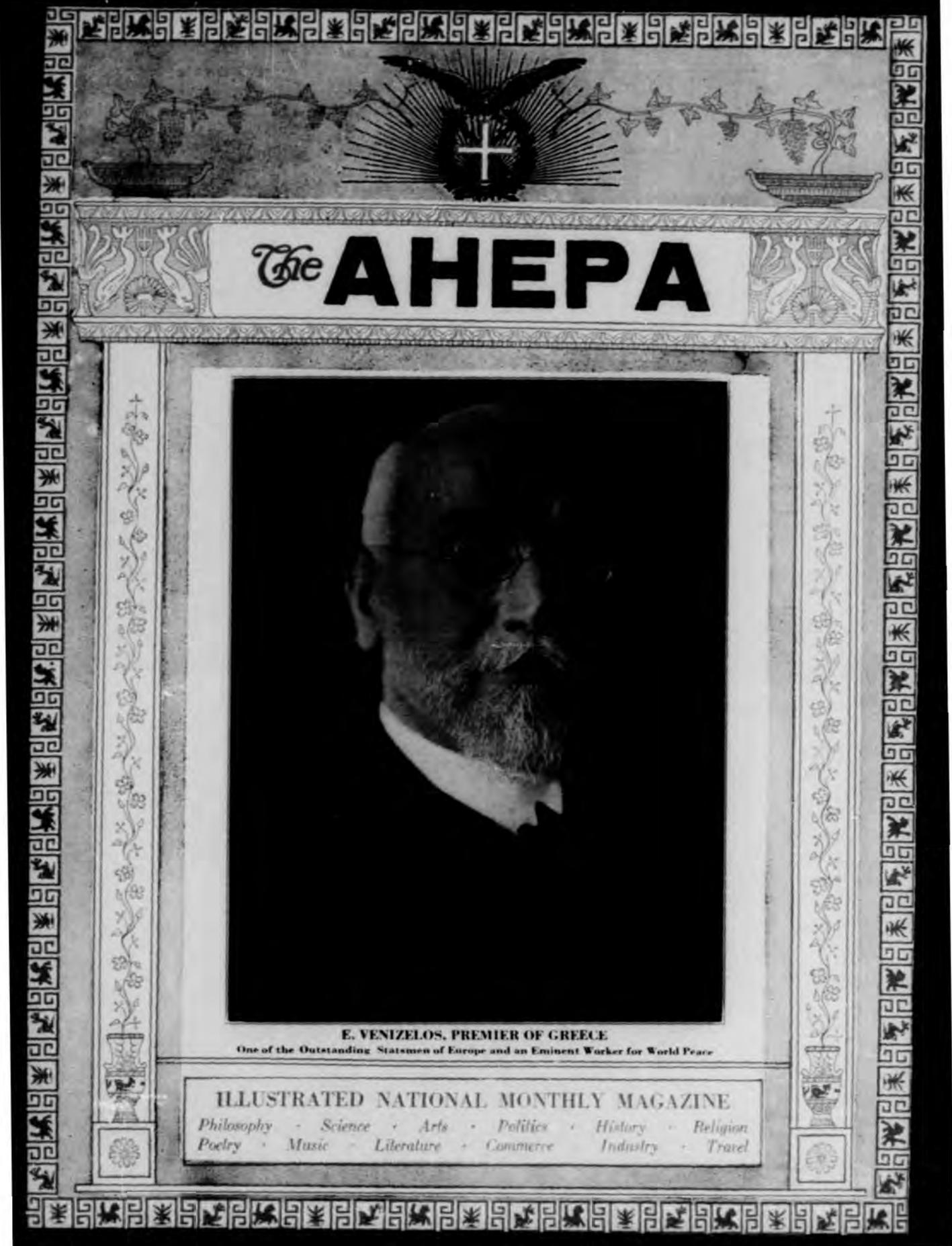
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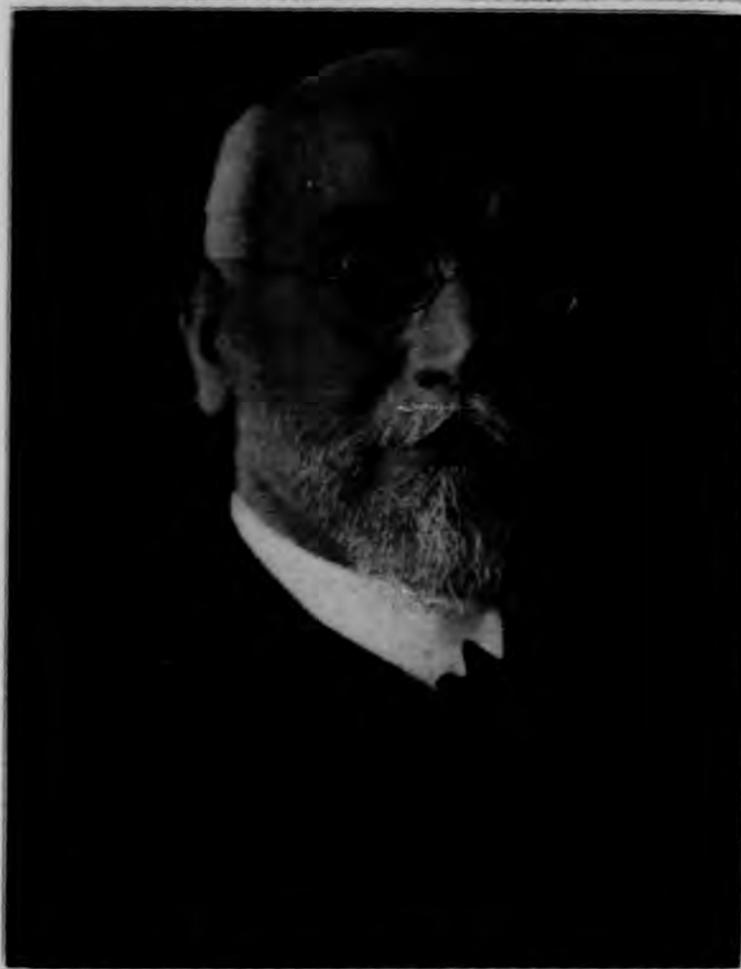
May - June 1930

Volume IV

Number 5



The **AHEPA**



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September 19

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August 1

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COSULICH LINE

17 BATTERY PLACE

NEW YORK



The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the

AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETTIADES, Editor

VOLUME IV

JUNE, 1930

NUMBER 5

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.

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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.

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Entered as second class matter, August 26, 1929, at the Post Office at Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE!

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE that we shall publish a **Special Edition** of the **AHEPA Magazine** in commemoration of the **EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY** and **ANNUAL CONVENTION** of the **ORDER OF AHEPA**.

We intend to make this **Special Edition** an **outstanding issue** worthy of the best traditions of the Fraternity. The assistance of every member is earnestly solicited to **help us secure advertising copies from reliable and responsible individuals and concerns.**

Every member of the Order of AHEPA in good standing is eligible to represent the Magazine and he is authorized to solicit and secure advertisements. The more advertising copy we have, the better and bigger the **Special Anniversary Edition** shall be.

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THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association



Volume IV

MAY-JUNE, 1930

Number 5

My Impressions

By **GEORGE E. PHILLIES**

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

BY the protocol of London just one hundred years ago Greece concluded her first peace but to the closer observer of her career it is obvious that her lasting peace had not been concluded until the advent of the Centenary of her Independence in 1930. Peace, unity and industriousness are now found at work along all the lines in Greece. These elements are writing their history throughout the pages of the press, in the sphere of politics, within the industrial and social strata and in the intellectual endeavors of the country.

There is a remarkable change in thought and action in Greece within the last two years. She is in a state of revolutionary reconstruction. The nation is enjoying the most stable and popular government in Europe and is bound to make tremendous strides in its program of reconstruction. Premier Venizelos, that illustrious leader, described by Woodrow Wilson as the "most capable statesman in Europe," epigrammatically says: "America is the greatest nation in the world because she was given the opportunity to develop her natural resources in peace. We are now emulating her not only in her form of democratic government but also in national policy. Our people are unanimous in this program of peace abroad and progress at home." The face of the venerable statesman was beaming with radiance and cheer as he expressed his admiration and keen interest for the United States and his desire for closer cooperation between the two nations.

The Centenary of Greece afforded a great opportunity for this purpose. As a befitting tribute to the mother of learning and of civilization, many of the intellectuals of the world assembled there this year to pay homage and to rejoice with her people. Prominent among them were a number of eminent Americans upon whom exceptional honors were lavished. The whole nation was astir to accord a most enthusiastic ovation to Honorable Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador, and to Senator William H. King and his Excellency Robert Skinner. No less hearty reception was extended to Senator George Moses when he visited Athens. The magnificent welcome given by the officials and the people to the 1200 American Greeks, participating in the Ahepa Excursion, is a commentary of hospitality, sincerity and esteem for America. Mr. Skinner, U. S. Minister to Greece, received them as American citizens and then the Premier and other officials, in eloquent terms impressed upon the visitors to prove, by their actions in the land of their adoption, that they are worthy of their ancestry. The spontaneous warmth shown to these pilgrims has no parallel in the City of Pericles.

We cannot begin to detail the events. Every city and town in the land seemed to bid for and to out rival the other in the splendor of receptions and entertainments. The Government spared no effort to perfect the elaborate centennial program. In many ancient places the life of classic Greece was reproduced and relived: at the ancient theatre of Herodes Atticus by the performance of *Electra* written by Euripides about 450 B.C.; at the Delphi festival by the inimitable Hellenic artists Eva and Mr. Sikelianos; at the Stadium by the pageant of the Lykeion of the Maids of Athens; at the Eleusis with the Kanellos' dramatic artists and finally upon the crest of the Acropolis by the raising of the glorious flag of Greece. The nobly formed and clearly cut mountains, the deep-blue gulf and classic shores, the verdant fields and the clear ethereal atmosphere gave local coloring and provided a beautiful setting for the spectacle which is destined to remain among the most cherished reminiscences of the participants.

Reminiscences, of course, will remain with the pilgrims but Ahepa's glory was enthroned and her prestige was so firmly rooted in the hearts of the Hellenic people that it certainly will remain there eternally. To sum it up, Greece rejoiced, America's influence was augmented and the historic pilgrimage will constitute a landmark of amity between the two nations. Against the test of Time it will stand out as one of Ahepa's greatest achievements.

Commercial Observations

The practical success of the expedition, however, ought to be translated into commercial figures for the benefit of the two nations. America has everything that Greece needs and Greece produces much that America consumes. Reconstruction has left Greece with something of an unofficial mandate for the Balkan States, which already are stirring, again, this time in ways of peace. Whatever is brought will enter through Greece, which gives Greece a powerful influence over a tremendous volume of international trade. On the other hand the natural resources of Greece are unexploited. Much skilled labor will be needed and hundreds of millions of dollars are to be expended in the next five years in road building, shipbuilding, dredging of ports, development of water power, of telephone and telegraph, wireless, electric, gas, drainages and other utilities. A number of railroad locomotives were purchased from the United States recently but much railroad equipment is needed as well as aeroplanes for commercial and military purposes. In other words, Greece suddenly becomes one of

the most promising business prospects of an industrial nation like ours.

Some American capital is already operating there. Ullen and Company of New York have invested millions and are now, in conjunction with the Bank of Athens, completing the dam securing the water of Marathon for the City of Athens. An American syndicate is reclaiming the vast swampy lands of the river Strymon. Another has been negotiating for the development of the nation's tremendous water power and others for the dredging of ports. The National City Bank of New York and J. & W. Selligman Company, Wall Street bankers, invaded Greece for the first time in its history and obtained equally with English capitalists one half of a bond issue. Still the surface has not been scratched. English capital, however, has dominated, following the policy of small European nations in choosing a favorite among the larger nations. It would be well for the United States to not hold aloof in this, which is almost a crucial time. Greece attests her industries and potentialities by her history. She has never defaulted on principal or interest, in spite of wars and ravages. She pays for what she gets and the United States — the great department store of the world — has the things she needs. The situation includes everything that makes a trade.

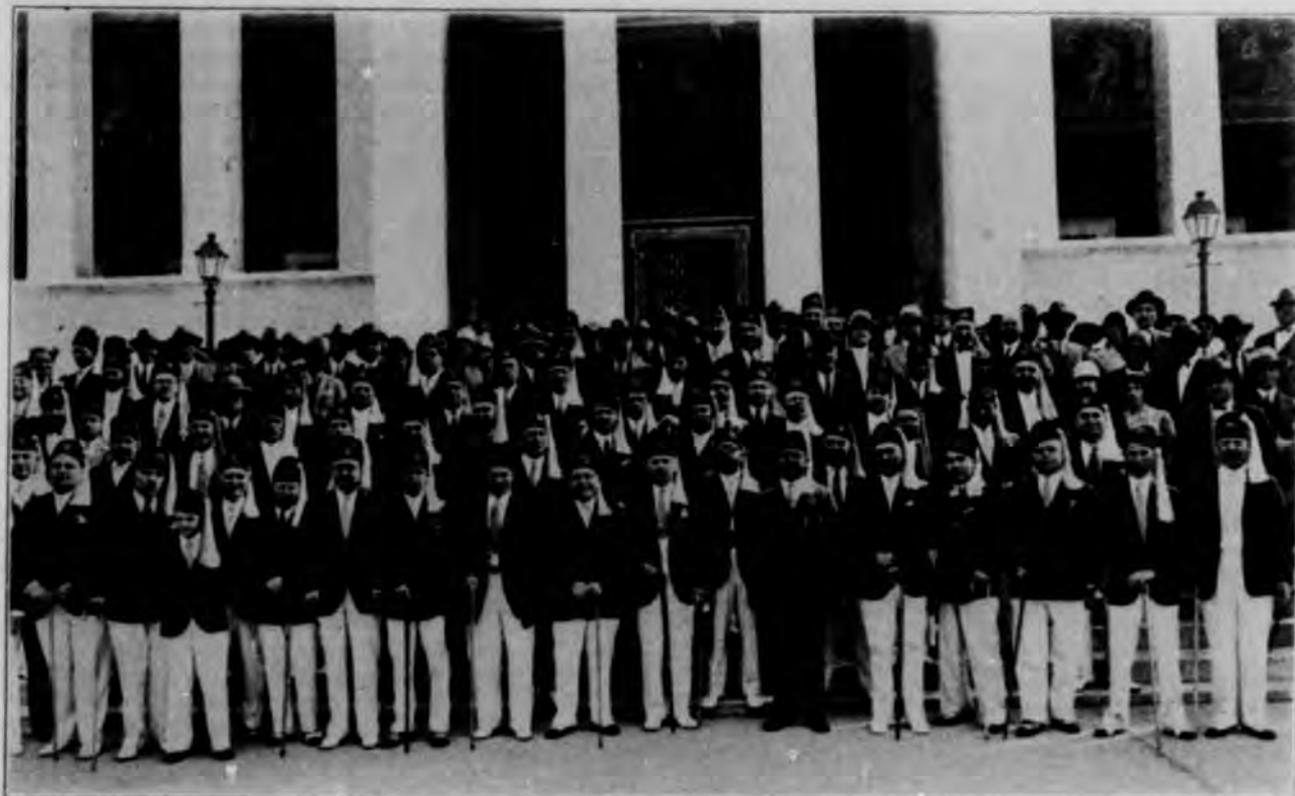
Greece has much to export that the United States now buys in large quantities from other countries. She is known for the excellence of her tobacco, her fruits, especially figs, currants, raisins, grapes, also olives and olive oil, and now with the advent of the million and a half Greek refugees from Turkey produces, in great quantities, the finest Oriental rugs. All these products have a tremendous market in the United States and although Greece buys most of her wheat supply from us, also great quantities of canned goods and apples, as well as practically all her auto-

mobiles, agricultural implements and many other commodities, yet, we are not importing large quantities of her exports. There ought to be reciprocity.

Greece, of course, at the present moment is in much the same position that Spain held a few years ago. She has not the proper means nor the scientific knowledge of desirable packing, refining, grading and preserving her products for American merchandising and consumption. If the figs or the olives could be expertly prepared or the grapes of Greece could be seen by the American eye and tasted by the American palate, these commodities would eclipse all other competitive imports in the New York market. Spain some years ago, imported experts from the United States and as a result completely revolutionized her foreign shipments. Some such plan must be found by Greece in order to invade the American markets.

As the result of the three successive excursions of the Ahepa to Greece, a closer financial and commercial understanding was brought about between the two nations. Mr. Morgenthau, Senator King and the members of the Supreme Lodge, leading the last excursion, became the unofficial plenipotentiaries and a great many conferences were held by them with Prime Minister Venizelos, and Mr. Michalacopoulos, the astute and sagacious minister of Foreign Affairs and others all of whom are eager to foster any proposal tending to bring the two countries closer together. This also should be followed up by our official government. Mr. Skinner, our Minister, with his profound knowledge of the Greeks, his rare ability and consummate judgment in handling affairs is worthy of the highest commendation. The leaders of the Excursion worked with him like members of the same family over common family problems.

What is justice? To give every man his own. — Aristotle.



A group of Ahepa Excursionists on the steps of the City Hall at Athens ready for the Parade which took place through the Boulevards of the Violet Crowned City on their arrival

Review of the Month

By N. S. KALTCHAS

India THE campaign of non-violent civil disobedience, which Mr. Gandhi inaugurated by violating the Government monopoly of salt, has yielded both more and less than he had ostensibly anticipated. For while it has encouraged lawlessness and engendered considerable sporadic violence, it has failed to produce sufficiently widespread and pervasive non-cooperation to paralyze the Government and force it to come to terms. The Viceroy and his experienced lieutenants appear at this writing to have avoided the dilemma of surrender to anarchy or ruthless repression, before which Mr. Gandhi had aimed to place them. Despite some ugly outbursts of violence, the worst of which had no connection with the nationalist campaign, they have managed to avert the immediate menace of bloodshed and chaos and, at the same time, to rob Mr. Gandhi and his fellow non-cooperators of the coveted crown of martyrdom, which would have been a prolific source of world-wide anti-British sentiment.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that Mr. Gandhi's agitation has accelerated the pace of the British Government's Indian policy. Thus Mr. Wedgewood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, has stated in the House of Commons that the long awaited report of the Simon Commission will be issued, in two instalments, during the month of June; and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, has announced that the Round Table Conference — between the British Government, representatives of British India and delegates from the Indian States — will meet in London on or about the 20th of October. With these two events in prospect, it can be assumed that the civil disobedience campaign, which after Mr. Gandhi's arrest has lost much of its picturesqueness and has been removed from the front page of American newspapers, will gradually lapse into a state of quiescence. Whether or not it will revive later, and possibly under much more militant leadership than Mr. Gandhi's, will depend on the outcome of the momentous Round Table Conference, which will determine the future of three hundred and twenty million people.

The problem before British and Indian statesmanship at this Conference will be to devise a scheme of government which will satisfy the aspirations of the small minority who constitute the Indian *intelligentsia* and at the same time meet the desires and prejudices and serve the interests of the peoples of India while not neglecting to safeguard the interests of Great Britain herself. The British Government has repeatedly proclaimed that "the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion status." On the other hand, the extreme nationalist leaders of the Indian Congress, like Mr. Patel and the Nehrus, demand immediate and complete independence; and this demand was voiced in the ultimatum which Mr. Gandhi addressed to the Viceroy before he embarked upon his campaign of civil disobedience. Between these two positions — the vague promise of self-government within the Empire as an ultimate goal and the insistence upon immediate separation — there is a large body of intelligent and articulate Indian opinion which would probably be satisfied with Dominion status to be attained within a specified time limit. It can be safely predicted that this policy will represent, at the forthcoming Conference, the limit of British concessions. For the British know that the agitation for complete independence is confined to the Hindu *intelligentsia* and to

certain proletarian elements in the large urban centers. Both the propertied classes and the masses who live in the seven hundred thousand villages of India have remained impervious to the cry for *swaraj*. The depressed classes, the sixty millions of "untouchables," would probably prefer the benevolent absolutism of the British *Raj*, which is gradually mitigating their lot, to government by their Hindu brethren, who can be trusted to maintain the caste system in all its orthodox and inhuman rigidity. Even more pronouncedly against the complete severance of the British connection is the attitude of the non-Hindu minorities — Parsees, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians and Mohammedans — who fear that independence will mean subjection to the Hindu majority. "It is evident," says Lord Irwin in his latest statement on the Indian situation, "that no settlement can be considered satisfactory which does not carry the consent of, and give a sense of security to, the important minority communities who will have to live under the new Constitution." With due allowance for the traditional British tendency to make the protection of minorities an excuse for the maintenance of British rule, it must be admitted that the task of keeping the peace among hostile racial and religious groups is imperative in India. The age-long antagonism between the seventy million Mohammedans and the Hindus has survived the ephemeral and superficial rapprochement during the Caliphate agitation. The Mohammedan attitude toward Mr. Gandhi's present campaign has been one of studied aloofness and undisguised hostility; and the frequent clashes between Hindus and Mohammedans give a foretaste of the frightfulness which may follow the removal of the restraining strong arm of the British *Raj*. Last, but not least, the native Princes, who rule over one fourth of the people of India, are notoriously loyal to the King-Emperor, their suzerain. Indeed, it is quite conceivable that after the withdrawal of the British, self-governing India may be exposed to aggression from those — as well as from other — warlike quarters, against which the non-violence preached by Mr. Gandhi will be an impotent weapon. No candid observer can gainsay that the most effective justification of British rule in India is the preservation of law and order, through the establishment of *Pax Britannica*, among the peoples of the Indian Continent.

But this is not enough. Despite the slow progress of the last century, Great Britain cannot escape responsibility for the economic backwardness of the Indian masses. The orthodox British contention that they have governed India with no other aim but the good of her people is just as untenable as the Indian agitator's cry that they have exploited her for their exclusive benefit. The truth of the matter is that British vested interests in India, which have grown during a period of more than two centuries, are today of such magnitude that, were they to be subjected to punitive treatment by an intensely nationalistic Indian Government, the hard-pressed economic structure of the British Empire would be threatened with collapse. It was, in the main, with a view to safeguarding these interests that the Government of India Act, which was enacted during the Montagu-Chelmsford régime, though it created a national Legislature and enlarged the Indian membership of the Provincial Legislative Councils, failed to establish responsible parliamentary government either at Delhi or in the Provinces. But Dominion status will make the Indian Government re-

sponsible to the elected representatives of the Indian people and, in conjunction with the Indianization of the Civil Service and of the military establishment, it will whittle down British control over India to even less than the present modicum over Canada and Australia. For the bonds of race, language and traditions, which, except for a common allegiance to the Crown, are the only ones left between Great Britain and her self-governing Dominions, will be lacking in the case of India. In these circumstances, how will Great Britain safeguard her vast imperial and economic interests in what will soon be a virtually independent India? The recommendations of the Simon Report and, still more, the outcome of the Round Table Conference will offer to an expectant world an answer to this question.

A Balkan Federation

A SIMILAR attempt to forget the past and to think only of the promise of the future is now being very seriously and responsibly discussed in a section of Europe which perhaps more than any other has been cursed with a legacy of historic enmities. The idea of a Balkan Federation is not new. Rhigas Ferraios, the bard and first martyr of Greek freedom, dreamt of a union of all the Balkan Christians that would rid the Peninsula of Turkish rule. The same idea was broached nearly a century later by the Greek statesman Charilaos Tricoupis and took form long after his death in the short-lived Balkan Alliance, which resulted in the war of 1912 and the virtual expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The tremendous convulsion through which the Near East has gone since has tended to widen rather than to bridge the gulf among its various nations. But it is precisely because nationalism gone mad has yielded such a rich crop of bloodshed and suffering that it has produced a healthy reaction and a tendency toward rapprochement and coöperation. Its historic rôle is, after all, ended. It was necessary in the nineteenth century in order to hasten the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, which for four centuries imposed upon the nations of the Levant political unity based upon force and not even justified by enlightened government. That task

having now been accomplished and the Ottoman Empire having been broken up into its component national units, the next logical step would be a re-integration based upon consent.

A federal union of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Jugoslavia, Rumania and, possibly, Turkey would be a subdivision of M. Briand's European Federal Union, itself one of those "regional understandings" which are declared by Article 21 of the Covenant not to be incompatible with the League of Nations. How is it to be achieved? There are those who believe that inter-Balkan coöperation should proceed from the easier to the more difficult fields and that a political union should not be attempted until certain grievances have been removed and the economic and cultural solidarity and interdependence of the Balkan nations has been strengthened. On the other hand, Mr. G. Kaphandaris, former Prime Minister and one of the leading statesmen of Greece, has been converted to the view that a close political understanding should be the beginning and not the culmination of Balkan coöperation. In a recent article in the Athens weekly *Peitharchia*, he proposes that as soon as the indispensable preliminaries are terminated, an annual Pan-Balkan Conference should be convened, dominated by statesmen (and not by economists or technicians), which should immediately proceed to draw up a Constitution for a Balkan Federation. He argues cogently that "the slow settlement of one difference after another would make us lose sight of the goal and would strew the road to union with disappointments, friction and lassitude. For it is by no means easy to harmonize the political and economic interests of nations standing opposite one another with fixed bayonets and in fear of conflict and aggression. Under the present régime of isolation and jealousy among the Balkan peoples, the simplest questions are approached with insurmountable reservations." Hence the Gordian knot should be cut rather than unravelled. Once the various Balkan nations have solemnly signified their will to union and drawn up the charter of their political coöperation, the redress of grievances and their rapprochement along non-political lines will be a relatively easy matter.

This view, though it has a great deal in its favor, is in-



The Moonlit Harbor of Saloniki, one of the Best and Busiest Ports in the Mediterranean, with the Famous White Tower Majestically Casting its Shadow on the Syfran Waters

clined to be somewhat too sanguine. The Balkans are, after all, a miniature of Europe. The cleavage between satisfied and unsatisfied nations can no more be exorcised in the Balkans by the mere will to cooperate than it can in the rest of the Continent. It is difficult, *f. e.*, to imagine Bulgaria entering into a federal union with Yugoslavia while the latter persists in its refusal to accord to the Macedonians the treatment guaranteed to minorities by the treaties. The ruthless Yugoslav policy of assimilation and the rabid chauvinism of the neophyte nationalist states, Turkey and Albania, will have to be moderated in order to create a propitious atmosphere for the discussion of a Balkan Union. Such a discussion promises to begin in earnest at the Pan-Balkan Conference which will meet in Athens next October. It will be one of the major ironies of history if the backward and quarrelsome Balkans can show the more enlightened western Europe the way to amity, cooperation and unity.

Pan-Europe

IN AN article on "The United States of Europe," which appeared in the August, 1929 issue of this MAGAZINE, an attempt was made to evaluate the attitude of the various European nations toward the idea of a European Federation, which was then germinating in the mind of the veteran French Foreign Minister. The conclusions of that article are in the main borne out by the reaction of European public opinion to M. Briand's project, which has recently been launched in the form of a memorandum addressed to the

European Governments that are members of the League of Nations. The basic objection to M. Briand's scheme is that, by giving priority to political understandings, it aims to safeguard and to perpetuate the political and territorial *status quo* and thus to consolidate the hegemony of France on the European Continent. M. Briand's insistence upon political security as the foundation of the projected Federation and the prompt echoing of this idea in the capitals of the "succession states" lend color to this suspicion and engenders an antagonistic state of mind in those countries which are not as enamored of the *status quo* as are France and her allies. Thus in Germany, where the gospel of international cooperation in the economic field has been preached with greater success than in any other major European country, M. Briand's project has been received with undisguised coolness and mistrust, because of its political implications. As for Italy, Signor Mussolini's fiery and provocative speeches and his bitter references to a "mutilated victory" and a "mutilated peace" should leave no doubt, even when all allowances are made for his constitutional addiction to strong language, as to what he thinks of a European Federation based on the inviolability of the *status quo*.

The launching of M. Briand's project has emphasized once more the sharp cleavage between satisfied and unsatisfied states in Europe. Whether a closer political union can be formed without material concessions by the former to the latter will depend upon the extent to which the economic interdependence of the European nations overcomes political grievances and nationalist resentments.

Protective Freedom

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, speaking of men's bodies and their toil, said that this nation could not endure half-slave and half-free.

We need some new Lincoln to say of men's brains and their thought that this nation cannot endure half-slave and half-free.

The greatest need of America is clear and creative thinking on the part of every American citizen.

Soundness and sanity in popular thought is the only thing that can emancipate us from the tyranny of tradition and prevent our being captured by catchwords, ruled by snap judgments, and rified by selfish interests.

Such creative thinking by the people of a nation is impossible apart from the utmost freedom of expression.

To the artist, expression is the inspiration as well as the instrument of his art.

We cannot tie the sculptor's hands and then expect him to execute his greatest designs, and, what is even more important, we cannot expect him to conceive his greatest designs.

For the sculptor's hand stimulates the sculptor's mind. The artist's brush reacts upon the artist's brain.

Action is a discipline to thought.

The man who is forever dreaming and never doing is pretty sure to fall victim to dreams that are impractical if not dangerous.

Thought is actually clarified by speech.

The surest recipe for making critics constructive is to encourage them to express themselves freely.

It is safer to have criticism growing in the sunlight.

Repression compels criticism to vegetate in the darkness.

Two things, then, may be said about criticism:

First, by granting freedom and encouragement to our critics, we promote the value of criticism, for men are likely to think more clearly when they may speak freely.

Second, by granting freedom and encouragement to our critics, we stand a chance of preventing the viciousness of discontent, for a protest invited into the open is half-disarmed to start with.

Just as a germ dies in the sunlight, but thrives in the fetid air of a dungeon, so criticism is less dangerous to any established order when expressed than when repressed.

Mr. Justice Holmes of the Supreme court has said this in an unforgettable way. "With radical ideas," he said, "as with the not yet forgotten champagnes, the best way to let them get flat is to let them get exposed to the air."

A SOUL AND THE RIVER OF LIFE

A SOUL stood on the bank of the River of Life, and it had to cross it. At first it found a reed, and it tried to cross with it; but the reed ran into its hand in fine splinters, and bent when it leaned on it. Then the soul found a staff, and it tried to cross with it; but the sharp end ran into the ground, and the soul tried to withdraw it, but could not. Then it found a thick log, and it said, 'With this I will cross.' And it went down into the water; but the log was too buoyant — it floated, and almost drew the soul from its feet. And the soul stood on the bank and cried: 'Oh, River of Life! How am I to cross; I have tried all rods and they have failed me!' And the river answered, 'Cross me alone.' And the soul went down into the water, and it crossed." — *Olive Schreiner*.

An Interview With Socrates and Plato

By N. J. CASSAVETES



NICHOLAS J. CASSAVETES
*Scholar, Author and Immigration
Specialist*

I HAVE long been waiting for the death of either Sir Conan Doyle or Flammarion. As no other great men of our age have so convincingly promised immortality to our souls, I have been hesitant about sending through other medium a message to my remote ancestors, Socrates and Plato, with the supplication that they grant me an interview on earth.

For, I have been very anxious that they look over our progress and give me an appraisal of our civilization.

I couched my invitation in terms, which, I thought, would not fail to tempt the curiosity of the old philosophers. In the first place, I challenged the theory of the immortality of the soul. I knew that both Socrates and Plato would be aroused from their eternal placidity and would descend to chide one who has studied Plato's dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul. Moreover I imagined that an invitation to them to discuss our civilization would be an additional incentive for them to descend to my abode.

I calculated the distance to the Lumen relying upon data furnished by the works of Flammarion. My computations indicated that Flammarion was due in Lumen on Friday at about midnight and that if Socrates and Plato were to come at all I should expect them about midnight on Saturday.

My guess proved nearly correct. At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, only a flickering candle light was illuminating my room. I became aware of a strange breeze which put the light out. I knew that some visitor from the other world had entered my chamber.

I was convinced that my strategy had been successful and that the philosophers had traversed space in quest of new things — anxious for discourse.

As I was not sure that the spirits of Socrates and Plato could understand English, and fearing that they might be offended at my employing a "barbarian" language, I addressed them in as choice Greek as I could command.

"Welcome, Great Teachers," I said in a low voice. "I hope that Flammarion has made known to you the purpose of our meeting. I am one of your descendants. I have studied with intense interest your great thoughts, and as I now live in the midst of a new people that has attained certain great things which you did not achieve in the height of your civilization, I am often perplexed with the effort to discern whether or not your achievements or those of this nation are greater and desire that you help me to understand whether it is wiser for our age to continue or to alter its present course."



SOCRATES, THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE TEACHER OF HUMANITY

"I am Socrates." Came a deep and melodious voice from the center of the room. "I do not understand you very clearly. The sound of the tongue is very akin to that of our Hellenic language. But I do not understand the reasons for the cacophony. I learned many years ago that Hellas is inhabited by a race that speaks a language akin to ours. But this is the first time that I hear one of those inhabitants speak the new tongue. I am disgusted with the want of harmony in your language and the hurried and nervous way in which you address us. You cause us suffering with your un-Hellenic speech. We cannot bear the barbaric sounds you utter."

"Have you not studied the poets and the Attic dialect in my dialogues?" asked Plato in a voice that rang like the music from a lute.

"Teachers," I apologized, "bear with me, your own descendant. The nervousness and the hurry in my speech is due to the influence of my age. We are forced by our surroundings and by our mode of living to think hurriedly, move rapidly and discourse with great precipitancy. And our language is wanting in music, balance, refinement and exactness because we do not think as calmly as you did in the great days of Athens. Be lenient with me. I shall explain what are the things that we do in our age and do you, Great Teachers, advise me if the things that we do are great things indeed and if our civilization is not superior to yours."

"From your manner of address," replied Socrates, "I conclude that your age is afflicted with egomania. You seem to

labor under the illusion that your achievements are actually superior to those of our age. And this egotism is probably the main cause for the want of eloquence, harmony and beauty in your manner of discourse."

"But do tell us," said Plato, "tell us composedly and above all beautifully what are the achievements of your age which you consider equal to the achievements of Athens?"

"Teachers," said I, calming myself and abandoning myself to a mood of receptivity and meditation, in the hope of acquiring, at least for the exigencies of the moment, a tranquil and beautiful manner of discourse with the great Masters of Athens, "bear with my barbarian speech. It is true that our age is not as elegant and beautiful as the age of your Periclean Athens. But we have other achievements which I desire to enumerate and ask you to appraise them that you may tell me if those accomplishments are not as worth while as the beauty of thought and the elegance of address to which you had arrived."

"Tell us, then, O Nicolaos," urged Socrates, "what things are those of which you speak as great attainments of your age?"

"Socrates," I replied, "in the last twenty-five years, it has come to pass that owing to the immense wealth, the vast power and the inexhaustible energy of the race which is called American, the whole world has been imitating the manner of living of the Americans, as much as other nations in your days imitated Athens and her institutions. Is it not then better for me to enumerate the achievements of this great country that by analogy you may derive your own conclusions about our age?"

"By all means do so," said Plato.

"You will not deem it an offense," said I, "Socrates, if I advise you that I have been Americanized and that long since I am called an American and I therefore designate America as my country."

"Strange things we hear, Socrates," said Plato. "A Greek in the old days remained always a Greek. But these barbarian Greeks are changing countries very freely and without a sense of humiliation."

"But tell us, O Nicolaos," asked Socrates, "what is this American country and what are her achievements and we will, if we can, make an appraisal for you according as you have requested us to do."

"We have a nation of one hundred million people," I began. "Our wealth is countless and our industries are run on a vast scale. Our life is made more comfortable every day by the labors of men who devote their lives to the study of how to increase the comforts and to satisfy the craving of the people for luxury."

"We have the greatest number of millionaires, the largest number of miles of railroads and highways and the greatest engineering works in the world."

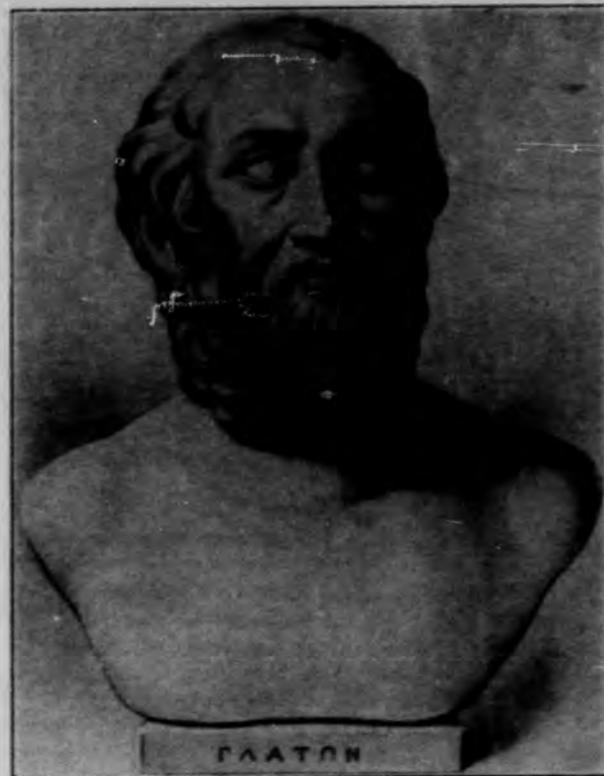
"We have the greatest number of schools and colleges and a printing shop for every hundred citizens. Our newspapers and our magazines are spread over the surface of a great continent in millions of copies every day."

"We have men who in their laboratories can turn lead into gold, men who can rebuild the heart of men and animals, men who can fly in the air and men who can man ships over the vast seas in a few days time."

"We can converse with our friends at vast distances and send them written messages from continent to continent in only a few moments."

"In war, we can destroy whole cities and extinguish whole nations without needing phalanxes of men."

"We have millions of people engaged in writing and millions engaged in teaching the youth of our country."



PLATO, THE WONDER MIND AND THE TEACHER OF PHILOSOPHERS

"We have a government with over one hundred thousand officials and assistants; we have a constitution, a president, a numerous Boule and Senate that watch over the safety and the welfare of the land."

"We have labor unions to defend the rights of the laborers against the power of the wealthy industrialists."

"We have abolished wine and we are endowing churches by the thousands to instill religion into our people."

"We give millions to charitable institutions for those that suffer."

"We have two great political parties that work for the interest of the citizens of the country and we have secret organizations that attend to the things which the government finds inconvenient to do."

"We regulate everything by law and we have more laws than the Greeks and Romans acquired in all the centuries of their political existence."

"We have organized social morality and we have men who but yesterday were poor and ignorant but today are the stars of social order."

"Our country is dedicated to the welfare of the many, in spite of the fact that the few control the wealth and political power of the land."

"We have, finally, thousands of lawyers, doctors, judges, preachers, priests, engineers and artists and millions of writers of every sort and we have also philosophers, prisons, vast police forces, great armies and fearful navies and we are organizing a colossal tribunal of the nations of the world."

"Socrates," intervened Plato, "this man is raving. If indeed he is a representative of this nation which he calls America and a representative of his age, I think that the country together with the age are restless and they are far from truth and very far from the goal of human happiness and true achievement."

"And have you not great teachers," Socrates asked, "who devote their lives to direct the thoughts of your citizens to at-

tainments other than the acquisition of wealth and the acquirement of comforts and luxuries?"

"We do have, Socrates," I replied. "We have the churches that preach religion. We have the lawgivers who regulate our lives by painful labors at legislation. We have colleges that give out millions of diplomas to our youth. We have evangelists. We have a Dry League and thousands of other prohibiting and protective leagues. We even have laws that forbid foreigners to enter the country, unless they are smuggled in or they come in spirit as you and Plato have come."

"Socrates," said Plato, "it is hopeless. The man cannot understand what you are asking him. He always talks about numbers of organizations, of priests and preachers, lawgivers, schools, universities and diplomas, as if these things were to be considered achievements and something to be compared with the spiritual and intellectual achievements of Athens."

"But, Plato," interceded Socrates, "may we not awaken this young man to the realization of his error and to the fallacy under which his age is laboring?"

And shall our journey to this planet have been in vain?"

"Tell me, Socrates," I implored, "what is wrong with our civilization? Why do you and Plato condemn our achievements as worthless?"

"Very well, Nicolaos, you have asked a good question and we must now try to reason out if your achievements are really great and lasting."

"This man, O Socrates," said Plato, "has no idea of what is beautiful and true. He thinks that material comforts and inventions as to how to turn lead into gold and how to travel at vertiginous speed and how to fly through the air and how to destroy cities and nations by the help of alchemy and how to erect colossal structures and how to build vast bridges and powerful looms, such in his mind, and evidently in the conception of his age, is civilization and true achievement. Of the things that make life beautiful and of the achievements which aim at the discovery of Truth —, that Truth which embraces the whole life and the universe of which men are a part, he and his age do not seem to make any effort to be informed."

"Yes, Plato," replied Socrates, "so it appears. This man and perhaps his age have not been at leisure to consider the things about which you speak. They resemble a flock of birds that are very energetic and nervous. They are gathering vast amounts of material to build nests. They seek their material in distant places. They are gathering large stores. But it appears that they lack great leaders to gather the several labors and produce nests worthy of their great efforts. The age, if what Nicolaos advises is true, lacks great teachers —, philosophers who should devote themselves not to the study of one branch of knowledge but teachers like those who blest our Athens of old —, teachers who should be able to embrace with their mind and with their soul the entire field of the work severally done and to point out to the age the direction toward the life which must not be vulgarly comfortable but truly comfortable, tranquil and beautiful —, teachers who can direct the age in the pathways of truth and beauty."

"But how should we attain to that condition of true com-



Under this very centuries old Olive Tree, tradition has it that Plato taught and expounded his Philosophies

fort which is not only physical but also mental and of the soul, O Socrates?" I asked.

"You are speaking beautifully now," Plato said. "You are now beginning to give signs that you are descended from the Hellenes. The quest after truth and the beautiful is the great secret of the Ancient Greeks."

"And the attainment of the life beautiful," Socrates said, "is not the work of one, nor of a few individuals in a nation or an age. An atmosphere must slowly and painfully be first created. The people must be slowly educated to appreciate truth and the beautiful and when the atmosphere has been created, then great teachers will appear and the horizons will be enlarged and truth and beauty will be revealed to you as they were revealed to our race and to our Athenian Age."

"Socrates," said Plato, "you have spoken very clearly to this man. I think that the time for us to depart has come. Nor must we be forgetful of the fact that the laws of this land do not permit us to stay here longer. I understand that they have a law prohibiting aliens from entering the country without passing through the gates that overlook the statue dedicated to Liberty."

"By the Gods," screamed Socrates, "am I again to be offered that hateful hemlock for violating the laws of another land? Nor have we any political influence here to legalize our entry. So let us return to the Lumen and tell Flammarion that we have completed our errand."

HOMER ON FRIENDSHIP

A generous friendship no cold medium knows,
Burns with one love, with one resentment glows;
One should our interests and our passions be,
My friend must hate the man that injures me.

— Pope's Homer.

Congressman Watson on the Centenary of Greek Independence in the House of Representatives

March 25, 1930

MR. SPEAKER, ladies and gentlemen of the House, Greece on the 25th of March, 1830, declared her independence. It is my purpose at this hour to give expression of congratulations to Greece that she has enjoyed 100 years of self-government. I shall not recall the battles, the sufferings, the wanton cruelties and massacres, but the glory of Greece under her independence.

Scholars who study history of the ages learn that Greece was the ancient center of luxury and culture that dates from the earliest era of civilization. The heroic deeds and valor of the Hellenic soldiers were marked with patriotism and intrepid courage at the battles of Marathon and Thermopylae; a century and a half later Alexander the Great, the conqueror of Asia, a victorious hero, placing his sword upon the altar of fame wept because he had no other worlds to conquer. Greece for many years held supremacy on land and sea and was devoted to the public weal. Her people naturally became engrossed with mental development, culture, and refinement, at the expense of physical endurance and time-honored war record of their past. The invading nations with barbaric strength and cruelty were victorious in their campaigns, and thus Greece in 1453 was forced under the Ottoman power. The Turks ruled, with the exception of a few years of Venetian control, until the London protocol of February 3, 1830. This subjugation carries out the philosophy of Petri, the greatest living archeologist, who attempts to prove a nation's power lasts but few hundred years, when it passes into the age of wealth and thereby its people become slaves to ease and pleasure. Then after centuries of mental decay the nation starts anew with a physical strength augmented by strife to again pass through the periods of sculpture, painting, literature, music, and the sciences, and like the phoenix rises from its ashes young and beautiful.

In the year 1814 a society of young Greeks was formed for the purpose of creating a spirit of revolution to throw off the Turkish yoke. This club was successful in raising a regiment that had several skirmishes in the interest of independence. After eight years of revolution the strife for independence made such substantial progress that it created a deep sympathy in the United States. Committees were formed and funds collected for the relief of the victims of the war. President Monroe in his message to Congress on the 3rd of December, 1822, brought the revolution to the attention of the American people, which animated the following resolution, offered in the House by Mr. Webster on January 19, 1824

Resolved, That provisions ought to be made by law for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent or commissioner to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such an appointment.



HON. HENRY WINFIELD WATSON
U. S. Representative from the Ninth District, Pennsylvania

Mr. Webster spoke in favor of the resolution, from which, in part, I quote:

What I propose, and what I shall say, has reference to modern not to ancient Greece, to the living not to the dead. . . .

There the oppressed are perhaps no better than the oppressors, but in care of Greece there are millions of Christian men, not without knowledge, not without refinement, not without strong thirst for all the pleasures of civilized life, trampled into the very earth century after century by a barbarous, pillaging, relentless soldiery.

Mr. Poinsett, of South Carolina, opposed the resolution on the ground that the commissioners might fall into the hands of the Turks, an event, he said —

By no means impossible, in the present state of Greece — what would be their fate? The Porte has not been remarkable for its strict observance of the laws of nations, in its intercourse with the powers of Europe, and it is not probable that such a court would be very scrupulous in its conduct toward a nation whose flag it has never

acknowledged. Or let us imagine, what is much more probable, that on the rumor of our having taken any measure in favor of Greece, the barbarous and infuriated Janissaries at Smyrna were to assassinate our consul and fellow citizens residing there; might not a war grow out of such acts?

Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, also opposed the resolution, substantiating the views of Mr. Poinsett, to which Mr. Clay made the following reply:

If, in a proposition so simple, so plain, so harmless, so free from all real danger as this, we were to shut our hearts from the influence of every generous, every manly feeling, let gentlemen say so at once. But he could tell the gentleman from Virginia that he who follows the dictates of a heart warmed with humanity and with the love of freedom has a better guide than that cold, unfeeling, pence-calculating policy which shrinks before it is menaced and will never do a noble deed for fear of some remote, possible consequence of conceivable danger.

Mr. Webster spoke several times upon the resolution. In his last speech he said:

They look to us as the great republic of the earth; and they ask us, by our common faith, whether we can forget that they are struggling, as we once struggled, for what we now so happily enjoy. I cannot say, sir, that they will succeed; that rests with Heaven. But for myself, sir, if I should to-morrow hear that they have failed; that their last phalanx had sunk beneath the Turkish scimitar; that the flames of their last city had sunk in its ashes; and that naught remained but the wide melancholy waste where Greece once was, I should still reflect, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that I have asked you, in the name of 7,000,000 of freemen, that you would give them at least the cheering of one friendly voice.

Greece in the transition period has made great progress since her independence in 1830. Then the population of Athens was 11,000 — now 1,000,000; then Piræus, the port of Athens,

(Continued on page 15)

Address by Hon. Robert P. Skinner

United States Minister to Greece

At the Ahepa Banquet at Athens

THE present spectacle is one to rejoice the eyes of those who believe that "peace on earth and good will toward men" can be permanently established, because here we see a great throng of Greeks who have come back from the United States filled with the friendliest feeling for the land of their adoption, while at the same time their affection for the mother land rings as true as ever. But, whatever may be my reflections, and however glad I am to join in the welcome to this fine body from the United States, I do not intend to make a speech. Why should I think of doing so when you have among your guests the President of the Council, the most eloquent man that Greece has produced in the century of her recovered freedom, and whose deeds are even more eloquent than his words. When occasionally I am privileged to listen to Mr. Venizelos speak, and when at the same time I contemplate in thought the changes wrought under his direction in so short a time in this country, I am reminded of the answer that Demosthenes gave to an individual who asked him: "What is the first rule of eloquence?"

Said Demosthenes: "The first rule is action." "And the second rule?" "The second rule is action." "And the third rule?" "And the third rule is action."

Then you have here also, my good friend Senator King, the representative of Utah in the United States Senate, one of the most gifted minds in that distinguished body, and of whom I heard it said in Washington just about one year ago, that he speaks on every subject that is brought before the Senate—"and," continued my informant, "more astonishing than that, he speaks admirably on every subject."

Moreover, you have with you that great and proved friend of Greece, that brilliant lawyer and diplomat, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, whose place is secure in the hearts of all Greeks who are familiar with her recent history.

Nor must I forget that you have here, as leader of this party, Mr. George Phillies, than whom I can think of no one more capable to give life and zest to such an enterprise as this. Mr. Phillies came out to my native town in Ohio last year and I heard him make a speech which was far and away the best speech of the evening; not only that, he spoke on the constitution of the AHEPA organization. I must maintain that anybody who can make a successful after-dinner speech about the constitution of a fraternal organization is capable of

arousing enthusiasm by a speech on the multiplication table.

We have all heard, and shall hear still more, no doubt, about our Greek friends who have become good Americans and are effectively contributing to the maintenance of the cordial relations which exist between Greece and the United States.

You have now reached the home of your ancestors, and as you go through the beautiful countryside, as you look around and see the vestiges of the past, as you see the towns and villages only lately springing up, as you remark with what energy, tenacity and success the people of your own blood and your own generation have struggled, and are still struggling, against post-war problems of tremendous difficulty, and you will recall with pride and satisfaction the fact that they are of your own race, and you will say that the qualities which were characteristic of this country many centuries ago are the qualities of the men and women of our own time. Now we who are of the older stock of the United States would not wish you to feel otherwise. Indeed, we could not wholly respect you if you lacked in your appreciation of what has been accomplished on this soil. We believe that there is no necessary inconsistency between cherishing such thoughts as that, and the uncompromising and undivided loyalty which we expect from our citizens of recent date. We have had abundant proof that the loyalty is given to our institution and without grudging. We do not forget that during the great war upwards of 60,000 young men, in whose veins there flows the blood of Attica and the Peloponnesus and all the other provinces of Greece, gave the best that was in them to the army of the United States.

It lies within the power of this country by the exercise of a broad and enlightened policy and I do not doubt that it will do so, to retain the friendship and the affections of the 500,000 persons, more or less, who have gone from Greece to the United States, and to obtain from them that moral and material support which they on their side, need not hesitate to give, without in any manner entrenching upon their civic duty to the land of their adoption.

I welcome the presence of this large organized body of its kind, to this country, as a happy omen, indicating still closer, and, if possible still better, and always more practically useful relations between Greece and the United States.

(Continued from page 14)

had but one building, the customhouse, seldom more than two or three sailing vessels in the harbor at one time; now the population is nearly 200,000, and as a shipping center exceeds that of Marseilles. Then the trade with the United States was only nominal; now it surpasses the total of all the Balkan states. A national bank was established in 1841, which gave Athens her first international financial credit. No nation develops under the yoke of another, as Greece so well exemplified during the 100 years of her independence.

We should not forget the obligation the world owes to Greece, when she cared for one million and a half of Greek and Armenian refugees. She fed them; they were taken into the homes of the citizens and treated as members of the families. Greek women formed themselves into societies and taught the refugees the art of embroidering; rented shops where the re-

sults of their labors might be exhibited and sold. The humanity of Greece will ever remain as evidence of her Christian spirit. Greece is fast developing many industries, improving her municipalities toward a more perfect plan to meet modern civilization. There are 500,000 Greeks in the United States, nearly all of whom are members of the Orthodox Church. Many have been naturalized and take their places in the industries and American institutions, in the arts and academies of learning, where they have proven to be diligent and patriotic American citizens. The Grecian motto is true to their faith, "ἵπὲρ Πίστης καὶ Πατρίδος" "For Faith and for Country." (Applause.)

A MOST DIFFICULT THING

The most difficult thing in life is to know yourself. —
Thales.

Remarks of Hon. William H. King, U. S. Senator, delivered in the Greek Senate on April 10, 1930

Mr. President and Members of the Senate:—

IT is a privilege as well as a great honor to meet with the members of this important branch of the national legislature of Greece.

Reference has been made to the address delivered by your President and by the other distinguished speakers to the American Republic and to the legislative body of which I am a member. The most gracious sentiments expressed by the distinguished representatives of this Honorable body are greatly appreciated by me, and I regret that one more worthy than myself were not here to respond to the greetings and salutations so felicitously expressed by them. I cannot find words to express adequately my feelings and my thanks for the gracious and generous reception accorded me, and I beg that you will read into my feeble words a deeper meaning—one of admiration and affection for Greece and her heroic and progressive sons and a message of good will for their welfare and prosperity.

While deeply appreciative of the complimentary references, to myself and to my philhellenic record, I would be presump-

tuously indeed if I did not interpret the sentiments expressed as a tribute to my country and its institutions. I may be permitted, however, to say that the United States follows with deep interest the growth of democracy in every part of the world. The struggles of the Hellenic people for independence aroused in the hearts of the American people profound admiration, and the President of the United States more than one hundred years ago, speaking for his countrymen as well as for his government, expressed the hope as well as the belief that liberty and freedom would be speedily enjoyed by them. I am sure the American people rejoice in the independence achieved by Greece and note with satisfaction the progress and development of Greece during the one hundred years of her independence.

With confidence in the qualities of the Hellenic people I look forward to an increasingly powerful Greek State in which the principles of democracy shall be supreme and in which justice and freedom shall be enjoyed by all. I salute the members of the Senate and again express my thanks for their cordial greetings and for the undeserved honor conferred upon me.

Excerpts from the address delivered by Hon. William H. King, U. S. Senator from Utah, at the Ahepa Banquet at Athens

NATIONS rise to eminence and then are lost in the shadows, but Greece presents the serene face of immortality. Though submerged by powerful and oppressive foes, Greece arises Phoenix-like to unite the forces that make for liberty and true progress. The genius of her people has manifested itself in political institutions, in science, art, literature, and in those moral as well as material forces that have advanced civilization and promoted the welfare of humanity. The Old World pays tribute to Greece and the Old World resorts to her for guidance and for that wisdom necessary for the preservation of institutions which merit perpetuity.

The spirit of Hellenism permeates not only the territory now known as Greece but influences the peoples of other lands both far and near. The dynamic qualities of the Greek character, and the resiliency of the Greek people have been manifested in a preëminent degree during the dark days through which Greece has passed under alien rule, and in meeting the serious problems and heavy burdens which the past generations have imposed upon them. Emerging one hundred years ago from Turkish domination, Greece has pressed forward, extending her boundaries, increasing her in-

fluence and prestige, until she now occupies an important place among the nations of the earth, and a commanding position in the Near East, where continents meet and the tides of the world come and go.

Thousands of Hellenes have made their homes in the United States where they have enjoyed the blessings of liberty and contributed to the advancement of their adopted country. They found there opportunities for material, cultural, and moral growth and advancement. They have not forgotten the glorious history of the land in which they or their forefathers were born. And many of them come upon the leviathans of the deep to join with their kin in the motherland in commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the independence of Greece.

The AHEPA organization is represented by hundreds of American citizens of Greek origin who will participate upon the morrow in the important exercises and ceremonies connected with the birth of modern Greece.

May I be permitted to add that I have rejoiced in the progress which has been made by Greece, and feel assured that her future is full of promise and pregnant with rich rewards.

Extract from the Review of the Greek Press for the Period March 27-April 9, 1930 The Idol—Senator King of Utah

AS to Senator King, he has ingratiated himself completely into the hearts of the Greeks, Republicans and Royalists alike, especially after his speech at the Ahepa banquet. Referring to this speech, the "Eleftheron Vima" wrote that the emotion it created was so great there were many people at the banquet table who listened to the Senator with tears in their eyes; while at the end of the speech Mr. Venizelos (this not from the Press but from an eyewitness) went

over to the Senator and put his arms around him. The "Ethnos" stated that by this speech "Senator King contradicted most effectively the current opinion that Americans are only practical men who never react to idealism. He showed conclusively Americans triumph exactly because above all things they place the Idea, any beautiful Idea which they know how to serve and serve by deeds and not by words."

Reply to His Excellency Robert P. Skinner, Minister of the United States to Greece, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador of the United States to Turkey, and Hon. William H. King, United States Senator from Utah, AT THE AHEPA BANQUET, ATHENS

By ACHILLES CATSONIS, *Supreme Secretary*

HAD I not been constantly reminded by the presence of His Excellency, the President of the Greek Government, had I not for the week just past trod upon the ruins of the glory that was Greece and been inspired by the marked achievements of the glory that is Greece, I would think this gathering was the Congress of the United States of America. For, as our distinguished "Greek," the eloquent Senator King, was pouring out of his heart the full measure of his devotion to Hellas and to the perennial norms of truth, beauty and goodness which are the foundation and cementing fabric of Greek civilization, my thought traversed across the span of a century to the galaxy of distinguished statesmen and orators then comprising the Congress of the United States and which today among other eminent names, is adorned by that of William H. King.

It was in the very same Congress a little over a hundred years ago, at a time when Greece was playing her last card for freedom or death, that Daniel Webster rose to the full stature of his jovian powers and, in defending his resolution to send an agent to Greece, said:

"... With suffering Greece now is the crisis of her fate — her great, it may be her last, struggle. Sir, while we sit here deliberating, her destiny may be decided. 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 out like water, by the hecatombs of dead they have heaped up as it were to heaven, they invoke, they implore of us, some cheering sound, some look of sympathy, some token of compassionate regard."

And Henry Clay hurled defiance to the opponents of the resolution:

"Go home, if you dare, to your constituents and tell them that you voted it down. Meet, if you dare, the appalling countenances of those who sent you here, and tell them that you shrank from your own sentiments. That you cannot tell how, but that some unknown dread, some indescribable apprehension, some indefinable danger affrighted you — that the spectre of scimitars and crowns and crescents gleamed before you and alarmed you, and that you suppressed all the noble feeling prompted by religion, by liberty, by national independence and by humanity. I cannot believe that such would be the feeling of this House. But for myself, though every friend of the measure should desert it, and I left to stand alone with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Webster), I would give to the resolution the poor sanction of my unqualified approbation."

It is preëminently fitting then, and an auspicious moment for the future of Greece, to have in this gathering, commemorative of its century of independence, a distinguished member of that same Congress, United States Senator William H. King.

It is equally appropriate to have with us the distinguished lawyer, statesman and diplomat, Honorable Henry Morgenthau, who stands and shall stand as a monumental figure in the more recent history of Greece. As chairman of the League of Nations Committee to rehabilitate a million and a half destitute refugees poured into Greece almost overnight, he rendered services which could be compensated only by the most profound gratitude and unalloyed love and respect of Greeks everywhere. He was faced with the appalling and well-nigh superhuman task of retrenching a vast army of human souls disintegrated physically and spiritually, and harassed by the privations and sufferings of a ruthless trek away from their homes to God only knew then where. Yet Henry Mor-

genthau proved equal to the emergency, and the magnitude of the task testifies eloquently and convincingly to the Herculean efforts exerted for its satisfactory completion.

And now, speaking to us, he finds that the glory of modern Greece consists in the courage, energy, mental agility and physical virility of its people, and reaffirming his faith in modern Greece, he tells us that nothing has revealed the essential soundness of the character of the Greek more vividly than his conduct in the last several years, during the greatest emergency of his recent history.

To Henry Morgenthau and to the nation which he so well represents, Greece is forever indebted.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States began his remarks this evening by referring to the friendship which we hold for our adopted land, while at the same time our love and affection for our mother land are undiminished. One may very appropriately caption the relationship of America and Hellas as "A Century of Friendship" without fear of historical contradiction. From the moment the handful of our Hellenic ancestors announced their determination to live as freemen or die rather than yield to the dictates of a merciless oppressor, to this very day of Greece's jubilant celebration, America, like a loyal and affectionate daughter, offered a guiding hand and a cheering voice to Hellas, the Mother of Democracy. But how could we act otherwise than most cordially when consummate and sincere statesmen such as we find in the person of the present minister, have always interpreted America to Greece and Greece to America. Moreover, in America, whose citizenship members of the Ahepa are privileged to enjoy, we have found an opportunity for self-expression. We went there, strangers in a new land, unacquainted with its language, its history and traditions. Yet, in that vast multitude of human souls we found a cordial welcome, the helping hand of a willing neighbor, equal opportunity and prosperity. We have dived into the current of American life and are sharing its benefits as well as its responsibilities. In short, we are decisively identified as an integral part of it. We are happy to express our appreciation for our adopted land.

His Excellency's tribute to the magnetic personality radiating from the person of Eleftherios Venizelos, who honors us with his presence this evening, is, we feel, well deserved and genuinely appreciated. With such a pilot at the helm, the passengers may rest secure, and the ship of state will reach its destination, adding honor and prestige to its name as the voyage continues. Long live the pilot!

And now, Your Excellency Robert P. Skinner, Minister of the United States to Greece, who have for a number of years most skillfully and sympathetically served as the cynosure around which clustered the most choice bits of American-Hellenic friendship, Honorable Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador of the United States to Turkey, who devoted so much of your time, energy and executive acumen to restore a million and a half outcasts of Fate to the status of human beings, and Honorable William H. King, United States Senator from Utah, who have so often, so sincerely and so eloquently raised your voice in behalf of Greece, rest assured that your names are forever enshrined in the hearts of the lovers of Greece everywhere, and to you all Hellas renders grateful acknowledgment.



Topics of the Editor



PATRIOTISM AND AHEPA

WHY is the individual called upon, and how far is he called upon, to sacrifice himself for his country? Why should the good of his supposed kinfolk be more important to him than the good of anyone else? Why should he make their quarrel his quarrel and their enemies his enemies? These are questions which, one is not surprised to learn, occurred first to the Greeks, and one of the answers which the Greeks gave has penetrated deeply into the thought of the modern world. The stimulus which the Greeks gave to patriotism was by the force of their shining example. The Greeks excelled as incomparable analysts of virtue. They made patriotism self-conscious, reflective, rational. That which elsewhere was mere gregarious impulse became for the Greek something for which he could give a reason. For example, if you had asked a Persian in the Army of Xerxes why he was willing to fight and die for the great King, it is safe to say that your question would scarcely have been understood. Such loyalty was to him a matter of course, and if he had understood you at all, he would doubtless have replied that he was following the custom of his ancestors and obeying his ancestral gods. But if you had asked an Athenian why he fought for Greece against Persia, he would have replied that he was fighting for liberty, and if you had asked an Athenian sixty years later why he fought for Athens against Sparta, he would have replied that under the Athenian constitution life was more free, laws were less galling, larger opportunity was given for individual self-development; he would have spoken in almost modern language about a conflict of ideals, about democracy versus oligarchy, about individual rights, versus militarism. To him loyalty had ceased to be a matter of course. In short, it was the Greeks who took for us the immense step of making patriotism depend, **not on the accident of birth in a particular community, but upon the moral value of that community to the well-being of the individual citizen.**

There is a very remarkable passage in Isocrates where this conception is definitely put forward. It is in the famous Panathenaic Speech, composed for delivery at the great national festival, and at a time when internal strife had torn the Greek communities asunder. "Let the Hellenes revive," he exclaims, "the united enthusiasm of earlier days; let them put petty quarrels out of sight, dwelling rather upon the things which constitute Greek as against non-Greek civilization." These characteristic things were seen above all at Athens, namely, order, good government, the culture of the individual, art, poetry, music, the refinements of life. "We have brought it about that the name of Greek is more appropriately given to those who partake of our Hellenic education than to those who are connected with us by the ties of blood."

Thus speaking of course, very roughly and generally, one may say that the reflective Greek justified his patriotism by the thought of his own civilization as inherently superior to that of the rest of the world.

The Greek loved Greece, less because it had been the home of his fathers than because it was the home of his own ideals. He was a Democrat and he admired a constitution

under which every freeman had an equal chance of rising to public office. He had a taste for art, and he liked to be in a state where artistic genius was furthered at the public expense; he valued leisure, and congratulated himself that his lot had been cast where abundant resources provided him with the necessities, and where there was no burden of compulsory military training. He loved his country, not so much because it was his own, as because it was a superior country. This point of view has its intellectual merit, for Greek civilization was actually in advance of civilization elsewhere.

* * *

THE Order of Ahepa, composed of citizens of Greek descent, advocates better citizenship and preaches the Hellenic brand of patriotism—patriotism which must depend for its excellence not on the accident of birth in a particular community, but upon the value of that community to the well-being of the individual citizen; and the duty of the citizen to fight and protect the community for making it possible for him to enjoy the things which he enjoys.

The Greeks in America, finding in this country the same conditions which prompted their ancestors to formulate the principles of true patriotism, are readily grasping the opportunity to revive "the enthusiasm of their earlier days" and by their own shining example, make patriotism a virtue worthy of the best traditions of their ancestors and of the land of their adoption. By the promotion and encouragement of loyalty to the United States of America and obedience to its laws, by instructing its members in the tenets and principles of American democracy, by infusing into them a sincere love for the United States, by teaching its history and traditions, by its advocacy of intelligent and active participation in the political, social and commercial life of the United States, the essence of better social life and government, which our ancestors developed to a high level of perfection, we are rendering a real service to America, and by so doing we are advancing the Hellenic ideals and help marshal these ideals into active service for humanity.

By promoting and sustaining everything that America represents, we are sustaining and promoting the interests of mankind, for America today represents the ideals of humanity, in fact America means humanity.

The Greek dream and objective throughout the centuries has been to advance the interests of mankind and bring about peace and contentment to the nations of the world. What more can we do when we resolve, heart and soul, to stand by America, believe in America, fight for America, and faithfully serve America to make its ideals, which are truly Hellenic, prevail throughout the world.

Man forever fights for liberty and the freedom of his ideals, for his worship and admiration of art and beauty, for the sanctity and peace of his home and the prevalence of justice, for can there be value in life unless man cherishes, and fights to win and sustain these truly human ideals? These are the things which are greater and nobler and their value immeasurable than our petty daily strifes and quarrels. Man means life, and life implies action for the sake of humanity, peace and contentment, and he must forever strive to reach

this goal of his dreams in spite of obstacles, misunderstandings, superstitions and intolerant ignorance.

Progress can be achieved through intelligent and constant fight against the forces of nature and the inequities of man, for its rewards are worth while.

Our mission then is great, our hope is promising, our faith is inspiring and our efforts are praiseworthy. There is nothing which we cannot achieve if we can learn to cooperate, band together and dare to act, for after all the road to progress and achievement is inscribed with "Courage and Action."

Order of Ahepa Fosters Good Citizenship

Declares "The Daily Missoulian" in editorial

MANY of us doubtless have wondered what might be the thoughts of the man or the woman arriving here from a foreign land, intending to make a home in this country yet unable to speak or understand a word of our language.

Sam Caras, President of the local Chapter of the Order of Ahepa, told members of the Missoula Rotary Club the other day a little something of what the immigrant thinks about and what puzzles him as he tries to understand when he finds himself lined up with hundreds of others at the immigration station on Ellis Island, New York. For Mr. Caras arrived here more than twenty years ago from Greece and faced all of the difficulties that beset any new arrival.

From his experiences Mr. Caras suggests some changes in our laws. He believes firmly that if a foreigner has no intention of becoming a citizen of this country, but is merely using the United States as a temporary place of refuge until such time as he may be ready to return, or if he refuses to become

a citizen because he does not desire to assume the obligations of citizenship, then this man should be compelled to keep closely in touch with the authorities.

Obliged to register at stated periods, his movements accounted for and his activities noted, will in time prove irksome for any man, Mr. Caras suggests. He will decide that citizenship is preferable.

It was somewhat surprising to learn that the Greek group is the only one in the United States which is organized to bring all of its people into American citizenship through education in language and history. Leaders among the Greeks believe that the man who comes over here to make his home and secure livelihood for himself and family is obligated to take on the duties of an American citizen.

Such ideas do credit to these nationals. It is refreshing to find a group of men who are willing to acknowledge a debt to the country that is giving them opportunity, aid and protection.

Letters to the Editor

Ahepa and the Greek Women.

LYNDHALL, University of Virginia,
May 4, 1930.

Dear Mr. Meletiadis,

Having gone over carefully the two numbers of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE which you gave me when I was in Washington, I find the magazine vastly improved over earlier numbers.

In my humble opinion the Ahepa is the biggest thing that has been done for the Greek race, since its independence from Turkey. Because it not only gives to the poor neglected immigrant a sense of pride in his blood, a sense of self-respect as a factor in the United States, but it contributes to strengthen the bonds between the mother country and the adopted country. The better citizen he becomes here, the better Hellene he is, and the greater his contribution to the Hellenic ideal.

And with THE AHEPA MAGAZINE as its medium it naturally reaches a greater number of people, and brings the work of the Greeks before the native of the American people.

As the society grows, however, I hope it will extend its work to the women as well. It is not sufficient that the women should participate in the festivities of the society; they should also be made to help in the work.

As a race we cannot take our place among the civilized nations of the world until the position of our women is elevated. Every Greek-American should see that his bride learns the English language. Till she speaks English she cannot come in touch with the American women, and absorb some of the American culture. She

cannot be as good a mother to her American daughters until she herself comes in touch with the American women. There will always be a chasm between her and her American-born children until she takes her place in the American life.

Moreover there is a great nobility in our plain women, and when the American people come to know them, they will realize how much better our race is than they think now.

No wonder Mr. Hoover sent for several copies of Kallehas' article. My husband believes that Kallehas saw more in Hoover's speech than Hoover did himself, until it was revealed to him in that article.

I hope you have been able to get my book "In the Heart of the German Intrigue" out of the library, for I should like very much to have you read it.

Sincerely yours,

DEMETRA VAKA,
(Mrs. Kenneth Brown.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

Please let me take this occasion to congratulate you for THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. I read every article in every issue and often find myself going back later and reading them over again. Every one of them is topnotch and of permanent historical value.

Technically it is a triumph, easily the handsomest thing in existence and editorially, it is admirable.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. KARDUKES,
State of Illinois, Inheritance
Tax Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. MILTON E. MELETIADES,
Editor of AHEPA MAGAZINE,
1132 Investment Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

Although you have not declared so in so many words, no one who has been reading THE AHEPA MAGAZINE since its birth can fail to perceive that you have had one and only one motto, and that is: let each issue of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE be better in every respect than the previous one.

But the principal purpose of my letter is not to praise you for a policy of yours which is praised by all Ahepans, but to compliment you for your scholarly editorial on the question of language which appeared in the February issue of the Ahepa Magazine. No Ahepan can read this editorial and not feel that it reflects faithfully not only the mind of the rank and file of Ahepa but of the seriously thinking native men and women of the United States as well.

With renewed best wishes for your personal welfare, I am,

Fraternally yours,

MANUEL CAMBOURI.

My dear Mr. Meletiadis:

The last few issues have shown great improvement typographically, in content and in advertising. THE AHEPA MAGAZINE is very much in demand here in New York among the Ahepans. A friend of mine who owns a florist store has had difficulty enjoying his AHEPA MAGAZINE. Other interested Greeks are continually borrowing it and most of the time forgetting to return it.

Fraternally,

PAUL DEJEBENIS,
Music Editor—New York Sher.

Η ΤΡΙΤΗ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Η ΠΕΡΙΛΑΜΠΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΕΘΝΩΦΕΛΕΣ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΤΗΣ

ΥΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Ε. ΦΙΛΗ, ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ

Ἡ κατὰ τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο τρίτη κατὰ σειράν εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἐκδρομὴ τῆς Ἀχέπα, ἀγθεῖσα εἰς πέρασ ἐπιτυχῶς καθ' ὅλην τὴν γραμμὴν ἐπὶ τῶν κυριωτέρων σημείων τοῦ γενικωτέρου σκοποῦ δι' ὃν διοργανώθη, παρέσχε πλήρη ἰκανοποίησιν εἰς τοὺς συμμετασχόντας εἰς αὐτὴν ἀδελφοὺς, ἐξέφωσεν ἔτι μᾶλλον τὸ γόητρον τῆς κραταιᾶς ἡμῶν ὀργανώσεως ἐν Ἀμερικῇ καὶ ἐκωρύχθη τὸν ἔθνικόν ἐνθουσιασμόν ἐν Ἑλλάδι.

Καταιγισμένη ἀπὸ τὴν αἴγλην τοῦ καλοῦ τῆς ὀνόματος τὸ ὅποιον τῆς ἠφραλίσαν αἱ δύο ἐκδρομαὶ αἱ προηγηθεῖσαι τῆς παρούσης, ἡ Ἀχέπα ἠμσοῦρήνησεν ἐφέτος εἰς τὸν Ἀττικὸν οὐρανὸν ἐν μέσῳ τῆς αἴγλης τῶν ἱερῶν τοῦ ἱωδύλιον τῆς ἑθνικῆς ἐκπονητηρίδος, ὡς ἥλιος θερμοσφοῦ ἥους σφρηλατημένος μετὰ τὴν ἀδάμαστον θέλησιν καὶ τὴν ἀκαμάτων ἐργασίαν τῶν τέκνων τῆς πατρίδος ἐν Ἀμερικῇ.

Εἰς τὸ ἀπείρον φῶς τὸ πλημμυρίζον τὰ πάντα ἀπὸ χαρᾶν, εἰς τὸ λαμπρὸν πλάσιον τῶν ἐγγράμμων χορηγῶν καὶ ὑποφειῶν τῶν Ἀττικῶν βουνῶν καὶ τῶν καρμαρωτῶν λόφων τῆς πρωτευούσης, ὅπου ἡ γῆρα φέσις χαροπὴ καὶ μερομήνη ἀπὸ τὸ μέρος τοῦ Σαρωνικοῦ γοιτρεῖ τὸν κοινὸν ἐπισκέπτην, τὸ γυγάντων φαινόμενον τοῦ ὀμαδικοῦ αἵτου προσκεντήματος ἠλέκτρισι τὴν ἀτιμόσφοιραν καὶ μετέδοσε σπινθήρα εὐτυχίας ὁποῦ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἀκατάσχετος ἐξώρησεν ἡ θερμὴ φλόξ τοῦ πατριωτικοῦ ἐνθουσιασμοῦ.

Ἡ ἐμφάνισις τοῦ «Σατούρνια» τοῦ πλωτοῦ κολοσσοῦ διὰ τὸν ὅποιον δύναιται νὰ λεχθῆ ὅτι ὀνειραδῶς ἐξεληφόσεν τὸν προαιτιωτικὸν σκοπὸν τῆς ἀνέσεως καὶ ψυχαγωγίας τῶν ἐπιδατῶν, δι' ὃν ἐξελέγη, ἐσημεῖσθη ὡς φρεσὺς τεραστίας ψυχικῆς ἐπιθυμίας πρὸς συνάντησιν τῶν δύο κόσμων καὶ ἐπροσέλασε προτοφανῆ δόνησιν ἀπ' ἄκρου εἰς ἄκρον τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν καρδιῶν.

Τὴν γραμμὰν, συγχαρητήρια, εἰχαί, προεπαντήσεις, ὑποδοχαὶ δεξιώσεις, ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ σημεία ἐφανέροσαν ὅτι εἰς ὅλην τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γῆν τὸ γεγονός τοῦτο ἐπιστάσει καθὲ ἄλλῃ ἐντίκασιν, προσηλωθῆ εἰς αὐτὸ ἀποκλειστικῶς ἢ προσοχῆ τοῦ κοινού καὶ οἴγῃ συγγενήσεως διέδρομον ὅλην τὴν χώραν.

Τὸ ἐπίσημον πρόγραμμα τῆς ὑποδοχῆς εἶνε μία ἐπιγρομμαιτικὴ ἐπισφράγισις καὶ θεδαῖσις μακρῶν προσταθειῶν, διὰ μέσσω τῶν ὁποῖων ἐνδαίρει κυρίως νὰ παρατηρήσομεν ὅτι τὸ τελικὸν μέρος μετὰ τὰ μακρὰ του κεφάλαια, παρουσιάζοντα τὸ καθὲν καὶ ἀπὸ μίαν εὐχάριστον ἀπόλαυσιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν οὐσίαν, τὸν λόγον τὸν θαθέτερον διατὶ ὀμλοῖ ἀνθρώπων πάσης τάξεως, ἐπίσημοι καὶ μὴ, αἰσθηματῖαι, φίλοι τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ φίλοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἀγόμενοι ἀπὸ ἐψηλοτέρων ἰδίων συνήθων ἀπόδομητοι νὰ σκαφθοῦν, νὰ ἐκπονήσουν, νὰ ὀργανώσουν, νὰ καταστρώσουν καὶ νὰ καταβάλλουν κόπους, χρόνον καὶ χροῖμα διὰ νὰ τὸ ἐτελέσουν, μετὰ μόνον τὸ πατριωτικὸν ἐπιτήκειον τὸ ὁποῖον ἐκίνησε ἡ ἀναγγεῖλια ὅτι ὀργάνωσις τόσοσ σπουδαία ἐνεσκηπίσων ἐνα ὀμοιβαῖον πόθον συναπαντήσεως.

Ἐξ ἡμέρωσ προγράμματος, ἡμέρωσ αἰώνια καὶ ἐσπίρωσ πλήρησι εἰς ζωῆ τῶν σιγμῶν ἀπὸ τὴν καθὲ μίαν ἀπόλαυσιν διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν μᾶς εἶχον κάμει τὴν ἀπαιτημένην πρόβλεψαν.

Ἐντὸς τοῦ πλαισίου τοῦ ἐπίσημου προγράμματος δεξιώσεις ἐπὶ τοῦ σκάφους, ὑποδοχὴ εἰς τὴν ἑξέδρον τοῦ Φαλήρου, τιμητικὰ συνεδρία, δοξολογία εἰς τὸν Μητροπολιτικὸν ναόν, ἐπισκέψεις εἰς τὰ Μουσεία, τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν, παραστάσεις θεατρικῆς πανηγυρικῆς χαρακῆρος, ὀγζῶδες εἰς συγγενήσων ζῶσιον, σημετωχῆ τῶν χορηγῶν ἐπισημιστήτων, τοῦ τύπου,

εἰς τὴν διοργάνωσιν τῶν μεγαλειτέρων συγγενήσων, ἀναπρωστάσις ὀρχαίων δραμάτων εἰς τὰ ἀρχαία ἐπαῖθρα θέατρα παρὰ τοὺς δρόμους τῆς ἑράς Ἀκροπόλεως, καλλιτεχνικαὶ ἐπιδείξεις, ἐκδρομαὶ, μυσταγωγία τῶν Ἑλευσινίων μυστηρίων εἰς τὴν Ἑλευσίνα μετὰ κλασικῶς χοροῦσ πενήντα παρθένων τῆς Πελοποννήσου, νεανίδων ὀλων καλῶν οἰκογενειῶν, παρθένων, ἑορταί, τελεταί, ἐπίσημοι ἀκροάσεις, διαρωτιστικαὶ διὰλέξεις, ἀποκρυσταλλοῦσαι σκέψεις καὶ αἰσθηματῖαι ἀδελφούσων, χοροσπερίδες, ἐπίσημοι χορευτικαὶ νύκτες, γεύματα φωτογραφία, σηματοστολισμοὶ τῆς πόλεως, τὸ ἐκπαιγλὸν θέαμα τῆς φωτοαγωγῆσεως τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως, ἀντανανλώσεσ εἰς τὸ οὐρανὸν φῶς τὸ θαμβὸς καλαιῶν ἡμερῶν εὐκολίας, ὅλα αὐτὰ ἀπετέλεσαν μέρος μᾶς θεριαμβευτικῆς ὑποδοχῆς.

Η ΕΟΡΤΗ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΣΤΑΔΙΩ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΜΗΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΗΕΡΑ

Ἡ μεγάλη ἑορτὴ ἐν τῷ Σταδίῳ τῆς ἀναπαρστάσεως τῶν διαφόρων Ἑλληνικῶν ἐποχῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων μεχοῖ σήμερον ἡ ὀργανωθεῖσα πρὸς τιμὴν μᾶς εἰς τὸ λευκὸν Στάδιον μετὰ τοὺς 60.000 καλλιμαρμάρους θεῶνους του, τὰς πῆρξ ἑορῶν καὶ δεινροστοιχίας καὶ λόφους κατακλυζόμενος ἀπὸ ὅσον πλῆθος ἦτο δυνατόν νὰ συνωστισθῆ, ἐξετελέσθη ἐφρικτῶς, διότι οὔτε τὸ ἀπείρον δὲν ἦτο ἰκανὸν νὰ χωρέσῃ ἀπὸ τὴν πλημμυρῶσ ἐκχειλίζοντος πόθου τοῦ λαοῦ νὰ ἰδῆ πῶν συγγενήσων τὸ σῶμα τῶν Ἀχέπων, τὸ ὅποιον ἔμελλε νὰ ἑμφανισθῆ εἰς τὴν πρὸς τιμὴν τοῦ ὀνησῶντων ταῖτην ἑορτῆν.

Ἐνε χαρακτηριστικὸν προτοφανοῦσ συναγερομοῦ, καὶ τὸ τονίζων ἐπιτήδες διὰ νὰ τὸ καταστήσομεν ἐμφανέστερον, ὅτι εἰς τόσοσ μεγάλῃν πρσοχῆν—ἄς τὸ εἰπομεν διὰ τὴν παραδοξότητα τοῦ φαινομένου—τὸ συντεταγμένον σῶμα τῶν ἀδελφῶν χάριν τοῦ ὁποῖου καὶ διοργανώθη πρὸς τιμὴν τοῦ ἡ κολοσσία ἑορτῆ, μετὰ τὰς σημαίας καὶ τὰ λάβαρά του ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς, τοὺς ἀξιοματικῶς του εἰς τὰς θέσεις των, παρὰ τὰς ὑπερανθρώπων προσπαθείας ὀλοκλήσων τῆς ἀστυνομικῆς δυνάμειος τῆς πόλεως, παρὰ τὴν συνδρομῆν ὀλλων εἰσῖτι βοηθητικῶν σωματίων, ἀπεκλείσθη πρὸ τῶν πύλων τοῦ Σταδίου, διατηρήσαν δὲ εὐτυχῶς τὴν ἐνότητά του, κατώρθωσε χάρις εἰς τὴν ἰκανότητα καὶ ἐτοιμότητα τῶν ἀξιοματικῶν του νὰ ἐτελέσῃ μεταβολὴν καὶ διασώθῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρωποθάλασσαν τὴν πρὸ τοῦ Σταδίου ἠδυνῆθη νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ ἐν σώματι διὰ μέσσω τῶν ἀνθρωποκοιτῶν λεωφόρων καὶ δεινροστοιχιῶν εἰς τὴν πῶν ἐπεκρημιόμενον ὡς σῶμα θεριαμβευτικῶν ἐξελθόν ἐκ διασχεροῦσ θέσεως μετὰ ἡροῖδων ἀγῶνα.

Τὸ κείμενον τοῦ προγράμματος εἶνε ἀνεξαντήλτων εἰς οἰσαστικὸν περιγχομένον.

Ο ΛΑΪΚΟΣ ΣΥΝΑΓΕΡΜΟΣ

Ἐκτὸς τοῦ πλαισίου τοῦ προγράμματος ἔρχεται πλέον τὸ ἀδιαχώρητον τῆς ὀμοιβαίας εὐχαριστήσεως ἀδελφικῶν φρεῶν.

Ἐξαιρετικὰ μέτρα τάξεως καὶ εὐκολίας κατὰ τὴν εἰς Φαλήρον ἀποβίθασιν, πλήρη σφρηρόντα ἀπὸ τῆς αἴγλης εἰς τὸ Φαλήρον, πανηγυρικαὶ ἐκδόσεις τῶν ἐφημερίδων τῆς πρωτευούσης, μετὰ τὸ ἡμέλημα τῆς ὀργανώσεως, μετὰ χορηγῶν ὀλλογοικῶν εἰκόνας, ὀρθρα πολὺσῖμα εἰς τὸ παρῖσῖτες ἐκαλίως ἤθηατος, ἐκαλίως ὀρίσῖτες, διαρωμητέοντα τὸ θαθέτερον αἰσθημα πιστεως τῆς χώρας εἰς τοὺς ἀντιπροσώπους τῆς πατρίδος ἐν Ἀμερικῇ μετὰ τὰς φωτογραφίας τῶν ὀρχηγῶν τῆς ὀργάνωσεως, ὄσας κατώρθωσαν νὰ προημεθεῖσῃ προηγίως



Ἡ θεαματικὴ παρέλασις τῶν λεγεῶνων τῆς Ἀχιλλεύς, διερχομένη τὴν ὁδὸν Σταδίου, ἔτις ἐπροξένησεν ἐπιδητικὴν ἐντύπωσιν καὶ ἐκίπασι τὸν θαυμασμὸν καὶ τὰ χειροκροτήματα τοῦ λαοῦ.

διαγγέλματα πανηγυρικῆς σημασίας, κατ' ἰδίαν οἰκογενειακαὶ συναντήσεις καὶ συναναστροφαί, ποιητικὸι ἐκδηλώσεις ἀγνοῦ ἐνθουσιασμοῦ τοῦ λαοῦ, συμβολικοὶ ἀσπασμοί, σκηναὶ ἐξάλλου χαρακ., συγγινητικαὶ εἰκόνας ἀνά πᾶν δῆμα ἐξελισσόμεναι μεταξὺ συγγενῶν καὶ φίλων παλαιῶν, ἀφ' ὧν δάκρυα χαρῆς ἐπὶ τῇ θέμῃ προσώπων νοσταλγηθέντων, ὅλα ταῦτα ἐξωπνέουσιν τὸ θετικὸν ὄνειρον μὲ τὸ ὁποῖον λικνίζεσθαι ἢ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ γενεὰ ἀναμετροῦσα νὰ ἐπανίδῃ εὐτυχῆς τὴν πατρίδα, νὰ ἀπολαύσῃ τὴν γλυκύτητα τῆς γενετικῆς, ὡς ἕνα σταθμὸν ἀναπαντικὸν ἐκ τοῦ παρελθόντος μόχθου καὶ ἐνθαρρυντικὸν διὰ τὴν ἐπίπασον εἰς τὴν ζῶσιν τῆς ἀναδημιουργίας ἣν κατεργάζεσθαι ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς εἰς τὴν νεάν του πατρίδα.

Ἀνεξάρτητος συρροή συμμάχων αἰσθημάτων λεπτοτάτης ἐπιδράσεως ἐπὶ νοσταλγησῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τῶν ὁποίων ἀνέγκτος καθίσταται ἡ ἀνάγκη πρὸ πάντων εἶναι ταῦτα κληττοῦσι γοηδὰς εὐδίκτους ὡς εἶνε ἡ ἀγάπη πρὸς τὴν γενετικῆν, ἡ εὐλάβεια πρὸς τὸ πατρικὸν σπῆτι, ἡ στοργὴ πρὸς τοὺς γέροντας γονεῖς καὶ ἡ ἀναζωογόνησις ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀγῶν Ἑλληνικῶν παραδόσεων μὲ τὰς ὁποίας ἐγαλοχηθῆ ἢ τριφυρὰ ὑπαρξίς ἡ ἀνδρωθεία νῦν εἰς τὴν νεάν πατρίδα.

Ἡ λαμπρότης αὐτῆ τῶν ἐπισημῶν τελετῶν αἱ ὁποῖαι ὀργανώθησαν πρὸς τιμὴν μας καὶ ἡ ἐγκαρδιότης τῶν λαϊκῶν ἐκδηλώσεων, εἰς τὸ πᾶλος τῶν ὁποίων διεκρίνετο καθαρὰ ὁ γνήσιος τόνος τῆς ἀδελφικῆς συγγινητικῆς ἀνταναλλάτῃ φωτεινότητι εἰς τὰς καθημερινὰς περιγραφὰς τῶν ἐφημερίδων, ἰδιαίτερον δημοσίων ἐπισημοῦν αἱ κλήσεις στοχασμοῦ προσολογιαὶ τὰς ὁποίας κατὰ τὰς περιστάσεις ἀπηύθυναν αἱ ἐπισημότεραι зоοικαὶ τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἔθνους, ἡ Α. Ε. ὁ Προεδρετικῆς τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτικῶν καὶ πατρικῶς ἡμῶν ἀντιλήψεω ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ὁ εὐγενὴς καὶ μετρίως διπλωμάτης κ. Σκίνερ, ὡς ἐκπρόσωπος τῆς ἀνωτάτης πολιτικῆς

ἡμῶν ἀρχῆς, ὁ μέγας προεδρευογὸς κ. Ἐλευθέριος Βενιζέλος, ὡς ἀρχηγὸς τῆς φιλικῆς, ἐν ὀνόματι τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως, ὁ Μακαριώτατος Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Ἀθηνῶν, ὡς κεφαλὴ τῆς Ὀρθοδόξου ἡμῶν Ἐκκλησίας, ὁ πρῶτος πολίτης τῆς Ἑλλάδος Δήμαρχος Ἀθηναίων κ. Σπύρος Μερκούρης, ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ λαοῦ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, οἵτινες ἀπέδειξαν εἰς τὰς προσφωνήσεις των πρὸς τὴν Ἀχιλλεύς, ὡς πρὸς ὀργανισμὸν πατριότητος, συμπικνωτῆρα τεραστίας ἐνεργητικότητος, ἀλόστολον καὶ ὀδηγητῆρ ἡμῶν μάζων εἰς κατευθύνσεις ἀσφαλεῖς διὰ τὸ μέλλον καὶ τὴν ὀμαδικὴν πρόοδόν των.

Ἡ ἀξιοθαύμαστος (γράφει ἐπὶ λήξει τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀντιπροσώπου τοῦ μεγάλου Ἀμερικανικοῦ ἔθνους ἐν Ἑλλάδι προεδρετικῶς κ. Σκίνερ ὁδὸν εἰς τὸν τίπον ἀνακοινωθῆν) ὀργανώσις τῆς ἐποδοχῆς τῶν μελῶν τῆς Ἀχιλλεύς, τῶν ἀνιχθέντων ἀμνηστικῶν ἢ Ἠν. Πολιτικῶν, αἱ θεμαὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐκπαιδεύει τῶν φίλων καὶ συγγενῶν καὶ τὸ ἐκπαιθεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ ἀφίει των ἰνδιαιτέρων τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀσφαλῶς θὰ τοὺς ἐγχαριστήσῃ καὶ θὰ τοὺς ἐπροξένῃ ἐντύπων.

Οὐδέμια ἀνθρωπίνῃ εὐτυχίᾳ δύναται νὰ παραβλεθῆ πρὸς τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα μετὰ μακρῶν ἀπορῶν καὶ ἐγχομαὶ ὅπως οἱ ἢ Ἠνωμένων Πολιτικῶν φίλοι μας ἀπολαύσων τὴν βορῆν ταύτην τῆς εὐτυχίας εἰς ὁδὸν τὸ ὀντατὸν μεγαλειότερον ὁδοῦν καὶ ὅπως ἐκπαιθεῖν ἐν καιρῷ εἰς τὰς ἀσφαλεῖς των ἐνισχυόμενοι καὶ μὴ ἀνεγόμενοι τὸ ἄθικόν των κατόπιν τῆς ἐπιδικέως εἰς τὴν Πατρίδα.

P. SKINER

ΡΑΔΙΟΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ Κου ΒΕΝΙΖΕΛΟΥ

Ραδιοτηλεγράφημα τοῦ Προεδρευογῶ ἀπερῆν ἐπὶ τοῦ «Στατοφονίας, πρόλογος τῶν θερημάτων καὶ κλήσεις τιμῆς διὰ τὴν ὀργάνωσιν ἐξενιχθέντων ἐπὶ τοῦ κ. Βενιζέλου ἐπαί-

των αλληλοδιαδόχως εκφρασθέντων και χορηγηθέντων εις την τελευταίαν στιγμήν καθ' ην μετά της Κυρίας Έλένης Βενιζέλου παρεκάθησαν εις το έλισθημον γέφυμα και παρέμεινε ζωηρότατος μέχρι της 2ας μετά μεσονύκτιον.

Πατρίς είνε γάρ διότι θα έστράδα με ζηντεκρινένα τέκνα της εκατονταετηρίδα παλεγγενείας ός άναμένει μετά στοργής. Έξ όνόματος της Κυβερνήσεως απειθίγω ήρην καθ' ην στιγμήν περιπλάτε άκτός Πελοποννήσου θερμόν χειροτάμόν.
ΕΑ. ΒΕΝΙΖΕΛΟΣ

ΠΡΟΣΦΩΝΗΣΙΣ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ

Με βοήθειαν μόνον περιλήρη εν τώ παρόντι έπαχειρούμεν να αποδοσώμεν την ζατανικτικήν προσφώνησιν του Μακαριωτάτου Αρχιεπισκόπου κ. Χρυσοστόμου προς τα μέλη της οργανώσεως κατά την εις την Μητρόπολιν δοξολογίαν.

«Η Εκκλησία της Ελλάδος, είπει, «δημητεύει της γενικής χαρής της Μπαρός Πατρίδος έποδχομένης τα ζηντεκρινένα τέκνα της και παρέχει διαείλις εις αυτά της εύλογίας της.

Ζήτε εις χώραν εκτάκτως πολιτισμένην και τίνε ήθικόν ό τόσον τίλειος πολιτισμός της να έπιδρά εις την ήλιωτικάν σας ζωήν. Άλλά άκριβός διότι είναι τόσον πολιτισμένη ή χώρα εις την όποιαν έχετε από μακρού χρόνου ίγκατασταθεί δίθεσις εις τον έπικρατον βαθμόν την ήλιθερίαν του όνομα, την ήλιθερίαν της ανεπιθέσεως και την θρησκευτικήν ήλιθερίαν.

Συγχώρη τον Άρχιπα δια την πατριωτικήν δοθείν της

Συναστό εις τα μέλη της να μη λησμονούν ποτέ την Όρθόδοξον Εκκλησίαν και την Ελλάδα

Είχομαι καλόν διαμονήν εις την Ελλάδα και καλόν έπαυθόν εις την ήλιζέμενν χώραν όπου έργάζεσθε.»

Ο Ύπατος Νομικός Σύμβουλος κ. Βουρνάς καταλλήλως άντιφώνησε δι άλλων, διαβεβαιώσας την Αιτού Μακαριότητα ότι ή Όρθοδοξία είναι αναπόσπαστον μέρος του Έλληνισμού.

ΠΡΟΣΦΩΝΗΣΙΣ ΜΕΡΚΟΥΡΗ

«Η πόλις των Άθηνών ήλιζέμενν από της γής μίαν λεγόμενα έπικρατον τέκνον της Ελλάδος. Είναι οι χίλιοι διακοσίοι έκδομηές της Άρχιπα, της μεγάλης οργανώσεως ή όποια περιλαμβάνει εις τοίς κάλπαις της 23 χιλιάδας των εν Άμερική ήγκατεστημένων Έλλήνων.

Η χαρά μας όταν έποδχομέθα όμογενείς εκ της ζίνης, ήπληξεν άνέκαθεν ή στοργική χαρά των οικουγενείων, οι όποιοι έπαναβλέπουν τα τέκνα των, ήπανιστρέμενα μετά μακράν άπουθίαν. Άλλά είναι ήδιαιτήρια όλος ή χαρά μας, όταν βλέπωμεν πρό ήμών την ανεπιταγμένην οργανώσιν των Άρχιπα.

Τα τέκνα των Έλλήνων, διασπειρόμενα άπ' αίωνων άνα τα πέλατα της γής, ήδρον και άγωνίζοντο με το δαιμόνιον της ήλιξ, ως μόνον ήπικουρόν των. Γνωρίζομεν πόσοι—και ήπρηφάνησάνεθα δια τοίς, όσον οίθερία άλλη ήλιξ.—πόσοι ή μεγαλοήγησαν και πόσοι μεσορραούν Έλληνες εις το στερέωμα της ήλιξίον.

Δέν δεινόμεθα όμως να άρθηώμεν πόσοι—και θλιδόμεθα βαθύτατα δια τοίς—δεντρίθσαν και ήμθανισθσαν ως σταγόνες εν τώ άκτανθ, διεζέγοντες μόνον εν τή ζίνη τον δέσκαλον της ήπικρατούσεως άγώνα.

Τό μεμινέκτιμα τοίς των ζηντεκρινέμων μας έρχεται, άν όχι πρώτα, αλλά μετά των πρώτων να θεραπειών ή κραταιά οργανώσις των Άρχιπα. Σινδωμάτωσθ μεριάσας των εν Άμερική Έλλήνων, τοίς ήδχρωσώσιν εν τή ενώσθ, ήμερήνθασε να δώσθ εις αίτοίς άντάστατα πολιτικά εν Άμερική και να τοίς άπλίσθ με το ήθόσιον της γλώσσας, ώσθ, ίσοι πλέον μεξέ ήσων, και ήνωμένοι, όχι όλίγοι παρίσι, διεσπειρόμενοι μεξέ των πολλών, να δένανται να ήπαιτέχων πάν ό,τι εις Έλλην άποδοσώμενος να ήρσθ είναι ικανός να ήπαιτέχθ.

Η δοθείν των Άρχιπα εις την όποιαν καθ' ήμέ, χαρακτηρίζεται ήρσθ μετά των άλλων το προετοιμαζόμενον ήδη μέγιστον Ίνστιτούτον της Νίης Ήραίνης, όπου θα διδασκείται ή Έλληνική και Άγγλική γλώσσα και ή ήστορία των δύο Έθνών, είναι ήρσθ πολιτιστική, άποτελεσμάτικη, καρποφόρος.

Ίθού διότι χαιρετώμεν με ήδιαιτήριον χαράν την μετά των ήμών παρσθίαν, της ανεπιταγμένης λεγιόνας των Άρχιπα.

Και ήθού διότι ήλιπίομεν ότι οι Έλληνες της Άμερικής

δενταδόμενοι κατά τοίς τον τρόπον και ήθόσιον όμοιοι δια των δολαφών μετά των Έθνών και ότέρων άγώνα, θα μεγαλοήγησάν εν τή χώρα των όποιαν δικαίως τιρούν και άγαπούν ως δεκτίαν πατρίδα των. Διότι την ήλιλλεθερίαν και προσημείν και είνενα δερπολιτικάν τιρώμεν και άγαπομέν και δεδόμεθα όλοι.

Είτε ή σύγχρονα δερπολιτικά των Άρχιπα εν Άθηνών, ή ναυθετίδα ήλιπθεν των άκτανών εις τον Νίον Κόσμον.

ΣΗ. ΜΕΡΚΟΥΡΗΣ
Δήμαρχος Άθηνών

Ύπό το αυτό πνεύμα και με θερμοτέρας άκόμη λέξει: ό είνενης Δήμαρχος μάζ άπέπεινε τον χειροτισμόν εις την ήλισημον δεζίωσιν εν τή αίθούσθ των πλετών της Δήμαρχίας.

Η άνταπόδοσις των αίσθημάτων εκ μέριον ήμθον ήξερσθή δια των ήξής λόγων του Ύπατου Προέδρου, υπό το κράτος της συγανήσεως της στιγμής ήκείνης.

«Κίριμ Λήμαρχε,

Έξ όνόματος των τριάκοντα χιλιάδων μελών του Συμαστίου Άρχιπα και δεδαίως εν τώ όρητιο τοίς έκπροσώπθ των ήθωνν και όλοκλήρου του Έλληνισμοθ έκπροσκαίον ηπείριον, ήθόλιλο να διατρανώσθ προς ήμάς, ως δήμαρχον της προετοιμάσεως, το άπεριγράπτον αίσθημα της δεικνυόσεως, το όποιον πνίγει την ήγην όλων μας δια την μεγαλειόσθ ήπιδόχθ της όποιας τιγχάνομεν την στιγμήν ταύτην.

Σας ήκοισθ να λέγεται ότι το ήλιγγισθες θλιγέτρον της θαρματοργού Συμαστιάσεως ήδε δεινόμσθ. Ναι, αλλά δέν ήδθόσιε την άγάπην προς την πατρίδα γάν. Πόσον έχετε δικαίον να το λέγεται, μόνον ήμείς οι όποιοι ζώμεν εις την μακρινήν και ήλιζέμενν γάν άνεμέμεθα να το άντιληθόμεν, διότι ήμείς αίσθηόμεθα ήδθεστον το πέρ της ναυταλγίας και της άναρνήσεως των πατριών ήθώνν να κατακαίη τα όστάμα μας, χωρίς όμως το αίσθημα τοίς κατά κερσίαν να παραβλέπθ ή μετώνα την άγάπην μας προς την θετήν ήμθον Πατρίδα.

Είμεθα είνενωμενος προς την μεγάλην Άμερικάν, διότι ήκει ζώμεν και ήπικρατούμεν όλων των είνεργετημάτων και είνεκαίριον δοσέσεως ως να ήμεθα ήθαγενής τιοί της. Είμεθα ήλιλονομοι και ήγατικοί πολίται της. Δια τοίς τρόπον όμοις αίτοθ τιρώμεν προετίσθως την χώραν, ή όποια ήδε είνενισθε.

Αίτα είναι τα άγνά μας αίσθηματα, κίριμ Λήμαρχε, και με αίτα κροσώμεν ήψηλό τον Έλληνισμόν μας εις την μακρινήν Συμαστιάσθ, όπου άγωνίζομεθα τον τραχύν άγώνα. Σας είνεχαριστώ εκ μερίον της Άρχιπα άλλην μίαν όραθν δια την ήπικρατον προεδαλίαν σας.

Ζήτωσαν οι Ήνωμένοι Πολιταί! Ζήτω ή Ελλάδα! Ζήτω ή Άρχιπα!»

Η μετά την προεισαγωγήν ούτως είπών την γεμινένην δια του χειροτιστηρίου τιμεγγραφήματος του κ. Βενιζέλου ή άπεινηθησίσα καθ' ένταλήν του και εν όνόματι της Κυβερνήσεως υπό του δερποργού των Πολιτικών Ύποθέσεων του Προσθυπουργού κ. Αγέλιος Παπαδάτου προσφώνησις επί του σκάφους της Σατοόρνια ήγκανιάζει την μακράν σιράν των ήπιδραμυλεθεισών τιμών εις την οργανώσιν εν τώ προσώπθ των μελών του Ύπατου Συμβουλίου.

Ήσαν οι πρώτοι λόγοι ήξ έπισήμιον Έλληνικών χιλίων, ή πρώτη γλιπύτης ήν ήδχθησαν τα όστα των ήδχομένων ήπια από το πρώτον ρίγος το όποιον ήσθάνθησαν επί τή θεά της Έλληνικής σημαίας ήτις ήκαμάτιζεν επί της άμιασάτου του Πολιτισμού Ναυτιζού της φερσούσε των κ. Ύφυπουργόν, τον υίον του Προσθυπουργού κ. Σοφισλή Βενιζέλου, τοίς Δημάρχους των δύο πόλεων, τοίς προετίσθστας παρίοντας της σηματιστικέρας κινήσεως των ήθνικών δυνάμειον.

Ο ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ

Εις την μεγάλην αίθουσαν της πρώτης θέσεως του άτροπλοίου όπου παρετάθησαν οι άδελφοί, ό κ. Παπαδάτος συγκακινημένος ήμλει εν όνόματι της Κυβερνήσεως ως ήξής:

«Η Έλληνική Κυβερνήσις είναι είνε γάρ χαιρετίσθσθ ήμθον τον ήλιλικρινά ήλιον του Έλληνισμοθ και προεργάτην της προεθόγγικής άποκαταστάσεως ήπρησποτον κ. Μοργκεντάθ, του όποιον της πολιτισμοθ ήπρησθίσεως ούδέποτε λησμονεί. Είναι



Ομάς τῶν χαριτωμένων Ἑλληνίδων αἰνέτες Παθῶν μέρος εἰς τὴν μυσταγωγίαν τῶν Ἑλευσινίων μυστηρίων, τὴν ἀργανθοθήσαν εἰς Ἑλευσίνα, πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν ἐκδρομίων τῆς Ἀχίνας, ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Τραπεζῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

οὐ εὐτυχῆς, διότι τότε, ὅποτε λήγει τὸ ἔργον τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς Ἀποκαταστάσεως, τῆς ὁποίας ἐπιβλέπων ὁ πρῶτος Προέδρος, παρουσιάζεται ἡ εὐκαιρία νὰ βεβαιωθῇ καὶ ὁ ἴδιος, ὅτι ὁ ὄψορος τὸν ὁποῖον ἔσπειρε μὲ τὸν ἐθνικοῦσιν καὶ τὴν ἀνθρωπιστικὴν στοργάν τιν, ἀπέβηκε τοῖς ἀθρόοις καρποῖς, ἐπὶ τῶν ὁποίων τόσα ὠρεῖα ὄνεια ἐπέλεξε ὁ ἀγαπητὸς φίλος κ. Μοργκεντάου. Ἐγὼ καθῆκαν νὰ δῶς βεβαιώσω, ἐντιμότητι ὄχι, ὅτι τὴν στιγμήν αὐτῶν, κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν ἀτινίστετε καὶ πάλιν τὰ ἰδιώτη τῆς Ἑλλάδος, τὰ ὁποία τόσον ἀγαπήσατε, ἡ καρδία ὅλων τῶν τέκνων τῆς ἀκριτοῦ ἀπὸ ἰδιαιτέρων ἀγκυρῶν, διότι μὲ τὸν πατρῶν καὶ τὸ ἐνδοξόφρον ὄρα καὶ δεῖ πρῶτος καὶ κατόπιν οἱ διάδοχοί σας μετεβάλατε τὸν πόνον εἰς χαρὰν καὶ εὐτυχίαν καὶ μετετρέψατε τὴν προσφθιγικὴν τραγωδίαν εἰς δημοσιότητα καὶ εὐτυχίαν. Μὲ τὴν αὐτὴν ἐπίσης χαρὰν καὶ εὐχαριστήσιν χαριετίω καὶ τὸν θερμὸν ἐποστηρικτὴν τῶν δικαίων τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐντιμότητος γυροῦσάντων κ. Κίγκ, ὁ ὁποῖος οὐχὶ ἀπαρτὶ δικαιοῦσιν εἰς τοῖς λαοῖς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἰδεῶν καὶ τοῖς ἀγῶνας μας. Μὲ τὴν εὐκαιρίαν αὐτῶν ἐπομηνεύσω εἰς τὸν ἐντιμὸν φίλον, ὅτι ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς λαός, ὁ ὁποῖος αὐτὸς τὰς ἀρίστους ἐσφάττει τὴν Ἐκατονταετηρίδα τῆς Ἐθνικῆς τῶν ἀναστάσεως, γνωρίζει πάντοτε νὰ ἐκδηλῶσιν τὴν εὐγνωμοσύνην τὸν καὶ νὰ στερῶνται μὲ ἀληθῆ ἀνταρτίαν πρὸς τοῖς πολιτικῶν φίλοις τὸν.

Ἀποτεινόμενος δὲ πρὸς ὄρα, ξενιτεμένα παιδιὰ τῆς λαοκρατίας μας μητέρας, ποῦ ἐργάζεσθε νὰ ἐσφάττειτε μαζὶ μὲ ὄρα τὰ ἄλλα ἀδελφία σας τὴν ἐθνικὴν ἀνάστασιν, ὄρα εὐχόμεθα ἵνα μέρους τῆς Κιθιορνήσεως τῆς γλυκερίας μας πατρίδος τὸ «καλῶς ἔλθετε». Ἡ ἀγκαλιὰ τῆς πατρίδος ἀνοίγεται διαπλάτω γὰρ νὰ ὄρα θερμῶν καὶ νὰ ὄρα κρατῶσιν στοργικῶν. Σπανοβλέπετε τὸν οὐρανὸν μας, τὸν ὁποῖον τόσον ἐνοσταλγῶσατε, ξαναβλέπετε, ὄρα πως ὁ Ὀυδισσεὺς τοῖς καρποῖς τοῦ πατρίδος ἰδιώτη, καὶ ἀνα-

γνωρίζετε ὄρα γαλατὰ μας ἀκρογῶλια τῶν αἰώνων πόθων καὶ τὴν αἰώνιον ἐσχάτην τοῦ Ἑλλήνος Βεβαιωθῆτε, ὅτι θὰ δοῦναι τὴν ἀλοδοξίαν ἀγάπην ποῦ ἡ γλυκερία μητέρα ἐπαρτίσασθε διὰ τὰ ξενιτεμένα παιδιὰ καὶ θὰ αἰσθανθῆτε τὴν δικαίαν, πραγματὰ, ἐπισημῶνται διὰ τὰς προσδοκῶν τὰς ὁποίας ἐπραγματοποιῦν ἡ μικρὰ πατρίς μας κατὰ τὸ διάστημα τῆς ἐλευθερίας ζωῆς τῆς, παρ' ὄρα τὰς δυσκολίας καὶ τὰ ἐμπόδια, τὰ ὁποία ἀντιπῶνται εἰς τὸν πολέμοσιν καὶ αἰματοδοξικὸν ὄρα τῆς. Ἐλθετε μαζὶ μας, ἀγαπημένοι ἀδελφοί, νὰ ἀντιπροσώπων τὸν θορημὸν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἰδέας. Καὶ ὄρα τὸ καθῆκαν τῆς ἐντιμῶν ἐργασιῶν ὄρα ἀνακαλίθη καὶ πάλιν εἰς τὴν μεγάλῶν χώρων τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Δημοκρατίας, ἐκεῖ ὄρα ἰδῶσατε τὴν ζωτικότητά σας καὶ τὴν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς τιμότητός σας, τότε διακηρύξετε, ὅτι ἡ Ἑλλὰς μὲ τὸ δημοκρατικὸν τῆς πνεῦμα, κληρονομία τῶν μεγάλων προγόνων, δὲν κατεβλήθη ἐν τῷ μῶσιν τῶν ἐθνικῶν τρικερμῶν, ἀλλὰ στέκεται στερῶν καὶ ἀποσφάττειν νὰ ἀντιγράψῃ τὸν μεγάλον ὄρα τῆς ἀναδημιουργίας καὶ τοῦ προσφθιμῶν τῆς μὲ τὴν κοινὴν ἀγάπην ὄρα τῶν τέκνων τῆς.

Ὁμιλήσιν ὄρα ὄρα ὁ Δῆμοσχος Πετραῖος κ. Παναγιωτόπουλος, ὁ Ἀντιπρόεδρος τῆς Ἑλληνοαμερικανικῆς Λεγεῶνος καὶ ὁ ἀντιπρόεδρος τοῦ Ἑλληνοαμερικανικοῦ Συνδέσμου.

Ἐπίσης ὄρα ὄρα ὁ Δημοτικὸς Σύμβουλος Ἀθηνῶν κ. Παρασκευόπουλος, εἰπόν τὰ ἑξῆς:

Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ Κου ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

Ἡ δημοτικὴ ἀρχὴ τῆς πρωτεύουσῆς ὄρα ἀπεθῆναι δι' ἰμοῦ ἐγκάρσιον καὶ ἀδελφικὸν χαριετῶν. Ὁ ἰσχυρὸς ὄρα, κατὰ τὴν ὄρα μάλιστα αὐτῶν παρῶσιν τοῦ ἴτου, ἀντιπῶνται μὲ τὸν πανηγυρισμὸν τῆς Ἐκατονταετηρίδος τῆς ἐθνικῆς μας ἀνταρτίδος. Ἐργάζεσθε ὄρα τὰ ἀγαπημένα τῆς πατρίδος ἀποδημικὰ παιδιά, τῶρα τὴν ἀνοίξιν, διὰ νὰ πανηγυρισθῶν μαζὶ



Ἡ περιλάμπρος ἑορτὴ ἢ διοργανωθεῖσα πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν ἐκδορμένων εἰς τὸ καλλιμάρμαρον Στάδιον, ὅπου ἀναπαρεστάθησαν αἱ διάφορα Ἑλληνικαὶ ἐποχὰὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων μέχρι τῆς σήμερον, μὲ ἰδιαίτερον ἐπίδειξιν τῶν ἠρώων τῆς Ἑλευναστίσεως.

τοὺς Ἀχέλαν να μὴ ἀμελοῦν τοὺλάχιστον τὴν ἀλληγογραφίαν των μὲ τοὺς ἐν τῇ μητρῷ γῆ. Τὸ ἐπιβάλλει ὁ θεῖος νόμος.

Εἰς τὸ ἠρῶν τοῦ Μεσολογγίου

Κληθεῖσα ὅπως συμμετάσχη εἰς τὴν πανηγυρικωτέραν ἑορτὴν τῆς στέφους τῶν ἠρώων τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἑλευναστίσεως ἐν τῷ ἠρῷ τοῦ Μεσολογγίου διὰ χειρὸς τοῦ Ἀνωτάτου αὐτῆς Ἀρχοντος κατέθεσε τὸν βαρῦτιμόν της στέφανον διακρινόμενον μεταξὺ τῶν ἐξ ὄλων τῶν μερῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ τοῦ ἔξωτερικοῦ κατατεθέντων σωρῶν στεφάνων καὶ ἀνθίων μὲ τὴν ἐξῆς ἀλλυγίαν προσφώνησιν:

Ὁ ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ

Ὡς Ὑπάτος Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἀχέπα, ἀπὸ μερῶν τοῦ ἱπποτοῦ Συμβουλίου καὶ τῶν μελῶν τῆς ὀργανώσεώς μας ἔρχομαι εἰς τὸ ἔνδοξον αὐτὸ κατοικητήριόν σας, πατέρες τῆς ἐλευθερίας μας, να ὄρω εἰς τὴν σημερινὴν ἑορτὴν σας τῶν ἑκατῶν χρόνων τὸ στέφανον αὐτὸ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνδρειωμένων Ἑλληνικῶν γενεῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἢ ὅποια διηγείται ζωντανὰ καὶ μὲ ἐμπρηφάνειαν εἰς τὴν μεγάλην μακρινὴν χώραν τὴν ἀνδρείαν σας καὶ τὸ κατόρθωμά σας.

Διαταροῦσα καὶ ζωπεροῦσα ἡ γενεὰ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς τὰ ἰδανικά διὰ τὰ ὅποια ἐθνοδόθητε δεῖτε οἱ πρόγονοί μας, καὶ ἔργον ἐλευθερώσατε, μετὰ τῆς ἐνδείξεως αὐτῆς εὐλαθείας εἰς τὴν ἑορτὴν τῶν κραταιῶν τοῦ μεγαλείου τῆς πατρίδος τῶν ἀποθνήσκοντων σας, διασημοὶ τὸ ἀκραϊόντες καὶ ἑνταῖον τῆς φιλίας ἀδελφὰ τῆς καὶ ἀφοσιώσεως εἰς τὴν μητέρα Ἑλλάδα.

Ἡ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΗΜΑΙΑΣ

Ἡ τελετὴ τῆς παραδόσεως εἰς χεῖρας τοῦ Προσφυπουργοῦ κ. Ἐλευθ. Βενιζέλου, τῆς Σημαίας ἦν προσέφερον ὁ ἀδελφός

Κυβερνήτης τῆς Πολιτείας τῆς Μασσαχουσέττης εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν Δημοκρατίαν διὰ τῆς Ἀχέπα, ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸν ἐπισημότερον τρόπον εἰς τὸ μέγαρον τοῦ «Πτὶ Παλαῖ» εἰς τὴν κλίμακα τοῦ ὁποίου κατῆλθε ὁ κ. Βενιζέλος ὅπως τὴν παραλάβῃ ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν τοῦ Ὑπατοῦ Ἀρχοντος, ἐπιδώσαντος αὐτὴν μὲ τὰς ἐξῆς λέξεις:

«Ἐλεχώσατε,

Ὁ Ἐντιμώτατος Κυβερνήτης τῆς Πολιτείας Μασσαχουσέττης, κ. Φράνκ Γ. Ἄλλεν, ἀνέθεσεν εἰς τὸ ἑορτῆμα Ἀθηνῶν τῆς Ἀχέπα ἐν Βοστώνῃ, διὰ τῶν παριστάμενων ἀντιπροσώπων, να προσφέρῃ δι' Ὑμῶν πρὸς τὴν Α. Ε. τὸν κ. Πρόεδρον τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας ἐπὶ τῷ ἑορτασμῷ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἀνεξαρτησίας, τὴν σημαίαν ταύτην τῆς Πολιτείας τον εἰς ἀνμνήσιν τῶν ἀνδρειῶν τὰς ὁποίας παρέσχον φιλέλληνας τῆς Πολιτείας τῆς Μασσαχουσέττης διαρκούντος τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀγῶνος τῶν Ἑλλάνων πρὸς ἀνάκτησιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας των καθὼς καὶ εἰς ἐνδείξιν τῶν φιλελληνικῶν τον αἰσθημάτων καὶ τῆς Πολιτείας τῆς Μασσαχουσέττης.»

Ἐκατίρωθεν ἔχον τὴν Α. Ε. τὸν Πρεσβευτὴν τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν καὶ τὸν κ. Μοργκεντάου, ὁ Προσφυπουργός κ. Ἐλευθέριος Βενιζέλος ἔλαβε τὴν κομιζομένην ἐπιστολήν του Κυβερνήτου τῆς Πολιτείας πρὸς τὸν Πρόεδρον τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας, ἔχουσαν ὡς ἐξῆς:

«Θεωρῶ ὡς μεγάλην τιμὴν μου ν' ἀπεκθίνο πρὸς Ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς πολίτας τῆς Ὑμετέρας Δημοκρατίας, ὡς Κυβερνήτης τῆς Μασσαχουσέττης, τὰ ἑγκαθῆρα ἀγγαροῦμα τῆς Πολιτείας

ΠΩΣ ΥΠΕΔΕΧΘΗ Ο ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ

ΕΝΘΟΥΣΙΩΔΗ ΣΧΟΛΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΑΦΙΞΕΙ ΤΩΝ

Η ΕΝΤΥΠΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΟΠΟΙΑΝ ΑΦΗΣΑΝ ΟΙ ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ ΘΑ ΜΕΙΝΗ ΑΛΗΣΜΟΝΗΤΟΣ

Ομοιογενέως, ο τρόπος με τον οποίον υπεδέχθη η Ελληνική Πατρίς τους εκδρομείς της οργανώσεώς μας άπο πραγματι μεγαλοπορείας, υπέρβη τας προσδοκίας και των πλέον μεμφυσιόων. Τοῦτο δύναιται νά τό διακρίνη τις εἰς τας πλήρεις ἡμῶν διά τήν «*Αχέπας*» Ἑλληνικάς ἑφημερίδας, τόσον τῆς προτεινούσης, ὅσον και τῶν ἐπαρχῶν. Ἐνταῦθα παραθέτομεν μερικά ἀποσπάσματα ἐκ τῶν ἑφημερίδων διά νά λάβη τις μίαν ἰδέαν τούτου.

Γράφει ἡ «*Ακρόπολις*» Ἀθηνῶν, τῆς 3ης Ἀπριλίου ἐν κυρίῳ ἄρθρῳ:

ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΛΘΑΤΕ !

«*Ένα μέρος τῶν ζεντιευμένων παιδιῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος φθάνει σήμερον εἰς τήν Ἑλληνικὴν πρωτεύουσάν, ἐκπροσωποῦν τὸν Ἑλληνισμόν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Ὑπερχίλιοι Ἕλληνας τῆς Ὄργανώσεως τῶν «*Αχέπας*» ἔρχονται νοσταλγικοὶ προσκινῶνται τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γῆς, ἡ ὁποία εἶνε ἡ γῆ τῆς πατρίδος τῶς εἰς ἡμῶν ἰθνηκῆς χαρᾶς και ἑπισηφάνειας διὰ τὴν συμπύκνωσιν ἑκατῶν ἑτῶν ἐλευθέρων Ἑλληνικῶν ἡμερῶν.*

Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ πατρίς ἑποδέχεται με ἑξαιρετικὴν χαρὰν τὸ ζεντιευμένα τέκνα τῆς και τοῖς εἴχεται τὸ «*καλῶς ἔλθον*». Ἐλεῖπον ἀπὸ τὴν πανήγυριν τῆς και ἡ ἑλλειψίς τῶν ἄπο τόσον μᾶλλον καταδάνης, ὅσον ἤθελε ἐντεροτάζοντα πλῆσιόν τῆς ὅλα τὰ τέκνα τῆς. Ἰσοτιμῶς οἱ Ἕλληνας τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, οἱ μεταστρέφοντες εἰς τὴν φιλοξενίαν γῆν τῆς κραταιᾶς Συμπολιτείας μίαν δευτέραν Ἑλληνικὴν πατρίδα, στερεωθῆσαν και μεγαλυνθῆσαν ὅσα ἐντεροτάζοντες ἑργασίας δεκαετηρίδων, γίνονται δεκτοὶ με ἑξαιρετικὴν χαρὰν, ὅσῳ πάντοτε και εἰς πᾶσαν περίπτωσιν ἀπέδειξαν, ὅτι ὅσον και ἂν ἐτίθεικονταν μακρόν, ὅσον και ἂν μεταίρ σείτων και τῆς Ἑλλάδος παρενεβλήθησαν δεκαετία ἀπορίας, δέν ἑπανῶν νά ἐνθροῦνται τὴν πατρίδα τῶν και δέν ἑπαύσαν νά τὴν νοσταλγοῦν. Ἐνδείχσαν πάντοτε κάθε ἰθνηκὴν προσπάθειαν, ἑδῶσαν τὸ χρῆμα τῶν, ἑδῶσαν τὴν στρατιάν τῶν ἑθελοντῶν τῶν κατὰ τοῖς πολέμοις, ἑγῶσαν οἱ ἀπόστολοι τοῦ φιλελληνισμοῦ εἰς τὰς Ἠνωμένας Πολιτείας, τὴν δευτέραν πατρίδα τῶν. Ἡ στοργή με τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ πατρίς τοῖς ἑποδέχεται σήμερον, εἶνε ἡ ἀπό τῆς ἑλαχίστου μέρους ἐκ τῆς μεγάλης πρὸς αὐτοῖς ἀφελίης τοῦ ἐλευθέρων Ἑνοῦς.»

Και περαιτέρω, εἰς τὸ φύλλον τῆς 4ης Ἀπριλίου:

ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΑΦΙΞΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΥΠΟΔΟΧΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΜΑΣ

«*Καλῶς μᾶς ἔλθατε ἀδελφοὶ Ἀχέπας! Αὐτὴ εἶνε ἡ γενικὴ κρατὴ με τὴν ὁποίαν και ἡμεῖς χαίρομεν μετὰ τοῦ λοιποῦ πολιτῶν ὅσῳ ἐντεροτάζοντες ἀπὸ πρῶτης εἰς τὴν ἑξῆρα και τὴν Φαληρικὰ ἄκτὰ γῆς τὸ πρῶτὸ νά ἑποδεχθῆ τοῖς ἀποδιδοζομένοις ἀρρενωποῖς ἑταίροις τῆς «*Αχέπας*» ποῦ νοσταλγοὶ μᾶς ἔρχονται κάθε καλοκαίρι ὅταν τὰ χιλιόβια στὴν ἀγκαλιὰ τῆς μητέρας Πατρίδος.*

Ἀρρενωποὶ, λεβεντόκορμοι, διαλεγμένοι νομίζετε ἑνας ἑνας, με τὰ κόκκινα χρῶματα τῆς ἡδῶς τῶν και τῆς ἀσπραγαλιᾶς φθύνετε τοῖς, ἄσαν γῆς γιὰ τὴν ἀμμοτιὰ τοῦ Φαλαῶν ὅχι λῆνοι και ταπεινῶστε, ἀλλὰ ζωντανῆς εἰκόνας ἄλλων Ἑλλάνων πρῶτο πολιτῶν μετὰ ἄσθετο και φαντασμένο τὸ ἰθνηκὸ αἶσθημα.

Στὴν γενικὴ ἰσχή τοῦ ἐνθροῦσμένου πλῆθους ποῦ ἀνάσχο, ἀγκινῶμένο (ποῦσῶ ν' ἀνακαλιῆ ἀνακαμένο πρόσωπο και πᾶσις γνωριμῆς οἱ ἀρρενωποὶ νοσταλγοὶ ἀπαντοῖσαν

Ὀύρᾶ, Ὀύρᾶ! Ἑλλάς! . . .

Ἦταν ἡ ἀπάντησίς τοῖς και ἑπισηφάνῃ στὴ μητέρα Ἑλλάδα με τὴν διάλεκτο τῆς μεγάλης Ἀμερικανικῆς Δημοκρατίας τῆς δευτέρας τῶν πατρίδος ἡ ὁποία τοῖς ἑδῶσε τὰ μέσα νά μορφωθῶν και νά προκόβουν.

Τὸ πλῆθος ποῦ ἀνίμενε νά ἰδῆ τοῖς ἑπισηφόντας εἶνε ἄπροσμέτρητο. Οἱ καλοὶ μᾶς Ἀχέπας ἂν ἑδῶσαν τὸν ὀκεανὸ ἡμερο ἀσφαλῶς θά πνιγοῦν μέσα στὰ κέρματα τοῦ λαοῦ ποῦ ἔλθε νά τοῖς χαίρειν και νά τοῖς ἑπισηφάνῃ. Τὴν Ἀμερικανικὴν ὁρᾶσὶ τῆς ἑποδοχῆς τὴν περικλίνει στὸ στόμα τῶν.

—Γοῦλ! κῆρ, μπροστῶ Ἀχέπας!

—Ὀύρᾶ! . . .»

Ἡ «*Πατρίς*» Ἀθηνῶν, ἀφιέρωσθ ὁλοκλήρους στήλας εἰς συνεντεύξεις και ἄρθρα, διὰ τοῖς ἐκδρομείς, πολὺ πρὸ τῆς ἀφίξεώς τῶν. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἀφίξεώς τῶν, ἑξετυπῶσε πανηγυρικὴν ἑκδοσιν με πολύχρομον ἀλληγορικὴν σκισσογραφίαν και ἑμπνευσμένην περιγραφήν τὴν ὁποίαν ἀνατυπῶμεν ἄλλαχῶ. Γράφει ἐν κυρίῳ ἄρθρῳ κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἀποδιδοζοῦς τῶν:

ΔΕΥΤΕ ΛΑΒΕΤΕ ΦΩΣ!

«*Καλῶς ἔλθατε ἀδελφοὶ μᾶς, ἀπὸ τὰ λῆνα στὴ ὁτωκικὴ γωνία τῆς Μάννας μᾶς! Τῆς Μάννας μᾶς ποῦ δέν λησμονεῖ ποτὶ τὰ παιδιὰ τῆς, ὁποῦδήποτε γῆς και ἂν ζεντιευῶνται. Ἡ χαρὰ μᾶς εἶνε μεγάλη ποῦ θά δῆς σφίην σήμερον στοῖς στοργικῶς τῆς καλοποιῆ. Ἀλλὰ μαζί με τὴν χαρὰν τῆς συμπροσέεται και ἡ ἑλλειψίς τῆς ὅτι ὅσον μακρόν και ἂν εἶνε ἡ μεγάλη Χώρα ποῦ δῆς φιλοξενεῖ, τόσον κοντὰ εἶνε εἰς τὴν πατρίδα τῆς και εἰς τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς, ὅσῳ γνωρίζει ὅτι ἐκεῖ ποῦ θῆκεσθε δέν ἀντιμετωπίζετε τοῖς κινδύνους τῆς ἀπορηφῶσῆς, ἀλλ' ἀπαντίας εἰς τὴν ὁραίαν Δημοκρατίαν τοῦ Ὀυάστικῶν ὁδοῦσθε τὰ θεῖα διδάγματα τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῆς ἐντιμῶν ἑργασίας και τοῦ ἀνθρωπισμοῦ. Σὰς ὅλας σήμερον ἡ Μάννα μᾶς χαίρομεν, γιατί πιστεύει ὅτι δέν θά δῆς χάσθ ποτὶ. Τὴν ἀποδεικνὴ τὴν δίδετε σείς με τὸν ἑρχομὸ δας και τὸ εἰλαδὶς προσκίνημα τῆς Μητροπόλεως δας.*

Εἰς τοῖς ἀρχαίους χρόνους ἡ Μητρόπολις τῶν Ἑλλάνων, τὸ Ἄστυ τῆς Παλλάδος, εἶχεν εἰς τὸν ἑῶ κόσμον Ἀποικίας. Οἱ μεταίρ τῆς Μητροπόλεως και τῶν Ἀποικῶν ὁσμοὶ ἑδῶσαν ἑδῶσαν ἀπὸ τὸ ἑρῶν Ἠῆρ, τὸ ὁποῖον οἱ Ἀποικοὶ κατὰ καιροῖς ἑλάμβανον ἀπὸ τὴν Μητρόπολιν και τὸ δυνάστην εἰς τὴν ζεντιεῖ τῶν ἄσθετων. Εἰς τοῖς σήμερινῶς χρόνους ἡ ἀίγχερος Μητρόπολις δέν ἀρῆθει Ἀποικίας, ἀλλὰ παροικίας ἐν μέσω λῆνων και φιλοξενῶν χαρῶν. Ἀπὸ τὸ ἑῶν «*ἀσθεστον πῆρ*» ἑρχεσθε και σείς νά μεταλαμβάνεσθε εἰς τοῖς τόποις ὅσον ἑῶν, τὸ ἀνίστην ὅσῳ τῆς αἰωνίας ἀγάπης δας πρὸς τὴν πτωχάν, ἀλλὰ ὁραίαν πατρίδα ποῦ δῆς ἐγένεσθε, δῆς ἑγαλοῦσθε και δῆς παρακαλοῦσθε με τὸν στοργικὸν αἰτᾶς πόθον τοῦ νόστου. Δεῦτε, λοιπόν, λάβετε ὅσῳ ἀπὸ τὴν Μητρόπολιν τοῦ γίνοντες δας και ἀπὸ τῆς ἑστίας τῶν πατέρων δας, οἱ ὁποῖοι, κατόπιν μόχθων και κόπων, δῆς ἑξῆρεσθε, δῆς ἀνίστησαν και με διακερῶμένα μῆτια δῆς ἀπεχαιρέτησαν μίαν ἡμερα ὅταν ἑφείγατε πρὸς τοῖς λῆνους τόποις γιὰ νά δῆς ληναοῦν σήμερον καλοῖς και ἐντιμῶς πολιτας. Μίσα εἰς τὴν πάλαν τῆς ζωῆς εἰς τὰ λῆνα ἐν μόνον ἑδῶσαν δῆς ἑδῶσαν ἡ πατρίδα δας τὸ τίμημα και τὸ ἑστορικὸν ὄνομα τῆς, τὸ ὁποῖον με ἑπισηφάνειαν μορεῖτε νά τὸ ἀναῆρετε και νά τὸ ἑπιδεικνέτε. Ἡ ἑστορία τῶν 100 ἑτῶν, τὴν ὁποίαν ἑρχεσθε νά συμπανηγυρίζετε μαζί μᾶς, ἑχει τόσας λαμπράς και θαυμαστὰς δελίδας, ὅσῳ νά εἶσθε ἑπισηφᾶνοι ὅταν δῆς ὁνομαῖον Ἑλλάνων. Ἡ τιμὴ ἑνὸς ἰθνηκῶ ὀνόματος εἶνε πολιτῆμον ὄντως

κεφάλαιον, με τὰ ὁποῖον δικαιοῦσθε εἰς τὴν φιλόξενον Χώραν ὅπου ἐργάζεσθε νὰ κρατᾶτε ἰσχυρὰ τὸ μέτωπον. Ὅλοι μαζί καλοῦμεθα νὰ ἀνεγείσωμεν, ἕκαστος εἰς τὸν κύκλον του, τὸ ἰνδοξὸν ἔργον τῶν πατέρων μας καὶ νὰ ἀναδείξωμεν τὴν πατρίδα μας ἀντιπάλιν τοῦ παρελθόντος της καὶ νὰ τὴν καταστήσωμεν πράγματι διὰ τῶν ἔργων μας μίαν μικρὴν Ἀμερικὴν, κατὰ τὸ πρωτότετον τῆς μεγάλης Δημοκρατίας, ἀπὸ τῶν ὁποίων νὰ μεταβῆτε τὰ ὠρεῖα διδάγματα καθὲ ἡμέρᾳ τοῦ ἔργου εἰς τὴν Μητρόπολιν σας διὰ νὰ ἀνανεώσετε τὸ ἴσον καὶ ἀόθεστον Πῆρ.

Με τὴν πίστιν ἡμῶν εἰς τὰς χαιρετίσωμεν καὶ δὲς ἀπεκθύνομεν τὸν ἀδελφικὸν ἀσπασμὸν τοῦ καλῶς ἄλλοτε.»

Η ΠΑΤΡΙΣ

Καὶ πάλιν ἐν τῷ φύλλῳ τῆς τῆς 7ης Ἀπριλίου, ἐν κυρίῳ ἄρθρῳ ἐπίσης:

ΠΟΙΟΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ

Ἡ ὀργανώσις τῆς Ἀχέπας εἶναι ἡ πρώτη ἡ ὁποία δημιουργεῖται ἄμεσως πρὸς διατήρησιν τῆς ἑλληνικῆς παραδόσεως. Τὸ ὅτι οἱ ἀνάγκαστοι εἰς τὴν ὀργανώσιν αὐτὴν ἔγιναν πολλοὶ Ἀμερικανοὶ, τοῦτο δὲν διατάξομεν νὰ τονίσωμεν ὅτι εἶναι εἰς τὸ ἰνεργατικὸν καὶ ὄχι εἰς τὸ παθητικὸν των.

Ἡ μεγάλη Δημοκρατία τῶν Ἠνωμένων Συγκρατικῶν οὐτε προπαγανδίζει, οὐτε ἀπορροφᾷ πληθυσμοὺς ξένων ἔθνων. Τὸ πρῶτον διὰ τοῦ Ἀμερικανοῦ πολιτοῦ εἶναι τὸ μόνον ὄπλον τῆς ἀμύνει ἐν ξένη γῆρα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς πρακτικῆς προπαγάνδας ἀνάμα, διὰ τὰ ἑλληνικὰ ἀνθρώπωντα.

Με ληθρονώμεν, ἄλλως τε, ὅτι καὶ εἰς τὸν μεγάλον πόλεμον, μεταξὺ τῶν λαγρόνων τοῦ προδότησαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀμερικῶν, ἐπῆρθη καὶ χιλιάδες Ἑλλήνων, οἵτινες ἐπολέμησαν καὶ ἔχρισαν τὸ αἷμα των κατὰ τῶν ἔθρων τῆς Ἑλλάδος, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἦσαν καὶ κοινὸι ἔθνη τῶν Συμμάχων. Ἰσοῦ διατὶ σήμερον ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀφίγει με ἀτοργάν εἰς τοὺς κόλπους της τὰ ἰενεκτημένα παιδιὰ της καὶ μαζί με τὴν γῆραν, τὴν ὁποίαν αἰσθάνεται, ἐπιφέλλεται τῆς εὐκαρίας διὰ νὰ τερηθῇ καὶ τὴν μεγάλην Δημοκρατίαν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἡ ὁποία ἀνέκασεν ἐπῆρξεν εὐεργετικὰ πρὸς τὸ ἔθνος μας, κατὰ τὰς ἀσκόλωτέρας τῶν ἰβίως στιγμῶν. Καὶ δε μὴ ληθρονώμεν, μεταξὺ τῶν ἄλλων, τὰ ὅσα ἔπραξεν ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ φιλοπλοῖα διὰ τὴν ἀνακοινοῦσιν τῶν προδότησαν μας μετὰ τὴν μικροδιαδικτικὴν ἀνδροσάν.»

Ῥωστίως, τὸ «Ἐλεύθερον Βῆμα» Ἀθηνῶν, εἰς περιόδιον θέσιν μετὰ τὸ χαιρετιστήριον διάγγελμα τοῦ προσηγουργοῦ κ. Βενιζέλου, πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχέπας ὡς ἑπικραλίδα:

ΟΙ ΝΟΣΤΑΛΓΟΙ

Ἡ πατρίς εἶναι εὐεργετὴς, διότι θὰ ἰσχυρῶς μετὰ τὴν ἰενεκτημένα τέκνα της τὴν Ἐκατονταετηρίδα τῆς Παλιγγενεσίας. Σὰς ἀναρίνη μετὰ ἀτοργῆς. Ἐξ ἀνάγκης τῆς Κυβερνήσεως, ἀπεθύνει πρὸς τοὺς ἀγαπητοὺς Ἀχέπας, καθ' ἣν στιγμήν παραπλοῖον τὰς ἀκτῆς τῆς Πελοποννήσου θερμότερον χαιρετισμὸν.

Βενιζέλος.

Μετὰ τὰ ἀτοργικὰ αὐτὰ λόγια ἐχαιρῆσιν ὁ πρόεδρος τῆς κυβερνήσεως τοὺς ἐπερχομένους Ἑλλήνας τῆς ἑλληνοαμερικανικῆς ὀργανώσεως Ἀχέπας, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἀνυποκρίτως ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν χαιρετίζονται κ. Κίρκε καὶ τὸν δοκιμασμένον φιλέλληνα κ. Μοργκενθῶν ἀποδοχίζονται σήμερον εἰς τὴν ἑλληνικὴν γῆν. Καὶ τὰ θερμὰ αἰσθήματα τοῦ διαπνεύον τὸν προσηγουργικὸν χαιρετισμὸν ἀντιμετωπίζονται ἀδελφικῶς ἡ Ἑλλὰς, ἵτοιμην νὰ τοὺς δεχθῇ με ἀνοικτῶς ἀγκῶλας.

Ἐξαι πράγματι κατὰ τὸ ἱστορικὸς ἀντικειμενικὸν ἢ νοσταλγικὸν αὐτὰ ἰσχυρὰ ἐπιδικάζει τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, τοῦ ἰθὺτος ἀποκτῶ ἐπισημότερον χαρακτηρισμὸν μετὰ τὴν ἀντιπλοῖον τοῦ ἰσχυρῶτος τῆς ἑκατονταετηρίδος τῆς ἀντιπλοῖας μας. Δὲν πρῶκεται νὰ ἀμιλοῦμεν ἰσχυρῶς περὶ τῆς ἠθικῆς καὶ ἑλικῆς ἐντοίας τῶν ὁποίων ἔχει καὶ θὰ ἔχη ἢ ἀλλοτὴν ἰσχυροτέρα ἀνυπόσιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος μετὰ τὴν ἰενεκτημένα παιδιὰ της. Σήμερον θὰ τονίσωμεν κατὰ ἄλλα. Ἐπιδοχίζονται κατὰ ποῖον εἶναι οἱ μακρινοὶ αὐτοὶ ἀδελφοὶ μας; Εἶναι οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῦ ἀείγοντος τῶν ἀγχιμρότητα καὶ τὴν πένιαν τῆς ἑλληνικῆς γῆς, ἰσχυρῶς τοὺς πόρον της ζωῆς εἰς ἀπόστασιν χιλιάδων μιλίων ἀπὸ τὴν γῆραν των. Μὲθω ἰνός ἔιναι καὶ καταπληκτικῶς περιβάλλοντος. Μὲθω ἰνός καταπληκτικῶς ἐν τῷ ἀνοικτῶ τῶν ποταμῶν. Ὅπου ἐπὶ ἔτα ἀνοικτῶσιν



Τύπος Ἑλληνικῆς καλλονῆς, στολισμένης μετὰ τὴν γομφικὴν ἑθνικὴν ἐνδυμασίαν

καὶ ἀγωνίζονται διὰ νὰ ἐπιπλεῖσθον ἢ νὰ ἀντιπλοῖον. Διὰ νὰ πλοῦσθον ἢ ἀπλῶς νὰ ἀντιπλοῖον. Διὰ νὰ διακρίθον ἢ νὰ γαθοῖον. Καὶ ὅπου, παρὰ πάντα ἀγῶνα, παρὰ πάσαν ἐναντιότητα, παρὰ πάσαν ἰπτιργίαν, πλοῦτισμὸν, διακρίσιν, ἀπαιτίαν ἢ ἀντιπλοῖον, δὲν ἐλιθμῶσιν καὶ δὲν ληθρονῶσιν τὴν μακρινὴν γῆν, ὅπου εἶσαν τὸ ἄδω, πρὸς τὴν ὁποίαν μένου ἀφοσιωμένοι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ὁποίαν διὰ μέσων τῶν ὠκεανῶν δὲν νοσταλγικὰ χιλιόδυνα ἔρχονται κατ' ἴσως. Κ' ἔχουν ὀργανωθῆ εἰς σὺλλόγους καὶ ἑνώσεις, ἀκριβῶς διὰ νὰ κρατῶσιν, ὅπως οἱ Ἑστιάδες, ἀόθεστον τὸ πῆρ τῆς ἀγάπης καὶ τῆς ἀφοσιώσεως πρὸς τὴν μακρινὴν αὐτὴν πατρικὴν γῆν. Ποῖος δὲν θὰ ὁμολογήσῃ ὅτι διὰ παρομοίαν αἰσθήματα καὶ παρομοίαν πράξει χρεοῖται κάποια ἀνωτέρα ἔντικα καὶ ἠθικὰ δύναμις καὶ ἀντοχή;

Αὐτὰς διακρίνομεν εἰς τοὺς ἀδικονομῶντες σήμερον Ἑλλήνας τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Καὶ αὐτὰς χαιρετίσωμεν μαζί με τὸν ἑλληνικὸν λαόν.

Καὶ πάλιν εἰς τὸ φύλλον τῆς 15ης Μαΐου, ἡ αὐτὴ ἐφημερίς ἀπὸ χειρῶν ἄρθρου:

Ἐἶναι ἄβια πῶσιν προδοχῆς αἱ διὰλώσεις εἰς τὰς ὁποίας προῖθι χρεῖς εἰς τὸ «Ἐλεύθερον Βῆμα» ὁ ἀναχωρῶν κατ' αὐτὰς δι' Ἀμερικῶν πρόεδρος τῶν Ἀχέπας κ. Φίλιν. Ἀποτελοῦν ἐν πρώτῳσι παταγῶσιν διακρίσιν εἰς τὴν δοδαροσηρικὴ ὀργανομολογία περὶ χυλαρότητας τοῦ ἑλληνικῶ αἰσθήματος τῶν Ἀχέπας καὶ ἄλλας ἀνολόγους ἠαυθρότητας. Ἀσχύτως ὅμως πρὸς τοῦτο μὲς παρίχομεν ἑνα ἀντικειμενικὸν πρόγραμμα τῆς ἀπαιτομένης προσπαθείας ὄχι μόνον διὰ τὴν ἀντικειμενικὴν τοῦ ἑπικρατικῶν ἑλληνοσφοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀντιπλοῖον καὶ ἰνιόχρῶν τῶν ἑλληνοαμερικανικῶν οἰκονομικῶν καὶ πνευματικῶν δεσμῶν. Ὑπάρχομεν, ἠθικῶς, ἀμνηστία τε νὰ τοῦ προγράμματος αὐτοῦ ὅπως ἢ διὰ τῆς κρατικῆς παροχῆς βελτιώσεως τῆς ἑπικρατικῶν ἑπικρατικῶν ναυτιλίας μας, τὰ ὁποία εἶναι δεσκαλοῦν νὰ πραγματοποιηθῶν, καὶ τὰ ὁποία μολοῦσιν ἀποτελοῦν τὸ ἰθὺτος ἀμνηστῶν πρὸς τὸ ὁποῖον πρῶτι κάποτε ἢ ἀποδοχίζομεν. Ὑπάρχομεν ὅμως καὶ ἄλλα, ὅπως ἢ βελτιώσεως τῆς ποιότητος καὶ τῆς ἀσκόλωσεως τῶν ἢ Ἑλλάδος ἡγομῶντων εἰθῶν, ἢ διευκολύνσεως τῆς ἐπιδοχίσεως καὶ ἐκποιδεῖσεως τῶν ἑλληνοσφοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ἢ ἀντικειμενικῶν ἐπὶ τόπος πα-

ως, επανηρθόσε τοις δημοκόποις της 'Αμερικής με τήν άγνωστόν φωνήν, εις τα στάδια τών άγώνων, εις τήν Δοξολογίαν, εις τό «Μυντζούκισ», εις τοις ύδασι!

Οί φίλοι «'Αχιβάνας» άπροετοιμαστοί εν τοις πλείστοις δια τωμείτην θερμήν και ήλικαν εκπόλεσιν, έδοκίμασαν και αίτοι εν τοις τοις ειλκερινή ένθουσιάζουσιν, και εις τό μίσην μίση τωσιτάς άδελφικής περιπέτειας άθήσαν έλευθέρων να διαχρηθ τήν ένγυάν των και δια τού στόματος τού Προέδρου αΐτων κ. Φύλα, πρώτου όφραν ιδώ εις τήν Τριπόλιν, διεδύλασαν τοις πάθεσι και τό άντιρα τών όμογενών, τόν πόνο τοις και τήν άγάπην τοις δια τήν πατρίδα περιγράφον (ωντανήν και με τήν εγγυεστέριαν έπιόλατην έξέτασαν να έπαναθήσουν έπικριτάς όρημείς ένόμιες της άλυσίας και τών πραγμάτων.

'Αλλά τά έργα τών εν 'Αμερικη όμογενών προηγούμενων της άφίξεώς των, και ή μεγάλη και κοινωφέλης όρθείς των όμιλήσε προ αΐτων εγγλωτιστέριον και πιστικώς.

Τοις 'Αχιβάνας όν τοις επείξεθη ή 'Ελλάς μόνον ως τέκνα της ή επανηγυριμένοις δημοκόποις από μακροχρόνιον και περιπετειώδες ταξίδια.

Εις τό έργον τών εν 'Αμερικη άποίκων μας άπέδωθη ή προσέκονσα όρασις και από επείξερος και άνεπαύσιμον εξεταμήθη τοις ως εγγυεστέρις ένθικης άποδοχής έργον, όπερ επουχρωστικώς έπρησε να κρηθ επό τήν άνότατοσίαν και άληθή άντιού έννοιαν δια τήν πατρίδα. Και όμολογήθη επείσεως ως άξιον να τήν ένθικης άναγνωσίδεως.

Διά ταύτα από τινων έτών μεταξή της 'Ελληνικής Πολιτείας και τών μεταναστών μας επήλθεν ένθικης δημοδοχίας εις ηρικώς διαόρασις, ίδίως στρατολογικώς, τας όποιώς όρηστικώς όικηθήσαν ή Πατρίς, και άθήκεν έλευθέρους τοις όμογενέσι μας να επικρινώσασιν με τήν γενέτειραν και να τακτοποιήσασιν με τήν μεγαλειέριαν άντιών τήν άσημαντοτέκιναν άταξίαν.

Καυχόμεθα, ό «Μωρέας» καυχάται, ότι εις τό έήτημα τούτο, αΐτος εν 'Ελλάδι πρώτος έθεσε τήν άναγκαίαν προσέσιν, και επήρξεν ό «Μωρέας» ό μόνος επίω της μεταναστεύσεως από έτών κρησθής ότι άλλοι έγαρκατήριον τήν άποικιστικήν έκίνην έξορησάν ως άλεθρίαν δια τήν τήν της Χώρας.

Τά γεγονότα επήλθοντα κατόπιν άθροσ διετέσαν τραγικώς τοις κακώς έκτιμήσαντας τήν κίνησιν ένός λαού, εξερχόμενον προς βελτίωσιν της τήν από τα στενά όρια της πατρικής γής. Διότι ούτω διενθιανεν από άρχαιοτάτων χρόνων εν 'Ελλάδι.

Σήμερον ό εν 'Αμερικη 'Ελληνισμός κρινεται ως ένθικης παράγων, ειλώγως δε άποδίδεται προς αΐτον αι έκαστοι Κιθερνήσις, όρηστικώτερος δε άναρμόδιως πάντων και πολιτικώτερος ό νύν Κιθερνήτης, επεχρησθεν άλλοτε έκτός της έννοσίας επανέκομνος τό προς 'Αμερικην ταξίδιον, ήκολούθησαν δε τούτον έκτοτε και άλλοι πολιτικοί άνώμοι της Χώρας.

'Εκρήθη λοιπόν τό έργον τών εν 'Αμερικη 'Ελλήνων έκεί εις τών τόσον ένθα ήλάνθει, και εκρήθη μετά δικαιοσύνης και άντιπαρής έκτιμήσεως, όσον ήλόφθαλμον παρέκτετο παρ' ήμίν τό ότι άθροσν ένθαμάτων χοιρόσ ή 'Αμερικης όρθεύμενον κοινωφέλις έργον τών μεταναστών.

Τό μάθημα της άκριθείς τών πραγμάτων διαγνώσεως δια της άλυσίας άπέσασιν ό λαός άκριθείς, και επήρξεν έκείνος ίδως μόνος, όστις δια τών ειλκερινών εκπόλεσών τον επείξεθη και τήν χαιρέτισή με ένθουσιάζουσιν και άγάπην τήν άφίξιν τών όμογενών 'Αχιβάνας εις τήν Τριπόλιν.

'Επίσης ό «Νεολόγος» τών Πατριών, δημοσιεύον μάλιστα ένδιαφέρουσιν συνέντευξιν μετά τού ύπάτου Προέδρου κ. Φύλη, τό «Φως» της Θεσσαλονίκης και άλλαι. Μάλιστα αι δύο προαναφερθείσαι παραπονούνται διότι αι άρχαί τών πάλαιών των δέν έφρόνισαν ώστε να τας επισκεφθούσιν οι εκδρομείς εν σώματι.

Λέγει τό «Φως» της Θεσσαλονίκης:
«Διότι δέν καταβάλλεται προσέσιν, δια να επειξεθούσιν και τήν καινούργιαν Θεσσαλονικην οι από τήν 'Αμερικην 'Ελληνες; Μόνον ή 'Αθήνα τοις περιετέλλεται και τοις περιποιείται; 'Υπάρχει και μία άλλη πρωτεύουσα ιδώ επάνω.»



ΚΑΛΩΣ ΤΟΥΣ

ΑΦΙΕΡΩΜΕΝΟ ΣΤΑ ΜΕΛΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΡΑ

Υπό Διός Κούλας Ι. Τζίβα

Καλώς τό 'Ελληνιστίσιν! Καλώς τό χηλιόνην ένεντεκνήνα (ούδαν άπ' τό μικρό τοις χρόνις και τόμα ξαναγύρισαν με μία χοιρόσ έλπίδα, να ήθούσ άδέλφια και γονείς και τό γλυκερία πατρίδα.

Κι' ιδώ τού πάλα ήλθατε μανάδες δεσ προσέμινον και τό θερμή τοις άγκαλιώ άλωνοιχτα προσόφισον ή μία ίνι ή ιστοική και ή θερμή άγκαλιή και της πατρίδος της γλυκερίας ή παιώ τρανή εν' ή άλλη.

Ηίστε δ' αΐταις όχόρηγα για να ξεκαρδηστέ χοιρόσ διαβαίνι ό καιρός και θα ένεντεκνήνα. Κι' έκεί, όν ξαναόύγεται στήν ένεντεκνή όν πάτε, τά δειξί πάντα και τό νού πιδώ 'δω να γινώτε.

'Όσοι μήνες αν όύγοιτε, και αν διαδοίτε χρόνια πάλα δ' αΐτα γινώτε με' άγάπη και δικηόνη. Είνε μικρή ή ένεντεκνή κι' όσα καλά αν όούσ άπ' τήν πατρίδα, μία γωνιά, δέν όθάνοιτε να πληρώσ.

'Ανοίξτε τις άγκαλιές σας χοιρόμινες μανάδες κι' ανόστε για τό Παναγιώ άλόχοριδες λαμπάδες. Σ' 'Εκείνη τού δούθησε και ήλθαν τά παιδιά σας μαζί με' Αΐτα τόμα και δειξί μοιράστε τά χοιρό σας.

'Αθήνα, 'Απρίλιος 1930



Τά ιστορικά έρεπια τών Δελφών, όπου ήεδίδοντο οι περίφημοι χορημοί. Προσάθριμα καταβάλλονται δισος αι Δελφικαί φορτά ήναλαυδάνονται κατ' έτος.

ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΘΟΔΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΧΙΛΙΩΝ

Ἦδη, ἐκμανοῦντες ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος τῆς Μασσαλίας, ὅπου ἀνῆλθον ἐπὶ τοῦ πλοίου μας ὁ κ. Σ. Βενζέλος καὶ ὁ ἀντιπρόσωπος τῆς Ἀγέτας ἐν Ἑλλάδι κ. Αἰλιανός μετὰ τῆς κυρίας του, κατευθυνόμεθα πρὸς τὴν Νεάπολιν τῆς Ἰταλίας, ἣτις ἔχει ὀριοθετῆ ὡς ὁ δεύτερός μας σταθμὸς εἰς τὸ πρόγραμμα τοῦ ταξιδίου μας. Ἀπομακρυνόμενοι ἀπὸ τὰς ἀκτὰς τῆς Γαλλοῦσης ταύτης πόλεως δὲν δυνάμεθα ν' ἀποδιώξωμεν τὴν σκέψιν ὅτι αὐταὶ ἐφιλοξένησαν κάποτε—πρὸ 3500 περίπου ἐτῶν—τὸν πρῶτον ἀνθρώπον θαλασσοπόρον, τὸν Ἑλληνα Πιθέα, ὅστις, εἰς ἀνάμνησιν ἰσως τῆς φιλοξενίας ἐκείνης μετὰ πῶν Φωκαίων ἐθεμελίωσεν ἐνταῦθα τὴν Μασσαλίαν.

Προχωροῦμεν τώρα κατὰ μῆκος τῶν Ἰταλικῶν ἀκτῶν. Ἐντὸς ὀλίγου πρέπει νὰ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὴν Νεάπολιν. Ἴδου ἐκεῖ εἰς τὸ βάθος τοῦ ὀρίζοντος ἡ Κορσική—ἡ νῆσος ἣτις δι' ἐνὸς τέκνου τῆς ἐκλήρωσε τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ παρελθόντος αἰῶνος μετ' ὀνόματι τῆς.

Τώρα πλοῖον πλησιέστατα κατὰ μῆκος τῆς παραλίας ἀντιπροσέχοντες, σχεδὸν ἀπαρατηρήτως τὰς μαγευτικὰς Ἰταλικὰς ἀκτὰς. Παρατηροῦμεν, θαυμάζομεν πρὸς στιγμὴν, ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμά μας ἐπανέρχεται εὐθὺς εἰς τὰς ἐντὸς αὐτοῦ κλυδωνιζομένας σκέψεις—τὰς σκέψεις μας ὅτι μετ' ὀλίγον θὰ ἴδωμεν τοὺς ἰδιώτας μας... Πῶς τάχα θὰ τοὺς εὑρωμεν; Νὰ ἐγγήρασαν πολὺ; Τί ἐντύπωσιν θὰ τοὺς κάμομεν; Πῶς θὰ μᾶς ὑποδεχθῶν;...

Προχωροῦμεν, ὀλονέν προχωροῦμεν... Ἀ! ἐπὶ τέλους ἐφθάσαμεν! Ἀκούονται φωναὶ πολλῶν συνταξιδιωτῶν: «Ἡ Νεάπολις, ἡ Νεάπολις!» Τὸ πλήρωμα προετοιμάζεται, ἡ ταχύτης τοῦ πλοίου μας ἐλαττοῦται. Πλησιάζομεν καὶ θ' ἀποβιβασθῶμεν ἐντὸς ὀλίγου δι' ὀλίγας ὥρας εἰς τὴν Ἰταλικὴν ταύτην πόλιν τῆς Σερενάτας καὶ τῶν πλαγιδίων μουσικῶν. Ἀκούομεν ἤδη μακρόθεν τοὺς γλυκεῖς ἤχους καθάρας καὶ μανδολίνου προερχομένους ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, κάποι ἐκεῖ. Ἀγκυροβολοῦμεν καὶ ἐξερχόμεθα διὰ νὰ ἐπανέλθωμεν μετ' ὀλίγον.

Ἐπανερχόμεθα καὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἀνερχονται εἰς τὸ πλοῖόν μας τελοματωτοὶ ὁ πᾶλλοι στανέντες ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως ἵνα προετοιμάσουν ἐν τῷ μεταξύ τὰ τῆς ἐπιθεωρήσεως τῶν ἀποσκευῶν μας. Εἶνε καὶ τοῦτο μία ἀπὸ τὰς πατρικὰς φροντίδας τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους πρὸς χάριν μας, διὰ νὰ καταστήσῃ τὸ ταξιδίον μας ἀνετώτερον.

Σύνομεν τὰς ἀγκύρας καὶ ἐκμανοῦμεν πάλιν. Τώρα πλέον δὲν θὰ σταματήσωμεν ἄλλοῦ, εἰμὴ εἰς Πειραιᾶ. Δεχομέ-

θα πλησίον τοῦ καπνίζοντος Βεζουβίου καὶ ἀκούομεν τοὺς ἐποχθονίους γδούπους τοὺς προξενιομένους ὑπὸ τῶν μυθολογικῶν Γιγάντων εἰς τὰ ἔγκατα τοῦ ἀγωνιζομένου νὰ ἐλευθερωθῶν. Πρὸ ἀμνημονεῦτων χρόνων οἱ ἀτίθασοι οὗτοι Τίτανες ἐπαναστάτησαν κατὰ τῶν Ὀλυμπίων Θεῶν. Ἐν τέλει, κατόπιν μακροχρονίου ἀγῶνος, καταβληθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν κρανίων τοῦ Διός, καὶ τῆς ἀνδροείας τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν, σιδηροδέσμοι ἐφυλακίσθησαν εἰς τὰ ἔγκατα τῆς γῆς, ὑπὸ τὸν Βεζουβίον καὶ τὴν Αἴτναν ὀλίγον κατωτέρω. Ὄντως, ὅστις δὲν εἶδε τὸν Βεζουβίον τὴν νύκτα, δὲν ἐγνώρισε τὴν φοβεράν μεταβολοπρόκειαν τῆς φύσεως.

ὑπὸ σ.ληνοφώτιστον νύκτα, φθάνο-



Ὁ τοπματούχος κ. Σοφοκλῆς Βενζέλος, στρατιωτικὸς ἀκόλουθος παρὰ τῆ Ἑλληνικῆ Πρεσβεΐᾳ Παρισίων, εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἄριστα κατηχησόμενων στρατιωτικῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ υἱὸς τοῦ Πρωθυπουργοῦ.

μεν ἤδη τὰ στενὰ τῆς Μεσοῖνης—τὰ περιώνυμα στενὰ τῆς Σκόλλας καὶ Χαροῦδδους. Μετ' ἐταμένους τραχίλους προσλαβοῦμεν νὰ διακρίνωμεν εἰς τὰ ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν σπήλαια νὰ προβάλλουν τὰ τρομακὰ ἐκεῖνα μυθολογικὰ τέρατα ἅτινα ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὸσας στενοχωρίας τὸν Ὀδυσσεῖα καὶ τοὺς συντρόφους του. Πρὸς στιγμὴν μερικοὶ ἐξ ἡμῶν ἀκούοντες τοὺς θορυβώδεις παρλασμοὺς τῶν ἐπὶ τῶν θράχων τῶν σπηλαίων θρασυμένον καμάτιον, νομίζομεν ὅτι θὰ διακρίνομεν τὰ φοβερά ὄντα νὰ μᾶς πλησιάσῃν!... Ἀλλ' ὄχι, οἱ στιγμιαίοι φόβοι μας εἶνε παιδαριώδεις. Τὸ καλλίστερον Σατοῦρνια εἶνε τὸσον ἰσχυρὸν καὶ ταχὺ ὥστε καὶ περὶ πραγματικῶν τεράτων ἂν ἐπρόκειτο κατ' οὐδὲν θὰ ἐπτοοῦμεθα. Ἴσως μάλιστα τὸ τοιοῦτον νὰ συνίβαλε ὥστε τὸ ταξιδίον μας νὰ ἐγένετο θορυλλικώτερον... Καὶ τώρα,

ἐμπρὸς διὰ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ ὕδατα! Ἐξημέρωσε. Μακρόθεν, ἐξ ἀριστερῶν μας πρὸς τὰ ἄνω, μόλις διακρίνομεν τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν νῆσον τῶν Φαιάκων, τὴν μαγευτικὴν Κέρκεραν. Μᾶς φαίνεται πὸς θὰ πλησιάσωμεν πρὸς αὐτὴν ὡς ἄλλοι Ὀδυσσεῖς. Καὶ ἡμεῖς, ὡς ἐκεῖνος, ἐπιστρέφομεν κατόπιν πολυχρονίου ἀπουσίας καὶ ἐν πλείστοις περιπλανήσεως, ἀλλ' ὄχι ὡς ναυαγοί. Κατὰ τοῦτο ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦτο ἀτυχέστερος ἡμῶν, ἀλλ' ἀπεξήμωθη ἀρκούντως διότι ἐδῶ συνήνησε τὴν καλλίστημον Ναυσικάν καὶ ὀλίγον κάτω τὸν ἀνέμενε ἡ πιστὴ του Πηνελόπη. Ἐνθ' ἡμεῖς... Ἀλλ' ἂς ἔχομεν ὑπομονὴν... Ἐκεῖ ὁ Θεὸς, καὶ χωρὶς ἄλλο κάποιος θὰ μᾶς προμήνῃ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἀνυπομόνομας...

Ἐφθισκόμεθα τώρα εἰς τὸ Ἴονιον. Νὰ ἐκεῖ ἡ Λευκὰς ἀνευρομένη παρὰ τὸν ὀδαντικὸν τόπον τῆς Σαπρούς. Ἴδου τώρα καὶ ἡ Κεφαλληνία μετ' ἡ Ἰθάκην ὀπισθεν τῆς τὴν ἀπαθανατισθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τῆς πίστεως τῆς Πηνελόπης. Ἀλλὰ διατί ἡ τόση ἡσυχία ἐπὶ τοῦ πλοίου; Ποῦ εἶνε ἡ τόση χαρὰ καὶ εὐθυμία μας; Τὸ μόνον ποῦ ἀκούεται τώρα εἶνε ὁ συθμικὸς ὁμιθὸς τῶν μηχανῶν καὶ τῶν ἐκείνων τοῦ πλοίου μας καὶ κάποτε, τὸ διεβιασμένο, τὸ νευρικό τραγοῦδι ἡ γέλοιο καμμάς παρῆς προσπαθοῦσης νὰ δημιουργήσῃ τεχνητὴν εὐθυμίαν...

Ἐμεθα ὅλοι νευρικοί, συγκρανημένοι. Ἐφθισκόμεθα εἰς τὴν φηλολογικὴν ἐκείνην κατῆστασιν, τὴν διακρίνουσαν τὴν προτεραιάν παντὸς μεγάλου γεγονότος εἰς τὸν βίον μας. Αὐριον θὰ εἴμεθα εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας! Πλησιάζομεν εἰς τὸ πολυπόθητον τέμα τοῦ ταξιδίου μας, καὶ φυσικὰ δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ μὴ σκεφθῶμεν, νὰ μὴ ἀναλογισθῶμεν τὰς τῶσας συγκινήσεις ποῦ μᾶς περιμένουν. Ἡ ἔκπαγλος δύσις τοῦ ἡλίου εἰς τὸ Ἴονιον, ἡ δύσις ἐκείνη ἣτις ἐνέπνευσε τόσους καὶ τόσους ποιητὰς ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχαιοτάτων χρόνων, παρέρχεται σχεδὸν ἀπαρατήρητος. Ποιὸς τώρα ἔχει εἰς τὸν νοῦν του ποιήσεις καὶ τέτοια πράγματα... Παρεκτὸς τῶν ὀλίγων ὑπεράγειον ρομαντικῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐκείνων τῶν αὐτοδραστηρίων διαλαλητῶν «CRIFERS» τῆς ἐλεύσεώς μας καὶ φωναζόντων μεθ' ἐραχνησμένην φωνὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς παραλίας ἡ ἐκ τῶν δευροχαιμένων πλοισαρίων χαμερῶντας ἡμᾶς, ὅλοι ἡμεῖς οἱ ἄλλοι—τὰ ἐνεργήοντα ἐννία ἑκατοστὰ δηλαδή—προετοιμαζόμεθα διὰ τὴν ἀποβίβασιν, καὶ προετοιμαζόμεθα προετοιμῶδες!

Ἀξιοματωτοὶ δίδουν διαταγὰς καὶ ὁδηγίας, ἐπαξιοματωτοὶ τοίχουν πρὸς ἐκτέλεσίν των, τὸ περίφημον Πατριὸν μας μετ' ὡς ἐπιμεταφίλης του προσέχει εἰς

τὰς τελευταίας λεπτομερείας διὰ τὴν παρουσίασιν τῶν ἑσπεριολογῶν τὰς ἀποσκευαίους τῶν, ἐκεῖ τρέχοντες μετὰ τὰ ἐσπεριολογῶν τῶν εἰς τὸν διορθωτὴν. Καὶ αἱ κυρίαί; Αὐταὶ προπαρασκευάζονται μετὰ περισσότερον ἑσπεριολογῶν, καθαρῶν, αἰδῶν κόνουσαι. . . . Μὰ δὲν εἶναι καὶ μικρὸν πρῶγμα ἂν τὸ σκεφθῆ κανείς. . . . Οὐδέποτε ἡ Ἑλλάς, ἐπιστήμιος καὶ ἀνεπιστήμιος ἐσπεριολογῶν ἐπὶ ποδὸς νὰ μᾶς ὑποδεχθῆ—νὰ ὑποδεχθῆ ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ μας τὸν γίγαντα Ἑλληνισμὸν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.

Ἰδοὺ, δίδονται πρὸς φροντίδας ὁ ἕπατος μας πρόεδρος κ. Φύλης, μετὰ φροντισμένον τὸ μέτωπον, τὴν οὐδὴ, μετὰ πῶδες σκέψεις καὶ φροντίδας εἰς τὸ πνεῦμά του. Παρέχει φαίνεται ὁ πολυάσχολος ὑπαρχηγός μας Ἀχιλλεύς, δίδων ὁδηγίους εἰς μεριστὰς οἵτινες ἀπέχονται ἀμέσως. Παρακάτω βλέπομεν τὸν ἕπατον σύμβουλον κ. Βουρνάν προτρέποντα, ὑποδεικνύοντα, χρησιμοποιούντα. Νά, καὶ ὁ ἕπατος θεσσαλοφιλίας τῆς Ἀχέπας κ. Γαβιάτος, φαίνεται συνομιλῶν ἑσπεριολογῶν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἑπατῶν κ. κ. Καρκαλά, Σταμίου Πύλα καὶ Βόλου.

Παραπλοῦμεν ἤδη τὰς δικταζὰς ἀκτῆς τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Τί κρίμα ὅτι μᾶς κατέλαβε τὸ σκότος τῆς νυκτός, ὅτι κανείς μας δὲν ἔχει τὴν δυνάμιν νὰ σταματήσῃ τὸν ἦμιον ὡς ἄλλος Ἰησοῦς τοῦ Ναυῆ, ὥστε ν' ἀπολαύσομεν, ν' ἀπολαύσομεν τὰ ἑσπεριολογῶν, τὰς δοξασιμίας αὐτῆς ἀκτῆς, πρῶγματα διὰ τὰ ὁποῖα ἦρθον ἀπὸ τόσας γαλαξίας μίλια μακρῶν; Θὰ δινηθῶμεν ἀρὰ γε πάλιν νὰ τὰ ἐπινοήσομεν; Ἀλλὰ τί ἔπαθα; Αἰσθηματολογῶ, μεταγαλῶ πάλιν. . . . Ἀς ἀποδώσω τὰς λεπτομέρειας αὐτῆς σκέψεως καὶ ἂς συμμερισθῶ τὴν γενικὴν χαρὰν.

Βασανίζομεν τὸ πνεῦμά μας νὰ γνωρίσομεν τὰ ὄνματα τῶν κατὰ μῆκος τῶν ἀκτῶν χωρίων καὶ πόλεων, τῶν ὁποίων τὰ φῶτα (διότι μόνον ἀπὸ τὰ φῶτα φανταζόμεθα τὴν ἕσπεριολογῶν) μᾶς τὰ παρουσιάζουν ὡς φωτεινὰ νεφελώματα ἐνὸς φανταστικοῦ γαλαξίου. Αἰφνης, —δὲν ἔξομα πῶς καὶ πόθεν προῆλθ' ἡ εἰδήσις—μανθάνομεν ὅτι ἡ Κυβερνητικὴ στέλλει μοῖραν στρατιωτικῶν ἀεροπλάνων πρὸς προεπιπτήσιν μας. Ἡ φήμη μεταδοθεῖσα ἀστρακταῶς ἀπὸ στόματος εἰς στόμα μᾶς ἐμβάλλει ἄλως εἰς κίνησιν καὶ ἐντὸς ὀλίγων λεπτῶν τὰ καταστροφώματα εἶναι πλήρη κόσμου. Ὅλοι μας καταπονοῦμεν τοὺς τραγῆμονες μας νὰ διακρίνομεν τὰ ἐσπεριολογῶν τῶν κεραιῶν μας ὑποτιθέμενα ἀεροπλάνα. Ὁ ἐλάχιστος θόρυβος ἐλαμβάνεται ὡς ὁ θόρυβος τῶν ἑλικῶν τῶν. Τέλος κενρασθέντες, ὀλίγον κατ' ὀλίγον, καταστροφώματα μοιχοὶ εἰς τὰς αἰθάλας τοῦ χοροῦ, οἱ πλείστοι ἄλλως νὰ κοιμηθῶν, νὰ ξεκουρασθῶν, διὰ τὴν ἐπιμένον κατὰ τὰς ἐσπεριολογῶν τῶν ἀρχηγῶν. Ποῦ ἔπνος ὁ μῦθος. Ποῦς δύναιτο νὰ κοιμηθῆ μετὰ τὴν σκέψιν στρεβιλίζουσαν εἰς τὸ πνεῦμά του. Τέλος, περὶ τὰς μικρὰς ὄρας τῆς προῆρας ἐπικρατεῖ ἄρα ἡσυχία ἐκτός. . . . ἐκτός τῶν φρονῶν τοῦ Μπαρμπά



Ὁ Ὑπατος Γραμματεὺς κ. Α. Κατούνης, ἐκφωνῶν τὸν πανηγυρικὸν τῆς ἡμέρας, κατὰ τὴν τελετὴν τῆς ἐπιτελείας τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἀνεξαρτησίας εἰς τὸ Στάδιο ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τοῦ Ὁκεανῶ.

Βασίλη μαχομένου Ὀμηρικῶν ἀγῶνα καὶ προσπαθοῦντος μετ' ἐπιπεριόσεων νὰ πείσῃ τὸν Μπαρμπά Σταμόν καὶ μεριστὰς ἄλλων ἑσπεριολογῶν, ὅτι τοῦ ἀνήκει κάποιον περιμαχτὸν εἰς τὴν πόλιν!!.

Ἦδη διασχίζομεν τὰ ἡσυχία ἴδιον τοῦ Σαρωνικοῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ναυοῦμα τοῦ φλοῖου τῶν ὑπὸ τῆς προῆρας θρησκείας κρηματιδίων, ὅλοι μας ὁραματιζόμεθα ποικίλους ἑσπεριολογῶν, ἄλλαι ἐν ἐσπεριολογῶν καὶ ἄλλαι ἐν ἡμερολογῶν. Αἰφνης ἀντιχεῖ σάλπιγμα, τὸ ὁποῖον κατ' ἀντίθεσιν τῆς ἐπικρατοῦσης νεκροῦ ἡσυχίας μᾶς ἔσπερι νὰ νομίζομεν ὅτι προῆσαν τὴν σάλπιγγα τοῦ Ἀρχηγέλου Γαβριῆλ. Ἦτο τὸ συνθηματικὸν σάλπιγμα τοῦ ἀρχηγῶν τὸ ὁποῖον ἐσπεριόμην ὅτι πρὸς ἡμᾶς νὰ ἐτοιμασθῶμεν ἐν τάχει καὶ νὰ ἀνέλθομεν εἰς τὸ κατάστροφωμα. Πατέρι με πατῶ σ. ἀνεργάμεθα. Αἰφνης ὅτι ἐφάνθησαν μακρόθεν εἰς τὸ λευκὸν μερικὰ μαύρα σημεῖα κινούμενα—τὰ ἀνεμνόμενα ἀεροπλάνα. Καὶ πρῶτα, μετ' ὅσων ἀκούεται πλησιάζον ὁ χαρακτηριστικὸς θόρυβος τῶν ἑλικῶν τῶν, ὅστις ἀπὸ κοινοῦ μετὰ γενναίων ὁδοποροῦν φωτὸς τῆς ἡδῆ ἐπικρατοῦσης ἡμέρας, παύει εἰς τὰς ἐσπεριολογῶν αἰσθησῶν μας ἵνα ἐσπεριόμην κράμα φανταστικῆς σκεπτικῆς. Κατέχονται, κατέχονται καὶ ἀσχίζον νὰ μᾶς γαιρετοῦν. Μᾶς φαίνονται μετ' ἄνθη, ἐνῶ εἰς ἐκκορακτικὸς γαιρετισμὸς ἐξερχόμενος ἀπὸ τὰ στήθη τῶν ἐσπεριολογῶν ἐσπεριόμην δονεῖ τὴν προῆσαν ἀποσπασθῶν φθάνον μίγροι αὐτῶν. Πλείστοι δακρύζον ἐνῶ ἄλλαι καταστροφῶν τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς ἐσπεριολογῶν τὰς ὁποίας μᾶς ἔσπεριον. Ἐνῶ τὰ ἀεροπλάνα ἀπέχονται εἰς τὰς βάσεις τῶν μετὰ τὸν γαιρετισμὸν τῶν, μᾶς πλησιάζει τὸ μικρὸν πλοῖον τῶν ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀδελφῶν Ἀχιλλέων οἵτινες ἦρθον νὰ μᾶς προεπιπτήσῃ. Ἀνέχονται ἐ-

πὶ τοῦ καταστροφώματος καὶ ἀλλοφροσύνης λαζόμεθα καὶ ἀλλοφροσύνης. Μετ' ὀλίγον, περὶ τὴν 8ην προῆσαν, φθάνομεν εἰς τὸν ὄριον τοῦ Νέου Φαλήρου ὅπου πρόκειται ν' ἀποβιβασθῶμεν.

Ἀπὸ τῆς εἰσόδου τοῦ σταθμοῦ μέχρι τῆς ἐξόδου ἔχοντες τοποθετηθῆ σκεπτικῶν διὰ τὴν συγκράτησιν τοῦ πλοῦτος. Ἐσπεριόμην ἀστυνομικαὶ δυνάμεις ἔχοντες παρασχεθῆ μετ' ἐπικρατεῖς ἀστυνομικῶν καὶ ἐπικρατεῖς. Τὴν τάξιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐξόδου ἔχει ἀναλάβει ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ ἐσπεριολογῶν καὶ ἔχει ἔχοντες παρασχεθῆ πλείστοι τελενοφροσύνης καὶ ἐσπεριόμην διὰ τὴν τελικὴν ἐξέλεξι τῶν ἀποσπασθῶν μας. Εἰς τὸ ἄκρον τῆς ἐξόδου πλανῶναι ἡ μουσικὴ τοῦ Δήμου Πειραιῶς Ἑλληνικὰ θούρια ἐνῶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποσοῦ ἰσοῦ τοῦ πλοῦτος μας χιματῆρι ἡ κωνοφροσύνης. Ταῦτοχρόνος εἰς τὰς πλείστας ἀμαχίας αἰφνης ἔχοντες πῆθ' εἰς τὴν διάθεσιν μας διὰ τὴν ἄντικθον ἀποβιβασθῶν μας, βλέπομεν νὰ μᾶς πλησιάζει μία Κυβερνητικὴ τοιαύτη. Εἶναι ὁ κ. Παπαδάτος, ὑπεπουργὸς τοῦ Πολ. Γραφείου, ὅστις ἀνέχεται ἀμέσως ἐπὶ τοῦ σκέψῶν. Ἐπίσης ἀνέχονται ὁ Δήμαρχος Πειραιῶς κ. Παναγιωτόπουλος, ὁ πρόεδρος τοῦ Δημοτικοῦ Συμβουλίου Ἀθηναίων κ. Παρασκευάσιος, ὁ Ἀμερικανικὸς Πειραιῶς κ. Γοργολοῦσης, ὁ πρόεδρος τῆς Κοινότητος Νέου Φαλήρου καὶ ἀντιπρόσωποι τοῦ τέπου. Ὅλοι εἰμὲθα ἐπὶ καταστροφώματος καὶ ὑποδράμα τῶν ἐσπεριόμην μετ' ἐπικρατεῖς κινούμεντες τὰ φῶτα μας εἰς τὸν ἄρα.

Εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν τοῦ Ἀρχηγῶν συγκληροῦμεθα εἰς τὴν μεγάλην αἴθουσαν τοῦ πλοῦτος, ὅπου ὁ κ. Παπαδάτος ἐξ ὀνόματος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνητικῆς μᾶς προσφρονεῖ διὰ συγκληροῦμεθα προσλαλιᾶς. Ὁσαύτως μᾶς προσφρονεῖ ὁ κ. Παναγιωτόπουλος, ὁ κ. Παρασκευάσιος, ὁ πρόεδρος τῆς Ἑλληνοαμερικαν-

νική; Λεγκόνος και ὁ ἀντιπρόεδρος τοῦ Ἑλληνοαμερικανικοῦ Συνδέσμου. Εἰς τὰς προσφωνήσεις αὐτὰς τῶν ἐπισήμων ἀπήντησεν ὁ ὑπάτος πρόεδρος κ. Φίλης ἐκφράσας εὐφραδῶς τὰς εὐχαριστίας μας διὰ τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον τῆς γενετήρας μας ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν τῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλλήνων, κατόπιν δὲ ἐξήγησεν τὰ αἰσθήματα τὰ ὁποῖα τρέφομεν διὰ τὴν μητέρα Ἑλλάδα ἡμεῖς οἱ ἐν τῇ ξένῃ.

Ὁ κ. Κίνγκ και ὁ κ. Μοργκενθάου συννοοῦντες μετὰ τῶν δημοσιογράφων, ἐξέφραζον εἰς αὐτοὺς τὴν χαρὰν τὴν ὅτι ἐφθάσαν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὴν ὁποίαν τοσοῦτον ἠγάπησαν.

Μετὰ ταῦτα, ἤρχισεν ἡ ἀποδίδασις. Αἱ ἀτιμάτατοι ἐπήγαινον και ἤρχοντο. Διερχόμενοι πρὸ τῆς διπλῆς παρατάξεως τοῦ πλήθους ἐπὶ τῆς ἐξέδρας, καταπλημμυρίζομεθα ἀπὸ ἐκαλῶς ὀρίσματος ζητωκραυγῶν και ἐρωτήσεων διασταυρωμένας ἔνθεν και ἔνθεν. «Πανάγος!!» ... μήπως εἶδατε τὸν ἀδελφόν μου; ... Ἄνδρες και γυναῖκες ὄλων τῶν ἡλικιών και ὄλων τῶν τάξεων, ἰδίως γυναῖκες, ἠρώτων και ἐρώναζον διὰ τοὺς ἰδικούς των, ἴσως, τὸ μετεχειρίζοντο ὡς πρόσχημα νὰ τὰς ἰδοῦμε! Κι' ἡμεῖς ἐπράττομεν τὸ αὐτὸ προσπαθοῦντες νὰ ἀνακαλύψομεν τοὺς ἰδικούς μας μέχρις ὅπου οἱ ἐξόπισθεν ἡμῶν ἐρχόμενοι μᾶς ἐξηνάρκαζον νὰ προχωρήσομεν. Αἱ προσπάθειαι ἄλλως τε και τῶν μὲν και τῶν δὲ ἦσαν ἐν πλείστοις μάταιαι. Οὔτε αὐτοὶ μᾶς ἐγνώριζον, οὐδὲ ἡμεῖς αὐτοὺς. Ὁ μόνος τρόπος ἦτο ἀναγνώρισις διὰ τῆς ἐκφωνήσεως τῶν ὀνομάτων μας. Ἀλλὰ μήπως ἐπρόκειτο περὶ ἐνὸς και δύο; Χίλια στόματα ἀπὸ τὸ ἓν μέρος και πολλαὶ χιλιάδες ἀπὸ τὸ ἄλλο. ... Ἐν τῷ δι' αὐτοκινήτων μετεφέρθημεν εἰς Ἀθήνας εἰς διάφορα ξενοδοχεῖα ὅπου κατελύσαμεν. Τὸν κ. Κίνγκ και τὸν κ. Μοργκενθάου συνόδουσαν εἰς Ἀθήνας ὁ ἐκ Μασσαχουσέττης μετ' ἡμῶν συνταξιδεύσας κ. Σοφοκλῆς Βενιζέλος μετὰ τοῦ Ἀρχηγείου μας, ὄλων κατεψυγμένων εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον «ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛ».

Τὸ ἑσπέρας τῆς ἡμέρας αὐτῆς θὰ μὲν ἡ ἀληθινή εἰς τὴν μνήμην ὄλων μας. Συμφώνως μὲ τὸ πρόγραμμα ἅπερ εἶχε καταρτίσει ὁ ξενίζων ἡμᾶς ἄνθρωπος Ἀθηναῖος, ἐγένετο φωταγωγησις τοῦ Λεκαθητητοῦ, τῆς Πλατείας τοῦ Συντάγματος τῶν κεντρικῶν ὁδῶν τῆς πόλεως και τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως. Ποῖός ἀπὸ ἡμῶν θὰ ἐξήγησεν ποτὲ τὸ φασμαγορικὸν θέαμα τὸ ὁποῖον παρουσίαζε ἡ Ἀκρόπολις, τὸ αἰώνιον τοῦτο μασσαλιῶν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς τέχνης; ... Βλέποντες τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀποστάσεως ποῦ εὐρισκόμεθα μὲ τὰ μαρμαίρουσιν ἐλευκότητος περικαλλῆ μνημεῖα τῆς, ἐντὸς τοῦ μαύρου πλαισίου τῆς νυκτὸς, αἰσθανόμεθα ῥίγη συγκινήσεως — ὡς ἐν ὀπίσῳ βλέπομεν ὄλην τὴν ἀρχαίαν δόξαν ἀνοσῶσαν! Κακόμοιροι Ἀθηναῖοι, δὲν γνωρίζετε τι χάνετε μὲ τὸ νὰ βλέπετε ὅλα αὐτὰ καθ' ἑκάστην! ... Ἄν θέλετε νὰ αἰσθανθῆτε ὅ, τι ἠορῶνθη μεν ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ τῇ θέᾳ των, φέγετε διὰ πᾶσι πᾶσον καιρὸν ἀπὸ τὰς Ἀθήνας! ...

Και τώρα ὡς ἐτοιμασθόμεν διὰ τὴν αὔριον.

Ἐἶνε ὥρα 10ῃ πρωινῇ, και κατὰ τὰς ὁδηγίας τῶν Ἀρχηγῶν μας συγκεντρωμένοι εἰς τὰ προπύλαια τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου μετὰ τῶν ἐνταῦθα κατοικοῦντων ἀδελφῶν Ἀχέπας. Αἱ Ἀττίδες εὐρίσκοντο ἔνωρις ἐπὶ ποδῶς στολισμένοι μὲ τὰ καλά των. Δὲν γνωρίζω διὰ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ ἀτομικῶς ὁμολογῶ ὅτι ποτὲ εἰς τὴν ζωὴν μου δὲν εἶδα πρῶσοῦτερα και εἰμορφότερα κορίτσια! Τέφλα νῆχον ὄλα τὰ «Μποῦτὴ Κόντετς» τοῦ κόσμου ἐμπρὸς εἰς αὐτὰ τὰ ὁποῖα ἀντικρίζομεν.



Ὁ κ. Α. Παυδάτος, ἐκπροσωπῶν τὸν Πρωθυπουργόν, προσφωνεῖ και ἐσπεύχεται ἐπιστῆμας τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς, συνελθόντας εἰς τὴν ὄρειαν αἴθουσαν τοῦ «Σατοῦρνια», ἅμα τῇ ἀφίξει τοῦ πλοίου εἰς τὸν ἄρμον τοῦ Φαλήρου.

Τί κρίμα ὅτι δὲν θὰ διαρῆσθαι ποτὲ αὐτὸ τὸ θεόπνευστον ἱστορικόλογον. ... Τοῦ κάκου φωνάζον οἱ ἀξιοματοῦχοι μας νὰ ποσειτομασθόμεν διὰ παρῆλασιν. Τουλάχιστον νὰ ἐπρόκειτο περὶ ἐπιλάσεως κατὰ τῆς τόσης πολυποικίλου εἰμορφῆς ἧτις μᾶς καμαρώνει χαμογελοῦσα δεξιά και ἀριστερά! ... Δὲν ξεχνῶμεν ὅμως ὅτι, παρὰ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἀπειθάργητον, ἡμεῖς εἴμεθα Ἀχέπας, και ἀδελὰ μας ἔστω, εἰσερχόμεθα ὁ καθείς εἰς τὴν θέσιν του και ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς μὲ τὴν φιλαρμονικὴν τοῦ Δήμου Ἀθηναίων, κατεψυγόμεθα διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, τῆς Πλατείας Ὀμονοίας και τῆς ὁδοῦ Ἀθηνᾶς εἰς τὸ Δημαρχεῖον ὅπου παρατασσόμεθα χειροκροτούμενοι και ζητωκραυγάζομενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀπειρου πλήθους. Ἐντὸς ὀλίγου παρουσιάζεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐξώστου τοῦ Δημαρχεῖου ὁ Δημάρχος κ. Μερκούρης μετὰ τῶν ἐπισήμων μας και τοῦ κ. Κίνγκ και κ. Μοργκενθάου οἵτινες παρουλοῦσθαι τὴν παρῆλασιν μας δι' αὐτοανήτων Νέα βροντόδη χειροκροτήματα και ζητωκραυγαί. Ὁ κ. Μερκούρης κατα-

συγκεκινημένος μᾶς προσφωνεῖ ζητωκραυγάζον ἐν τέλει ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Ἀμερικῆς και τῆς Ἀχέπας. Ἀκολούθως τὸν λόγον λαμβάνει ὁ ἀρχηγός μας ὑπάτος πρόεδρος κ. Φίλης, ὅστις ἐγγλύτωσ ἐκφράζει τὴν ἀπειρίαν τῶν κατακλιζόντων ἡμᾶς αἰσθημάτων ἐπὶ τῇ ὑποδοχῇ. Ἐἶτα ἀντιφωνεῖ δι' ἐμπνευμένης ὁμιλίας ὁ ἐν Ἑλλάδι Πρεσβευτὴς τῆς Ἀμερικῆς κ. Σάνερ, και τοῦτον εὐχαριστῶν ἓκ μέρους μας ὁ ὑπαρχηγός μας ὑπάτος γραμματεὺς κ. Κατσάνης διὰ τῆς γνωστῆς εὐφραδείας του. Μετὰ τὴν ἀνάκρουσιν τῶν ἡμῶν, Ἑλληνικῶν και

Ἀμερικανικῶν, ἔπὸ τῆς φιλαρμονικῆς, βαδίζοντες κατὰ τετράδας διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν Σταδίου, Ἐρμού και Εὐαγγελιστρίας, φθάνομεν εἰς τὴν Μητρόπολιν, ὅπου ἀναμεινόμεθα.

Ἐνταῦθα, ὁ Σεβ. Μητροπολίτης κ. Χρυσόστομος, μετὰ τὸ πέρας τῆς δοξολογίας μᾶς προσφωνεῖ ἓκ μέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος: «Συμμετέχοντες μᾶς λέγει, εἰ Ἑλληνικὴ Ἐκκλησία τῆς γενικῆς χαρᾶς τῆς μητρὸς πατρίδος ὑποδεχομένης τὰ ξενητημένα παιδια τῆς. ... Μετὰ τὰ συγκαρτήριά του διὰ τὴν δόξαν τῆς Ἀχέπας, ἀντιφωνεῖ ὁ κ. Φίλης εὐχαριστῶν. Καθ' ὄλον τὸ διάστημα τῆς συγκεντρωσεως μας και τῆς παρῆλασεως μας πρὸς τὸ ἀποστολὴν σκοπεύοντα ἐφίτηξ-βολάντε μὲ ἐπιγραφὰς ἐκαλῶς-ὀρίσατε, Ἀχέπας».

Περὶ τὴν 4ην μ. μ. συγκεντρωόμεθα πάλιν εἰς τὰ προπύλαια τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου. Τώρα πρόκειται νὰ παραστῶμεν εἰς ἄλλον εἶδος ἱστορίας, μίαν ἱερὰν νυσταγωγίαν. Ὁ διευθυντὴς κ. Κεραρίσης, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ βήματι τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως ὅπου μετέβημεν, μᾶς ἀμείβει περὶ

τοῦ ἀρχαίου Ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ καὶ ἰδιαίτερος περὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦ αἰῶνος τοῦ Περικλέους. Τὴν ἑσπέραν τῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης μετέβημεν εἰς τὴν παράστασιν τῆς «Κυρά-Φροσύνης» τοῦ κ. Σκίπη εἰς τὸ θέατρον «Κεντρικόν» τὴν ὁποίαν διοργανώσασκε πρὸς τιμὴν μας ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν.

Σήμερον, Σάββατον, συγκεντρωθήμεθα πάλιν εἰς τὸν πρό τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Μουσείου τόπον ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ Πατησίων. Πρόκειται νὰ ἐπισκεφθῶμεν κατὰ σειράν τὰ Μουσεία Ἀρχαιολογικὸν καὶ Ἐθνολογικόν. Ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας ἑφορος κ. Φιλαδέλφους θέλει μᾶς ἐπεξηγήσει περὶ τῶν διαφόρων ἀρχαίων κειμηλίων καὶ πολιτισμῶν ἐν γένει. Ὡσαύτως οἱ εἰδικοί ὑπάλληλοι θὰ μᾶς παρήξουν πᾶσαν σχετικὴν ἐπεξηγήσιν. Τὴν ἡμέραν ἀπογευματινὴν θὰ παρακολουθήσωμεν τὴν ἀναπαράστασιν τῆς «Ἡλέκτρας» τοῦ Εὐριπίδου εἰς τὸ παρά τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν θέατρον τοῦ Ἡρώδου τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ, ἧς παράστασις διοργανοῦται ὑπὸ τῆς Ἐθν. Τραπεζῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Ἀύριον θὰ παραστώμεν εἰς τὴν διαώξιν τοῦ ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἀντιπροσώπου τῆς Ἀρχαίας, δουλευτοῦ Ἀθηνῶν κ. Αἰλιανοῦ, περὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τοῦ ἔσωτερου, καὶ μετέπειτα ἐν στολῇ θὰ μεταβῶμεν ἐν σώματι εἰς τὸ Στάδιον, ἵνα παραστώμεν εἰς τὴν μεγάλην ἑσπέρην τοῦ Λυκαίου τῶν Ἑλληνίδων, ὡς προσκεκλημένοι τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Τραπεζῆς.

Λευτέρα, 7ῆ Ἀπριλίου, καὶ οἱ περισσότεροι ἐξ ἡμῶν ἠγγέθησαν ἑνωρὶς σήμερον. Πρόκειται νὰ ἐπισκεφθῶμεν τὴν Ἑλευσίνα. Ὁ ξενίζων ἡμῶν Λήμιος Ἀθηναῖος δάθεον ἀποκλειστικῶς δι' ἡμᾶς δύο πλήρεις ἀμαξοστοιχίας πρὸς μεταφορὰν μας ἐκεῖ ὅπου θὰ παρακολουθήσωμεν τὴν πρὸς τιμὴν μας διοργανωμένην ἑσπέρην ὑπὸ τοῦ καλλιτεχνικοῦ Σέβου Κανίλλου. Ἐπιβαίνομεν τῶν ἀμαξοστοιχιῶν καὶ ἐκκινούμεν. Παρ' ὅλα τὰ λεγόμενά μας, τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ τραῖνα, ἂν κρίνῃ κανεὶς ἐξ αὐτῶν ποῦ ἐπιβαίνομεν, εἴημι ἔξ ἴσων καλὰ καὶ ταχία ὄσον αἰσθητικῶς ἄλλα. Ἀπερχόμεθα κατεφρονοῦς ἐκτίσεις ἀγροῦν καὶ πρασινοῦντων τοπιῶν. Σίς οἵτινες ἔχετε καιρὸν νὰ ἐπισκεφθῆτε τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἰδίᾳ τὰ τοπία τῆς τὰ φυσικὰ ἐν πλείροι ἀνώξει, δὲν δύνασθε νὰ μὴ πιστεύετε ὅτιν οὐκ ἔγωγε ὅτι: κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν τοῦ διηγήσασθε τοξιδίου μας τούτου, ἐνώμιζον ὅτι διήρχομαι διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου! . . . Τὴν κοίτην νὰ μὴ διαρκίσῃ περισσώτερον τὸ τοξιδίον μας; . . . Βλέποντες τοὺς ἀνθημένους ἀγρούς, τὰς κατέβας καὶ τοὺς χωρικοὺς μας ἰδοὺ καὶ ἐκεῖ, διαφραίνομεν δὲ ταυτοχρόνως τὴν ἀπροδύρατον εὐδοχίαν τῆς Ἑσπέρης ἐν πλείροι ἀνώξει, ἀγγίζομεν τὸ πνεῦμά μας νὰ πετιῆ ἐπὶ τὰ περσμένα, καὶ πρᾶσινα γρόνια. Τὰ γρόνια προσηύξαμε διὰ τὴν Ἀμερική. Καὶ ἐντροπώσαμε ἐπὶ σέβας αὐτῆς, καὶ πρᾶσινα γρόνια τῶν ἀπολαύσασθε ἡμῶν μόνον μὴ τὴν φαντασίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πραγματικότητά.



Τὸ Athens Post τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λεγκιῶνος, ἐπίσημος καὶ μὲ τὰ λάβαρά του, ἐποθεζόμενος τοὺς ἐκδρομείς.

Φθάσαντες εἰς τὴν Ἑλευσίνα, ἐγενόμεθα δεκτοὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐπιφροσύνης, καὶ ἀδηγήθημεν εἰς τὸ μέρος ὅπου ἡ Ἀμερικαν Ἐξορὴ μᾶς εἶχε ἐτοιμάσει πρόγευμα παρατεθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς ἐταιρείας αὐτῆς πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν Ἀρχαίων. Περιτεταίει νομίζω νὰ σᾶς περιγράψω τὰ τῆς ἑσπέρης, ἰδίᾳ τοῦ θεῖου χοροδράματος τῆς Ἀρχαίας τῆς Περσέφονης ὑπὸ τοῦ Πλούτου καὶ τὴν Θῆον τῆς Δήμητρας, ἐκπελοσθὲν ἀριστοτεχνικῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Σέβου Κανίλλου. Τὰς περιγραφὰς τὰς εἶδατε ἀναμφιβόλως εἰς τὰς ἐφημερίδας. Περὶ τὴν ἑσπέρην ἐπιστρέψομεν διότι αὐτοὶ ἐφημεροῦσι μεγάλη ἡμέρα δι' ἡμᾶς. Ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ ἐπίσημου δείπνου τῆς Ἀρχαίας.

Σήμερον Τρίτην, ἔχομεν διεξοδικώτατον πρόγραμμα πρὸς ἡμᾶς. Πρόκειται νὰ παρακολουθήσωμεν τὸν ποδοσφαιρικὸν ἀγῶνα ὅστις διοργανοῦται πρὸς χάριν μας καὶ εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἀθλοθετεῖ ἡ ὀργάνωσίς μας. Καίτοι ὁ καιρὸς δὲν ἦτο κατάλληλος, ἐν τούτοις πλῆθος καὶ τὸν παρακαλοῦσθε. Ἐνομιζομεν ὅτι οἱ Ἄγγλοι καὶ οἱ Ἀμερικανοὶ εἶναι φίλοι μέχρι μανίας, ἀλλ' ἐὰν ἰδὲτε ἢ, τι εἶδομεν ἡμεῖς σήμερον θὰ ὁμολογήσατε μεθ' ἡμῶν ὅτι ὁ ἀθλητισμὸς ἐξολοθεῖ νὰ θριαμβεύῃ εἰς τὴν κοίτην του, τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Αἱ ἀντίπαλοι ποδοσφαιρικαὶ ὁμάδες «ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΟΣ» καὶ «ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΟΣ», εἰς τὰς διακόρους στορέας τοῦ ἀγῶνος, δι' τῆς ἀντοχῆς καὶ δεξιότητος τῶν παικτῶν τῶν, μᾶς ἔκαμιν νὰ νομίσωμεν πρὸς στιγμὴν ὅτι ἠφιστάμεθα ἐπὶ τὸ σταδίον Ἀμερικανικοῦ Κολλεγίου, ἀπ' ἐκεῖνα τοῦ συγκεντροῦντος δεκάδας χιλιάδων ἐνθουσιωδῶν θεατῶν εἰς καθὲ παιγνίδιον. Ἀλήθεια, ἐγὼ δὲν γνωρίζω πολλὰ

πράγματα περὶ τοῦ παιγνιδίου τούτου ὅστε νὰ κρίνω ἂν οἱ Ἕλληνες παίξαι ποῦ εἶδομεν ἰδοὺ θὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ νικήσουν εἰς ἕνα διεθνή ἀγῶνα—μεταξὺ Ἑλλήνων καὶ Ἀμερικανῶν παικτῶν, ἀλλ' ἔξορα ὅτι πρὸ ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν οἱ ἐνταῦθα Ἕλληνες παίξαι ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἀγγλογάλλους τοιαύτους. Καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ δασυζόμενος ἔχω νὰ σᾶς κἄνω μίαν πρότασιν: Νὰ φέρομεν μίαν ἐλεγκτὴν ὁμάδα Ἑλλήνων ποδοσφαιριστῶν εἰς Ἀμερικὴν νὰ συντηρηθῇ Ἀμερικανικῶς τοιαύτας, καὶ νὰ τὴν ὀνομάσωμεν «Ἀρχαία». Ἀντιλαμβάνεσθε τί ἐνδιαφέρον θὰ ἔγεννᾶτο εἰς ὅλην τὴν Ἀμερικὴν;

Μετὰ τὸ τέλος τοῦ ἀγῶνος τούτου καὶ ἀφοῦ ὁ πρόεδρος μας προσέφερε τὰ βραβεῖα εἰς τοὺς ἀριστέως ἐν μίῳ ζητωκραυγῶν, ἀπῆλθομεν εἰς τὸ «Πιτ-Παλλὰς» ὅπου ἐπρόκειτο νὰ παραδώσωμεν πρὸς τὸν κ. Βενιζέλον τὴν σημαίαν τὴν ὁποίαν προσέφερε ὁ Κυβερνήτης Μασσαχουσέττης εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν Δημοκρατίαν, μετὰ μίᾳ δαμασκίας τοῦ ἐπιστολῆς πρὸς τὸν πρόεδρον τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Ἐκατίρωθεν τοῦ προστάδιον ἔχει παραταχθῆ τὸ περίφημον Βόστων Πατρώ μας μὲ τὰς σάβας του καὶ τὰς γραφικὰς στολὰς του, παρίσταται δὲ καὶ ὁ πρεσβευτὴς τῆς Ἀμερικῆς κ. Σκίπερ. Ὁ κ. Βενιζέλος παραλαμβάνων ταῦτα, εὐχαριστῆ συγνηθικῶς, ἀντιφωνεῖ δὲ ὁ κ. Φῶξ ἐκ μέρους μας. Μετὰ τὴν ὁραίαν ταύτην τελετὴν ἀπερχόμεθα ἵνα προσπαρασκευασθῶμεν διὰ τὸ δείπνον τῆς ἑσπέρης εἰς τὸ «ΑΚΤΑΙΟΝ».

Ἐπεὶ ἡ ὥρα 10ῆ τῆς ἑσπέρης. Ἡ μεγαλοπρεπὴς αἴθουσα δείπνου τοῦ «Ακταίου» στολισμένη μὲ ἀνθὰ καὶ μὲ Ἑλληνοαμερικανικὰ χρώματα εἰς φανταστικὰ συμπλέγματα εἶναι κατόρθωτος καὶ

σιον—έλεκτου κόσμου — Έπιστήμοις, καλλιτέχναι, πολιτευταί, έμποροι, προερχόμενοι εκ δύο ήπειρών εύρισκονται ένταύθα συνηγμένοι. Ένταύθα ή Έλλάς συνεισφέρει μετά μέρος των έν διασπορά τέκνων της. Και τοϋτο, τη πρωτοβουλία της 'Αχέλα. Όντως, τί δέν κατορθώνη ή άμόνοια και ή ώργανομένη συνεργασία μέσω μιας ώργανώσεως ώς ή 'Αχέλας; Ποιός από ήμάς που ήτύχησαμε νά αποτελούμεν την έκδρομην ταύτην, ποιός θα τό έπίστανε πρό άλλων έτών, ότι άπλοϊ μετανάσται ή μετς, παραμελημένοι, λησμονημένοι, θα έγενόμεθα τοσοϋτον ένθάρμως δεκτοί υπό της έπισήμου πατριδος; "Αν τό αξίζομεν; Βεβαίως. Αί πράξει; μας τό μαρτυρούν. 'Αλλ' οϋδέν γίνεται εις τόν κόσμον τοϋτον άντε ώργανώσεως...

Οι έπίσημοι με τούς κ. κ. Κίγκ, Μοργκεντάου και Μερζούρην επί κεφαλής, έρχον καταλάβει τας θέσεις των. Πανταχού της αίθούσης επικρατεί χαρά και εύθυμία. Όλοι και όλοι άγαλλιοϋν. Εύρισκόμεθα εις τά επιδόρπια δε αίφνης ή κορία θύρα της αίθούσης άνοίγεται θριαμβευτικώς και εισέρχεται ό άειθαλής Κιθαρώνης της Έλλάδος με τόν μαϋρον σκούρον του, συνοδευόμενος υπό της Κας Βενζέλου και του κ. Παπαναστασιου. Θυμά χειροκροτήματα και ζήτω τούς υποδέχονται, και ό κ. Βενζέλος οδηγείται εις την τιμητικήν παρά την τράπεζαν θείαν του, πλησίον του ύπατου προέδρου κ. Φίλιπ και του ύπατου νομικού συμβούλου κ. Βουρνά δστις εκτελεί χρέη συμποσιάρχου κατά την έσοτήν ταύτην.

Και ήδη αρχίζει ή παρουσίασις των αξιοσημειωτων της 'Αχέλα και των έπισήμων από μέρος του κ. Βουρνά. "Όλοι εις έκαστος με την σειράν του, εκφράζουν εύφραδώς τα αισθηματά των. Τόσον τούς λόγους, όσον και τας λοιπας λεπτομερείας της μνημιώδους ταύτης έσοτής, θα τα εΐδατε εις τας έφημερίδας. Ίδια τό περιοδικόν μας.

Μετά τό πέρας της έσοτής ταύτης άπύθουεν έκαστος εις τά Ίδια. Αύθρον φεύγομεν ό καθείς εξ ήμών διά την πατρικήν στέγην όπου άναμνηόμεθα έναγωνίως. Καλήν άντάμωσιν εις 'Ηνωμένους Πολιτείας και εύχρηήτε μου να έπιστρέφο με μιά... καλή και τά λοιπά

B....

Η ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΥΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΑΚΤΑΙΟΝ

('Από τό «ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ ΒΗΜΑ» 'Αθηνών)

Εις την μεγάλην αίθουσαν του 'Ακταίου έν Νέω Φαλήρω παρατέθη χθές τό θρόνον τό γεύμα των 'Αχέλας εις τό όποιον παρεκλήθουεν ύπερ τά πεντακόσια πρόσωπα, μεταξύ των όποιων διακρίνοντο ό πρεσβευτής της 'Αμερικής κ. Σίννετ, α. κ. κ. Μοργκεντάου και Κίγκ μετά των ώκογενειών των, ό διοικητής της 'Εθνικής Τραπεζής κ. Δροσάπουλος, της έκδοτικής κ. Τσοδερός, των 'Αθηνών κ. Ηλιάκος, ό δήμαρχος κ. Μερζούρης, ό γενικός διευθυντής του πολιτικού γραφείου κ. Ταμπίδαρος, αντιπρόσωποι της 'Ακαδημίας και του τεπου.

Την 11ην προσήλθον εις τό γεύμα υπό τά οργαδια χειροκροτήματα των προσκεκλημένων ό Πρόεδρος της Κυβερνήσεως κ. Βενζέλος, συνοδευόμενος παρά της κυρίας του και του κ. Παπαναστασιου.

Ό έκτος πρόεδρος της 'Αχέλας κ. Φίλιπ προσεφώνησε δε' άλλων τούς προσκεκλημένους και κατόπιν ό συμποσιάρχης κ. Γεώργιος Βουρνάς, έκτος νομικός συμβούλος της 'Αχέλας, παρουσίασε τά μέλη του άνωτάτου συμβουλίου, κ. κ. 'Αχ. Κατσώνη, Ι. Γκοβάτου, Α. Καρχαλάν, Π. Βόλον, Σ. Στάμον, και Κ. Πήλιαν.

Μετά την άνάκρουσιν του 'Ελληνικού και 'Αμερικανικού ήμνου, ό κ. Βενζέλος ήχηρίστησε δε' άλλων τούς έκδρομείς της 'Αμερικής διά την πρόσκλησιν και έξέφρασε την λίπην του διότι λόγω των συνεδριάσεων της Βουλής δέν ήδυνήθη νά προσέλθη άκ' άρχής του γεύματος.

Κατόπιν προσέθεσεν ότι: εδέν έχω ανάγκην νά σας δευαύσω με πόσην χαράν σας ύποδεχόμεθα και ή χαρά αυτή είναι γνωστή. Κατά συνέπειαν ούδεμίαν έντύπωσιν πρέπει νά σας κάμωσιν και μερικά παραφασίαι διότι ό πατριωτικός και μορφωτικός σκοπός του συνδέσμου της 'Αχέλας είναι γνωστός εις όλους. Γνωρίζομεν όλα, έτόνος, πόσον ή έργασια σας συνετέλεσεν εις την διατήρησιν του έθνικού ιδεώδους, γνωρίζομεν πόσον τιμάται τό έλληνικόν όνομα εις την 'Αμερικήν, ή όποια έπραγματοποίησε τά ιδανικά της αρχαίας Έλλάδος. Τίποτε δέν τίρσεται έγγύτερον του ένός σταθμιόν προς τό άλλο όσον τό άμερικανικόν και τό έλληνικόν.

Έν τέλει ό κ. Βενζέλος έξέφρασε την δευαύτητα ότι οι 'Έλληνες της 'Αμερικής θα συνήθισον την δόξαν των υπό την σημαίαν της 'Αμερικανικής Δημοκρατίας, ύπερ των άλλων στεγάζονται.

Τούς τελευταίους λόγους του κ. Βενζέ-

λου εκάλουσαν παρατηρούμεν ζητωκραυγαί και ζωηρότατα χειροκροτήματα.

Ό κ. Παπαναστασιου έχωρήτησε δε' άλλων τούς 'Έλληνας της 'Αμερικής, οι όποιοι ελα, μάς έχουσι καθε χρόνο σάν τά



Ό λιαν έκτιμώμενος υπό των 'Ελλήνων κ. Ροβέρτος Σίννετ, Πρεσβευτής της 'Αμερικής έν Έλλάδι.

χειλιόνα στή φαλήν των και έξήχη τας προόδους των έν τή μέση του άμερικανικού λαού και των ζένων στοιχείων.

Ο ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

Μετά τόν κ. Βενζέλου ό συμποσιάρχης κ. Βουρνάς έδωσε τόν λόγον εις τόν πρεσβευτήν της 'Αμερικής κ. Σίννετ, ό όποιος έλεν ότι δέν προτιθείται νά έκφωνήσιν λόγον, διότι μεταξύ των προσκεκλημένων υπάρχει ό εύγλωττος πρόεδρος του ύπουργικού συμβουλίου, ό περισσότερον εύγλωττος εξ όσων παρήγαγεν ή Έλλάς έντός του αίθους της Εκθεστής της, και τό όποιον αι πράξεις είναι άκρίμα εύγλωττότερα από τούς λόγους.

Όταν τυχάνω ήύστε του προνομίου—προσέθεσεν ό κ. Σίννετ—ν' άπόσ' των κ. Βενζέλου άγορευόντα και όταν ταύτοχρόνως άναμνησά τας έπιδοσεις έν τη χωρη ταύτη μεταβάλας υπό την διαύθυνσιν του έντός τόσον βραχίως χρονικού διαστήματος.

άναμνησόμενι την άπάντησιν την όποιαν ό Δημοσθένης έδωσεν εις κάποιον ό όποιος τόν ήρώτησε: «Ποιός είναι ό πρώτος κανών της εύφραδείας, και ό Δημοσθένης άπήτησε: «Ό πρώτος κανών είναι ή δόξα. Και ό δεύτερος κανών; 'Η δόξα. Και ό τρίτος κανών; 'Η δόξα».

Έκτός αυτού—έξηκολούθησε—έχετε ένόπιόν σας τόν καλόν μου φίλον και χειροσιστήν κ. Κίγκ, μίαν εκ των μάλλον περαιοσιμένων διανοών έν τή διακεκρωμένη έκείνη σώματι καθώς και τόν δογμασιμένον φίλον της Έλλάδος, τόν λαμπρόν νομικόν και διπλωμάτην κ. Μοργκεντάου, ή θέσις του όποιου είναι ήδρασιμένη εις τας καρδιάς όλων των 'Ελλήνων εκ της προσότου ιστορίας του.

Ακολούθος ό κ. Σίννετ έλεξε τό εύκόμιον του άρχηγού της έκδρομής κ. Γ. Φίλιπ και των 'Ελλήνων της 'Αμερικής και κατόπιν άνεκνήσθη των 'Αμερικανών άτινες έξεδήλωσαν την ελικρινή άγάπην των προς την Έλλάδα όπως ό Γεώργιος Κράμ Κοκκ, ό όποιος απέθανε και έτάφη εις τούς Δελφούς, ή άνεψιά του 'Αμερικανού ποιητού Μαρζάμ κ. Κανέλλων ήτις έργάζεται διά την άναβίωσιν των κλασικών χορών, ή κ. Έθα Σακελιανού, ή όποια μοχθήσά διά την άναβίωσιν του αρχαίου δράματος και ό δημοσιος διασημύον αρχαιολόγος των 'Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών δστις έπέδωθε εις τό έργον του μετά περισσήν ικανότητα.

Οι τελευταίοι λόγοι του κ. Σίννετ εκάλυφθησαν υπό ζωηρών χειροκροτημάτων.

ΟΙ ΜΟΡΓΚΕΝΤΑΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΙΓΚ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

Μετά τόν προεβυτήν της 'Αμερικής Έαβε τόν λόγον ό κ. Μοργκεντάου, ό όποιος έλεν ότι προσεπήθησεν νά μάθη έλληνικά και έμαθε δύο λέξεις, και αύται είναι εζήτω ή δημοκρατία. "Όσον άφορρά τούς πρόσφυγας, ό 'Αμερικανός φιλέλλην έξέφρασε την ικανοποίησιν του και την δευαύτητα του ότι ό συγκεκρισμός των διαφόρων σταθμιόν θα δημοσιογήσιν μίαν άμωμην και ισουράν Έλλάδα.

Τόν κ. Μοργκεντάου διεδέχθη ό χειροσιστής κ. Κίγκ, ό όποιος εις μακρόν, ένδοσιώδη και παλλόμενον διαρκώς από ένδοσιωσμών και θαύτων αναγίνωσιν λόγον, έλεξε τό εύκόμιον του 'Ελληνισμώ και έξήχη τάς μεγάλας άρετάς του. Αποψήμαι, ήθρονοφωσθησεν διότι δέν δαίωσεν την γλώσσαν σας, διά τά έκφράσασθην την άγάπην μου προς την Έλλάδα, ήτις είναι μεγάλη δύναμις ότι

μόνον εις την 'Ανατολήν, αλλά και εις όλον τον κόσμον, πιστεύω ότι θα επανέλθω εις την θέαν ην κατείχαν εις την αρχαιότητα διότι όπως την εξήγησε και ο Γιάσπιον τα ελληνικά ιδεώδη δεν απέθανον αλλά συντηρούνται διαρκώς.

'Ακολούθως εξέφρασε την πεποίθησιν ότι η 'Ελλάς, με την θαυμασίαν ζωτικότητα της, θα καταστή και πάλιν η πρωτοπορεία της ελευθερίας της δικαιοσύνης και της διανοητικότητας, θ' άφοσιωθή και θα μείνη πιστή εις τας παραδόσεις του παρελθόντος της. 'Επίσης εξέθεσε την ζωτικότητα των 'Ελλήνων της 'Αμερικής ειπών θαύματα συγκεκνημένως ότι όπως εγώ μεταβαίνω εις την 'Ιρλανδίαν, διά να προσκινήσω τόν τράπον της μητρος μου, με δάκρυα εις τους οφθαλμούς, ούτω και σεις, έχοιθε εδώ να φιλήσεται το γλυκύτατον πατρικόν έδαφος σας.»

'Ο λόγος του κ. Κίγκ, ό θνητος του μάλλον ίσως της ελληνικής ιδέας, έπροκάλεσε δάκρυα εις όλους και θέλησαν χειροκροτημάτων. Πλείστοι έσπυσαν και τόν ηπαύσθησαν, θαύματα συγκεκνημένοι.

Δι' άλλων ένθουσιωδών εκφράσεων ηχαρίστησε τους 'Αμερικανούς ό ύπατος γερματεύς κ. Κατσώνης και ό πρόεδρος κ. Γ. Φίλλης.

'Ο κ. Βενζέλος άπεχώρησε περί την 12ην και ήμισιον διά να επανέλθω εις την Βοστώνη. Κατόπιν προσεφώνησε τους 'Αρχέλους ό δήμαρχος κ. Μερκούρης, ό οποίος άνέκοιωσε συγχρόνως, ότι κατόπιν άποφάσεως ό δήμος 'Αθηναίων άντεκέρχεν έπίτιμον πολιτην 'Αθηνών τόν γερουσιαστήν κ. Κίγκ. 'Η άνακοίνωσις αβτη έγινετο δεκτή μετ' άκρατήτου ένθουσιασμού και ζωηροτάτων έλευρημάτων.

'Η έορτή παρετάθη μέχρι της δευτέρας πρωινής ώρας.



'Η έπιδημητική παρέλασις των εκδρομέων της 'Αρχέλας, θριαμβευτικώς διερχομένων την όδον Σταδίου.

ΚΑΛΩΣ ΜΑΣ ΗΡΘΑΝ.....

Για δεύτερη φορά ή πλώρη του καθαριού της 'Αρχέλας, περνώντας τα μικρά νερά του άκκωνού, γλιστρώνει σημερα στην ολογάλατο ελληνική θάλασσα. Συναφένται στην άγκαλιά της μακρινής μάννας τα ξηνητεμένα παιδιά της που άδιάκοπα, με τη σκέψη δοσμένη σ' αυτήν, παλεύουν εκεί κάτω τόν ίσλαμικόν και θετικόν μαζόν άγώνα τους για το ελληνικό όνομα, για τόν θρίαμβο της άνθρωπίνης θέλησεως. Για δεύτερη φορά, στόν άνωσιετικό μαρμαρένον σκορπίζονται ή ερωδιές της ιδέας και άκούονται τά δοξασιματα των αισθημάτων που ξυπνούν άπ' τη νύκτα της ζωής, της κουρασμένης καρδιάς των συγχρόνων 'Ελλήνων. 'Η 'Ελλάδα ή μάνα, ή 'Ελλάδα ή ελευθερη που γορτάζει τώρα τά έκατόχρονα της ελευθερίας της, καλοσωρίζει τά ξηνητεμένα παιδιά της και τά καθίζει στο λαμπροστόλιστο τραπέζι της μεγάλης χαράς της. Πέροντι, ήταν ή πρώτη άντόμωνι φέτος είναι ή άντόμωνι στο μεγάλο συναγερό των 'Ελλήνων για το διάφορον τραγοόδιμα του Πιάνος του Θριάμβου που ένας αιώνας έσφράγισε με τη χρυσή του σφραγίδα. Καλώς μάς ήρθαν τά ξηνητεμένα άδέρφια μας στη πονελλήνω γιορτή του αιώνοσ μας! Δεύτερο ταξίδι, δεύτερη άπόδειξις της χρυσής αλώσιδας της στοργής που σφραγισακά άδιάκοπα ή μνήμη στής μαροξεί κ' ατέλειωτες ώρες της ξηνητεθείς, στής άτέλειωτες ήμερας του άγώνα της αυτοδημιουργίας και της έπικρατήσεως.

'Η χρυσάλλινη σάλπιγγα της πίστεις στο πατριωτικό και κοσμοπολιτικό ιδανικό, με

την άποϊαν εδώ κ' όλίγα χρόνια ό Γεώργιος Πόλος, ένας ήπιτετισμένος δραματιστής, ένως ένθαλοστόλος μαζί και θετικιστής, έξελίστειλ στα τέσσασθι σημεία του 'Αμερικανικού άρχίζοντος, το προσκλητηρό του σάλπιγμα διά την ένωση των 'Ελλήνων της 'Αμερικής εις μίαν κοινήν προσπαθειαν άναδημιουργίας και δυνάμεως, δεν έπαισε ν' άντιπάλη μέσα στής καρδιάς των 'Ελληνοαμερικανών σημεριών έπισκεπτόν μας και να έξηληθ' άδιάκοπα σ' αυτήν την φωτεινήν διάθεσιν της άφοσιώσεως στο εκήρυγμα που έθεμελίωσε το κάστρο της 'Αρχέλας.

Περισσότερον σημελαγής από λέρσαι, περισσότερο άποφασιστική, περισσότερο άφοσιωμένη στόν σκοπό της ή μεγάλη αυτή όργάνωσις, παρελαίνει σημερα έμπρός μας με άνεμισμένη τη δικλή σημαία της στόν έσθαστικό ύψονό μας, σάν ζωντανή απόδειξις της έντατικής θέλησεως που την εμπνέει, σάν ίσπερήφωρη διάφωσις των χασιπύλων πόθων των εκδροών των ιδανικών και της προόδου, από τους άποϊους είναι γεμάτος ό σύγχρονος κόσμος. 'Ενας χρόνος έπέλασε—ένω δίμα από κοντά προς τόν σκοπόν αυτόν, προς την πραγματοποίηση του μεγάλου κρηγματος του θεμελιωτά. 'Η 'Αρχέλας έμφανίζεται σημερα με όλην της την ήδικήν δύναμιν και λαμπρότητα που έπίδειξε το ελληνικό όνομα εις τόν σκεβασκόν και τόν θαυμασιόν των ξένων και άντέδειξε τη ήμιορεϊ να κατορθώσει μία ένωση σάν οιστηρητικότη από την πίστη προς την ιδέαν και από την θέλησιν της ζωής.

'Αρθρον της 'Πατριδος' 'Αθηνών

'Όπως κάθε θρησκεία, και ή 'Αρχέλας έπροχώρησε προς την νίκην με ένα επιστενωσ. 'Όπως κάθε κατάκτησις, έπροχώρησε προς τόν θρίαμβόν με ένα δόγμα. Το δόγμα της 'Αρχέλας είναι ένας μνημειώδης έξάλογος και ό έξάλογος αυτός είναι ένα μνημειώδες κρηγμα των αρχών του ελληνικού πολιτισμού και της 'Αμερικανικής δημοκρατικότητας. 'Η δικλή συμβολική σημαία που κυματίζει σημερα άνάμεσα στής φάλαγγας των 'Αρχέλων, που οδηγούν, σάν διζαντινοί λαμπροστόλιστοι ετοιμαρχοι πάντοτε προς τα εμπρός, οι άξιοματικοί εκπρόσωποι του Τάγματος, ένπνευμάζει τόν έξάλογον αυτόν εις τά κλήθη των 'Ελλήνων τα θέωμενα την γραφικην παρέλασιν. Είναι ό άρκος των αρχαίων έφθβων ό έξάλογος αυτός; Είναι όμολογία πίστεις προς την πατρίδα και την ζωήν; Είναι ή ψυχή μιάς έμπρός πραγματικότητας που παρελαίνει για δεύτερη φορά έμπρός μας και που άξλει να επαναλάβουμε σάν δημοτικό τονιακό για της καρδιάς που έχει κλονισα ή ζωή. 'Εξη άρθρα, έξη σταγόνες ζωής:

ε'Ο πιστιών εις την 'Αμερικην πιστεύει εις τας αρχάς της και μάχεται υπέρ αυτών, όταν ή ανάγκη το καλέσθ. Διότι οι αρχαί αυτοί είναι τά ιδεώδη της Δημοκρατίας και 'Ελευθερίας. 'Ο 'Αμερικανισμός είναι ή ρήτρα των αρχών αυτών και ό 'Ελληνισμός το πρότικόν των.

ε'Ο άπαδός των αρχών αυτών προσπαθει να έφαρξέρη τά παραδείγματα των 'Ελληνοισμω συμπατοντας εις πολλά με τόν 'Αμε-

(Συνέχεια εις την σελίδα 48)

Η ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΕΙΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Ἀθῆραι τοῦ πρώην Νομάρχου κ. Εἰσῆ. Παντζιλῶν

Τὰ ἑλαφρά ἀνοξιάτικα νέφη ἐπάνω ἀπὸ τὸ γαλανὸ χροσδάτο στρώμα τοῦ Σαρονικοῦ παρεμίρισαν μὲ λίγη ἀντίστασιν εἰς τὸν ἐπιμονον ἥλιον καὶ ἡ «Σατοῦρνια» ἐχώρησε μεγαλοσπερῆς πρὸς τὴν ἐξέδραν τοῦ Φαλήρου φέρονσα εἰς τοὺς ἰστούς της τὸ ὄραϊόν συμπλέγμα τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Σημαίας, ἐνῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ σκάφους πεκνὸς ὄγκος ἐπιδατῶν, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐκδρομῶν τῆς Ἀχέπα, εἰς μίαν ἐφορτάσιμον ὄψαν, μὲ τὸν πλόνσιον σημασιολογισμὸν τοῦ πλοίου, συνωθεῖτο πρὸς τὸ περιφραγμένον ὄσαν νὰ ἤθελε νὰ φθάσῃ τὸ ταχύτερον τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γῆν.

Ἐξω δὲ κόσμος συνωστίζετο ποικίλος πρὸς ἰσοδοχίην. Ἐπίσημοι κατελθόντες ἐπὶ τούτῳ, Ὑπουργοί, Δήμαρχοι, Πρόεδρα Σωματείων, ἀνώτεροι ἀξιωματικοί, κυρίαι ἀρχεπαῖ, συγγενεῖς τῶν ἀνεκνομιένων καὶ φίλοι, ἐνῶ τὸ τελεσιεὶον Πειραιῶς ἔχεν ἐγκατασταθῆ ὀλόκληρον εἰς τὴν ἐξέδραν τοῦ Φαλήρου, πρὸς ταχύτεραν ἐπιθεώρησιν, καὶ δύναμις λέμβων τοῦ Λιμεναρχείου ἐτήρει τὴν τάξιν ἐν τῷ ὄρω, παρατάξας δὲ ἀστυνομικὴ συνεικράτει τὸν δλονὲν συρρέοντα κόσμον, ὅπως ἐκόλληθη ἢ ἀποθίβωσις τῶν χιλίων τέκνων τῆς Πατρίδος τῶν ἐπισκεπτομένων τὴν γενέτειραν, καὶ μεταξὺ αὐτῶν, τὸν γνωστὸν διὰ τὰς μεγάλας ὑπηρεσίας του πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα Γερουσιαστὴν Κίγκ μὲ τὴν χαριτόδωρον σύγγρον του καὶ θελικτικὴν θυγατέρα του, καὶ τὸν κ. Μοργκεντάου, γνωστὸς δρώσεως εἰς τὸν τόπον, πλὴν τῶν ἄλλων, καὶ διὰ τὴν ὑπερ τῶν προσφύγων ἐργασίαν του εἰς χαλεπὰς στιγμὰς.

Ἀπὸ τὸν Κυβερνήτην τῆς Χώρας, ἀπὸ τὴν μεγάλην προσωπικότητά του, ἦρας ἔδωκε τὸ σύνθημα εἰς τὴν πανηγυρικότεραν συμμετοχὴν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ πρὸς δεξιῶσιν τῶν Ἀχέπαι, δλόκληρος δὲ νοὺς τῆς χώρας, χωρὶς ὑπερβολὴν, ἐστράφη εἰς τὸ μεγάλο ταῦτο κληθέν, γεγονός.

Τὰ θεομὰ ἀσθήματα τὰ διαπνέοντα τὸν Πρωθυπουργικὸν χαρακτηρισμὸν συμμεριόσθη ὀλόκληρος ἡ Ἑλλάς μὲ ἀνοκτάς ἀγκάλας πρὸς τὰ τέκνα της.

Ἡ νοσταλγικὴ ἐπίσκεψις προσέλαβεν ἀκόμη ἐπισημότερον χαρακτήρα μὲ τὰς ἐφορτάς τῆς Θεοτοναστειρίδος. Ἐτονώσθη ἡ ἠθικὴ καὶ ὀλικὴ τῆς σημασίας ἀπὸ ὄλας τὰς προελείσεις.

Τὸ κοινὸν κατενθουσιασμένον ἀπὸ τὴν ἀπλότητα τοῦ ὄρους ἐνὸς διαγγέλλματος τοῦ Ὑπάρχου Ἀργοντος κ. Γεωργ. Φίλη ἐκθετινοτος μὲ μίαν περιληπτικότητα δογματικὴν τὰς ἠθικὰς ἀρχὰς τῆς ὀργανώσεως τῆς Ἀχέπαι, ὀραματιόσθη τὸ θεσιπῶνον θέημα τῆς ἐν τῇ ξένη ὀδελφώσεως ὡς πρῶην καὶ παράγοντα μεγάλῃς ἔθνικῆς ἐνεργείας καὶ ἐναγωνίως ἀνέμνε νὰ χαρετήσῃ τοὺς ὀδελφούς αὐτούς, ὀπιντες ἄλλοτε κείνοντες τὴν ἀσχημότητα καὶ τὴν πεινίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γῆς. Ἐξήτησαν τοὺς πόρους τῆς ζωῆς εἰς ἀπόστασιν χιλιάδων μιλίων ἀπὸ τὴν χώραν των.

Ἡ ζωὴ των, μίση ἐνὸς ξένου περιβάλλοντος, εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς σταδιοδρομίας των ὑπέβη πλήρη ἀκανθῶν. Ἦγωνίσθησαν καὶ ἀγωνίζονται διὰ νὰ ἐπιπλεύσῃν ἡ

νά συντριβοῦν, νὰ διακριθοῦν ἢ νὰ χαθοῦν. Καὶ ἐκεῖ, παρὰ πάντα ἀγῶνα, παρὰ πάσαν ἐναντιότητα, παρὰ πάσαν ἐπιτυχίαν, πλόντισμόν, διακρίσιν, ἀποτυχίαν, δὲν ἐλημονήσαν καὶ δὲν λημονοῦν τὴν μακρινὴν γῆν ὅπου εἶδαν τὸ φῶς πρὸς τὴν ὀλοίαν μένον ἄφροσιωμένοι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ὀλοίαν διὰ μίση τῶν ὀκεανῶν, ὡς νοσταλγοῦντα χελιδόνα, μὰς ἔρχονται τρίτην φοράν ἐφέτος κατὰ ὀραν, τὴν ἀναξιν.



Ἡ παράδοσις τῆς συγχαρητηρίου ἐπιστολῆς τοῦ Κυβερνήτου τῆς Πολιτείας Μασσαχουσέττης εἰς τὸν Πρωθυπουργὸν τῆς Ἑλλάδος κ. Βενιζέλον, ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὑπάρχου Προέδρου κ. Φίλη.

Ὀργανωμένοι, εἰς τὸν θαυμάσιον αὐτὸν ὄγκον τῆς Ἀχέπαι, ὡς Ἐοσιάδος τηρούσης ὀδοστῶν τὸ πῶ τῆς ἀγάτης καὶ τῆς ἀφροσιώσεως πρὸς τὴν μακρινὴν πατρικὴν γῆν, ἐπροκάλεσαν τὸν σέβασμόν διὰ τὴν ἔντος ψυχικὴν καὶ ἠθικὴν δύναμιν καὶ ἀντοχὴν των.

Ἦσαν αὐτὰ ὀ ἀνθρώποι τοὺς ὀποίους μετέβησαν νὰ προῦπαντήσῃν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀκάφους ὀ ἐπίσημοι, ἐνῶ ὀποσθεν αὐτῶν ἐπερίμνε σχεδὸν ὀλόκληρος ἡ χώρα καὶ εἰς τὰ μᾶλλον ἀπομεμαρυσμένα χωρία, ὀπου τὴν εὐτυχίαν τῆς ὀκογενείας τοῦ ἐπισκέπτου συντεμερίζοντο καὶ αἱ λοιπαί.

Η ΠΡΟΫΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ

Αἱ πτήσις τῶν ὀδροπλάνων ἀνεκρινῶντων ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸν ὀρίζοντα εἰς ἀναξήτηρον τῆς «Σατοῦρνια» γίνονται τῶρα εἰς παρατάξιν κελικὴν γύρω τοῦ σκάφους καὶ ἀπὸ κάτω ἀπὸ τὸν ὀραϊόν ἥλιον, ὀπου ἀρχίζει πλέον νὰ λάμπη, μὲ τὸν κρότον τῶν μοτῶν, πλαταγίζον ὡς φωνὰ πτηνὰ μὲ τανομένους τὰς πτέρυγας εἰς τὸν ὀφρανόν, ἐνῶ κάτω ἡ θάλασσα στολιωμένη μὲ ἀνθοστολιστοὺς ἀνμακάτους, καὶ πῆραν ἡ γοσηκὴ γοσημὴ τοῦ Ὑμηττοῦ μὲ τὰ λεκανοπέδιον τῆς Ἀττικῆς, παρουσιάζει τὸ ὀραϊότερον φ-

σιὸν περιβάλλον τὸ ὀποῖον θὰ δεχθῇ τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς.

Εἰς τὴν αἴθουσαν τοῦ «Σατοῦρνια» μετα ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ παρατάξει ἐπὶ τοῦ σκάφους μὲ τὴν σημαίαν των ἐπὶ χειρῶν τοὺς ἀξιωματικούς εἰς τὸ πτέρωτόν του καὶ τὴν ὀλην λεγέονα τῶν Ἀδελφῶν, ὁ Ὑπάρχου Ἀργοντος τῆς Ἀχέπαι, ὁ σπυνοὺς καὶ ἐπιμετρημένος κ. Φίλης, μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν μελῶν τοῦ Ὑπάρχου Συμβουλίου καὶ Κυβερνητῶν, ὀποδέχεται τὸν ὀκευπορῶν τοῦ Πολιτικοῦ Γραφείου κ. Ἀχ. Παπαδάτου, ἐκπροσιποῦντα τὸν Πρωθυπουργόν, τὸν Δήμαρχον Πειραιῶς κ. Παναγιωτοπούλου, τὸν Γενικὸν Διορθωτικὴν τῆς Δημοσφίας Ἀθηνῶν κ. Παρασκεινοπούλου, τὸν γιόν τοῦ Πρωθυπουργοῦ κ. Σοφοκλῆν Βενιζέλον, τὸν κ. Λάμπρου, τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς Ἀποκαταστάσεως, ἀνώτερος ὀπαλλήλου τῶν διαφόρων Ὑπουργείων, καὶ λοιπούς ἐκπροσιπούς τῶν ὀρχῶν καὶ ὀργανώσεων.

Εἰς τὴν αἴθουσαν το «Σατοῦρνια» μετὰ τὴν παρέλασιν τῶν ἐπιστήμων διὰ τῶν τέξεων τῶν Ἀχέπαι, φερῶντων τὴν κεκανομιμένην σπολήν τῆς ὀργανώσεως, μέση τῶν ἀτελειτήτων χειροσφραγισμάτων καὶ παρεπιτεμῶν ζητωκραγῶν, ὀται αἱ ἐπίσημοι ὀσπίζονται τὸν Ἑλληνοσπὸν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ τοῦ κ. Φίλη, καλοῦ γνωρίμου των ἐκ τῆς πρώτης ἐκδρομῆς, ὀτε συμμετεῖχεν ὡς ἀντιπρόδρος τῆς Ἀχέπαι, ἐκφρανοῦνται αἱ ὀραῖαι ἐκείνη ὀλογοὶ τῶν ὀλοῖων τὸ κείμενον εἶναι ἤδη γνωστὸν ἐκ τῶν ἐφημερίδων.

Λόγοι τῆς Κυβερνήσεως θεοσφῶ, ἐκφρασθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀντιπροσώπου τῆς κ. Παπαδάτου, εἰς τὸν γλαυκότερον τόνον, λόγοι τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ λαοῦ Ἀθηνῶν καὶ Πειραιῶς, διὰ στόματος τοῦ Δημάρχου κ. Παναγιωτοπούλου καὶ τοῦ ἐφοραδιστοῦ κ. Παρασκεινοπούλου, ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Δήμου Ἀθηνῶν, καὶ ἄλλοι.

Ὁ Ὑπάρχου κ. Φίλης, συγκεκαμημένος προσωπικῶς, ἐνῶ πλειστοὶ διακρίνοσιν, ὀπαντὰ εἰς ὀραῖον, σύντομον, ἐγγυακὴν καὶ γλαυκὴν προσφροσιν, ἐνῶ χιλιάδες σημειῶν μὲ τὰς ὀλοῖας ἔχον ἐφοδισθῆ αἱ ἐκδρομῆς σπίνονται καὶ ὡς ἐκ συνθήματος αἱ φιλαρμονικαὶ αἰτινες ἀνέμνον εἰς τὴν ἐξέδραν ἐπιάνθησαν τὸν Ἀμερικανικὸν καὶ Ἑλληνικὸν ἔμνον.

Πλήρης ἐννοῖας ἔλαινοι πρὸς τὸ Ἑλληνοκὸν στοαχτιόν καὶ τὴν ὀργάνωσιν τῆς Ἀχέπαι ἦσαν αἱ ἀπαντήσεις τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν συνεικδρομῶν, τοῦ Γερουσιαστοῦ Κίγκ καὶ τοῦ κ. Μοργκεντάου, εἰς τὰς ἀπευθυνθείσας πρὸς αὐτούς ἰδιαίτερας προσφροσῆσις.

«Ἡ σφίσις μου μὲ τοὺς Ἑλληνας ὀκῆρξεν ὀπου τὴν ὀνομάζομεν εἰς τὰς Ἦνωμένας Πολιτείας, Ἐργασία, Ἀγάπη.

«Ἐξέτιμησα μὲ τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς τῆς Ἀχέπαι τὴν ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ ἐπίδρασις δύναται νὰ ἐπιτύχη μὲ τὸ ὀκῆρξον ὀλικὸν τὸ ὀποῖον μὰς ἔρχεται ἐξ Ἑλλάδος.»

Ὁ Γερουσιαστὴς Κίγκ, μὲ τὰς πρώτας λέξεις του ἐκφραζῶν τὴν ἀφοσιώσιν του εἰς τὴν Ἀχέπαι, διαβεβαῖος πὸς ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ Σφισπολιτεία ἀγαλῆ καὶ ἐκτιμῶ τὴν πρῶδόν της, τὴν ἐγγυακότητα, γενεσιό-

δέ την σκέψιν του, καταλήγει εις ένα εγκώμιον του Ἑλληνικοῦ Λαοῦ καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

Η ΘΡΙΑΜΒΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΕΜΦΑΝΙΣΙΣ

Ἡ ἀφιξίς τῶν ἐκδρομίων προσέδωκε ζωηράν καὶ ἐξαιρετικὴν κίνησιν καθ' ὅλας τὰς ἡμέρας τοῦ προγράμματος τῶν πρὸς τμήν των ἑορτῶν, ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων ἀλίγαι μόνον δυστυχῶς ἐπιτρέπει ὁ χρόνος νὰ σημειώσωμεν, διότι τὸ γεγονός ἦτο τόσο πανηγυρικόν, ὥστε καθὲ στιγμὴ ἦτο πράγματι καὶ μία ἑορτή.

Ἐπισήμες τὸ σῶμα τῶν Ἀχέταν εἰσέβη νὰ κάμῃ τὴν θριαμβευτικὴν του ἐμφάνισιν ἐντὸς τῆς πόλεως τὴν ἐπομένην τῆς ἀφίξεως του πρῶταν ὅτε θὰ ἐτελείτο ἡ δοξολογία εἰς τὸν Μητροπολιτικὸν Ναόν.

Καθ' ὁμάδας, μετὰ τὰς στολάς των, ἤρχισαν νὰ συγκεντρῶνται εἰς τὰ Προπύλαια τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου, συμπαθέστατα χειροκροτούμενοι ἀπὸ τὸν κόσμον, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶχε καταλάβει θύσεις διὰ νὰ παρακολουθήσῃ τὴν γραμμὴν των παρελάσιν.

Τὴν γενικὴν περιέργειαν προσεῖλκε τὸ «Μπόστον Πάτρος».

Ὅλος ὁ πρὸ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου χώρος παρουσιάσθη μετ' ἀλίγων περιεργότατον θέαμα, μετὰ τὰ ἀεικίνητα φέσια καὶ τὰς πολυχρόαιους στολάς.

ὑπὸ τοὺς ἤχους τῆς Φιλαρμονικῆς τοῦ Δήμου, κατηβύθησαν διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν Πανεπιστημίου, πλατείας Ὀμονοίας καὶ ὁδοῦ Ἀθηνῶν εἰς τὸ Δημαρχεῖον.

Τῆς ὁδοῦ παρατάξεως προηγούνταν αἱ σημαῖαι τῆς Ἀχέτας καὶ τῶν Τσαπτερος τὰ λάβαρα, ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ καὶ Ἀμερικανικὴ Σημαία, ὡς καὶ ἡ τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Λεγεῶνος.

Ἐπίετο ἡ μουσικὴ τῆς Φρουρᾶς καὶ τὸ Προσδεῖν τῆς Ἀχέτας, μετὰ ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς τὸν κ. Φίλην, καὶ δύο αὐτοκίνητα, ἐπὶ τῶν ὁποίων ἐπίβαιον ὁ κ. Μοργκεντάου, ὁ κ. Κίγκ μετὰ τῆς κυρίας του καὶ θυγατρὸς του, καὶ ἡ εὐγενὴς κ. Φίλη.

Εἰς τὸ Δημαρχεῖον ἀνέβαινον τὴν πομπὴν ὁ Δήμαρχος κ. Μερκούρης, τὸ Δημοτικὸν Συμβούλιον, ὁ Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς τοῦ Δήμου κ. Κρανιωτάκης, ὁ προεδρευτὴς τῆς Ἀμερικῆς κ. Σκίννερ, ὁ βουλευτὴς κ. Αἰλιανός, ὁ κ. Γ. Μερκούρης, καὶ ἄλλοι.

Εἰς τὸν ἐξώστην τοῦ Δημαρχεῖου, ἐνῶ ἡ ὁρασιότης κατὰ παρατάξιν παρουσιάσθη τὸ σπανιότερον θέαμα εἰς ποικίλιον χρωμάτων, ὁ Δήμαρχος ἐνθουσιωδῶς χαριστὰ καὶ τέλος προφωνεῖ αὐτοῖς, καταλήγων μετὰ τοῦς πρώτους ἐπαίνους ἐπὶ τῆς ὁργανώσεως εἰς τὴν ἐξῆς ἀποτροφήν:

«Κύριοι καὶ Κύριοι,

Ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Δήμου καὶ τῆς πόλεως τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τῆς εὐφροσύνης τοῦ «καλῶς ἦλθατε» καὶ ὅς ἀπειθῶν τὸν χαρακτῆρὸν τῶν ἀελλῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἀελλῶν, οἱ ὁποῖοι συντηθήσαν αἰθῆς μετὰ τόσα ἔτη. Ἀφῆσαν, ὅταν ἐπανεῖλθετε ἐκεῖ εἰς τὴν Συμπολιτείαν, διὰ τῶν ὁποίων καθὲ λόγος ἐπαῖνον εἶνε μικρὸς, καὶ εἶνε ἀντιπροσῆκας καθὲ ἐπιβύλωσι εὐγνωμοσύνης, ὁ χαρακτῆρὸς τῶν Ἀθηνῶν θὰ διαβῇ μαζί σας τοὺς ὅκτανούς καὶ θὰ διαγῆθαι εἰς τὸς μετώπιας τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐργάζονται καὶ προάγονται εἰς τὰς Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας.

ὑπὸ τῆς χάριτος αὐτῆς τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν παρακολῶν νὰ ἐνώσητε πρῶτον μετ' ἐμοῦ τὴν ὁδὸν.

—Ζήτωσαν αἱ Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας.



Οἱ Ὑπατοὶ Ἀξιωματοῦχοι τῆς Ἀχέτας, ἐν παρατάξει, ἔτοιμα νὰ προσηγηθοῦν τῆς θριαμβευτικῆς παρελάσεως τῶν ἐκδρομίων.

—Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάς.

—Ζήτω ἡ μεγάλη ὁργανώσις τῶν Ἀχέταν.

Μετὰ τὸ πέρας τῆς προφωνήσεως ὁ Δήμαρχος προσέειπε:

«Ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηνῶν φιλοξενεῖ καὶ δύο ἐπίλεκτα τέκνα τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, τοὺς κ. κ. Μοργκεντάου καὶ Κίγκ πρὸς τοὺς ὁποῖους ἡ Ἑλλάς εἶνε καὶ ὀφείλει νὰ εἶνε εὐγνώμων. Θὰ μοῦ ἐπιτραπῇ λοιπὸν, νὰ ἀναφωνήσω: Ζήτω ὁ κ. Μοργκεντάου! Ζήτω ὁ κ. Κίγκ!»

Ἡ ἐπαχριστῆσις τοῦ κόσμου ἐκορυφώθη ὅταν ὁ Ὑπατος Ἄρχων, προκειμένου νὰ ἀπειθῆναι τὴν ἀπάντησιν, ἐταποθετήθη εἰς τὸ μέσον, μεταξύ τοῦ Δημάρχου καὶ τοῦ Προεδρευτοῦ κ. Σκίννερ, καὶ ἐντόπισαν ἑαυτὸν ἡ μελιχρία ἐκφρασεῖς τοῦ Προεδρευτοῦ, ἐκφρασεῖς σιμνῆς ἐπισηφανείας διότι τόσο ἀξιοπροσῆκτος τὸ ἐπίλεκτον πρόσωπον τοῦ κ. Φίλη ἀντεπροσώπευε τὴν στιγμὴν ἐκείνην τὸ πρότυπον τοῦ Ἀμερικανοῦ πολίτου.

Συντίμοντες τὰς προφωνήσεις, διότι ἄλλως θὰ ἐκάμνομεν παρεκκλίσιν ἀπὸ τὸν σκοπὸν τῆς συνολτικῆς αὐτῆς ἐξιστορήσεως, δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ παραλείψωμεν τὴν τελευταίαν παράφρασιν, ἣτις καὶ ἐκαλύφθη σχεδὸν ἀπὸ χειροκροτήματα:

«Αὐτὰ εἶνε, εἶπε τὸ ἀγνὸ αἰσθηματὰ, κέραι Δήμαρχε, καὶ μετὰ ἀπὸ κρατούμεν ἐξέβη τὸν Ἑλληνοφρόνον μου εἰς τὴν μακρινὴν Συμπολιτείαν, ὅπου ἀγωνιόμεθα τὸν τραγικὸν ἀγῶνα. Σὰς ἐπαχριστὰ ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ἀχέτας ἄλλην μίαν ὁρᾶν διὰ τὴν ἐπίροπον προδολαλίαν σας.

—Ζήτωσαν αἱ Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας! Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάς! Ζήτω ἡ Ἀχέτα.»

ΑΝΤΙΦΩΝΗΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ Κου ΣΚΙΝΝΕΡ

Ἐἶτα ὁ κ. Σκίννερ ἀντεφώνησεν ὡς ἑξῆς: «Ὁλόκληρος ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ὅπως ὁ λαὸς τῆς καὶ ἡ Ἀκρόπολις καὶ τὰ πάντα ὅς ἐδεικνύονται ἐγκαρδιῶς εἰς τὴν γενέτειράν σας χώραν.

Ὁ ἐνθουσιώδης τὸν ὁποῖον ἐμπνέετε, ἀπειθῆνται πρὸς ὅλους ἐμὰς καὶ πρὸς ἐνα ἑκάστον ἰδιαιτέρως καὶ ἡ παρουσία σας ἀποδεικνύει, ὅτι δὲν ἵπαγομένον ὅμοια ἐν τῇ ἐργασίᾳ καὶ τῇ ἀελλοφῶν τῶν λαῶν.

«Διὰ τῆς ἐξῆς παρουσίας σας, ἐλπίζω, ὅπως ἀρθεῖτε νὰς ἐγγικὰς δυνάμεις, ὅταν ἐπανερχόμενοι εἰς Ἀμερικὴν συντηθήσεται τὴν ὁρᾶν σας.»

Τέλος ὁ Ὑπατος Γραμματεὺς τῆς Ἀχέτας κ. Κατσώνης ἐπαχριστῆσις τὸν κ. Σκίννερ, εἶπεν:

«Οἱ Ἕλληνας ζῶντες εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν, τὴν ὁποῖαν ἀγαποῦν ὡς δευτέραν τὴν πατρίδα, δὲν παύουν νὰ νοσταλγοῦν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἀπὸ τῶν ὁποίων μετεδόθησαν πρὸς ὅλον τὸν κόσμον τὰ ὅσα τὸ πολιτισμῶς.»

Εἰς τὴν Μητροπολιν

Ἀκολούθως ἡ Φιλαρμονικὴ τοῦ Δήμου ἐπαῖνε τὸν Ἑλληνοφρόνον καὶ Ἀμερικανοφρόνον ἕνον, ἐπὶ τῆς ζητωκραυγῆς τῶν Ἀχέταν καὶ τοῦ συγκεντρωμένου λαοῦ, μετ' ὃ οἱ ἐκδρομῆς κατὰ τετράδας μετέβησαν διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν Σταδίου, Ἐρμού καὶ Ἐδωγγελοστορίας εἰς τὴν Μητροπολιν, ὅπου τοὺς ἀνέμεν ὁ Δήμαρχος μετὰ τοῦ Δημοτικοῦ Συμβουλίου.

Μετὰ τὴν τέλειαν τῆς δοξολογίας ὁ Μακαριώτατος Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος κ. Χριστόστομος προσεφώνησε τοὺς Ἀχέταν.

Εἰς τὸν Μακαριώτατον ἀπήνησεν ὁ Ὑπατος τῆς Ἀχέτας, διαβεβαιώσας, ὅτι οἱ ἀποτελοῦντες τὴν ὁργάνωσιν αὐτὴν ἀπεδέχονται ἐργασίαν τὰς ἐλλοφῶν τῆς Μητρῆς Ἑκκλησίας, τῆς ὁποίας δὲν θὰ παύουν ποτὶ νὰ εἶναι πιστὰ τέκνα, ὅπως δὲν θὰ παύουν νὰ εἶναι συνδεδεμένοι μετὰ τὴν πατρίδα των, τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Κατὰ τὸ διάστημα τῆς συγκεντρώσεως τῶν Ἀχέταν καὶ τῶν λαῶν, δύο ἀεροπλάνα περιεπτόμενα εἰς ἕως 100 περίπου μέτρων, διακόρουζαν φέγγυ βολάν μετὰ τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν: «Καλῶς ὄρισται, δημογενεῖς Ἀχέταν, εἰς τὴν γενέτειράν σας.»

ΑΙ ΡΟΠΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΕΩΣ

Ο κ. Σάννερ είχε ήδη εκφράσει τις ειδικόν άσθρον του τας γνώμας του περί τής λαμπράς σταδιοδρομίας τών Έλλήνων έν 'Αμερικη υπό την ήγεσίαν τής οργανώσεως, ό Διεύθυνος εχιν έξάγει τόν ένθουσιαιισμόν τού 'Ελληνικού λαού δι' επανειλημμένων συνετηροζέτων του εϊς τας ήμεριδας, ό κ. Κυπαρίσσης, ό διακεκριμένος άρχαιολόγος, έξοχος τής 'Ακροπόλεως, δεξιοθεϊς τούς έκδρομείς εϊς τό ιερόν τής Νίκης άπήθνη τήν κλασσικώτεραν προσοιαιάν προς τούς ζηνητεζμένους άδελφούς, οι όποιοί ησθάθησαν ώς νά άνέζη ή έποχή τού Περικλέους εϊς μίαν στιγμήν όνειρου. Η Κυβέρνησις έπεδαφίλειεν έν τώ μεταξύ τυητικώς άληθώς ένδειξεις. Η άκρόσσις παρά τώ Προέδρω τής Δημοκρατίας τού 'Υπάτου 'Αρχοντος κ. Φίλη μετά τών λοιπών μελών τού Συμβουλίου, τού κ. Γκοβάτσου, τού κ. Πήλια, τού κ. Παράσχου Βόλου, τού κ. Βουρνά, τού κ. Καρκάλα, τού κ. Στάμου, τού κ. Κατσώνη, ένδιέφερον έξαιρετικώς τόν κ. Ζαΐμην κρατήσαντα ύπερ τήν ήμισίαν ώραν παρ' έαυτώ τούς έπισκέπτας και φωτογραφηθέντα μετ' αυτών.

Οι άνθρώποι αυτοί έξεπροσώπησαν τήν μεγαλειώτεραν κίνησιν ή όποία έσημιώθη ποτέ εϊς έπίδειξιν όχι φαινομενικήν αλλά



Οι έκδρομείς πρό τών πυλών τού Δημοαρχείου 'Αθηνών, όπου τοίς έγινετο ένθεκμος ήποδοχή παρά τού κ. Μερκούρη, Δημάρχου 'Αθηνών.



Η έξχρησις τής τυητικώς σημαίας τής Πολιτείας τής Μασσαχουσέτιτς ύπό τού Κυβερνήτου αυτής κ. Άλλεν εϊς τόν άρχηγόν τού Boston Patrol κ. Στράτην, προς παράδοσιν τής εϊς τήν 'Ελληνικήν Κυβέρνησιν, εϊς άνάμνησιν τών ύπηρεσιών ής προσέφερον οι πολίται τής Μασσαχουσέτιτς πρό Ικατόν έτών, κατά τόν άγώνα τής 'Ελληνικής 'Ανεξαρτησίας.

αρετών πραγματικόν τών Έλλήνων τής 'Αμερικής, διότι τας κατείχον οι ίδιοι, διότι τόν ζήλον και τήν άφοσίωσιν έν τρώς τήν οργανώσιν έκαμαν μέρος τού έαυτού των, διότι νυχθημερόν ίργαζόμενοι μάλλον παρά άπολαμβάνοντες, κατίστεραν περιόστων τήν θέσιν τής 'Αδελφότητος, έκαμαν τήν 'Ελλάδα άλην με άγάπην νά έπικοινωνήσιν με τήν έννοαν τής 'Αξίας.

Ο νοός τής 'Εκδρομής, ό έπίτεκτος άρχηγός, όστις έτίθη έπί κεφαλής ταύτης, ό ίδιος 'Υπατος 'Αρχων σάρξ εκ τής σαρκός τής 'Αξίας, έξήγησεν εϊς παρὰ πολυάς εικασιαις τόν σκοπόν τής, τά άγαθά τής, έδωσεν εϊς όλους ήμιάς μίαν ώροσίαν ελπίκων τού 'Ελληνοσ άγωνιστού έν τή έργασία και έν τή ζωή νικητού άπερηγάνου.

Ητο ένας άρχηγός, άξιος τής άποστολής του άγαπητός εϊς τούς άδικοός του, πατρικώς προς τά μέλη τής οργανώσεως, σπεδόν

έξεδανειζόμενος εϊς τό άξίωμα του, άνθοωτος έν τούτοις θετικώς εϊς τας πράξεις του και τού όποιου οι όφθαλμοί Φλαμπου από εύχαρίστειν κάθε φοράν που ό λαός έξητοικραύαζε τήν 'Αξίαν, κάθε φορά που οι έπίσημοι τόν συνέχισαν διά τήν δροσίαν τής και εϊς κάθε τμήν που τής αντίστημαν.

Δέν όμιλούμεν διά τήν άκατάβλητον και άένανον επίδειξιν του επί τών λεπτομρειών τής έκδρομής. Τό σύστημα τό όποιον εϊχε καθιερωσεί ήτο τοιοϋτον, ώστε ή μηχανή έκνεϊτο ήρέμα, αποδίδουσα τήν δόναμεν όλην τήν όποιαν ήγίλι εκ τής σέψως τού άρχηγού τής.

Έξεφώνησεν όχι όλίγους λόγους χαιρετησιαιούς προσφωνήσαις εϊς τούς όποιους έδωλεν ένα λεπτόν κατοικισμόν δονήσαντα τήν 'Ελληνικήν καρδίαν. Λόγους έξήφώνοντα τό έργον τής οργανώσεως, πρό τής έννοιας τών όποιων άπεκαλύπτοντο με θου-

μασιόν οι άκροστοί. Λόγους δυνατούς, εϊς τούς όποιους κατεδείκνυε τήν ένέργειαν τού 'Ελληνισμού τής 'Αμερικής. Ως άρχων άληθής, εϊχε τήν άπλότητα τής έξεφώσεως και τό άπέριττον τού ύφους.

Αί ημεί τας όποιας, τού έπεδαφίλεισεν ό Προέδρος, ή Κυβέρνησις, ό Τέκος, ό Λαός, ή προσωπική ύπόληψις με τήν όποιαν έγινετο δεκτός όπου ένεφανίζετο, ένόμιζε κανείς ότι όλα τόν ήφινον άσυγκίνητον, και μόνον όταν ήκουε και έβλεπε τας τιμάς προς τήν οργανώσιν, άφινε ένα μειδισμα ικανοποίησεως νά φανερώσιν όλην τήν έσωτερικήν χαράν τής ψυχής του.

Μεταξύ τού κ. Βενιζέλου και τού κ. Σάννερ, τό σύμβολον τού καλού 'Αμερικανού πολίτου, όστις άγαλά τήν πατρίδα του και τωά τούς νόμους τής χώρας εϊς τήν άποίαν ζή.

Έγραψε διάφορα άσθρα επί τών γενικωτέρων ζητημάτων τού 'Ελληνισμού τής 'Αμερικής. 'Ετιμήθη δι' ιδιαιτέρων μακρών συνδιאלέξεων μετά τού πολιτικώτερου άνδρός τής χώρας, τού 'Αντιπροέδρου τής Κυβερνήσεως, κ. 'Ανθρόν Μιχαλακοπούλου, και κατέληξε νά γίνη φίλος του.

Παραστάς, μεταξύ άλλων πολλών σημαντικών άντιπροσώπων τού 'Εθνους, εϊς τήν ιστορικήν στέφαν τών Ηρώων τής 'Επαναστάσεως εϊς τό 'Ηρώον τού Μεσολογγίου, έκαμη τόν κόσμον έκείνον όστις εϊχε σφραγίσαι διά τας εορτάς τής 'Εξαονταετηρίδος νά ριγίση από τήν συναισθησιν ότι εϊς χιλιάδων μιλίων άπόστασιν, πέραν τού 'Ωκεανού, ζή ένας μεγάλος έθνικός πηρόν, όστις ήλθε νά καταθήσιν τόν στέφανόν του εϊς τήν ιεράν έκείνην άνάμνησιν.

Έχειρισθη παντού και πάντοτε τά διάφορα ζητήματα μετά άρίστης τέχνης, ως άνθρωπος όστις τά γνωρίζαι καλάς.

Δέν ύπάρχει χώρος διά νά περιλάβομεν τά έργα και τούς λόγους του.

Έκαμη τήν κοινήν γνώμην νά σχηματίσιν μίαν καλύτερον ιδίαν διά τό μέλλον τής Φυλής. Ο τύπος παρότρυνε τούς κυβερνώντας νά ένδιαφερθούν διά τά ζήτηματα τού 'Ελληνισμού τής 'Αμερικής, εϊς τέρνιστον εύλογο. Συγκεντρώσισε και όμιλία εϊς τώ 'Εμπορικά Κέντρα ήγνων πάντοτε, και

Η ΔΙΑΛΕΞΙΣ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΑΙΛΙΑΝΟΥ

Ο δούλευτής κ. Μιχ. Αιλιάνος, εκπνεόμενος από την επίδρασιν αήτην του Υπάτου κ. Γεωργ. Φίλη, έκαμεν εις την αίθουσαν του εν τῇ Ὁδῷ Σταδίου κινηματοθεάτρου «Σπλέντιτ» μίαν θαυμασίαν διάλεξιν.

(Ἡ διάλεξις τοῦ κ. Αιλιάνου ἐν συνόλῳ θά δημοσιευθῇ εις τὴν ἔκδοσιν τοῦ Ἰουλίου.)

Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΝ ΓΕΥΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ

Ἱστορικὸν γεγονός ἀπετέλεσεν ὁ λόγος τοῦ κ. Φίλη, κατὰ τὸ ἐπίσημον γεῦμα τῆς Ἀχέπας εἰς τὸ «Ἀκταίον», παρόντων τοῦ κ. Βενιζέλου μετὰ τῆς κυρίας του, τοῦ κ. Σκίννερ, τῶν ἱσοφύλων, Διοικητῶν Τραπεζῶν, Προέδρων Ἐμπορικῶν Ἐπιμελητηρίων καὶ κορυφαίων προσωπικοτήτων τοῦ Ἔθνους.

(Ὁ λόγος τοῦ Υπάτου Προέδρου δημοσιεύεται ἐπίσης ἐν συνόλῳ εἰς ἄλλην σελίδα)

Ο ΕΠΙΛΟΓΟΣ

Τὴν ἐσπέραν ἐκείνην ὁ λόγος τοῦ κ. Φίλη παρέσχε τὴν ἐκπαίδειαν εἰς τὸν Προσωποφύλον ὡς καὶ εἰς τὸν Ἀρχηγὸν τῆς Δημοκρατικῆς Ἐνώσεως κ. Ἀλ. Παπαναστασίου νὰ εἴποιεν τὰ ὅσα θαυμασία ἀνέφεραν περὶ τῆς Ἀχέπας καὶ περὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.

Ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπομένης δὲ τὸ Ἔθνος ἀλόκληρον ἐσκέπηθη, καὶ ἡ σημασία τῆς ἐκδρομῆς δίδονται νὰ συνοψισθῇ εἰς τὰς ἀίγινας ἀκόμη γραμμὰς τῆς ἀπορίας τοιαύτῃ νὰ προσθέσω ἐν εἰδεί ἐπιλόγον διὰ τὸ μέγα γεγονός τῆς τριτῆς αὐτῆς ἐκδρομῆς.

Ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς λαὸς μὲ τὸ αἶσθημα τῆς θεοφῆς οἰκογενειακῆς ἐγκαρδιότητος ἐπαδέχθη τὰ ξενητευμένα τέκνα του, τὰ ὅποια διέσχισαν τὸν Ὠκεανὸν διὰ νὰ μᾶς φέρουν τὸν χωριτισμὸν καὶ τὴν συμμετοχὴν τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς εἰς τὰς ἐστίαις τῆς μεγάλης ἔθνικῆς ἐπετείου, ὁμοῦ μετὰ δύο μεγάλων τέκνων τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Συμπολιτείας, τοῦ κ. Μοργκεντάου καὶ τοῦ Γεωργιαστοῦ Κίγκ καὶ μίαν σημαίαν τῆς Πολιτείας τῆς Μασσαχουσέτης προσφρομένην ἀπὸ τὸν παλαιὸν φίλον τῆς Ἑλλάδος Κυβερνήτην Ἀλλεν.

Μία παλαιὰ καλαιστοτέρα παράδοσις ἀνέζησε μὲ τὰς ἐπισκέψεις τῶν Ἀχιέπων. Ἡ παράδοσις τῶν πανελληνίων συγκυροῦστων τῆς ἀρχαιοτάτης ἐποχῆς τῆς ἱστορίας τοῦ τόπου μας.

Σήμερον ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ διασπορὰ δὲν εἶναι τόσον ἐκτεταμένη ὡς ἄλλοτε. Μὲγα τμήμα τοῦ Ἔθνους ἔχει συγκεντρωθῆ ἐντὸς τῶν ὁρίων τοῦ Κράτους καὶ οἱ ἄμικοι σκοποὶ τοῦς ἰσχυροὺς ἔθισαι τοῦτο πρὸς ἑαυτοῦ, συνοψίζονται εἰς τὴν ὁργάνωσιν τῆς πραγματοποιήσεως ἔθνικῆς πεποιήσεως καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀνάπτυξιν τῶν πόρων τῆς χώρας ἐκ τῆς ἀπορίας φιλοδοξεῖ νὰ θεμελιώσῃ μίαν νέαν περίοδον ἀναγεννητικῆς ἀσπῆς.

Ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς τῆς διασπορᾶς ἔχει τὰ μέσοι, πιστεύομεν δὲ καὶ τὴν διαθέσιν, νὰ συμβάλῃ καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς τὴν πραγματοποίησιν τῶν νέων σκοπῶν τοῦ Ἔθνους. Καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο αὐδερμία ἄλλῃ προσπάθεια δύναται περισσότερον νὰ συντελέσῃ ἀπὸ ὅσων ἡ ἐπιχειρησμένη ἐκ τῆς Ἀχέπας ἐπαφῆ πρὸς τὴν Μητρόπολιν καὶ ἡ παρακολούθησις ἐκ τοῦ ἀνέγγους τῶν ἀγώνων καὶ τῶν προόδων τῆς ἀπορίας ἐπατελεῖ τὸ ἀποκατεστημένον Ἔθνος εἰς τὴν ὁργάνωσιν τῆς κοινῆς ὕλων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐστίας.



Ἐπιδημητικὴ καὶ εἰς ἄκρον συγγραμτικὴ ἐπέσχε ἡ ἱστορικὴ παράδοσις τῆς τμητικῆς σημαίας τῆς Πολιτείας τῆς Μασσαχουσέτης εἰς τὸν Προέδρον τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως κ. Ἐλευθ. Βενιζέλου, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀρχηγοῦ τοῦ Boston Patrol κ. Στράτη, τῶν μελῶν τοῦ Patrol ἱσταμένον ἐν προσοχῇ καὶ μὲ τὰ ξίτη γυμνωμένα.



Ὁ Ὑπάτος Προέδρος κ. Γ. Ε. Φίλης, καταθέτων ἐκ μέρους τῆς Ἀχέπας στέφανον ἀνθῶν πρὸ τοῦ ἀνδριάντος τοῦ Λόρδου Βέρνονος κατὰ τὴν ἐν Μεσολογγίῳ γεννηθεὴν ἐπίσημον τελετὴν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἀνεξαρτησίας, ἣν τόσον ἡρωικὰ ἐσκηρῆσαν ὁ εὐγενὴς Βέρων.

Χαίρομεν διότι ἡ ἔμπνευσις αὐτῆ ἔλαθεν ἐφειγμένον διάστασιν ἐφίτος. Διότι ἡ ἰδέα ἐπηρεεῖται κατὰ τὸν πλέον πρακτικὸν τρόπον μίαν ὑψηλὴν ἀληθῶς ἔθνικην ἐσκηρῆσιν τῆς ἀπορίας ἡ ἀπόδοσις, ἐάν ὅλοι ἐργασθῶμεν ὅπως ἀξίζει διὰ τὴν πραγματοποίησιν τῆς, θά εἶναι ἔξαιρετικῶς γόνιμος δι' ὅλον τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν.

Ὁ Ἀχιέπων, καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν οἱ λαοὶ

ὁργανοκείμενα ἢ μὴ Ἑλλήνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, θά ἀναστερεώσωσιν ἐκαστοτε τοὺς δεσμούς τῆς στοργῆς πρὸς τὴν Μητέρα Πατρίδα, θά λαμβάνουν ἐξ ἀμείνων ἀντιλήψεως ἰδέαν τῶν προόδων καὶ τῶν ἀναγκῶν τῆς καὶ ἐπιανερχόμενα εἰς τοὺς τόπους τῆς ἐγκαταστάσεώς των, θά μεταδώσων εἰς τοὺς ἐκεῖ ὁμοειδέεις τὴν πίστιν καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας τῆς.

Ὅτω θά μεταλαμπαδεύονται ἐκαστοτε καὶ θά ἀναγεννῶνται ἡ ἔθνικὴ ἐλπίς καὶ πίστις καὶ θά σφραγισθῶνται καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ Ἑλλήνων ἱσχυρότερα οἱ δεσμοὶ ἀλληλεγγύης καὶ συνεργασίας.

Νέα ζῶσα πηγὴ ἔθνικῆς δυνάμεως θά δημοοργηθῇ, ἔξαιρετικῶς καρποφόρος καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἀπορίας καὶ οἱ Ἑλλήνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς θά ἔχων νὰ ἀντιλήσων σπουδαιότατα ἠθικὰ καὶ ὀικιακά ὄφελῃ.

Ἡ Ἑλλὰς δὲν ζητεῖ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀχέπας σενδρονὰς ἢ ἐράνων. Ζητεῖ—καὶ εἶναι δεδοία ὅτι μὲ τὸ πρόγραμμα τὸ ὅποιον ἀνέπτυξαν οἱ ἀρχηγοὶ τῆς θά τὸ κατορθώσῃ—νὰ κάμῃ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας τῆς Ἀμερικῆς κήρυκας τῶν ἀγώνων καὶ τῶν προσπαθειῶν τῆς ὥστε νὰ συμβάλων καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲ τὸ ἀζημίωτον εἰς τὴν οργάνωσιν ἀνάπτυξιν τῆς Ἑλλάδος, τὴν ὅποιαν ἡμεῖς ὄλοισ οἱ μένοντες ἔχομεν ἀπόφασιν νὰ καταστήσωμεν μεγάλην ἀπὸ ἀπόψεως ἐθνικῆς ἐνθουσίας, ἱκανὴν νὰ ἀποτελέσῃ ἐστία μόνιμον τοῦ Ἔθνους.

Καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἔννοισιν ταύτην νομίζομεν ὅτι οἱ ἀρχηγοὶ αὐτῆς δημοτικώτατοι θά ἐπιδροθῶν νῦν εἰς τὸ νὰ κατοστῶν κατάδηλα τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τῆς ὥρας καὶ ἀληθμονήτων ἐκδρομῆς τοῦ 1930.

Ε. ΠΑΝΤΕΛΑΙΔΗΣ

Η ΗΜΕΡΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΙΓΚ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ

Την 5.30 μ.μ. ο Πρόεδρος κ. Α. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ μετά του 'Αμερικανού Γερουσιαστή κ. ΚΙΓΚ εισέρχονται εις την αίθουσαν των συνεδριάσεων του Σώματος.

Οι κ. κ. Γερουσιαστές υποδέχονται τον κ. ΚΙΓΚ δε' έπαιθμων και χειροκροτημάτων.

Α. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ (Πρόεδρος).—Κύριοι Γερουσιαστές: Πρίν η άρχεται η συνεδρίασις θα μου έπιτρέψη η Γερουσία να προσφωνήσω έξ όνόματος του Σώματος τον έντιμον και φιλέλληνα Γερουσιαστήν κ. Κίγκ. Το Σώμα της 'Ελληνικής Γερουσίας, το όποιον πρό έτους σχεδόν λειτουργεί ως Σώμα αίρετών, κατ' έπιτησειον των εύγενών λαϊκών άρχών της μεγάλης ίσπεροκρατικού Δημοκρατίας των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών της 'Αμερικής, χειριζέται σύμφωνα μετ' ιδιόζοντος αισθήματος χαράς και εύγνωμοσύνης ένα από τα πλέον διακεκριμένα μέλη της 'Αμερικανικής Γερουσίας και έν τώ προσωπω αυτού τον ίσχυρον νομοθετικόν και πολιτικόν παράγοντα της περίαν του 'Ατλαντικού μεγάλης Δημοκρατίας, προς ην αποστέλλει εγκάρδιον χειροτίριον. Το αισθήμα της εύγνωμοσύνης και της συμπαιθείας τουτου και του 'Ελληνικού λαού είναι ανεξάντηλον διότι από 100 και πλέον έτων ό φιλέλλητισμός ένέπνευσε τας ψυχάς και την καρδίαν των 'Αμερικανών. Ιδιαιτέρως εξέχουσα έν τώ φιλέλλητισμώ θέσις είναι η σπυή, εύγενής και ίσρηλη προσογνωμία του παριστάμενου ζένου συναδέλφου κ. Κίγκ.

—Ναι, αξιότιμε Γερουσιαστά, η 'Ελλάς έχει πολλούς φίλους, αλλά ούς συγκρατείγει μεταξύ των πρώτων διότι ίσρηζετε σταθερός εις τας φρονήματά σας και εις τας εύτιχάς και εις τας ζοφεράς ήμέρας του 'Ελληνικού Έθνους. Σάς παρακαλούμεν όπως δεχθήτε τον εγκάρδιον χειροτίριον μας και όπως γίνετε έμνηστική των αισθημάτων μας προς το ύψηλον Σώμα όβριος αποτελείτε έξοχον μέλος. (Ζωηρά χειροκροτήματα).

Ακολούθως ό κ. Α. ΜΙΧΑΛΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ('Αντιπρόεδρος του 'Υποεργικού Συμβουλίου) λέγει τα έξής:

Α. ΜΙΧΑΛΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ.—Είμαι δέδωσ, κ. Πρόεδρε, ότι οι λόγος σας είναι πιστή έμνηστική των αισθημάτων τα όποια κατακλύζουν την ψυχήν των άξιότιμων Γερουσιαστών, αλλά και όλων των άντιπροσωπων του 'Ελληνικού λαού και όλου ήσαν του 'Ελληνικού Έθνους. Ως όρθως παρετήρησατε, έν τώ προσωπω του κ. Κίγκ η 'Ελλάς χειριζέται όχι μόνον διακεκριμένον άντιπρόσωπον του Μεγάλου Νομοθετικού Σώματος των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών της 'Αμερικής, Σώματος του όποιου η έπαρρη είναι σημερον παγκόσμιος, αλλά και τον θεριμόν, τον εύσταθί, τον εύλακρήν φιλέλληνα, του όποιου η άκαμπτος μέριμνα υπέρ των έλληνικών συμφερόντων συνδέεται με τας ιδεώδη της δικαιοσύνης και της έλευθερίας, τα όποια επιδιώκει η περίαν του όπαντός Δημοκρατία, συνδέεται με τας ιδεώδη τα όποια όχι μόνον ός τέκνον, πολίτης και αίρετος θεομοθέτης της μεγάλης έκείνης Σιμοκρατίας φέρει εις την ψυχήν του, αλλά και ως έχων εις τας φλέβας του αίμα από το ύψηλον κατά τας φρονήματα και κατά την άγάπην προς την έλευθερίαν 'Ιρλανδικών γένος. Είμεθα εύτιχείς διά την τιμητικήν εύσκεψιν του άξιότιμου κ. Κίγκ και συμπαιρωμένα πάντες βαθύτατα τούς λόγους, τούς όποιους άκηθύνετε προς αυτόν, και παρακαλούμεν θερμός αυτόν όπως έμνησθή τα αισθηματα της μικράς 'Ελληνικής Δημοκρατίας προς την Μεγάλην 'Αμερικανικήν Δημοκρατίαν, από την όποιαν διόκλη-

ρος η άνθρωπότης περιμένει ένα καθοδηγήση το άνθρώπινον γένος εις νέας ήμέρας εύμερίας, προόδου, πολιτισμού και ειρήνης. (Χειροκροτήματα).

Ο κ. Α. ΚΑΝΕΛΛΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ είτα λαμβάνων τον λόγον λέγει τα έξής:

Έξ όνόματος του λαϊκού κόμματος διασημνήσει και έγω τα αυτά αισθηματα εύγνωμοσύνης και θαυμασμού τα όποια ό 'Ελληνικός λαός τρέφει άπέναντι της Μεγάλης Σιμοκρατίας της όποιας η ρογδαία πρόοδος και η λαμπρά άκμή κατακλύζει τον κόσμο και της όποιας το μεγαλίον ήμπερει να συνορασθή εις μίαν φράσιν, ότι ούδέποτε έθεσε την ίσχήν της εις την ίσρησίαν άδικών έργων και ότι τούναντιον έστάθη πάντοτε εις το πλευρόν των άδικωμένων και ταλαπιορρομένων. Η 'Ελλάς έλαβεν άπτά δείγματα προσφάτως του πνεύματος αυτού

το όποιον άνιρεί.

Ο 'Ελληνικός λαός θα ένθημέται μετ' ασχηνήσεως την εύσκεψιν σας, έντιμότητι κ. Κίγκ, της όποιας η συμπαιθείς με τας ήμέρας αύτας καθ' ός η χώρα ήμών πανηγυρίζει την μεγάλην έπιτειον της ανεξαρτησίας της; την καθιστά έν μάλλον πολυτιμον και προσδίδει τόνον βαθύς εγκραδότητος εις την άληθώς έντιμήν αύτην στιγμήν. Οι 'Ελληνες έάν καταγορηθήμεν πολλός διότι λησιμονοίμεν τόνον εύκολα έκείνους που μάς έπροξένισαν κακόν, έδαόχθημεν έν τούτοις να ένθημώμεθα και να τιμώμεν τούς φίλους μας. Είναι τούτο άνώχημα της μακράς ιστορικής πείρας του λαού μας, το όποιον διαφέριζε και διαφερίσσει ως γνωμόνα δε' όλης της σταδιοδρομίας του. (Χειροκροτήματα παρατιθέμενα).

Ο κ. ΠΕΡ. ΚΑΡΑΠΑΝΟΣ άκολούθως, έκ μέρους της Δημοκρατικής Ένώσεως, λέγει τα έξής:

Η άντιπροσωπία του 'Ελληνικού λαού ού άνάγεται έμνηστική την και βαθύτατην άγαλλίασιν φιλοξενούσα εις τούς κόλιους της; το εύγενές τέκνον της μεγάλης 'Αμερικανικής Δημοκρατίας. Ο Γερουσιαστής κ. Κίγκ συνεζώνον τας παραδόσεις των μεγάλων προσογνωμών της ένδόλου αυτού πατρίδος, εύρέθη παρά το λαόν της 'Ελλάδος έν ήμέρας δόξης και μεγαλίας και έν ήμέρας ίθνηκών περιπετειών και άτυχημάτων. Η σθεναρά αύτη φωνή, ίδιον εκπροσωπούσα γνώσην, αλλά και η ήχώ των μεγάλων σημοφορών της έλευθερίας και ανεξαρτησίας των λαών των όποιον τα στήγνα ένταρξασα και ένδύναμοι η πύη ένός Ουσίγκτον, ένός Φρουγάισον, ένός Ουίλιαμστρο, ένός Κλέι, ένός 'Αδαμς, ένός Μονρόε και τόνον άλλων μεγάλων 'Αμερικανών, ήρώσθη πάντοτε στήγροος των μεγάλων δικαίων της 'Ελλάδος, βοηθήματα και ένσχίσσα τας εύγενείς χειρονομίας της 'Αμερικανικής Κυβερνήσεως και των πάσης φύσεως άνθρωπιστικών και φιλανθρώπων οργανώσεων του μεγάλου δημοκρατικού λαού. Έν τώ προσωπω του Γερουσιαστή Κίγκ η 'Ελληνική Γερουσία χειριζέται ένδοξως τον διακεπή φιλέλληνα και την μεγάλην αυτού πατρίδα. (Παρατεταμένα χειροκροτήματα).

Ακολουθός ό κ. Θ. ΤΟΥΡΚΟΒΑΣΙΛΗΣ λαμβάνων τον λόγον λέγει τα έξής:

Είμαι άληθώς ιδιόζον το αισθήμα της χαράς το όποιον διακλύζει η 'Ελληνική Γερουσία δεχομένη σημερον και χειριζέται εξέχως διακεκριμένον μέλος της 'Αμερικανικής Γερουσίας, τον δεινόν κοινοβουλευτικόν ήρωτα κ. Κίγκ. Είναι θεδαίως εις όλους γνωστά τα ύπεράγαν φιλέλληνα αισθηματα του ύπερόχου τούτου πολιτικού άνδρός, αλλά και μία τρανή άπόδειξις των αισθημάτων του αύτων είναι η άπόρασις του να έπισκεφθή την 'Ελλάδα, καθ' ην έποχήν αύτη έσπύταζε την συμπλήρωσιν του πρώτου αιώνος του ανεξαρτήτου αύτης έθνικού έθνους. Ο φίλος να τούτοις ότι η άγάπη και η έκτίμησις της όποιαν τρέφει ό 'Ελληνικός λαός προς τον εύγενή λαόν των Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών δεν είναι μόνον άπότοκος του μεγάλου φιλέλλητισμού τόνον 'Αμερικανών, άλλ' άφιέεται και εις την φιλοξενία των όποιαν εύρίσκον τόνον διαφέλη και από πάσης άπόψεως οι 'Ελληνες; οι όποιοι μεταβάλλουν εις την 'Αμερικανικήν και οι όποιοι έπανερξήμενα έκείθεν είναι φορείς του 'Αμερικανικού πολιτισμού. Η μεγάλην τιμή ήτις προσάγεται εις ήμάς, αξιότιμη συναδέλφε κ. Κίγκ,

(Συνέχεια εις την σελίδα 47)



Ο κ. Α. Μιχαλακόπουλος, 'Υποεργός των 'Επιτροπών, εις τόν διακεκριμένον πολιτικόν άνδρόν της 'Ελλάδος.

της άνθρωπίνης άλληλεγγύης και συμπαιθείας του δικούτος την χώραν έκείνην και δεν θα λησιμονήσῃ ποτέ ότι 'Αμερικανικήν όργανώσεως και 'Αμερικανικήν πολιτικήν διδραματίσασιν δε' αύτην και διά το διαρύτερον πληγόν έκ των σημοφορών ταίρια του λαού της τον όλόν του άγαθού Σιμοαίρετου.

Δέν λησιμονεί έπίσης η 'Ελλάς ότι η μεγάλη Σιμοκρατία στεργάζει σημερον σημοτικόν μίρος του 'Ελληνισμού, παρίσσει εις αύτό διά τον έλευθερίαν αύτης θεομάν άπρωόριστα τας μέσα της; άνακτόζωος και της εύμερίας.

Έστιαμ προσηκόντως ό 'Ελληνικός λαός και την εύγενήσιν σημοβλήν των οικονομικών δυνάμεων της 'Αμερικής εις την παραγωγικήν της χώρας ήμων άνασυγκρότησιν. Διασημνήσειον τα αισθηματα ταύτα του λαού μας έναντι του 'Αμερικανικού Έθνους, δέν παραλείπει να διαδρήσσει την βαθύαν χαράν ην αισθάνομαι την στιγμήν ταύτην, καθ' ην έν μέσω ήμών παριστάνται διακεκριμένως πολιτικός άνήρ και δειγματισμένος φίλος της 'Ελλάδος ό κ. Κίγκ, ως υν όποιον όσοι με τας εύχαρστικας μου υποβάλλω και την παράκλησιν όπως μεταδόση τα αισθηματα των όποιον ένγένετο μάστις εις την χώραν του και εις το ύψηλον Σώμα εις

ΒΑΡΥΣΗΜΑΝΤΟΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΣ Κ. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Ε. ΦΙΛΗ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΜΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΩΝ ΔΕΙΠΝΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ

Η ΑΗΕΡΑ ΚΑΙ Ο ΥΠ' ΑΥΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΔΙΩΚΟΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΚΟΠΟΣ

«Εὐτυχεῖς ἡμεῖς σήμερον, εἰς τοὺς ὁποίους ἔλαχεν ὁ κλήρος νὰ ἀκούσωμεν τὰς στοργικὰς προσαγορεύσεις ἡμῶν, κύριε Πρόεδρε, κυρίαί και κύριοι, οἵτινες ἀποτελεῖτε τὸν τιμητικὸν τοῦτον χορὸν τῆς ὑποδοχῆς.

Δὲν θὰ παραλείψωμεν κεραιὰν ἐκ τῶν λόγων σας, οὔτε θὰ ἀφίσωμεν λέξιν ὀπως λημονηθῆ, ἢ παλμὸν νὰ παρέλθῃ ἀπροσδιόριστος, ὅταν, ἐπιστρέφοντες εἰς τὰς μακρινὰς τοῦ Νέου Κόσμου Πολιτείας, θὰ μεταδόσωμεν πιστῶς τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς πανηγύρεως ταύτης, πανηγύρεως ἣτις λαμβάνει σήμερον χώραν εἰς τὰς φιλοξένους ἡμῶν ψυχὰς και εἰς τὰς ἀδελφικὰς ἡμῶν καρδίας.

Εὐτυχεῖς, λέγω, ἡμεῖς σήμερον, οἵτινες πρὸ τῶν σεπτῶν πυλῶν ποτνίας γῆς, ἀκούομεν ψαλλομένην τὴν ᾠδὴν τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας μας, οἵτινες, πατῶντες ἀγαπητῶν και πολυπόθητων τῆς πατρώας ἡμῶν γῆς χῶμα, ἀνατινέομεν ἅπασι ἐπι οἰκείον και ζωογόνον τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ στερεώματος ἀέρα, ἀσφαλεῖς, ἀλλὰ και συγκρατημένοι εἰς τὰς ἀγκυλάς τῆς μητρὸς Ἑλλάδος, ἄς, ἐπὶ τόσα ἔτη μακρὰν τῆς, ἐνοσταλήσωμεν.

Εὐτυχεῖς ἡμεῖς, δι' οὓς μετὰ ἐτῶν ἀπουσίαν ἀνέτειλε τὸ νόστιμον ἡμᾶρ, ὀπερ χιλιάδες ἀδελφῶν τῆς ξένης ὀραματίζονται, ὄπερ μυριάδες νῶν σας ποδοῦσιν. Εὐτυχεῖς δὲ και ἡμεῖς, οἵτινες μετὰ δεκαδῶν ἐτῶν ἀναμονῆν βλέπετε τοὺς νιούς και ἀδελφούς σας, τοὺς Ὀδυσσεῖς τοῦ 20οῦ αἰῶνος.

Αἱ λέξεις, δι' ὧν, ὑποδεχόμενοι ἡμᾶς ἐξεφράσθητε, ἀπαλάσσουν ἡμᾶς βαρέος φορτίου, σκληρῶς εὐθύνης, εὐθύνης σκαπανέων, ἢν ἀποουαζόντες ἠσθάνθημεν, ἠναγκασμένοι ὅμως, ὅπως μακρὰν τῆς γενετικῆς ἰδρύσεως σταθμούς νέας Ἑθνικῆς ἐκτάσεως, ἐντεταλμένοι δὲ ὄπως διαφυλάξωμεν ἀκοίμητον τὸν ὑψηλὸν ἐνδόξων προγόνων μας πολιτισμὸν ἐν μέσῳ νεοφανοῦς και ἀρμαζόντος τοιοῦτου, ἐν μέσῳ προκοδευμένων φίλων, μετὰ τῶν ὁποίων διαδιώομεν.

Τὰ βλέμματά μου ἐπλανήθησαν μὸλις εἰσῆλθομεν εἰς τὴν σατφειρόχρονον τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους θάλασσαν, ἐπλανήθησαν εἰς τὰ φαιά ὄρη και τῶν μυρίων ἀνεπὸλησα τὴν κάθοδον και τὰ χεῖλη μου ἐψέλιον «θάλαττα θάλαττα». «Θάλαττα τῶν πατέρων μου», ἀνεφώνησα. Εἰς τὸν δρόμον δὲ καθήμενον διέκρινα τὸν Αἰγέα ὃχι θεβαίως τὸν τοῦ μυθικοῦ ἥρωος πατέρα, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἑλληνικὸν λαὸν και πᾶσαν τὰ ὄματα μου ἐνανεστράφησαν εἰς τὸν ἰστόν τοῦ πλοίου μας, μὴ και διὰ δευτέραν φοράν ἐλημονηθῆ τὸ σῆμα τοῦ χαρμωσίνου ἀγγέλματος, παρὰ μίαν ἣτις ἐστοίχισε τότε τὴν ζωὴν εἰς τὸν πατέρα, τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν

Ἄλλ' ὄχι, οἱ Ἀχέπαιες εἶναι πλέον προσεκτικοί και συνελεῖς.

Τὸ πλοῖόν μας φέρει χαρμωσίνως ἀνεπελατμένον τὸ σῆμα, τὴν σημαίαν τῆς ἐπιστροφῆς, τὸ σῆμα τῆς ἀσφαλείας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ δὲ κεραιαγμένα τὰ χρυσὰ γράμματα ΑΗΕΡΑ.

Κατὰ τοὺς μυθικοὺς χρόνους ἡ Ἑλλάς, ὄπως και σήμερον, πλοισία ἐν ἔργοις, διανοίᾳ και πολιτισμῷ, ὑφίστατο τὰς ἀνθρωποθησίας, αἵτινες κατέστησαν ταύτην ἐνδοξον και διετήρησαν πλήρη τὴν ζωτικότητά τῆς.

Και σήμερον ἐκ τῶν ὀστερημάτων τῆς δὲν ἀπεποιήθη τὴν θυσίαν εἰς ἀποδήμους, Δὲν ἐκώφευσεν εἰς τὴν πρόσκλησιν τῆς νέας χώρας, ἣτις ἐπέρωτο μὲν νὰ διπλασθῆ κατὰ τὸν 18ον, 19ον και 20ον αἰῶνα, ἐπέρωτο ὅμως νὰ παρουσιάσῃ τὴν κορωνίδα, τὸ συμπέρασμα τῶν πολιτισμῶν ὄλων τῶν αἰῶνων και δημιουργήσῃ νέον διὰ τὸν κόσμον ἄημα και νέον διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα σταθμὸν.

Τὸ ἄγνωστον δὲν παρέμεινε και αὐτὸ ἀνεξερείνητον ἀπὸ τῶν μεγαλοπράγμων τοῦ Ἑλληνος ἐγκέφαλον, οὔτε ὁ σκοτεινὸς Ἀτλαντικὸς ἐπτόησε τοὺς νέους Θεσεῖς και οὕτως ἡ δεκάτη κατεβλήθη ἀκραιὰ και προσημῶς ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς σηβολὴν φυλετικὴν διὰ τὴν σύστασιν τοῦ νέου τοιοῦτο πολιτισμοῦ εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐκ τῆς ὁποίας ἐρχόμεθα και εἰς τὴν κοινωνικὴν, ἐμπορικὴν, διανοητικὴν και ἐπιστημονικὴν πρόδοον τῆς ὁποίας ὁ προσημῶς Ἑλλημ μετανάστης ἴσταται μετὰ τῶν σκηπτιστῶν.

Στεγασθεῖς οὕτως ἐν πρώτοις ἐκεῖ, ἐδραιωθεῖς δὲ και νῦν ὀργανοθεῖς, προσπαθεῖτε ἐφεξῆς ἐπαξίως νὰ ἀντιπροσωπεύσῃ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ἑλληνος, τὸ ὁποῖον ἀπὸ τῆς καταβολῆς τῆς ἔχει θαυμάσει ἡ νέα χώρα. Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ εἶναι ὁ ὀργανωτὴς τοῦ.

Τεσσαρῶν δεκατηριδῶν ἄγῶνες, περιπέτεια και θυσία, ἐπιστέφονται τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην ὑπὸ τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑ, ὑπὸ τῆς θαυμασίας ταύτης ὀργανώσεως τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ, ἣτις πραγματοποιεῖ τὴν τρίτην κατὰ σειράν ἐκδρομὴν, τὴν τρίτην κατὰ σειράν εὐκαιρίαν ὄπως μᾶς ἴδῃτε και σᾶς ἴδομεν και τοὺς μετὰ τῶν ἡμῶν συναγγέζωμεν δεσμούς.

Ἡ Ἑλλάς πανηγυρίζει τὴν πρώτην ἑκατοντατηριδα τῆς ἀλευθερίας τῆς, τὴν πρώτην ἑκατοντατηριδα τῆς ἐθνικῆς τῆς ἀκεραιότητος και ἐντυχίας μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Χρυσοῦ αἰῶνος.

Μὲ ἀνοικτὰς ἀγκυλάς ἡ μήτηρ και με πᾶλλουσαν καρδίαν ὄς τὸ πάλαι προσμένει τὸν Ἑλλημσῶν τῆς.

Μνημονεῖ τῶν προτατορικῶν ἡμῶν παραδόσεων και εἰς ἐνδειξιν τῆς ἀρρεσι-

ώσεώς μας ἤλθομεν. Ὄδε ἰσμέν, ἤλθομεν νὰ καταθέσωμεν στέφανον θαυμασμοῦ εἰς τὸ Ἥρομον τῶν γιγαντομάχων προγόνων μας. ἤλθομεν νὰ προσκινήσωμεν με ἰσράν εὐλάβειαν τὰ ἰσρά ἐδάφη ἐκεῖνα, τὰ ὁποῖα οἱ εὐκλεῖς ἡμῶν πρόγονοι ἐπὶ 24 αἰῶνας ἐπότισαν με τὸ ἡρωϊκὸν τὸν αἶμα, οὕτω δὲ διὰ τοῦ παραδείγματος μας ὑποδείξωμεν και εἰς τοὺς ἀπογόνους ἡμῶν νὰ μᾶς μιμηθῶσιν.

ἤλθομεν ἵνα συνεφρανηθῶμεν, συνεορτάσωμεν και συμπανηγυρίσωμεν και τὸν πρὸς τὴν ἀθάνατον Ἑλληνικὴν μας πατρίδα ἀποτίσωμεν φόρον ἐγνομοσύνης. Αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ ὑψίστη ἀξία τῆς συμβολῆς μας εἰς τὴν πανελλήνιον τοῦ αἰῶνος ἀμύνην.

Εἴμεθα ὄχι ἐκδρομῆς ἡ ἀπλοῖ ἐπισκέπται, ἀλλὰ και τὸ ὑψηλότερον, τὸ ἰδανικότερον. Εἴμεθα οἱ ἐμπόσαντος ὄφ Γκούντ Γουῆλ. Ἐμεῖς, ἀγγελοῖ ἀγάτης, ἀλτροπισμοῦ και καλῆς θελήσεως μετὰ τῶν δύο ἀθανάτων χωρῶν, τῆς ἀρχαιότερας και τῆς κραταιότερας τῶν δημοκρατιῶν ἐν τῇ ὑψηλῇ.

Παραλείπω νὰ κάμω μνεῖαν ὄλων τῶν θετικῶν εὐεργετημάτων τοῦ ἐν Ἑλλάδι λαοῦ, ἀπορρέοντων ἐκ τῶν ἐκδρομῶν. Δὲν παρέλκει ὅμως μνεῖα μερικῶν. Οἰκονομικαὶ πληγαὶ χιλιάδων οἰκογενειῶν θὰ ἐπολυθῶσιν, τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον διὰ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ συμφέροντα θὰ τονωθῆ, ἡ ἐμπορικὴ κίνησις θὰ ἀναζωογονηθῆ. Ἐν τῷ ἐσωτερικῷ, σχολεῖα, ἐκκλησία, δρόμοι, ἰδραγωγεία, νοσοκομεία, δρόμοι και ἄλλα ἰδρύματα θὰ γνορισθῶσιν τὴν εὐεργετικὴν ἐπίδρασιν τῆς ἐλευσεώς μας. Ὁ οἰκογενειακὸς κύκλος, ἡ στοργή, ἡ τρυφερότης, ἐπαναδρῶσίζονται. Παραλείπω τὰ τοῦ Ὑμναίου. Καθῆκόν μου ὀμως ἐπιτακτικὸν θεωρῶ νὰ τονίσω, ὅτι ἡ ΑΧΕΠΑ εἶναι ὁ σκαπανεὺς τῆς ἰδέας τῶν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὀμαδικῶν ἐκδρομῶν, ὁ ἀγωγὸς τῆς νέας ταύτης νοστροπίας, πρὸ καλεῖ δὲ ὄλους τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνὰ τὴν ὑψηλὸν νὰ πρᾶξωσι παρομοίως. Εἴμεθα εὐτυχεῖς, ὅτι ἄλλοι ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἀδελφικαὶ ὀργανώσεις ἀκολουθοῦσιν τὴν πρωτοβουλίαν ἡμῶν. Σπουδαιότερον δὲ εἶναι ὄλων ὅτι χάρις εἰς τὰς ἐνεργείας τῆς ΑΧΕΠΑ ἔχει ἤδη μέγα τουριστικὸν ρεῖμα διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δημοσορηθῆ, τὸ ὁποῖον ἐπιδεξίως χειρισθησομεν, προορισται νὰ ἐπεκταθῆ εὐρύτατα και μετὰ τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν με ἀεικίνητον και ἀκαταλόνητον πρᾶκτορα τὴν Ἀγέλα.

Ἄλλ' ὃ Ἑλλάς, ἔσπνησε. Διὰ τοῦ τουρισμοῦ θὰ ἀναπνεύσῃ οἰκονομικὴν ἀνάπαινον και εὐξίαν. Ἑλλάς και με δρόμους εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον, εἰς τὴν Στερεάν και τὴν Μακεδονίαν. Ἄνοιξε τὰ πολυμορφά σου ἱστορικὰ και φυσικὰ περιόδια εἰς τοὺς ἐν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ ἰεῖτας

σου. Κάμε δρόμους, Ξενοδοχεία και συστηματικήν προπαγάνδαν. 'Ο τουρισμός είναι έλιξήριον.

Είς τὰ συμβολικά πέντε τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ γράμματα περιέχονται περιεκτικαί λέξεις, λέξεις γλυκείαι ὡς ἡ ελευθερία, (Ἀμερικαν) ποθηταί ὡς ἡ Πατρις Ἑλληνισμός, ὑψηλαί ὡς ἡ Μάθησις «Ἐξουκέρησονα», ἐπαγγελία ὡς ἡ «Πρόδο», (Προγκρέσσιβ), ἠθικαί ὡς ἡ «Ἀδελφότη», (Ἀσοσιαίσησαν), ὅλας ὁμοῦ τὰς ἐπιφοραγίξει ἡ χώρα τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἡ Πατρις τοῦ Σωκράτους, ὁ θρόνος τῆς Παλλάδος καὶ ὁ δρόχος τοῦ Ἀποστόλου Παύλου.

Καὶ εἰς ὅλας αὐτάς τὰς ὑψηλότητας καὶ ἰδανισμούς, εἰς ὅλας αὐτάς τὰς εὐγενεῖς ἰδέας εἰσηγμένη τρέχει, ἐκ παραλλήλου δὲ φιλοτίμως ἀκολουθεῖ ὁ ἰδεώδης ἀπόγονος, ὁ πρακτικὸς δέκτης πάσης ὑψηλοῦς μυθικῆς ἢ ἱστορικῆς, ἐκλειψίσεως ἢ ζώσης ἰδέας, ὁ εφαρμοστής, ὁ κινούμενος Ἀμερικανός, καὶ ἡ ἀξία ἀντικαταστάτις τῶν μητρικῶν ἐκδηλώσεων δι' ἡμᾶς, ἡ Πατρις τοῦ Γουάσιγκτων, ἡ φιλόστοργος Ἀμερικανικὴ Δημοκρατία.

Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ εἶναι δημιούργημα τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, εἶναι ἀρχοντικὸν σωματεῖον εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον συμμετέχουν νομοφιλεῖς τῆς μεγάλης ταύτης Δημοκρατίας πολῖται μὲ προσορισμὸν νὰ διδάξῃ τοὺς ὑψηλοὺς καὶ ἀθανάτους αὐτῆς θεομούς. Εἶναι ὁ προμαχὼν καὶ θεματοφύλαξ τῶν φιλετικῶν μας ἰδεωδῶν, μελαγχρῶν ἀσπὴρ τοῦ φιλετικού κλέους, ὅπερ ἔζησε καὶ θὰ ζήσῃ διὰ μέσου τῶν αἰώνων.

Ὑπὸ τοιαύτας συνθήκας καὶ ἐπὶ τοιούτων βάσεων εἰς τὴν νέαν γῆν τὸ ἔργον τῆς οργανώσεως ἡμῶν ἐπέτυχεν. Ἀνεφάνη αὐτῇ πρό ὀκταετίας ὅπως ἐμνηύωσεν τὸν προνομοῦχον λαόν, ὅπως συγκροτήσῃ αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν φιλετικὴν του τροχίαν, ἐπὶ βάσεων ὁμοῦ τοιούτων, ὥστε νὰ μὴ ἀδικηθῇ ἑκάτερα τῶν χωρῶν, οὔτε ἡ πατρις, ἣτις τὸν ἀπέστειλεν, οὔτε ἡ χώρα, ἣτις τὸν υἰοθέτησε καὶ ἐν τῷ πλαισίῳ τῶν θεομῶν τῆς ὁποίας τοῦ δίδει τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ τηρῇ ἀσβεστον τὸ πῦρ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἑστίας.

Αἱ συμφοραὶ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, ἡ ἐκτεταμένη δεκαετής πολεμικὴ περιπέτεια, αἱ ἀντεγκλήσεις ἔσχον ἀτήρησιν καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς παρασίαν. Τὸ πνεῦμα ὁμοῦ ὅπερ διὰ τῶν αἰώνων ζῆ, ὅπερ συνέβαλεν εἰς τὰς παλαιότητας, τὰς παλαιὰς καὶ χθεσινὰς δόξας, τὸ ἱερὸν πνεῦμα τῆς ἐνώσεως, ἐπεφάνη εἰς τὴν ὁμάδα τῶν ἰδρυτῶν τῆς Ἀχέλα καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ, τρεῖς περίου μυριάδες Ἑλληνικῶν καρδιῶν συνεδέθησαν εἰς μίαν συμπληγὴν καὶ ἀδίαφρετον δύναμιν.

Ταύτην τὴν δύναμιν περικλείει ἡ σημαία, ἣτις ἐπεσημάνωσεν χιματίει ἐπὶ τοῦ προωραίου ἱστοῦ τῆς Ἀργουῦς μας. Ταύτην τὴν ἰδέαν συμβολίζει ἡ ὁργάνωσις, ἣν ταπεινοὶ ἡμεῖς ἐνετάλημεν ὅπως ἀντιπροσωπεύσωμεν.

Ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν μισυμένων ἐν τῇ Ἀχέλα αὐξάνει κατὰ 5 χιλιάδας ἐτησίως, 280 εἶναι τὰ τεμνῆ, εἰς ἃ χωλοῦται ἡ



Ὁμάς ἐκδρομῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος τοῦ «Σατοῦρνια», ὁπότεν τοῦτο περιέλαβε τὰς γραφικὰς Πελοποννησιακὰς ἀκτάς.

ἰδέα τοῦ ἀδελφισμοῦ καὶ ποτίζεται ἡ ψυχὴ τοῦ Ἑλλήνος μὲ ἀνώτερον πολιτισμὸν.

Μεταξὺ τῶν πρὸς τὴν θετήν μας πατριδα καθήκοντων αἱ ἐραραὶ τοῦ Ἑλλήνος παρακαταθήκαι, αἱ πατροπαράδοτοι κληρονομία εἶναι τὸ μέλημα καὶ ἡ διανοητικὴ τροφή τῶν μελῶν τῆς Ἀχέλα καὶ εἶναι 250 αἱ μεγαλοπόλεις, αἵτινες συγκαταλέγουσιν ἐκλεκτοὺς Ἀχέλας. 47 αἱ πολιτεία τῆς Ὀμοσπονδίας ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀνατολικῶν μέχρι τῶν Δυτικῶν ἑσχατιῶν αὐτῆς καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν βορείων μέχρι τῶν νοτίων ἁκτῶν τῆς χώρας, εἰς ἃς ἔχει στηθῆ ἡ σημαία ὄχι τοῦ σήμερον Ἑλλήνος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ ἀκολουθοῦντος Ἑλληνισμοῦ.

Πεντακισχίλιοι «Ἔιοι τοῦ Περικλέους» μέλη τῆς οργανώσεως τῶν ἐφήβων μας σεμνύνονται φέροντες τὸν μέγαν τοῦτον προγονικὸν τίτλον μεαξὺ τῶν Ἀμερικανῶν συνομηλῶν των. Ἀπόστολοι τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἰδεολογίας μορφοῦνται εἰς ὄριζοντα Ἑλληνικὸν ὅπως ἀπαρτίσωσι τὰ στελέχη τοῦ αἰθριανοῦ Ἑλληνο-αμερικανικοῦ ταγματός.

Εἰς Ἱδρυσιν καὶ συντήρησιν σχολείων, ἐκκλησιῶν καὶ ὄλων τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν φιλανθρωπικῶν ἰδρυμάτων οἱ Ἀχέλας λαμβάνουν τὴν πρωτοβουλίαν καὶ ἀφειδῶς συνεπιφέρουν χορῆμα καὶ χροόνον. Εἰμῆθα ἡ σπονδυλικὴ στήλη τῶν ἰδρυμάτων τούτων.

Ἡ Ἀχέλα διαθέτει ἑκατὸν χιλιάδας δολλαρίων ἵνα μορφώσῃ καὶ διευκολύνῃ Ἑλλήνας φοιτητὰς ἐν τοῖς πανεπιστημί-

οις. Τοῦτο δὲ διότι διοράμεν νὰ ἐκπαιδύσωμεν γεροσσιαστὰς, δικαστὰς καὶ κυβερνητὰς Ἑλληνικῆς καταγωγῆς εἰς τὸ προσεχὲς μέλλον.

Μετ' οὗ πολὺ μέλλει νὰ διενεργηθῇ ὁ μέγιστος ἔρανος τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς πρὸς Ἱδρυσιν ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀχέλα ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ὅπου θὰ διδάσκειται ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα, θρησκεία καὶ ἱστορία ὅπου θὰ συντηρῶνται καὶ ἐκπαιδεύονται τὰ ὄργανά μας καὶ θὰ στεγαζῶνται οἱ ἄποροι. Εἶναι ζήτημα ἑκατομμυρίων δολλαρίων τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο.

Παραλλήλως πρὸς τὰς θετικὰς ταῦτας ὑπηρεσίας ἡ ὁργάνωσις μας ἐκτελεῖ καθήκοντα διαπορησίου κήρυκος τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀρετῶν καὶ τῆς ζωτικότητος τῆς φυλῆς μας. Δημιουργεῖ συνείδησιν καὶ συναισθησὴν φιλελληνικὴν.

Διὰ τῶν πανισχύρων καὶ μὲ πειθαρχίαν καὶ ἐπιρροὴν πλοκάμων τῆς καλλιέργει καὶ δημιουργεῖ μετὰ θαιμασίας δεξιότητος ρεῖμα φιλελληνικόν, τοῦ ὁποῖου ἔχει ἤδη αἰσθανθῆ ἡ Ἑλληνικὸς λαὸς τὴν εὐεργετικὴν ἐπίδρασιν. Πλείστοι ἐκ τῶν κορυφαίων, τῶν γεροσσιαστῶν, δικαστῶν, κυβερνητῶν, Τραπεζιτῶν τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν εἶναι μέλη τῆς ὁργανώσεώς μας.

Διὰ τῶν ἐνεργειῶν καὶ τῆς ἐπιρροῆς τῆς Ἀχέλα ἔχουσιν ἀνασυσθῆ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀφάνειαν φιλογεροὶ φιλέλληνες, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἔχουν καταστή ἑνδερμα σινηγοροὶ τῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος σιμαφερόν-

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των και των αμειψιτων θησαυρων του Ελληνικου πολιτισμου. Εκ των πλεον φλογερων φιλελληνων και λατρων παντος Ελληνικου που υψωσαν παντοτε στεντοριως την ευγενη φωνη των υπερ των Ελληνικων δικαίων, παντου και παντοτε είναι οι εντιμότατοι φίλοι και συμποσικανηταί μας, πρώην πρεσβευτής κ. Μοργαντω και ο αδελφός μας Άχελαν, γεροσισιαστής Γουίλιαμ Κίγκ, αληθείς λάτραι και υπερασπισταί της Ελλάδος, στοργικοί δε πνευματικοί πατέρες και σίμβολοι των εν Αμερικη Ελλήνων.

Οι δύο αυτοι ήθικοι, διανοητικοί και κοινωνικοί μεριστάνες εν Αμερικη υπήρξαν πάντοτε φίλοι μας πιστοί και άφροσωμέναι και εν δυστυχίαις και εν ευτυχίαις.

Άλλ' όμως, κυρία και κύριοι της σεμνης ταύτης όμηγύρεως, δεν θα είμεθα δίκαιοι και δεν θα είμεθα άξιοι των κοσμοπολιτικων προγόνων ημών άπόγονοι των φιλοσόφων κοσμοειδατών εκείνων, των οποίων έθίξαμεν την μνήμη, εάν παρελείπομεν να αναφέρωμεν την ιδανικήν χώραν, την πατρίδα της έλευθέρας ανέψεως και ενεργείας, τας Ηνωμένας Πολιτείας.

Ημείς, φεύγοντες έντευθεν διελαλή-

σασμεν εκεί την Ελλάδα, ήδη δε επιστρέφοντες κομίζομεν το εχάριεν της θετης ημών μητρός, της σφριγώσης Κολομβίας, κομίζομεν ήμιν τον αδελφικόν άπολασμόν της Δημοκρατίας ήτις έξαπέσπευε τον Φοιγύλιν και Λίνκολν εις τον κόσμον, ήτις ένέπνευσε τον Ντόκτωρ Χάινά καταταχθή εις την έλευθοντικήν στρατιάν των άνιληπτών της πλήρους πόνων μετεπαναστατικής Ελλάδος, ήτις δεν ήρηθή τον χιτώνα διά την αιμάσσοσαν μητέρα των Δημοκρατιών και δεν έφείσθη ήλικης, ουτε ήθικης άρωγής διά τα τέκνα της Ελλάδος. Ημείς, ζώτες εκεί τη εμμεθα ευγνώμονες.

Της ευγενούς ταύτης χώρας διεκμηνύωμεν την καλήν πίστιν και την αγαθήν προσείρεσιν, έπιτρέψατέ μοι όπως κηρύξω έν τω αγαπητώ τούτω κόσμω, έν τω ιερω τούτω τόπω.

Έπιτρέψατέ μοι έλαφράν δόσιν φανατισμού, όστις χαρακτηρίζει ήμέ τε, αλλά και τους έν αδελφότητι συναγωνιστάς μου έν τη προσπάθειά μου όπως ένθρονίσω τας Ηνωμένας Πολιτείας εις την Εθνικήν Ελληνικήν ψυχήν.

Η χώρα του Γουάσιγκτον δεν είναι ή πατρίς της ύλης και του δολλαριου ως κακώς, αλλά και άδίκως παρουσιάζουν

ταύτην τινές των Εύρωπαίων.

Η Πατρίς αυτή του Λίνκολν είναι Χριστιανική χώρα, ή χώρα των χαρακτηρών της δημιουργικότητος, της σκληράς εργασίας. Είναι ή έστία των μεγαλειότητων και εάν ή Θεία Πρόνοια έκρυψεν εις τα σπλάγγνα της πλούτη, ίσως τούτο συνέβη διότι ήθελεν όπως αναδείξη αυτήν ως πακτωλόν και μετατρέψη αυτήν εις παγκόσιμον γνώμονα και άσφάλειαν.

Οι Αμερικανοί οικονομικώς έχουσι βοηθήσει την Ελλάδα, και οās δεβαιούμεν ότι οι Έλληνες της Αμερικης προθύμως θέλουσι βοηθήσει την γενετειραν προς άνόρθωσιν των οικονομικών της, και προς έκτέλεσιν έργων δημοσίας ωφελείας, αγοράζοντες όμολογίας έκδομένας προς τον σκοπόν τούτον.

Αγαθήν επίσης έντύπωσιν έπροξένησεν εις όλόκληρον τον Αμερικανικόν λαόν ή άπόφασις περί άνεγύρεως. Ηρώον έν Αθήνας εις τους Αμερικανούς φιλελληνας του 21, οιτινες τόσον ευγενώς και τόσον γενναίωδώς έδοθήσαν τους προπάτοράς μας προς άποτίναξιν του βαρβάρου ζυγού.

Ο κ. Φύλης κατέληξεν εύχαριστών την Κυβέρνησιν και τον λαόν.

ΤΟ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Πλέον ενδυνάτωτος και επαρκέως έκδοθείς εκκίνησε την όποιαν παρουσιάζει το μηνιαίον περιοδικόν της «Αχέπας, είναι ζήτημα εάν εκτελοώσασθε μέχρι τούδε μεταξυ του Έλληνικου κόσμου. Θεωρούμεν έπιχειρώσιν να κάωμεν μηνιαίον της έκδοστος παρατηρούμενης βελτιώσεως εις το περιοδικόν τούτο, το όποιον εξελίσσεται βασηνάως. Συγκρίνοντες δε τούτο με το άλλοτε εβδομαδιαίον «Μπούλετιν» της οργανώσεως έχουμεν άπτον δείγμα της εξέλιξως αυτής της οργανώσεως. Σημόν όμως ή οργανώσις την όποιαν εξημερεί, μέγα όπως και εκκίνη, άσφατό όπως και ή όσλή της όποιας εξημερείται την προοδευτικότητα, άνελλιπώς εκδίδεται με νέας βελτιώσεις και με τούτες εξημέσεως με τούτες Αμερικανικώς έκδοτικώς κολλώσεως. Μία ίσημείρις ως και έν περιοδικόν, δεν έχει ανάγκην διαφήμισεως, επειδή εγκλείει άνάλογον διαφήμιστικόν όργανον άνάλογον του κέντρου του, όταν όμως όθωνον εις χιώς μας τούτοισιν είθετε **δημοσίωγραφήκα άριστοεργήματα**, είμεθα έπιχειρούμενοι να είπωμεν ή να γράψωμεν ήμείς, ότι δεν έπιτρέπει ή μετριοφροσύνη να λαχθή από των ίδιων όσπάλων.

Δεν θα γραιώσθω να προστρέξωμεν εις τα παρελθόντα τέχνη, άκούσθε εις το τελευταίον, το όποιον ποιήσεται ή όσπιν να έργασία εκκίνων που το γράδων και ή επαίλεια του διεθινού της ένταξίως ή όποιος εκκίνη της διαφώρετε άσπιδός. Άγγίλι από μίαν μελέτην του Υπότου Προέδρου κ. Γ. Φύλη επί της έκδοσης, άλσθως ήμπερμένον, άνεργίεται με διατηρήσιν επί του έργου

του Λίνκολν υπό τας Γουάσιγ Τόρον. Έν αυτό παρελαίνον αι άσμετώσεις επί των γεγονότων του μηνός, τας όποιας με πολλά έμβριθεια και κρίσι γράσει ο ίστορικός μας αλλά και γλαύτερος κ. Νικόλαος Καλλεός. Εις το τέχνη τούτο περιορίζο-



M. H. ΜΕΛΕΤΙΑΣ
Άρχωντάκης και Γενικός Διευθυντής του Περιοδικού της Αχέπας.

ται εις τούς «Γράφοντας των Νεοελληνικών Ιστοριών».

Φιλολογία και σελίδες της κλασσικής εποχής της Ελλάδος πλήρως ένδιαφέροντος, άνεργασία διατηρών Αμερικανών και Αμερικανικών καθίστατόν το περιοδικόν άλσθως άποκτημα δια τούς Έλληνες και τούς Αμερικανούς.

Και μέσα εις όλον το φιλολογικόν και ίθνικόν τούτο έργον, παρελαίνον τικόνη, νέα της οργανώσεως μαζί με τας ώ-

ραίας κρίσεις του διεθινού της ένταξίως κ. Μιλ. Μελετιάδου, του όποιου ή φιλολογική και δημοσιογραφική έντιμη διακρίνεται εις κάθε σελίδα του προσωπικού μαζί με την ένδυνάτωσιν έργασίαν του. Από ένα άσπρον του «Μία Φάσις του Αμερικανισμού», εις το όποιον άσολείται με την έκδοτικότητα προς διαίαν έπιβολήν της Αγγλικής γλώσσης και την έξοθενόσθιν του ξενογλώσσου τέπου, και χαρακτηρίζει ταύτην ως άτιχη ίδιαν, άποσώμεν το ίξή.

«Εφ' όσον, άσπυραίνει ο άσθογράφος, ή γλώσσα είναι κοινός παρονομαστικός, πάσας κοινωνικής και πολιτικής εκπαιδεύσεως, μεταξυ των ήων άσφομοσθέντων λαών, πρέπει όπως άναγνωρισθ ή κριωτέρα περιόδος της πολιτικής και κοινωνικής εκπαιδεύσεως του μετανάστου είναι τα πρώτα όσα έτη, έν τή χώρα ταύτη. Τούτο διότι αι έντεπώσεις του είναι πλέον ζωηραί και άσφάλλων αυτά εις τον μελλοντικόν προσανατολισμόν του με το περιβάλλον. Καθίσταται ούτω προσβλήν, ότι ή άπαγόμειρις της γρηόσεως της μητρικής των διαφώρων λαών γλώσσης εις τας δημοσίας άσγκεντροσείες των, όπως και ή έκλετήρις των ξενογλώσσων δημοσιογραφικών όργάνων, θα άποτελή άτότρημα άσφωρόν δια την χώραν. Ο ξενογλώσσος τέπος ίσοδινάμη με ήμείσον καθοδύγησιν των έτερογλώσσων, είναι ο ίθνικόν αυτόν ήμείσον με την κατάστασιν.»

Έκ των άνωτέρω και άλλων έτι δημοσιευμάτων και διατηρήσιν εις το έν λόγω περιοδικόν, εις την Αγγλικήν γλώσσαν κατοφάνεται ή πραγματική άστού γρηόμότης, σίγη μόνον ως άσνκτικώς εκκίνων των μελών της οργανώσεως, αλλά και ως άλσθως ήμπερμένον των Έλληνικών άσφωρόντων έν τή χώρα ταύτη.

(Από τον «Μέντορα» της Κλήδελανθ, Όγασί).

Ο ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΙΚΟΣ ΕΞΑΡΧΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Εν Νιό Υόρκη τῇ 10ῃ Ἰουνίου 1930

Αγαθόμοι εἰς τὴν χάριν, διότι μοι δίδεται ἡ ἐξαιρετικὴ αὐτὴ ἐκκαίρι νὰ γράψω διὰ τὴν «Ἀχέπα», τὴν μεγάλην αὐτὴν Ὄργανωσιν τῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἀγαπημένων μας ὁμογενῶν. Τὴν Ὄργανωσιν αὐτὴν τὴν ἐξέτιμησα ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης στιγμῆς, καθ' ἣν ἐξέτασα νὰ ἀνασυνδέσῃ τὴν ζωὴν τοῦ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἀποδημοῦ ὁμογενεῖς πρὸς τὴν ἐστίαν του, πρὸς τὴν ὡραίαν γενέτειράν διὰ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν ἐκδηρῶν τῶν μελῶν της καὶ νὰ δώσῃ φιλοφροσιν τοῦ ἀποδοκιμασθέντος τῶν ἀεικλήρως πορευθέντων ἀεικλήρων ἡμῶν ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ καὶ φιλοφρονῶνταί τῃ Χώρα διὰ τὸς ἀφαιρητικὰ καὶ φιλοπρόδοθα ἔργα, λειτουργοῦντα ἐν τῇ γενεῇ γῆ.

Αἰσθάνομαι μίαν βαθύτην ἐνδιαφέροντι παρακολούθῳ τὴν καθύλακ ἡρώδην τῆς «Ἀχέπα» διὰ τὸ ὁργανωτικὸν καὶ μεθοδικὸν πνεῦμα, τὸ ὁποῖον διέπει τὴν λειτουργίαν τῶν τμημάτων της, διὰ τὴν ἰσχυρὴν πειθαρχίαν καὶ ἐνότητα τῶν μελῶν της, διὰ τὸ ἐκπολιτικὸν πνεῦμα, τὸ ὁποῖον προταίνεται εἰς τὰς κατεθιθένας της.

Ἡ ὁργανώσις τοῦ ὁμογενεῖς πληθυσμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς οὖν εἶναι ἐπιπλοῦς, λόγῳ τῶν τεραστίων ἀποστάσεων, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἀντελθεῖν εἰς ἀπολένωσιν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων. Καὶ ὅμως ἡ «Ἀχέπα» κατορθώσῃ νὰ συγκροτήσῃ μίαν ἐνωσὴν πρώτης δυνάμεως χιλιάδων ἀποδημῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ἀεικλήρων, νὰ ἐπιτίχῃ τὴν ἐνδοτικὴν ἰσχυρίαν καὶ ἀνασυνδέσῃ αὐτῶν, νὰ συστηματοποιήσῃ τὴν ὁργανώσιν των διὰ τῶν ἐκαστοῦ τμημάτων, νὰ ἐμβάλῃ τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀκλονήτου πίστεως ἐπὶ τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦ ἔργου της καὶ νὰ δώσῃ μίαν ἐνωσὴν ζωῆς εἰς τὴν ὁμογένειαν. Οὕτω πως οἱ διεκρούσῃ μίαν ἐνωσὴν ὁμογενῆ καὶ ὁμοῦλον παραταίη καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπιβιώσῃ νὰ διαμορφώσῃ τὰ μέλη της πνευματικῶς, ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὸ προοδευτικὸν περιβάλλον τῆς μεγάλης ταύτης Χώρας, ὥστε νὰ ἐκβάλῃ τὴν δυνάμιν καὶ τὰ μέσα τὰ πνευματικὰ διὰ νὰ ἀντιμετωπιώσῃ τὴν πολιτισθῶσαν, τὴν πολυπληθῆ καὶ πολυμορφὴν ζωὴν της.

Καὶ δὲν ἀρκίωσθαι εἰς τὴν μονόπλευρον ταύτην πνευματικὴν κίνησιν ἢ ἀδελφότητος της, ἀλλὰ ἐστρέφῃ τὴν προσοχὴν της καὶ εἰς τὰ πάτρια ἰδεώδη καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐκκλησίας Ἰλαθε πρόνοιαν, ἀπλώσασα πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀνεπιτήδεωτος διὰ τοῦ Ὑψίστου Σηβοφιλίας της, ὅτι τίθεται παρὰ τὸ πλεῖστον τῆς Μητρὸς Ἐκκλησίας, ἔτοιμος νὰ ἀνταποκριθῇ εἰς τὴν φωνὴν της καὶ ἀλόγητος νὰ μετόχη τῆς ἐπισημασθέντος τοῦ ἡρωϊκοῦ ἔργου της.

Ἡ «Ἀχέπα» δίδει τὴν ὀφειζομένην μίαν ὁργανωμένην καὶ ἐνότητος ἐνωσὴν χιλιάδων ὁμογενῶν, τοῖς ὁποῖοις ἐμπνέει καὶ ἐκπολιτίζει καὶ διαμορφώνει ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὰς ἀξιώσεις καὶ τὰς ἀνάγκας τοῦ ὁμογενεῖς πληθυσμοῦ, ἀδελφόντας νὰ παρακολούθῃ τὴν γιγαντιαίαν προοδευτικὴν ἐξέλιξιν τῆς ἀπείρου ταύτης καὶ νὰ τῆ ἀναλόγως πρὸς τὴν ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνεγγύονον κίνησιν ἐν τῇ εὐφραδίᾳ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ καὶ ἑλικοῦ βίου.

Καὶ ἡ ἐνδιαφέροντι εἰς τὴν ἡμῶν εἶναι ὅπως ἡ Ὄργανώσις τῆς «Ἀ-



Ἡ Αὐτοῦ Σεβασμιότης ὁ Πατριαρχεικὸς Ἐξάρχος Ἀμερικῆς, ὁ Κορινθίας Λαμασκηνός, εἰς ἐκ τῶν Ἐξοχητόρων Ἱεραρχῶν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ὀρθοδόξου Ἐκκλησίας.

χέπα» ἡ τιμωρὰ τὸ ὁμογενεῖς ὄνομα, ἡ ἐπιτιμωρὰ τὴν ἐξέλιξιν τοῦ ἀποδημοῦ ὁμογενεῖς εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικανικὴν γῆν, ἡ ἀναλαβὴ ἀλλὰ καὶ κατορθώσασα νὰ συγκροτήσῃ περὶ ταύτην ἡμεῖς μίαν τῆς ὁμογενεῖς, ἐκκαλοῦσθαι τὴν καλλιέργειαν καὶ ἐμπνέωσιν τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ πατρῶν ἰδεωδῶν εἰς τὰς χιλιάδας τῶν μελῶν αὐτῆς, ἐπιβίωσιν τῆς ἐκτιμωσῆς καὶ τῆς ἀντιμαρτυρίας τὴν ὁποῖαν ἔχει ἐκλείπει πανταχόθεν.

Ὁ Πατριαρχεικὸς Ἐξάρχος
†Ο ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΑΣ ΛΑΜΑΣΚΗΝΟΣ

Ἡ ΗΜΕΡΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΙΝΓΚ ΦΝ ΤΗ ΕΛΛ. ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ

(Συνέχεια ἐκ τῆς σελίδος 43)

διὰ τῆς τῶσον ἐφειμένης ἐπισκέψεως ἡμῶν, παρέχει εἰς ἡμᾶς τὴν ἐξόχιστον ἐνκαιρίαν, ὅπως διατρανώσωμεν ὅλην μας τὴν συμπάθειαν καὶ ὅλην μας τὴν ἐνθυμοσύνην τῶσον πρὸς ἡμᾶς προσωπικῶς, ὅσον καὶ πρὸς τὸ μέγα Κράτος τῆς ὄντως μεγάλης Ἀμερικανικῆς Συμπολιτείας. Τῶν αἰσθημάτων μας τούτων τῶν εὐλαχρῶν παρακαλοῦται ὁ ὀνηλὸς ἕνεος μας, ὅπως ἀνταρξόμενος μετ' οὐ κατὰ εἰς τὴν ὡραίαν του χώραν καταστή ὁ διατηρητής.

Ὁ κ. Κ. ΦΟΥΜΗΣ ἀκολούθως, λαμβάνων τὸν λόγον, λέγει τὰ ἑξῆς:

Ἐκ μέρους τῶν ἀντιπροσώπων τοῦ ὁργανωμένου γεωργικοῦ κόσμου τῆς Ἑλλάδος χαίρομαι τὸν ἐντιμὸν κ. Κίγκ, ἀντιπρόσωπον τῆς μεγάλης καὶ φίλης Ἀμερικανικῆς Δημοκρατίας, εἰς τὴν ὁποῖαν ὁ κόσμος ὅλος ἀφίλει τὴν μεγάλην αὐτῆς συμβολὴν πρὸς διατήρησιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας του. Ἰδιαιτέρως δὲ ἡ Ἑλλάς ἀφίλει αἰωνίαν ἐνθυμοσύνην διὰ τὴν ἀποτελεσματικὴν ἀρωγὴν

της κατὰ τὰς φοβερὰς ἡμέρας τῆς ἐπικολουθησάσης τὴν μεγάλην Μικρασιατικὴν καταστροφῆν.

Ἰδιαιτέρως ὁ γεωργικὸς κόσμος τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῆ ἐκφράζει τὴν ἐνθυμοσύνην του διὰ τὴν πολέμιον συνδρομὴν του εἰς παραχρῆν γεωργικῶν εἰδῶν καὶ μηχανημάτων καὶ διὰ τὰ μεγάλα διδάγματα, τὰ ὁποῖα τῆ παρέχει διὰ τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν καλλιέργειαν τῆς γῆς, τῆς μεγάλης ταύτης τροφῆς τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως τῆς γεωργοκτηνοτροφικῆς Ἑλλάδος. Ἐκ τῆς ἐπιστημονικαύτης ἀναπτύξεως τούτων περιφέρει ἡ Ἑλλάς τὴν οικονομικὴν τῆς ἀνάρθωσιν καὶ ἐνθαρμῶν. (Χειροσχηματῆ).

Ἀκολούθως ὁ κ. Κίγκ ἀπὸ τοῦ προηγουμένου λέγει τὰ ἑξῆς:

Κύριε Πρόεδρε, μέλη τῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ κύριε Γερουσιασταί:

Ἔναι προνόμιον, ὅς καὶ μεγάλη τιμὴ, νὰ γνωρίσω τὰ μέλη τοῦ οὐδαρὸς ταύτου πηματοῦ τῆς ἑθνικῆς νομοθετικῆς ἀντιπροσωπείας τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

Κατὰ τὴν ἀρόρησιν τοῦ προέδρου ἡμῶν καὶ τῶν διακεκριμένων ὁμητῶν ἐγένετο μνεία περὶ τῆς Ἀμερικανικῆς Δημοκρατίας

καὶ τοῦ Νομοθετικοῦ Σώματος τοῦ ὁποῖου εἶμαι μέλος. Τὰ πλέον λεπτὰ αἰσθημάτων ἐκφρασθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν διακεκριμένων ἀντιπροσώπων τοῦ ἐντιμοτάτου τούτου Σώματος ἐκτιμῶνται μεγάλως ἐν ἡμῶν καὶ μόνον λυποῦμαι διότι ἄλλως τις μᾶλλον ἄξιος ἐμοῦ δὲν παρίσταται ἐδῶ διὰ νὰ ἀπαντήσῃ εἰς τοὺς χαίρειμους καὶ προσευχομένους τὰς τῶσον θαυμάσιος ἐκφρασθεῖσας ἐν' αὐτῶν. Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ εἶπω λέξεις ἵνα ἐκφράσω ἔπαρκως τὰ αἰσθημάτων μου καὶ τὰς ἐκφρασεῖς μου διὰ τὴν εὐμενὴ καὶ μεγάλιστον διέξωσιν τὴν γενναίην εἰς ἡμᾶς, καὶ οὐς παρακαλῶ ὅπως ἀναγνωσθῆτε εἰς τὰς ἀσθενεῖς μου λέξεις τὴν βαθύτην ἐννοαν—ἐννοαν θαυμασὸν καὶ ἀγάπης διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὰ ἠρωϊκὰ καὶ προοδευτικὰ τέκνα της καὶ ἐν μνημῆμα εὐλαχρῶν ἐνθῶν διὰ τὴν εὐμενίαν καὶ εὐδαιμονίαν των.

Καίτοι βαθύως ἐκτιμῶ τὴν φιλόφρονον μνείαν περὶ ἡμῶν καὶ τοῦ φιλελληνικοῦ μου παρελθόντος, θὰ ἤμην ἀληθῶς ἐπείρασθαι εἰ ἂν δὲν δηλοῦντο τὰ ἐκφρασθέντα ταῦτα αἰσθημάτων ὡς ἄφρονος τιμῆς· εἰς τὴν χώραν μου καὶ τὸ ἰδιώματά της. Ἄς μοὶ ἐπιτραπῆ ὅμως νὰ εἶπω ὅτι αἱ Ἡνωμέναι Πολι-

Ο ΕΘΝΙΚΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΟΣ ΚΟΛΟΣΣΟΣ

Αι κλαγγαί των δειλών εσίγουν. Οι υπεράνθρωποι εκείνοι μαχηταί επί τέλους είχαν κατορθώσει να ελευθερώσουν μίαν γωνίαν γῆς γωνίαν όμως γήμισαν συντριμμάτων και άχνίζόντων άόσμη έρεπιασιν.

Από άκρον εις άκρον της μικράς και πτωχής τότε Ελλάδος οδύμια ύπήρχε σχεδόν παραγωγή. Ός εκ περισσού δέ είχε φθαρή εξ ολοκλήρου ο έμπορικός στόλος των νησιωτών όστις άλλοτε έκόμισε πλούτον εκ των πρώτων του Εξέτινος και της Μεσογείου.

Τό άρτι ελευθερωθέν μικρόν έθνος είχε να αντιμετώπιση άγώνα φοβερότερον του πρώτου, τον άγώνα της οικονομικής ορθοδόξου. Τό κεντρικόν έτέθη κατά μέρος και ήρχισεν ο γιγκίς μόχθος της καλλιέργειας των ελευθέρων πλέον πεδιάδων.

Ο εκ του Βορρά κατελθών Κυβερνήτης ήρχισεν να περισυλλέγη πάν δημογραφικών στοιχείων. Και μετά την δολοφονίαν του σώφρονος Φαίλακος, ο ξενθός Τεΰτων πρόγνηψ, ο κατελθών ως ήγγών εις την αναγεννημένην Ελλάδα Όθων, ήκολούθησε σθεναρώς τό έργον της συγκροτήσεως των έθνικών παραγωγικών δυνάμεων.

Αιώνες προόδου έχωριζον την τότε Ελλάδα με την άνθοσαν Έσπερίαν. Έσπερι λοιπόν εις την προσπάθειαν να δοθή οικονομικός ορθός πυλώνας από άργανισμών όστις να ιστάτο εις τό ήθος της εκτιμήσεως τόσοσν του Έλληρος όσον και των μετ' αυτών ίρχομένων εις επαφήν ξένων οικονομικών παραγόντων.

Και ο από μηχανής θεός εμφανίζεται εν τώ προσώπω του πατριώτου ιδεολόγου, του μεγάλου Ηπειρώτου Γεωργίου Σταύρου, όστις ποδηγετούμενος από τον περίφημον Έλβετόν φιλόληνον Έσθάρδον, ίδρυσε την Έθνικήν Τράπεζαν της Ελλάδος τό έτος 1840. Νέα ζωή έδόθη άμείσως εις τον τόπον. Τό έθνος άποκτή πλέον τό φρέγγνον έθνικών ποσικιών Ίδρυμά των, αι έξωτερικαί δά οικονομικαί σχέσεις θελιπώνται και ή πίστις του Κράτους σταθεροποιείται.

«Εκλήξατε τους άοίστους ως συντηγάτας. Έγραψεν εξ Έλβετίας ο πολύς Έσθάρδος προς τον Γεωργίου Σταύρου, και μη δίδετε σημασίαν εις τας πολιτικάς πείσεις διαφόρων επιτηδείων». Και όντως την πολιτικήν ταύτην έτήρει τό Έθνικόν Τραπεζικόν Ίδρυμα. Και διαρκώς ήνδροϋτο. Άλλωνε σιγαλά άλλ' άσφαλώς τας πτέρυγας του προς όλην την έκτασιν του Κράτους. Νέα ζωή, νέον σφρίγγος έδίδετο πλέον προς πάντα τά σημεία της Έθνικής Οικονομίας. Προς την μοναδικήν αυτήν Οικονομικήν Σιλώαμ ήσαν έστραμμένα τά δέματα όλων των Έλλήνων.

Ίνα δόση παλμών έθνικών εις τον τότε ύπόδουλον Έλληνοσμών έπεξέτεινε τας εργασίας της ή Έθνική Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος και εις τό έξωτερικόν, στήνισα τον θρόνον της και εις αυτήν την πρωτεύουσιν του κατακτητού, την Κωνσταντινούπολιν.

Ός φιλόπονος μέλισσα συνεχέντρον από τά πέρατα του Έλληνισμού τας οικονομίας του και τας έχράτει ως ιερών παρακαταθήκην. Πλείας φωτισμών διακηρύτων δηλθον εκ της διακησεως της, ο εις καλύτερος του έθνος, θελιπώντες και προάγοντες την Έθνικήν Τράπεζαν διαρκώς.

Μετά τον Γεωργίου Σταύρου, ο Ρενίρης,

και μετά τον Ρενίρη, ο Καλιγάς, άνόματα τά όποια αναφέρει μετά σεβασμού ή νεώτερα ελληνική ιστορία.

Μετά καταληκτικής ταχύτητος ήβξανον και έπολλαπλασιάζοντο τά κεφάλαιά της, καθώς και αι μετά του έξωτερικού οικονομικαί σχέσεις της. Η δέ εκ μέρους του Έλληνος έμπιστοσύνη όσημείρι έδρασιότο. Οί άνά τον κόσμον έγκατεσπαρμένοι Μεγάλοι Δωρηταί προς αυτήν του λοιπού ένεπιστέοντο τας δωρεάς των, και όστω έγένετο ή Έθνική Κιβωτός των Ιερών παρακαταθηκών.

Είναι τό μοναδικόν Τραπεζικόν Ίδρυμα εν τώ κόσμω του όποιον οι μεγαλύτεροι μέτρον είναι τά διάφορα εν Ελλάδι Φιλανθρωπικά Ίδρυματα. Έδώ εφαρμόζεται πλήρως ή ρησις ετά εκ του Λαού εις τον Λαόν.

Έρχονται ήδη οι πόλεμοι του 1912 και 1913, οι άπελευθερωτικοί κληθέντες, και ή Έθνική Τράπεζα ενίστατο εις τό πλευρόν του άγωνιζομένου έθνους.

Ίστορικη παρέμεινε ή άπάντησις ήν έδωσαν ο τότε διακητής αυτής Βαλαωρίτης, ειός του έθνικου ποιητού, όταν ήρωήθη ποίαν στάσιν θα τηρήση ή Έθνική Τράπεζα προς τό Κράτος εν περιπτώσει πολέμου.

«Η Τράπεζα», ειπεν ο Μεγάλος έκείνος Διακητής, «άνάκει εις τό Έθνος. Έν περιπτώσει έθνικής ανάγκης, άς κενωθή τό Ταμειόν της μέχρις όθλοσ».

Άληθώς μεγάλοι και χαρακτηριστικοί λόγοι. Και ή Έλλάς μεγάλως και συγχρόνως ή Έθνική Τράπεζα άργάνωσε νέον δίκτυον Ύποκαταστημάτων εις την Νέαν Ελλάδα.

Οδύμιας άλλης Τραπεζης εις τον κόσμον τό όνομα είναι συνηρασμένον τόσοσν στινώς μετά του έθνους όσον της ίδιας μας Έθνικής Τραπεζης.

Γενικώς ειπείν, άργάνωσε τό έμπόριον, έπροσάτησε την βιομηχανίαν, έτόνωσε την ναυτιλίαν, έβούθησε κοινοτορόπως την γεωργίαν και εν γένει τον γεωργικόν πλούτον της Ελλάδος. Τών δύο κυρίως έθνικών προϊόντων μας, του καπνού και της σταφίδος, έπήρξεν ο κυριότερος προσάτης.

Τέλος ή Έθνική Τράπεζα διεξήγαγεν φιλα τά Έθνικά Δάνεια μετά της χαρακτηρισζόσεως αυτήν συνέσειος. Κατά τά πολεμικά έτη 1916-1922, προσέφερε ζωντανάτας ύπηρεσίας εις την άγωνιζομένην Ελλάδα. Τό 1926 έπεξέτεινε τό πρώτον τας εργασίας της και εις τας Ήνωμ. Πολιτείας, προσιπείν να έξεπηρητήση τας μεριάδας των ένταθα μοχθοόντων Έλλήνων.

Και αυτήν την πορείαν ήκολούθει ή Έθνική Τράπεζα μέχρι της ήμερας καθ' ήν μεριάδας Έλλήνων κατέφεινον εις Ελλάδα, διακόμμενα από τας προνομιασές ίστιάς των. Τό έθνος όλόκληρον έθρήνησε παρασώμμενον την προσηγοφήν σημαζόντων. Πάσση θυσία έπρεπε να φανή χρήσιμον εις τούς άστέγγους και γιμνούς πρόσφυγας. Τά κρατικά ταμεία ήσαν κενά λόγω της εκ των πολιμών έξαντλήσεως. Η στιγμή ήτο κρίσιμος. Οί άπατάδοδα και οι ήρωήμισια, ήμύτεροι και ξένοι, διεδέκων να άπληθ την Ελλάδα τό φοβερόν φάσμα της άναρχίας. Και τότε ή Έθνική Τράπεζα, άπολωθόσα

την έθνικήν της πολιτικήν, έφωσε τό άνάστημά της και έτάχθη παρά τό πλευρόν του παλαιόντος έθνους. Ήνοιξε τά ταμεία της προς τον προσφυγικόν κόσμον, χορηγούσα εις αυτόν δάνεια παντός είδους, παραγωγικά, έμπορικά, γεωργικά, κτλ.

Η Έθνική Τράπεζα άργάνωσε μετά στοργής την βιομηχανίαν των Ταπήτων άνεφύσασα αυτήν εις βιομηχανίαν έθνικής περιωπής, από την άποίαν χιλιάδες χερών και άφεινών προσφύγων κερδίζουσι τον άρτον των.

Ραγδαία πλέον έπήλθεν ή εξέλιξις της Έθνικής Τραπεζης. Μετά την τριετηρίαν ή γαλήνη. Η Έλλάς ήρχισεν νέαν ζωήν ανασυγκροτήσεως και νέαν όρσιν αναδημογραφίας. Εις πάσαν κινούσριαν εκδήλωσαν άκοιλοθεί και παίζει τον πρωτεύοντα ρόλον.

Ίδρυσε ποικίλους άργανισμούς, έμπορικούς, βιομηχανικούς, παραγωγικούς, πρακτοδοτήσασα αυτοίς με κεφάλαια Ικανά να άνασυντάξουν και προάγουν τούς άργανισμούς τούτους εις την άποστολήν των.

Έχορήγησεν εκατοντάδας εκατομμυρίων δραχμών ως δάνεια προς τούς γεωργικούς πληθυσμούς της Ελλάδος. Συνέβαλεν εις την ίδρυσιν του Αύτονομου Σταφιδικού Όργανισμοϋ, έπεστήριξε κοινοτορόπως τούς καταπαραγωγούς και καννοβιομηχάνους.

Η Δυάς των ήδη δοξασιότων Διακητών κ. κ. Δροσοπούλου και Κοριζή κρατεί τον όσκα του κολοσσιού τούτον έθνικόν οικονομικόν άργανισμοϋ, τά δέ όνόματα αυτών προφέρονται μετά σεβασμού από τούς διεθνείς οικονομολογικούς κύκλους.

Προς πάντα κλάδον της Έθνικής Οικονομίας προσέφειρον άμείριστον την ύπαστήριξιν της. Εκί πλέον, ή Έθνική Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος ίδρυσε και διά κεφαλαιών έπαικοδότησε την Εκδοτικήν Τράπεζαν της Ελλάδος, την Κτηματικήν Τράπεζαν, την Άγροτικήν, και εν τέλει καθοδηγούμενη εκ του οικονομικού σφρίγγου του εν Άμεροκ ή Έλληνοσμοϋ και να έξεπηρητήση τελειότερα και ούσιαστικότερα τας ανάγκας και συναλλαγάς του, ίδρυσε την εν Νέα Υόρκη HELLLENIC BANK TRUST COMPANY, άναδέασα την διεύθυνσιν αυτής εις χείρας Ικανάς και δόσιμους και εις άνδρα δεδοκιμασμένης τραπεζιτικής Ικανότητος, τον κ. Ιωάννην Πλαστιρόπουλον.

Αυτή είναι εν όλίγαις γραμμαίς ή έθνική σταδιοδρομία του πρώτου και μεγαλύτερου Πιστωτικού Ίδρυματος του Έλληνισμοϋ. Η Έθνική Τράπεζα της Ελλάδος είναι ο ρυθμιστής της οικονομικής ζωής του Έθνους, συγχρόνως δέ ο ίδιονος γούς εις πάσαν οικονομικήν εξέλιξιν προόδου, έργασίας και δυνάσεως.

Ο άργασμός και ή δημογραφική της Έθνικής Τραπεζης πνοή έξολοόται άπανταχοϋ άπου ο Έλληνοσμός άνθεί και προάγεται. Ο άγγιστός αριθμός των έπτά διακατομμυρίων κατοθέτων έκδηλοι την γεωνιτόδη οικονομικήν πίστιν ής άπολείει τό Ίδρυμα τούτο παρά τώ άπανταχοϋ Έλληνοσμοϋ.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΤΣΙΠΡΟ-ΓΑΣ

Ειδικός άπσταλμένος του «Ελευθέρου Βήματος» Αθηνών



ΔΙΑΓΓΕΛΜΑ



ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΞΙΩΜΑΤΟΥΧΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΜΕΛΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΤΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ τῶν Ἀνωτάτων Ἀντιπροέδρων, νῦν Προεδρεύοντος, ἐπιθυμῶν νὰ ἀνακοινώσῃ πρὸς ἅπαντας τοὺς ἀελλότους, ὅτι, ἀντιθέτωνότιμος αὐτός καὶ μὴ ἀνομόνων τὸ πρὸς ἅπαντα τὰ μέλη τῆς ἡμετέρας Ὁργανώσεως καθήκον τοῦ σχετικῶς πρὸς τὴν γαλήνην τῆς τε διενεουόμεως καὶ τοῦ νοῦ αὐτῶν, ἅτινα, ἀπόθερα, δὲν διατελοῦν ἐν ἀσκήσῃ ἐπὶ ἰκανῶ ἤδη ἔτι, διὰ λόγους καὶ αἴτια πέραν τῶν δυνάμεων καὶ ἐκτός τῶν καλῶς ἐννοημένων ἐπιθεμιῶν αὐτῶν—τῆς πλειονότητος ἐξ αὐτῶν τοῦλάχιστον—κίρινα, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐκκαίρῃ τῆς ἐκτάκτου ἐνταῦθα ἀποστολῆς τῆς Αἰτοῦ Σεβασμιότητος τοῦ Μητροπολίτου Κορινθίας Λαοσεκκουῦ, παρὰ τοῦ Οἰκογενικοῦ Πατριαρχείου, τῆς Ἱερῆς τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος Σίνουδου, καὶ τῆς Κιβέρνουδως τῆς μητρος ἡμῶν Ἑλλάδος, πρὸς καλλίτηρον καὶ τήρνησιν τῆς ἀνωμόλου μεταξὺ ὁμοθρόσκων ἡμῶν ἐν τῇ γῶρῃ ταῦτα καταστάσεως, καὶ πλῆθος πεποθῶς ὅτι ἐξέροισι τὰ αἰσθηματα μῆς ἀσκήσιως μεγάλης πλειονότητος τῶν μελῶν τῆς ἀγαπιτῆς καὶ μεγάλης ἡμῶν Ὁργανώσεως, ἐθεώρησεν ἀρμόιον καὶ κατάλληλον νὰ ἀποστείλῃ τὸ κατωτέρω ραδιόγραμμα, ἵνα παραδοθῇ τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν Σεβασμιώτατον ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐπιρωικαντίου «Βήρον», ὅπου τὸν ἔχουσι εἰς τὰς ἡμετέρας ἀκτῆς.

«*Ἀγέλα χαιροεῖται καὶ ὑποδέχεται Ὑμετέραν Σεβασμιότητα ἀσμένως, καὶ ἀνεπιφυλάκτως παραχωρεῖ Ὑμῖν ἠθικὴν τῆς ὑποστήριξιν, εὐέλπιστοῦσα αἰσίαν ἐπίλυσιν ἐκχορημοῦς ζήτηματός μας ἐνταῦθα παρ' Ὑμῶν.*

Π. Γ. ΣΥΚΩΚΗΣ

Τὸ ἀκόλουθον ραδιόγραμμα ἐλάθη αἰθεμερῶν ἀποσταλῆν παρὰ τοῦ Σεβασμιωτατοῦ

Π. Γ. Συκώκην,
Προεδρεύοντα Ὑπατον Ἀντιπροέδρων
τῆς Ἀγέλας,

Σιγάρον

Εὐχαριστῶν θεομῶς ἐπιχαλοῦμαι ἐφ' ὑμᾶς καὶ Ὁργάνωσιν Ἀχέλας εὐλογίαν Κυρίου.

† Πατριαρχικός Ἐπιστολὸς
Κορινθίας Λαοσεκκουῦ

Ὁ Προεδρεύων Ἀντιπροέδρος ὡς πεσπεῖται ὅτι τὸ χροστοπιὸν ἀγγέλιμα θέλει ἐμπνεύσει καὶ τονώσει πάντας ἡμᾶς. Νὰ ἀρνηθῶμεν τὴν ἐπαρτίην μῆς ἀνωμόλου καταστάσεως, ἥτις ἔχουσι βελτιώσεως καὶ ἐπιενεώσεως, θὰ ἰσοδυναμῇ πρὸς ἀποθνήσκον τῶν μῆσεως τῆς Στροιθοκαμήλου. Νὰ ἀρνηθῶμεν τὴν ἠθικὴν μας ἐπιστάσῃν πρὸς βελτιώσιν καὶ τήρνησιν, θὰ ἴσῃ μεγάλη καὶ ἀσχετῶντος ἀδικία πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰς οἰκογενεῖας μας.

Διαισθάνομαι καὶ ἀναποσείετως, μὴ καταστάσεως ἥτις μεγάλως παροῦσιν τὸν τε

νοῦν καὶ τὴν ἔργῃν τοῦ ἀτόμου, θέλει ἀναποσείετως ἐπιπροσέχει καὶ παρακαλεῖται τὴν προῦσιν τοῦ ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὴν πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα γενικῶς καὶ

ΟΜΙΛΕΙ Ο ΚΟΣ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Πρὸς τοὺς ὄλους Ἀγέλας,

Ἀκτιθῆνω χαιροεῖται πρὸς πάντας ὑμᾶς μὲ ἰδιαιτέρην δὲ χροῶν ἀνάντησιν τοῖς ἐξ Ἑλλάδος ἐπιστρέφοντας ἐκδρομῆς πλῆθος ἐνθουσιασμοῦ διὰ τὰς διεντελεσθεῖσας καὶ διεντελουμένους ἐκτὶ προῦσιν.

Ἡ Ἀγέλα διὰ τῆς ὄλων ἐπιτεχουσιως ὁργανώσεως τῶν ἐκδρομῶν αὐτῆς, κατεστάσε ἔτι στενοτέρως τοὺς δεσμοὺς καὶ ἐχρησθίμεν ὡς εἰς ἐπὶ πλείον ἀνθετικῶς κρῖκος μεταξὺ τῶν ἄνω χροῶν.

Ἐκτελεῖται οὕτω εἰς τὸν σκοπὸν τῆς Ἀγέλας, ἔχοντες τὴν πείρην τῶν ἰδῶν πραγμάτων διεντελοῦσιν εἰς τὴν διαδοσὶν ἀμερικανικῶν προῖόντων ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ἐρχόμενοι δ' ἐκείθεν, μελετῶσι τί εἶναι δυνατόν νὰ εἰσαγάγῳ ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἐξελθροτέρως οὕτω τὰ δεμῶντα τῶν ἄνω χροῶν.

Ἡ Ἀγέλα ἐπιτελεσεν ἤδη πολλὰ ἐπιρ τῆς διεντελεσεῖς τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.

Τὸ ἔργον αὐτῆς ὡς καὶ παντὸς ποθοῦσιν τὴν προῦσιν καὶ εἰσοκλήσῃν τοῦ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλληνισμοῦ, θὰ διεντελοῦσθῃ τὸ μᾶλο διὰ τῆς εἰρηκτικῆς διεντελεσεῖς τῶν ἐκκλησιαστικῶν πραγμάτων ἢν τὸ Οἰκογενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον ἐν τῇ ἀστορικῇ αἰτοῦ μερίμνῃ ἐπιρ τῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ τέκνων τοῦ, ἀνίθεσε εἰς τὸν Μητροπολίτην Κορινθίας ἱεροῦσιν διακρήσιντα ἤδη ἐν ἔργῳ, ὃν ἀπέστειλε περιβεβλημένον διὰ τοῦ ἔξυλοῦ κίριου τοῦ Πατριαρχικοῦ Ἐλάρου.

Οἱ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ὁρθόδοξοι Ἑλλῆνες ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἔτι δοκιμασάντες τὰς ἀνάσεις τῆς ἀταξίας, θὰ ἀπετίθωσι τήρι δέβωσιν νὰ ταρθῶσι παρὰ τὸ πλείον τοῦ δεμνοῦ ἐκπροσώπου τῆς μεγάλης ἡμῶν ἐκκλησίας, πειθαρχοῦντες εἰς τὰς ἀσκήσις αὐτοῦ, αἵτινες ἐπιρῶντο προδραπικῶν ἀντιπρόστων, ἵνα καὶ μόνον σκοπὸν ἐπιπλοκοῦσιν, τὴν πραγματωσὶν τῆς ἀπὸ τῶνον χροῶν ἐπιενεουμένης γαλήνης.

Ὁ Προεδρεύων
ΧΑΡ. ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

πρὸς τὸ ἔθνος τοῦ ἰδίου ἀνθελοῦν τοῦ.

Ἀλλὰ, καίτοι ταῦτο εἶναι ἀναντιρῶτος ἀλλοθῆ, τὸ ἀνωτέρω τηλεγράφημα καὶ ἡ ἐπιστολὴ αὐτῆ, ὅσον νὰ μὴ παρανοθῶσθῇ, τὸ περιχρημένον τῶν καὶ ἡ ἐξ αὐτοῦ

ἐννοια δέον νὰ μὴ παρερνηθῶσθῇ ἡ διαστροφῆ. Δὲν ἔχουσι τὸν σκοπὸν ὅπως παρερνηθῶσθῃ ἡ ἴσῃ ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἐπιενεωθῆ πρὸς οἰονόποτι Ἀγέλας, ὅτι αὐτός δέον νὰ παρεκκλῖνῃ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῶν ὁποῖον μὲχρι τοῦδε ἀκολοῦθῶσιν.

Δέον νὰ κρατηθῶμεν μακρῶν καὶ ἐπιρῶν κομματισμοῦ. Δὲν ἐνδιαφέρονθα δι' ἄτομα καὶ τὰς προδραπικῶν τῶν ὁλοδοξίας ἢ τὰ ἐποκινούσῃ αὐτοῖς ἐλατῆρια. Ἐνδιαφέρονθα δι' ἀρχῆς καὶ ἰδανικὰ ἔγνηλά, ἅτινα ἰδανωοῦσθῶσιν καὶ θέλουσι καταστάσε ἔτι μεγαλύτερον τὴν Ὁργάνωσιν μας καὶ τὰ ἀποτελοῦσῃ αὐτῶν μέλη.

Ἀλλ' ὅταν ἐν τοιαύταις περιστάσεσι καὶ κατόπιν ἐτῶν προδραπικῆς καὶ ὁλοδοξίας μελέτης, ἡ Κιβέρνουδως ἐνός κράτους, τὸ Οἰκογενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον, ἡ Κεφῆλα ἀπάσης Χριστιανικῆς Ὁρθόδοξίας, πρὸς τὸ ὅποῖον ἡ μεγαλύτερη πλειονότης τῶν μελῶν μας ἔμνηται, καὶ ἡ ἱερά τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος Σίνουδου, διεντελοῦσθῶσιν εἰς τὴν ἀποστολῆν τῆς Αἰτοῦ Σεβασμιότητος, τοῦ Μητροπολίτου Λαοσεκκουῦ, οἰονόποτι ἡ ἀποστολὴ τῶν οἰονόποτι αἰ διατογαί τοῦ, ἡ ἰσονόδοθῆσῃ τῶν ἢ αἰ πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁδῶσιν, ἡμῆς δὲν πρέπει νὰ ἀρνηθῶμεν τὴν ἠθικὴν μας ἐπιστάσῃν, καὶ δὲν θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ διατάσῶμεν εἰς τὴν ἀποδοσὶν οἰονόποτι λέσεως, ἢν οὐτος θὰ ἐπέθερεν ἐν τῇ ἀνωμόλῳ ταῦτα καταστάσεσι, ἥτις ἐκροῦσθῶσιν ἐν ἐκροῦσθῃ καὶ πειρατικῇ ἀσθεσίῃ ἡμῶν ἐκροῦσθῃ ἀρπατρωτῶν μας ἐπὶ ἰκανῶ ἔτι.

Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Κιβέρνουδως, ὡς τοιαῦτα, εἶναι καὶ ἴδει νὰ ἴσῃ ἔνθῃ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, καὶ ὡς ἄτομα καὶ ὡς Ὁργάνωσιν. Τοιοῦτο εἶναι καὶ τὸ Οἰκογενικὸν Πατριαρχεῖον καὶ ἡ ἱερά τῆς Ἐκκλησίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος Σίνουδου, καθ' ὅσον ὁροῦ τὴν θροδικίαν καὶ καθ' ὅσον αὐτῆ ἐπιπροσέχει ἡ ἐνδιαφέρει τὴν ἡμετέραν Ὁργάνωσιν ὡς τοιαῦτα.

Ἡ Ὁργάνωσίς μας, ὡς τοιαῦτα, οἶθεν ἐπισῆμως ἀναγνωρίζῃ θροδικτικὸν λόγμα, ἀλλ' ἡ καταπληκτικὴ πλειονότης τῶν μελῶν τῆς, ὡς ἄτομα, ἐμνησῶν καὶ ἀνῆκανά πρὸς ἀρότερα πειρατικῶς τε καὶ δογματικῶς, τοῦτον δ' ἔσκε ταῦτα δέον νὰ κατέγῳσῃ τὸν τε δεβασμὸν καὶ τὴν οἰκοθελῆ ἐπακοῦν μας. Ἐπιτίθεν καὶ τὸ τηλεγράφημα τῆς ἐποδοξῆς, ἐπιτίθεν καὶ ἡ ἀντιπρόδραπικῶς παραχωρησίς τῆς ἠθικῆς μας ἐπιστάσῃς, καὶ ἡ ἐτελεσι ἐκροῦσθῃ δι' αἰσίαν ἐπίλυσιν τῆς ἀνωμόλου καταστάσεως.

Προετοιμασθῶ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν τῆς ἐγνηκλῖου ταῦτης ἐπιστολῆς ἐπὶ ἵνα μῆτα ἐν ταῖς αἰθεῖσῃ τῶν διεντελεσεῖς κατὰ δέον διεντελεσι τοῦλάχιστον ἀντιπρόδραπικῆς, καὶ τὴν εἰρηκτικῆς ἀντιπρόδραπικῆς τῆς εἰς τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἐθνηρεῖας, ἢν ἐπιρῶσθῶσιν τοιαῦτα ἐν τῇ περιχρησίῃ αὐς.

Ἀδελφικῶς ἡμῆτρος
διὰ καλλίτηρον μέλλον
Ὁ Προεδρεύων Ὑπατον Ἀντιπροέδρος
Π. Γ. ΣΥΚΩΚΗΣ

ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

πρός την οποίαν ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς Λαὸς τὴν ἀπεριόριστον αὐτοῦ
ἐμπιστοσύνην ἀποδεικνύει δι' ἀριθμῶν.

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ΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΗΣ 30ΗΣ ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ 1930

ΕΝ ΠΑΡΑΛΛΗΛΩ πρὸς τὴν διεκρῶς ἀξίουσαν κολοσσικὴν πίστιν τῆς Ἑθνικῆς
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Events in Greece

From Our Athens Correspondent

The Prime Minister's Tour THE tour through northeastern Greece (eastern Macedonia and western Thrace) which has just been completed by Mr. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, has been an extraordinary feat of physical endurance. Day after day for nearly two weeks, Mr. Venizelos made speeches, attended banquets, cornerstone layings and other ceremonies and received deputations with whom he discussed in great detail the pressing local problems. All this activity, combined with the discomfort of uninterrupted travel, would have taxed the strength of younger men and indeed did wear out most of the members of the Prime Minister's entourage. Thanks to his amazing resiliency and remarkable recuperative powers, Mr. Venizelos came out of the ordeal with flying colors and wound up his tour with a long speech in Salonica in which he gave a detailed account of his stewardship.

The aim of this tour was both administrative and political. The Prime Minister desired to obtain first-hand knowledge of the needs of northern Greece, where the great majority of the rural refugees have been settled, and also to allay whatever dissatisfaction existed against the Government for its sins of commission and, mostly, of omission. The enthusiastic ovations of unprecedentedly large crowds showed that, despite a lot of grumbling, his personal popularity and the people's faith in him are undiminished. Friendly critics are pointing out, however, that this naïve belief in his ability to perform miracles may turn out to be a boomerang when the people realize that even he, for all his tireless energy, devotion to the public good and inexhaustible resourcefulness, cannot achieve the impossible.

Historically, the most memorable part of Mr. Venizelos' tour was his visit to Mount Athos, the great monastic center of the Eastern Orthodox Church, where no Greek ruler had set foot since Byzantine times.

The Delphic Revival LIKE every intellectual movement in Greece, the Delphic Festival, which has just been concluded, has given rise to a long and heated controversy in the daily and periodic press. The purist die-hards have found fault with Mr. J. Gryparis' rendering of Aeschylus into demotic Greek. Another carping critic maintains that the attempt to stage a Delphic revival and to "disturb the complete and eternal

solitude of Apollo, is a sacrilege reminiscent of Roman decline in the reigns of Nero and Caligula." The general public, however, probably agrees with another commentator who believes that Mr. and Mrs. Sikelianos have rendered a great service to the Greek people by giving them "the joy of self-expression" and an approximate idea of the sublimity of classical civilization.

Thanks to the financial support promised by generous individuals and by the Government itself, the triennial—and possibly annual—repetition of the Festival can now be regarded as assured. The most



The Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, Achilles Catsonis with Mrs. Catsonis admiring the inspiring beauty of the Parthenon.

competent and friendly critics insist, however, upon the need of preserving its strictly aesthetic and artistic character. Mr. Sikelianos' rather nebulous plans of making Delphi an "intellectual world-center" and his vague talk about the "Delphic Idea" leave most people cold. Those who are interested in seeing the Festival become a permanent institution deprecate also the chimerical project of establishing a nucleus of international cooperation on the spot associated with the Amphictyonics of ancient Greece. They point out that not by the longest stretch of the imagination can the least

analogy be discovered between Greek conditions in the 5th century B. C. and the present-day world situation. In short, while Mr. and Mrs. Sikelianos are acclaimed for their successful staging of the classical drama in the most suitable surroundings and for their aesthetic and artistic achievement, they are strongly advised to confine themselves to this aspect of their work, which has brought them merited credit, and not to attempt things for which neither they are fitted nor circumstances are propitious.

The Last of the Brigands WITH the killing, within the last three months, of the four redoubtable brigands, Djadjas, Babanis, Fortounas and Trantos, the last vestiges of brigandage have been extirpated in Greece. The reason why this particular form of lawlessness had become almost endemic in the mountainous region between Thessaly, Macedonia and Epirus, was that the population of the countryside was either terrorized by, or in sympathy with, the "kings of the mountains" and, therefore, sabotaged the Government's campaign against them. The energetic measures of Mr. Sideris, the Minister of the Interior, having shown conclusively that the present Government was determined to suppress this scourge which was a blot on the honor of the country, the attitude of the peasantry changed from sullen opposition to willing and active cooperation with the *gendarmerie*. This conversion of the public, coupled with the arrest and conviction of several brigands and the consequent impairment of the legendary glamour with which popular imagination had invested them, sealed the doom of even the boldest and most resourceful of the lot. Their demise is greeted with a sigh of relief by the public, but will deprive managing editors of the more popular newspapers of Athens and the provinces of a prolific source of "news," in which there was usually more poetry than truth.

The Parthenon THE restoration of the columns of the northern side of the Parthenon, begun in 1923, has just been completed under the supervision of the indefatigable Greek archaeologist, Mr. Balanos.

In the enlightening speech which he made on the occasion, Mr. Balanos thanked the generous American donors who contributed, through Professor Edward Capps of Princeton, the sum of \$80,000 toward defraying the expenses of the undertaking.

Who's Who in the Ahepa

PROF. P. S. MARTHAKIS

PROF. P. S. MARTHAKIS, who hails from Greece, has been in the United States for over twenty-five years. He has attended the University of Utah for five years and was graduated from the



P. S. MARTHAKIS
*Supreme Governor
District No. 11*

same institution with two degrees, the B.S. and M.S. degrees. He was awarded the "School of Engineering Scholarship" by the University of Utah for his excellent studies. While at the university he played on the varsity football team for three consecutive years, displaying remarkable athletic ability as a star player. He also took active part in several other activities, social and fraternal. He has been teaching for the last thirteen years in the largest high school of the state of Utah. He specializes in mathematics and astronomy. During the World War he served in the United States army in the Engineering Officers Training School at Humphreys, Va. As chairman of the construction committee, he helped in building the Greek Orthodox Church of Salt Lake City, which cost nearly two hundred thousand dollars, one of the finest edifices in the country. He has been elected the post commander of the Hellenic Post No. 40, American Legion, for five consecutive years. He was the chairman of the Americanization committee of the Utah state department, American Legion, for two years. He was president of the Panargiakos Society for three consecutive years. As president of the Mathematics Teachers Association of the state of Utah, he served it for two years.

Brother Marthakis is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and a Mason, Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He has been attending several summer sessions of the University of California at Berkeley and is now candidate for the degree of Dr. of Philosophy in Mathematics. As President of the Beehive Chapter No. 146 of Salt Lake City he served it with devotion and enthusiasm. Because of his manifold services to the Order, he was elected Supreme Governor of his District at the Detroit Convention in 1928 and reelected to the same post at the Kansas City Convention in 1929. Through his efforts and through the cooperation of the officers and members of the several Chapters of the Order in his jurisdiction, he succeeded in

securing pledges of \$12,000 to the Scholarship Loan Fund. He established Chapters in the States of Montana and Idaho, opening new vistas of usefulness and activity in the Ahepa domain. He also organized Chapters in the States of Wyoming and New Mexico. Besides serving the Order of Ahepa ably and courageously, he is also active in the civic affairs in Salt Lake City and the State of Utah. A brilliant future of usefulness is ahead of Brother Marthakis and, equipped as he is, he will be equal to any task. He is single and resides in Salt Lake City.

P. J. ANDREWS

P. J. ANDREWS, Supreme Governor of District No. 12, was born in the famous Tsintzina, Province of Lacedaimon, Greece. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his



P. J. ANDREWS
*Supreme Governor
District No. 12*

province where he spent the early part of his life. Immigrating to America in September, 1909, he spent a number of years as traveling representative in the Eastern States. Settling in Los Angeles in 1921, he engaged in the restaurant and motion picture business. He is now affiliated with the Hercules Film Productions, Inc., as Secretary and General Manager with offices and studio at 5823 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. During the World War, Brother Andrews served in the Medical Corps at Camp Custer, Mich., and was released from it with an honorable discharge. He is now a member of the Leonidas Post, American Legion, Los Angeles, and also of Detroit No. 2 Lodge of F. & A. Masons.

Joining the Hesperia Chapter of Los Angeles of the Order of Ahepa, he served it with devotion and loyalty as its President for two consecutive years, 1928-29. He represented his Chapter as its delegate to the Kansas City Convention, where, in recognition of services rendered, he was elected Supreme Governor of District No. 12, one of the important Districts in the Ahepa domain. Since his elevation to the Supreme Lodge office he immediately engaged himself in the further promotion and growth of the Ahepa in his District and succeeded within a short period of time to establish a number of promising Chapters in his District.

Brother Andrews is a man of experience

and ability and his loyalty to the cause of the Order is being proven by the splendid work which he accomplishes in his District. He is a man of dependability, congenial in his behavior, moderate in his attitude and dynamic in his actions. He is helping make a glorious history for the Order of Ahepa in the golden states.

DR. N. S. CHECKOS

DR. N. S. CHECKOS, Supreme Governor of District No. 13, was born at the romantic island of Zante, Greece, in the month of February, 1898. He received his education in the public schools



DR. N. S. CHECKOS
*Supreme Governor
District No. 13*

and gymnasias of his city. Immigrating to the United States in August, 1911, he joined his father, Dr. S. N. Checkos, who was practicing medicine in Portland, Ore., the City of Roses.

In Portland Brother Checkos continued his education and successively attended the Allen Preparatory School, the Portland Academy and the Reed College. In 1915, he enrolled in the University of Oregon where he took a scientific course and in June, 1919, graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following his graduation, he attended post-graduate courses in New York City for a period of two years, first with the New York Post-graduate School and Hospital and also as an interne in the Bellevue Hospital. Returning to Portland in 1921, he served as assistant surgeon in the surgical department of St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Checkos is now successfully practicing his profession in the city of Portland and possesses licenses to practice in the States of Oregon, New York, Washington and California. He also possesses a degree of Dr. of Electro-Therapeutics which he received from the National College of Electrotherapy. With four other Doctors he has established a clinic in Portland which is now successfully operating.

Joining the Mt. Hood Chapter of the Order of Ahepa, Dr. Checkos has served it as its President for two consecutive years, 1928-29. He helped establish Chapters in Seattle, Tacoma and other northwestern cities. The Mt. Hood Chapter is known as the Mother Chapter of the Pacific Northwest and of which Brother Checkos is a charter member. He represented his Chap-

(Continued on page 62)

Message of the Supreme President

To the Officers and Members of the Order of Ahepa

Officers and Members, Order of Ahepa

CIRCULAR No. 9
June 16, 1930.

My dear brethren:

INSPIRED by the pulse and profuse affection of the people, by the State honors lavished upon the Ahepans and by the nobly formed and clearly cut mountains, the deep-blue gulfs and the classic shores, the verdant fields and the clear ethereal atmosphere of Greece, I am very happy now in fulfilling the further pleasant duty of extending to you the filial and fraternal love and greetings of the officials and people of our native land. With confidence we assure you that our mission of international good-will was a ringing success.

Greece rejoiced, America's influence was augmented, closer friendship was cemented and the pilgrimage will remain as a landmark of amity between the two nations. Against the test of Time it will stand out as one of Ahepa's greatest achievements. That is all you could expect of us, the pilgrims.

Problems at home, however, are of primary interest. Membership Drive, Three-Fold Drive, Scholarship Loan Fund, payment of dues and putting the Chapters in good standing with the Headquarters are questions vital to the very existence of our Fraternity.

During our absence, has each officer and member fulfilled his sacred trust? Dear reader, silently ask yourself the question!

For a moment pause with me, inventory your activities since January, 1930, and tell me is your Chapter in good standing in all these projects? If so, please accept our gratitude; your delegate ought to be given the seat of honor at the next assembly; if not, please heed our last appeal to place your Chapter in the honor roll at once. There is time yet.

Bear in mind that in order for us to feel encouraged and respond to the tremendous tasks before us, in order to feel contented with our contribution towards this year's work, in order to feel enthused, cheered and revitalized in our next Convention, it is imperative to produce a GOOD REPORT. All ears are attentive and are eagerly awaiting to hear that good report. The report of the Supreme Lodge officers is only the compilation of the Chapter activities; in other words, it is the record of the units of the Fraternity. Hence, we must depend upon the units; we must mainly rely upon the zeal and devotion of the Chapter officers and members. Do not forget, furthermore, that the record of each Chapter, yes, of each officer, supreme or subordinate, is written upon the perpetual archives of the Fraternity. Are you giving a good account of yourself this year? At the eleventh hour I am most earnestly asking you to cooperate with me for the good of the Order. Be a 100 per cent Ahepan today. The following are our tasks and in need of immediate personal attention:

First: Membership Drive

Please proceed vigorously and conclude your campaign by initiating as many worthy members as possible before your books are closed. Comply with the membership drive rules so that your Chapter may be honored with one of the Supreme Lodge valuable prizes. Remember also that it will be a distinct disappointment to the Ahepans if we don't show the customary large increase in membership this year. I plead with you to apply yourselves full-heartedly and to not allow any other organization to outdo our activities. It is of the utmost importance and I am exhorting every brother to be a soldier and do his duty by our noble Fraternity. Work with vigor and resoluteness and get the result.

Second: Three-Fold Drive

It is remarkably surprising to me that most of the Western Chapters and that many of the smaller Chapters all over the country have already paid their full quota of \$1.75 per member, while some of those in the larger centers have not measured up to the standard yet. Needless for me to make any comments except to say to the larger Chapters, please, please, please, measure up to your duty. Put your Chapter in good standing. You will be happier to send a delegate to the Convention who will be proud of the record of his Chapter. On the other hand, delinquency or indifference, especially on part of the larger Chapters, decidedly saps the vitality of the Order. Again, I say, please! Let the leaders lead so that we may go forward.

Third: Scholarship Loan Fund

Referring to this project I ought to repeat just what I have said in the last paragraph. This is an outstanding obligation and will never be discharged until each Chapter pledges proportionately and pays its quota. Pledges are still coming in, of course. In order that we may complete this project, however, I deem it advisable to direct and am HEREBY DIRECTING the president of each Chapter to proceed at once with the collection of the pledges made by its members. The Secretary must forthwith send to the pledgors notice asking them to pay either the full amount or a portion of it not less than twenty-five per cent; payment to be made on or before July 1, 1930. Please, boys, let there be enthusiasm and response in this call. Let everybody put their shoulder on the wheel and make a success of this undertaking.

Fourth: Payment of Dues

It is important for the Chapters to place themselves in good standing with the Headquarters. It is most important that we show in the treasury a balance worthy of our past records. This record can be bettered if dues are fully paid by all the members and to this end I am constrained to direct the officers to see each member

personally, if necessary, work throughout the summer and collect the dues. Let us join hands in the campaign of strengthening our finances. Finances are the backbone of our progress and happiness.

Lastly: Church Reconciliation

We need two leaderships in the Church no more than we need two suns or lodges or schools. It is time for leaders not to think of creating or of maintaining something TO LEAD but to lead towards the ULTIMATE INTEREST of the people. The Greek press, departing from its traditional policy, is united in its effort to unite the Church. It is a commendable policy worthy of being followed by it along all the lines. The handful of Greeks in America need one Church, one fraternity and one program of activities in their strife to gain a merited place of influence and recognition. We cannot carry two watermelons under the same shoulder. This truth must be realized primarily by the leaders of thought. It is pitiable that our struggling wage-earner must be taxed to support two churches and everything Hellenic in twos.

As individuals, faithful members of Orthodoxy, let us refuse to keep the Church divided in America. We must exercise our proprietary rights as members of our respective communities and unite it. Let us reconcile our feelings in order that constructive work may be done. It is to be borne in mind, however, that Ahepa is a non-sectarian fraternal organization; that it is derogatory to our constitution to involve the Order in it, and it would be an unwise policy to debate the Church question in the Chapter rooms or to become congressionally and as an entity active in the matter. The Most Rev. Damaskinos, a preeminent prelate of Orthodoxy, Emissary of the Oecumenical Patriarch and of the Holy Synod and the Greek Government, has been clothed with full authority and is amply competent to act. It is the duty of the communities as such and of the individuals as such to take an active part and assist him in the success of his mission. Actively the Order and each unit of it must refrain from participation except to respect and morally to support the Supreme Temporal authority of the Church. The tenor of the circular concerning this question, sent by Supreme Vice President Brother Sikokis, was considered by members of the Supreme Lodge while at New York and the same was found acceptable in principle. Our policy must be to concentrate and unite our resources in order to better serve ourselves and the country of our adoption.

Thanking you for the privilege you have given me to serve and with soul and mind dedicated to the service of our noble Fraternity, but trusting to enjoy your full-hearted cooperation at this time, I am

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

GEORGE E. PHILLIPS,
Supreme President.



Fraternity News



ANOTHER STANDARD BEARER IN THE AHEPA PARADE

UNDER auspicious omens and with the untiring efforts and cooperation of leading members of the Juan de Fuca Chapter of Seattle, Wash., another standard bearer joined the Ahepa parade with the establishment of the Bellingham, Wash., Chapter No. 255.

In a ritual replete with splendor and solemnity and before an assemblage of members representing several chapters in the State of Washington, particularly the Juan de Fuca, Mt. Hood and Tacoma Chapters, the inauguration of the new chapter took place in Bellingham on March 29th, with Brother Checkos, enthusiastic Supreme Governor of the Thirteenth District, officiating, ably assisted by Brothers T. D. Lentgis, N. J. Zefkelis, Tom Pappas and E. T. Morisse, who alternated in delivering the charge of oath and obligation to the members of the new chapter.

After the Supreme Governor and his aides extended remarks fully explaining the principles and tenets of the fraternity, the thirty charter members adopted the name of "Mt. Baker" for their chapter.

In connection with the organization of the new chapter, Brother Checkos writes as follows: "I wish hereby to inform you that the credit for this feat is to be given to the Juan de Fuca Chapter of Seattle, and especially to Brothers, T. P. Lentgis, 'the field marshal,' President N. J. Zefkelis, 'the spirit of the expedition,' Vice-President Tom Pappas, 'the diplomat and strategist,' and Past President E. T. Morisse, 'the orator and idealist,' and others. These brothers sacrificed a great deal of their time and energy for the love of our order the principles of which are deeply rooted in their hearts. I am very grateful to them for what they have helped to accomplish."

In welcoming the new members into the domain of the Ahepa we wish them a mountain of strength and lofty ideals, like the famous mountain whose name they have adopted and which embodies sturdiness and its lofty peaks reach out into heavenly realms.

FLINT CHAPTER OBSERVES CENTENARY

AS a part of a program celebrating the 100th year of Greek Independence, the Flint Chapter No. 141 met in the Knights of Pythias' hall recently for a program of tableaux, music and addresses depicting the historic event.

The program of celebration was presented by the young people of the chapter, under the direction of Brother Nicholas Katis and Rev. Ioakin Doulgerakis, pastor of the Hellenic Orthodox Church. The tableaux, depicting episodes of the revolutionary period, were given by members in native costumes. At the end of the program several members spoke. Brother George Polite, President, was chairman of the meeting.

DENVER CHAPTER EXEMPLIFIES AHEPA SPIRIT

THE intrepid Secretary of the Denver Chapter, Brother T. K. Katsulas, whose monthly bulletins of the activities of his chapter are, indeed, inspirational and informative, reports as follows, in connection with the Denver Chapter's celebration of the Centenary of Greek independence:

"The part that Ahepa played in Denver upon the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the Independence of Greece is something of which every Ahepan should be proud. Every element of what makes a good Ahepan was displayed. The evening of March 25th will stand out in the annals of Denver Chapter and the Greek community of Denver. Such occasions show the importance of an organization like ours.

"If you do a thing for Ahepa you are doing it for a multitude of people of your kind."

NOTICE

Owing to the illness of the editor and to other printing difficulties unexpectedly encountered, which unavoidably disrupted the issue of the regular editions on schedule, we have combined the May and June editions of the magazine into the one for the month of June, and present you herewith with a larger 64-page magazine. In this way, we do hope, we shall be enabled to place the magazine on its regular printing schedule again. Thank you.

The Editor.

PROFESSOR PHILLIPS SPEAKS TO MISSOULA CHAPTER MEMBERS ON GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IN UNITED STATES

THE members and friends of the Missoula Chapter attended a public meeting at the Eagles' Hall at which Professor P. C. Phillips of the State University was the principal speaker. His topic was "The Growth of Democracy in America."

Professor Phillips outlined how democracy got its start in America and how the educational and democratic ideals of the young colonies finally came into conflict with England, bringing about the Revolutionary War. The contributions of each race toward the democracy of the country were reviewed.

BOISE IDAHO JOINS THE AHEPA

WITH the Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, Brother P. S. Marthakis officiating, the establishment of another chapter of the Order of Ahepa took place in Boise, Idaho, adding another stronghold to the Ahepa domain. In a solemn ceremony and in the presence of delegations from chapters in Salt Lake City, Pocatello, Ogden, Bingham Canyon and Price, the oath and obligations were administered to the charter members.

After the execution of the ritualistic ceremony, the installation of the new elected officers took place to guide the work of the chapter for the year 1939: George G. Cordes, President; Jim Kelly, Vice-President; Thomas Rigas, Secretary; Guss Davis, Treasurer.

With open hearts and high spirits we welcome the new members into the Ahepa domain and wish them a useful career, for the good of themselves, of the Order of Ahepa, and of the country in which they live and prosper.

THE PYTHAGORAS CHAPTER INSTALLS IN BRILLIANT FASHION

THE Pythagoras Chapter No. 112 of Pittsfield, Mass., held a brilliant public meeting at the Grange Hall during which its officers were installed in their respective offices.

The impressive installation ceremonies were conducted by Brother John Michalaros, Supreme Deputy Governor of District No. 1, well assisted by the Springfield Patrol team.

The following officers were charged with the duties of their respective offices: Peter G. Giftos, President; Peter Trahanas, Vice-President; Alexander Vomvilas, Secretary; Peter Plumbides, Treasurer; James Chakas, Captain of Guards; Gabriel Gregory, Chaplain; William Kallogian, Inter sentinel; Steven Anes, Warden. Governors: James Makes, Lewis Carsons, Nick Petropoulos, Aretos Pappas and George P. Giftos.

Delegations from Springfield and Lowell, Mass., and Albany, Schenectady and New York City chapters, by their participation gave warmth to the occasion.

Addresses were delivered by Brothers John Michalaros and Djimas, Supreme Deputy Governor of District No. 2, the former speaking in Greek and the latter in English and both dwelling on the patriotic work of the Ahepa.

The skillful drills executed by the Springfield Patrol during the ceremony received the admiration of all those present. The past-president's jewel was bestowed upon Brother N. J. Marin for meritorious work rendered to the chapter.

A large audience of Greek families of Pittsfield attended the ceremony and a banquet in honor of the visiting brothers and officers was given in the banquet hall at the termination of the installation ceremonies.

GOLDEN RULE CHAPTER INSTALLS OFFICERS

WITH the entire chapter membership in attendance, with delegates from the neighboring sister chapters, with city officials, and other distinguished persons present as their guests, a brilliant installation ceremony was held by the Golden Rule Chapter No. 101 of New Bedford, Mass.

The ceremony was opened with the chapter's past president, Brother James Zavras officiating, who, after brief introductory remarks, turned the chair to the intrepid supreme governor of the district, Brother Harry Booras, who, assisted by his deputy governor, Brother John Koufoudakis, acted as the master of ceremonies for the evening.

After the installation of the newly elected officers in their respective offices, the four past presidents of the chapter, namely Brothers Thomas Salamanis, Evangelos Smyrnakis, James Zavras, and E. Kourousis were presented with the past president's jewels. Brother Kourousis, the veteran officer and present secretary of the chapter, besides the jewel of the past president, was also presented with an emblematic ring for his splendid services to the chapter.

After the completion of the ceremony, Supreme Governor Booras; the president of the Pawtucket Chapter, Brother Savas Savides; past president, Brother James Zavras and Rev. Georgiades addressed the gathering. Also Brothers James Zavras, James Hatzopoulos, James Papadimitriou, A. Smyrnakis, M. Michaelides, Rev. Georgiades and Steve Stoumbelis spoke during the banquet which followed the installation.

The newly installed officers were as follows: President, Stephen Johnson; Vice-President, Harry Keneklis; Secretary, Arthur Courousis; Treasurer, Anastasios Haggis. Board of Governors, Em. Loupo, Steven Mitchell, James Dangelos, Peter Haste and George Keches; James Zavras, Captain of the Guards; Mike Mitchell, Chaplain; Sotirios Stentoumis, Warden; and Peter Bellas and Angelos Karalekas, Sentinels.

On the 13th of the month the annual dance of the chapter was given which in attendance and brilliancy eclipsed all similar affairs held in the past.

On this Gala affair, among the chapter's distinguished guests there were Supreme Governor of the First District, Brother Harry Booras, the Mayor of the city of New Bedford, the Chief of Police and many others from the federal and civic authorities.

KOKOMO CHAPTER HOLDS IMPRESSIVE INITIATION

THE Kokomo Chapter No. 227 of Kokomo, Ind., held an impressive initiation ceremony recently at the Red Men's Hall.

Supreme Deputy Governors of the District, Brother George Boris of Muncie and Sam Scoufakis of Hammond, Ind., and Brother Louis George, President of the Gary Chapter, officiated at the solemn initiation rituals which induced many new worthy members into the fold of the fraternity.

Appropriate speeches were made explaining to the newly elected candidates the principles and objectives of the Fraternity. Rev. Harry H. Kellum of Kokomo was among the speakers for the occasion, who praised highly the Kokomo members for their splendid patriotic work and efforts.

SANTA BARBARA HOST AT BANQUET

Notables, Visitors and Delegations from Other Cities in Attendance

WITH more than 300 members and their guests attending, the Santa Barbara entertained recently with a dinner-dance in Eagles' hall.

P. J. Andrews of Los Angeles, Supreme Governor of District No. 12, and fourteen other officials of the state organization were honor guests at the affair. Among them were: P. Kanellos, Deputy District Governor, and Dr. J. Post and M. T. Coumandrous, all of Los Angeles.

Y. M. C. A. EXECUTIVE COMMENDS AHEPA

April 26, 1930.

MR. SAVIER LAGGES,
President Red Rose Chapter No. 71,
Coatesville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Lagges:

I JUST wanted to register with you one or two impressions that I received at your very excellent annual banquet Thursday evening. I wanted to give expression to them that night but there were a good many speakers on the program and the time was short.

I was swept away with the high ideals which I found in every impression that I received from that occasion — your constitution, your creed, the speakers, and everything that came to my attention.

I congratulate you on being the president of an organization of such high principles and strong Americanism. If the other groups in our national life of foreign parentage are striving for the same goal as the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, we certainly will not have any problems in this country, and the super-man which comes out of the melting pot of this great country will be all that we hope for.

It was a very happy evening for all of us and a great inspiration.

Yours very truly,

J. I. HOFFMAN,
Executive Secretary.

Brother Andrews and his party stopped at Santa Barbara en route to Los Angeles from Salinas, where they chartered a chapter.

Delegations from Ventura, Santa Paula, Oxnard and San Pedro attended the entertainment.

Brother Andrews made a short talk, telling of the work being done by the organization.

Members of the committee in charge of the dance were: George Ellis, President of the Chapter, and John Simitzis, George Palos, Paul Drawlisy and Gus Dascalou.

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DEAN ALFANGE ON THE RADIO ON MEMORIAL DAY

DEAN ALFANGE, Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, delivered a brilliant address on Memorial Day, Friday, May 30, 1930, concerning the Order of Ahepa and the Centenary of Greek Independence, broadcast over radio station WGBS, New York City. It was a highly inspired patriotic delivery.

Incidentally, it is the first time that the principles of the Order of Ahepa were broadcast over a radio station with a connecting network of stations reaching one-third of the country territorially and estimated to have about ten million listeners. It is indeed a distinct honor for Brother Alfange to have had the privilege of delivering his address in this manner and acquainting many millions of fellow citizens with the ideals and objectives of the Fraternity as well as with the singular points of the Centenary of Greek Independence.

Congratulations in behalf of the rank and file are extended to Brother Alfange for his enlightening radio address, by itself a commendable contribution.

AHEPA OFFICIAL SPEAKER AT ROTARY

*Splendid Talk Gives Club Better Idea
of Aims and Ideals of Ahepa*

ON the occasion of Brother Achilles Catsonis' address to the Rotary Club of Middletown, Ohio, we reprint the following inspiring remarks from "The Middletown Rotarian," a bulletin published by the Rotary Club of Middletown:

"One of the most excellent talks we have had at Rotary for a long time was that of Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary of Ahepa, who addressed us on "A Grateful Country," last week.

Ahepa is the national association of Greeks who have immigrated to this country and who have become citizens of the United States.

Mr. Catsonis described the history and purposes of the lodge. Certainly Ahepa deserves the enthusiastic support and the encouragement of every patriotic citizen of the United States. With 250 lodges in 47 states and with the 25,000 members it now has, this association is destined to become a powerful force in Americanizing its members and in the maintaining and upbuilding of American ideals."

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MAYOR OF LANCASTER, PA., LAUDS AHEPA

Ready to Aid Civic Progress, He Says at
Anniversary Banquet

THE civic enterprise of Greek residents of Lancaster was lauded by Mayor Metzger in an address at the first annual banquet of Red Rose Chapter No. 71, of Lancaster, Pa., commemorating the 100th anniversary of Greek independence, held recently in the Hotel Brunswick ballroom.

The city's chief executive cited many instances when the Greeks of the city had shown great willingness to aid the progress of Lancaster. "It is more honor for me to be here, rather than you to be honored by me. You are residents of Lancaster, not of what you can do for Lancaster, but what Lancaster can do for you," he declared.

Brother V. I. Chebithes, Past President of the Ahepa, in his usual enthusiastic manner and eloquence, stressed the patriotism shown by Greeks in this country.

Rev. George Capitanios of Endicott, N. Y., spoke on "The Excellence of America."

Hon. Aaron B. Hess, speaker of the State House of Representatives, among other commendatory remarks stated: "It is a people like you with the qualities of your ancestors that can produce good citizens, citizens who can assimilate with the great American ideals."

Dr. H. M. J. Klein, a member of the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College, also responded with appropriate remarks.

Dr. William Boenes of Reading, Pa., acted as toastmaster, introduced by Brother S. Lagges, President of the Chapter, due to the late arrival of Brother James Veras, Past Supreme Governor of the District.

J. I. Hoffman, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Coatesville, spoke for the delegation of Ahepa members from Coatesville. He accompanied Mayor Handwork and party of Coatesville.

Among the guests at the affair were: District Attorney Sumner V. Hosterman, Mayor and Mrs. Handwork of Coatesville, Dr. Landis Tanager of Millersville, Judge John M. Groff, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Brinton, Dean and Mrs. Howard R. Onwaka, Hon. and Mrs. A. B. Hess, Mayor and Mrs. T. Warren Metzger, Austin E. Collough, and Dr. H. M. J. Klein.

Delegations were present from York, Reading, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Coatesville, Harrisburg, Scranton, New York and nearby cities.

Dancing followed in the main ballroom.

The banquet committee was composed of the following: Mike Frangos, chairman; William Stathopolous, Constantine Mantis, Nicholas Manolakis, M. Macrides, John Goumas, John Agourides, George Lalacos, Constantine Pavlatos and Theodore Plastiras.

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GREEN RIVER SPONSORS BANQUET

THE largest and most distinguished gathering ever held in the annals of Green River was that at the banquet sponsored by the Green River Chapter of Ahepa, which took place recently.

Delegations from Cheyenne, Denver, Casper, Salt Lake City and nearby towns and prominent officials and citizens of Green River banqueted from seven until midnight and listened to many distinguished speakers, who told of the glories of Greece and the great patriotic work of the Ahepa.

P. S. Marthakis of Salt Lake City, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, especially gave the guests and members a glowing account of the aims and accomplishments of

STORK VISITS THE HOME OF DEAN ALFANGE

JOY and happiness reigns supreme in the home of Brother Alfange, for his charming wife gave birth to a seven and one-half pound baby boy!

The Editor of the Magazine, in behalf of the rank and file of the Order of Ahepa, extends sincere congratulations to Brother and Mrs. Alfange on the happy event of acquiring a son.

May the Gods of Fortune weave about him a future as successful as his illustrious father and may his life contain the brilliancy of occupying the highest office of public service in the gift of the people of this land, and his name stand out as worthy of the race from which he descends and as renowned and famous as that of the country in the confines of which he had the good fortune to be born its citizen.

the Order. Practically every business man of the community was present.

Hon. T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr., was the other speaker of the evening that was given rapt attention throughout his entire address. Mr. Taliaferro is well known as an orator of unusual ability, and as a student of ancient and modern history has few equals. He gave a most eloquent address upon the achievements of the Grecian race, in its art and literature. He proved, by historical record, that the Greek has always fought for freedom and independence, and that for much we enjoy today we were indebted to the Greeks.

During the evening, Supreme Governor P. S. Marthakis presented Brother William Kouroulis with a beautiful past president jewel, for his efficient work in behalf of the local chapter during the tenure of his office.

Brief remarks were expressed by the following: Mr. Rush L. DeNise of Rock Springs; Superintendent H. A. Connet; Mr. T. E. Rogers, President Green River Community Club; Mr. C. L. Callahan; Superintendent E. M. Thompson of Rock Springs; Mr. William Cobb of Casper; Mr. J. H. Jacobucci; Mr. Fred W. Johnson, Rock Springs, and Brother P. F. Kiskiras, President of Cheyenne Chapter of the Order of Ahepa.

Brother Charles Ballis, President of the Green River Chapter, thanked all those who attended the banquet in behalf of the chapter.

[Advertise in the Ahepa Magazine]

GEORGE JARVIS CHAPTER OF WORCESTER, MASS., OBSERVES GREEK CENTENARY

THE George Jarvis Chapter No. 80, of Worcester, Mass., celebrated the 100th anniversary of the independence of Greece with fitting ceremonies which lasted throughout the day, March 25th.

The celebration opened in the morning with a mass at 10 o'clock at St. Spyridon's Church, Orange Street, which was attended by members of the Order. Rev. Vasilios Spiropoulos, pastor of the church, officiated at the mass and preached the sermon, the motif of which was "Good Fellowship."

In the afternoon ten candidates were initiated into the chapter at Pythian Hall. Deputy Supreme Governor Michalaros of Springfield was in charge of the initiation assisted by the degree team of that city, comprising eighteen men.

Mayor Among Guests

At the banquet in the evening at the Bancroft Hotel, Mayor O'Hara and Admiral Ralph Earle, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, were present as guests.

The speakers at the evening session included Mayor O'Hara and Admiral Earle, Supreme Governor Harry Booras of Boston; Deputy Supreme Governor Michalaros of Springfield; Toastmaster James Andreson, President of the George Jarvis Chapter, Andrew Drives, Rev. Fr. Spiropoulos, and Wesley E. Melquist, a new member of the order.

During the banquet Supreme Governor Booras presented jewels to Charles Davis and Dr. Photius Kyritsis, past presidents of the order.

James Andreson was chairman in charge of arrangements and was assisted by the following: Dr. Photius Kyritsis, Theodore King, Charles Davis and Dr. Anthony Vamvas.

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SOLON HOLDS SOLEMN CEREMONY

JUDGE MACDONELL AND D. G. BICKERS SPEAK

SOLON CHAPTER No. 5 of Savannah, Ga., held its annual installation in its lodge room in the Odd Fellows Building with several hundred, including many ladies and other distinguished guests, present. Delightful musical numbers were rendered at intervals during the ceremony and were enjoyed by the assemblage.

The installation, a most impressive ritualistic ceremony, was conducted by Dr. G. M. Saliba, a past officer of the parent organization. The new officers who were sworn in and inducted into office are:

John Nickols, President; A. Andris, Vice-President; C. P. Thomas, Secretary; Theo A. Kolgaklis, Treasurer; Charles Lamas, Chaplain; Paul Lamas, Warden; E. S. Vandora, Captain; George Polychronidas, Outer Guard; Nick Kelemides, Inner Guard; George Athanas, Sam Polychrome, Peter Chiboucas, Henry Chakides and Charles Lamas, Governors.

Following the installation, brief talks were made by past officers of the chapter and by the installing master of ceremonies, and by Judge Alex R. MacDonell and D. G. Bickers, associate editor of the *Morning News*. Judge MacDonell recounted the prominent contributions Greek civilization has made to the world in every branch of life, in music and art, in culture and aesthetics, in statesmanship and statecraft, in philosophy and logic, in discovery and invention. He spoke of the prowess of Greek warriors of the classic times of old—done in epics of the ages, and then he alluded to the more recent demonstration of the valor of Greek soldiery in saving Europe and Western Asia and so undoubtedly saving the New World from menaces which threatened Christian civilization. He proved himself familiar with the marvelous story of Greece, with names and the sayings which have made the literature of the Greeks eternal—and in no uncertain nor halting manner quoted many maxims and sayings in the old original and even quoted full Greek poems—eliciting enthusiastic applause. His address was a gem of thought and expression.

The *Morning News* associate editor spoke especially of citizenship. He alluded to the debt the modern world owes Greece and called attention to the fact that the state of Georgia gets its name from two Greek words, that the capital of Georgia is directly derived from the Greek, and that the name of the educational capital of the state is taken bodily from the capital name of Greece, Athens. He was happy to know, then, that Ahepa, American organization seeking to make Greeks coming to these shores or the descendants of Hellenic families fully equipped and efficient Americans in fact as in name, was born in Atlanta, Ga., and that it has now spread all over the land wherever there are progressive, intelligent, patriotic Greeks. He then spoke of what citizens expect from their government, opportunity to make the best of life, guidance and encouragement in this effort, and protection always in their working out of a fine life; and then he spoke, since government here is "US," of what citizens give to their government, material support in taxes, personal service in jury and military and other duty and spiritual and moral support in unswerving loyalty.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, CHAPTER CONDUCTS ITS FIRST INITIATION CEREMONY

THE newly established Springfield, Ohio, Chapter No. 247, recently conducted its first initiation ceremony by welcoming into its fold five new candidates.

Brother Phil Chakeres, President of the Chapter, opened the meeting and introduced Brothers John Zonars, President of the Dayton Chapter, Errother George T. Poolitsan, President of the Middletown Chapter and Deputy Supreme Governor of the District, and Brother Angelo Trifon, President of the Columbus Chapter, who alternated in conducting the solemn initiation ceremonies.

Large delegations from Dayton, Middletown, Columbus and other neighboring chapters were on hand as participants and guests for the occasion.

After the initiation ceremonies many members and visitors accepted invitations to the hospitable homes of Brothers George Georgopoulos, Sterios Macris, and George Keymas, where they enjoyed a jolly good time amid an atmosphere of good fellowship.

The officers of this young but progressive chapter are as follows: Phil Chakeres, President; A. Dilemanos, Vice-President; Pete Cosmos, Secretary; Louis D. Gianakopoulos, Treasurer; William Nasos, Captain of the Guard; Nick Patsavos, Warden; Pete Christodoulon, Chaplain; and Pete Anderson, Pete Manos, Sentinels.

CHICAGO CHAPTERS OBSERVE CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE IN BRILLIANT FASHION

THE Ahepa host of Chicago, composed of Chapters Nos. 46, 93, 94, 104, 202, 203, 204, 205, combining their will and resources celebrated the centenary of Greek independence in a fitting manner at the Assembly Hall of the Masonic Temple, Sunday evening, March 30th.

An immense gathering of Ahepans and their guests turned out to witness the solemn and inspiring exercises at which orators of excellence delivered the panegyrics of the day, extolling the heroic deeds of the brave warriors who, revolting against their oppressors, indomitably waged war against a mighty despot and laid down their lives winning freedom for Greece.

Andrea Vlachos was the main orator of the day, whose inspiring address will appear in a forthcoming number of the magazine.

The celebration of the centenary of the Greek independence by the combined Ahepan forces, left an indelible impression on the minds of those who attended the festivity and marked another landmark in the colorful history of the Ahepans in the middle west.

ΕΝ ΣΙΚΑΓΩ

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CASPER (WYOMING) CHAPTER CELEBRATES

THE Casper Chapter No. 159 of Wyoming celebrated the centenary of Greek independence with befitting ceremony at an open meeting to which was invited the entire Greek community of Casper and the neighboring cities.

The Chapter Hall, in which the meeting was held, was filled to capacity with the members of Ahepa and their guests and the celebration commenced with the singing of the American and Greek national anthems. The panegyric of the day was delivered by Brother George Panagos, who thrilled his audience with the narration of the heroic deeds of the revolutionary warriors of 1821.

Other speakers were Brother George D. Mores and John Rosaleis. Miss Mary Kassios performed classical Grecian dances, and there then followed dancing and refreshments.

Chairman of the successful program was Brother J. P. Poulos. Enthusiastic joy prevailed among the members and visitors throughout the entire evening of the celebration.

WASHINGTON ROCK CHAPTER SPONSORS BENEFIT

THE Washington Rock Chapter No. 114 of Plainfield, N. J., organized a dance for the benefit of the local Greek School "Plato," which met with complete success, due to the untiring efforts of the dance committee.

One of the high spots of the entertainment was the presentation by the children of patriotic tableaux, with particular impression made by the famous dance of Zalongo.

Mrs. A. Skourla, the principal of the school, delivered a splendid address, praising in no uncertain terms the assistance given to the school by the local Chapter of the Ahepa.

To the success of the dance has contributed quite effectively the orchestra which donated its services. Delightful refreshments, donated by several members of the Ahepa and of the Greek community, were also served.

The net proceeds, exceeding \$300.00, were turned over to the School Board.

Congratulations are extended to the members of the committee and to everyone who participated in making this benevolent affair a success.

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ACTIVITIES OF AHEPA IN OMAHA

PAST PRESIDENT'S BANQUET

JJEAN N. BLAETUS, retiring president of the Omaha Chapter of Ahepa was honored by the entire membership of the chapter at a banquet given at the Castle Hotel, March 18th.

The banquet was presided over by C. C. Harvalis, incoming president who addressed the guests and paid tribute to the accomplishments of the administration of 1929. Brother Blaetus, the retiring president, expressed his appreciation of the honor and summed up the efforts of his administration as being those which are to be expected of any group of dutiful officers. But it must be said that last year was one crowned with accomplishment which well might be made the goal of future administrations.

Other speakers included Rev. C. Morkides and Brother Peter Georges. Brother N. Chagares, chairman of the Board of Governors outlined a program of functions for the coming year, which was most enthusiastically received.

Due to the success of the banquet it was suggested and approved that the chapter hold such local informal gatherings that would bring members and their wives and immediate relatives together for the purpose of promoting good fellowship.

Out-of-town members of near-by chapters also attended.

The committee in charge included Brothers N. Chagares, G. M. Rogers, and James Sideras.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

The third annual and public installation of officers of the Omaha Chapter No. 147 took place at the Odd Fellows Hall. The presiding officer of the ceremonies was Supreme Governor Michael D. Konomos of Kansas City, Mo., who followed the formal installation with a most enlightening speech on the purposes of the Order.

There was a brilliant audience of over three hundred including among the guests of honor: The Honorable Richard L. Metcalfe, Mayor of Omaha, City Commissioners John Hopkins and Joseph Koutsky, Mr. Walter Pierpont, official of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Harry Ficharty, prominent Omaha attorney and Professor C. G. Lowe of the Classical Department of the University of Nebraska, all of whom expressed their appreciation of the work of the Order of Ahepa both locally and nationally.

The installed officers are: C. C. Harvalis, President; F. A. Schizas, Vice-President; P. G. Katsura, Secretary; A. C. Pulopulos, Treasurer; J. N. Blaetus, Chaplain; G. Phillips, Warden; The Board of Governors for the ensuing year include N. Chagares, Chairman; C. Mantis, S. P. Mastos, D. J. James and J. N. Fillis. The outgoing officers included J. N. Blaetus, President; D. J. James, Vice-President; C. C. Harvalis, Secretary; A. C. Pulopulos, Treasurer; Rev. C. Morkides, Chaplain, and S. Abariotos, Warden.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλύτερον
Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καὶ Καναδῇ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.

Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπεὶ δύνανται δωρεάν

The Omaha Ahepa Patrol distinguished itself by its capable assistance during the installation. It was under the able leadership of Captain of the Guards, Paul Kazakes, and we must say that Brother Kazakes has merited his reelection.

Dancing concluded a most enjoyable evening.

AHEPA THEATRE PARTY

The Omaha Chapter No. 147 sponsored a theatre party at the beautiful Brandies Theatre, Sunday, March 23rd, presenting the famous war drama "Four Sons" as the feature attraction.

Words of the Wise

The discovery of what is true, and the practice of that which is good, are the two most important objects of life. — *Voltaire*.

Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips. — *Proverbs XXVII, 2*.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear. — *Socrates*.

What thou seest, speak of with caution. — *Solon*.

The end of wisdom is consultation and deliberation. — *Demosthenes*.

Over three hundred attended the performance, which was immensely enjoyed.

This theatre party was the first of a series of functions to be sponsored by the Omaha Chapter.

The success of the party was due to the efficient preparations by the Board of Governors and portends good omen for coming functions as reported planned.

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BINGHAM CANYON, UTAH, CHAPTER EXPRESSES APPRECIATION TO SUPREME GOVERNOR MARTHAKIS

THE officers and members of the Bingham Canyon Chapter, through their president, Brother James Junas, extended sincere thanks to Brother Marthakis for his participation in their installation ceremony held on the 18th of March. Brother Junas, in reporting the brilliant ceremony, among other things, remarks as follows:

"Truthfully it can be said that the impression left on the minds of both Americans and Greeks is great. Everybody is talking about it. We are reliably informed, that one American whose name we do not wish to disclose, upon going home after the meeting, woke up his wife and told her 'From now on I wish you to respect the Greeks more than ever before. I have learned more about them tonight than I ever knew.' Another American present at the ceremony said on the following day, loudly to a crowd of people, 'Such speeches as that of last night opened up my mind and certainly a lot of my American friends missed a good opportunity to learn what you people do here on the hillside and elsewhere with your great organization to benefit yourselves and the country. You certainly are worthy of your glorious race.'

"Such comments from our neighbors surely make us feel proud, which we wish to convey to you. As for our own people, the talk is still on every tongue. One of them said, 'The rays of the sun always pierce the cloud and its brightness shines,' which is to be interpreted, that all that has been said against the Ahepa can not darken its brightness and that its rays will shine forever.

"Don't such remarks make you feel like a million dollars? It makes us feel that way. We are all the more determined to go on for greater achievements."

IS YOUR CHAPTER Giving a Picnic, Parade, or Outing?

Give your guests some **SOUVENIR** of the affair. For instance:

Caps — Attractive, inexpensive overseas caps for the children.

Pennants — Beautiful pennants, which cost so little that you can afford to give away hundreds of them.

Flags — Greek and American flags, inexpensive and attractive. Also decorations of all kinds for autos.

Bathing Suit Emblems — Now, you can proudly display the emblem of the Ahepa on your bathing suit.

Canes — Fine, hardwood quality, brightly polished.

Neckties — Rich Greek blue ties with embroidered Ahepa emblem.

Celluloid Buttons — If you can't afford any other souvenir, buttons are the cheapest, suitable article.

Borrow some samples from us. No obligation is under. Write **NOW!**

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692 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, CHAPTER INAUGURATES OFFICERS FOR 1930

LINCOLN Chapter of the Ahepa is justly proud because of the outstanding success that crowned its installation ceremony which took place on February the 13th at the I. O. O. F. Hall. More than 300 Ahepans and their guests participated in the solemn affair. The patrol of the Chapter splendidly executed the installation work.

Brother Michael Kononos, Supreme Governor of the 8th District, officiated at the installation exercises and delivered a most impressive address. He was followed by many other distinguished speakers, among them Professor C. G. Lowe of the University of Nebraska, who spoke brilliantly on the "Idealism of Hellenism."

The following officers were installed into their respective offices: A. A. Andros, President; A. Christopoulos, Vice-President; Gus DeClaris, Secretary; P. H. Kosmos, Treasurer; Theodore Kallems, Warden; James Collins, Chaplain; James Andrews, Captain of the Guard; Frank Grumas, Sentinel; and Alex Keriakedes, John Christakes, Pete Poulos, Chris Krimbanis and Paschos Pappas, members of the Board of Governors.

The installation was followed by a splendid program arranged by the committee composed of: A. A. Andros, A. Christopoulos, Peter Kosmos, Gus DeClaris and E. C. Andreas, who deserve special mention.

Dancing and refreshments concluded the delightful program.

WAUKEGAN CHAPTER OF ILLINOIS HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

THE Little Fort Chapter No. 218 of Waukegan held its annual opening and festival meeting the night of March 10th at the Anchor and Ark Hall, 221 Washington Street. More than three hundred and fifty guests, men and women, were present.

George Manos was chairman of the meeting. Attorney Athanasius A. Pantelis, of Highland Park, was introduced as the principal speaker. He spoke for twenty minutes, dwelling particularly on the significance of the words implied in the name of the organization. A number of prominent speakers were included on the program, speaking briefly but interestingly and to the point. Mayor L. J. Yager made a short address. Judge Perry L. Persons offered a concise outline of the activities of the county court. States Attorney A. V. Smith, Sheriff Lawrence Doolittle, and sheriff's candidates Edwin Ahlstrom, Lester Tiffany and Elmer Green were other local speakers.

Supreme Governor of District No. 9, Stephanos J. Reckas of Chicago, Deputy Supreme Governor P. P. Stathos of Milwaukee, President John C. Brown of the North Shore Chapter No. 94, Chicago, A. Porikos of Chicago, W. T. Christakes of Chicago, and Peter Matsukas, organizer of the local chapter, were other orators. Refreshments were served at the close of the program.

Providence has given us hope and sleep, as a compensation for the many cares of life. — Voltaire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., CHAPTERS AND SONS OF PERICLES HOLD OPEN MEETING

THE open meeting sponsored by the Washington Chapter No. 31, the Capitol Chapter No. 236, and the Sons of Pericles Chapter Pythagoras of Washington, held on the evening of April 22nd, developed into a brilliant affair with a large attendance of members of the chapters and their guests.

Brother Milton E. Meletiades, Editor of the MAGAZINE, acted as master of ceremonies for the evening, delivering a stirring address in the Greek language enunciating the vital problems which confront the Greek people in this country at the present time. He created a splendid impression on the audience, whose enthusiasm having been aroused applauded his speech heartily. It was an agreeable surprise to the audience, and they expressed it in no uncertain terms, the ability of Brother Meletiades to deliver an address fluently in perfect Greek.

At this meeting the officers of the Sons of Pericles were solemnly installed into office by Brother Meletiades. The presentation of the jewel to Past President Brother Peter L. Dounis also took place, who responded by expressing his appreciation for the honor bestowed upon him by his chapter.

The outstanding event of the meeting was the presentation of checks, representing the net proceeds from a performance given at the National Theatre in honor of the Supreme Lodge officers, to the presidents of the two Greek schools. In presenting the checks Brother Meletiades remarked that the Ahepa fosters education not in words, but in deeds, and to the extent of its ability to do so. The presidents of the local schools, Brother Skiadas and Mr. Chipouras, accepted the checks in behalf of the schools, expressing the appreciation of the institutions for the noble act of the

Ahepa chapters in the cause of education.

A silver loving cup was presented to Brother George Nicolopoulos for having sold the most tickets for the performance.

Valuable prizes were also presented to Mrs. Sklerakis, who successfully played the leading rôle of the play, and to Brother Katsmegas for his participation in the play.

The author of the play, "The Children of Two Worlds," as presented at the National Theatre, Brother Vynios, was acclaimed for his meritorious contribution in specially writing the play for the occasion, which, by the way, attained remarkable success.

Dr. Charles Demas, the president of the Washington Chapter, as well as Brother Sioris, president of the Capitol Chapter, when called upon, expressed their gratitude to the audience for having honored them with their presence and in contributing to the success of the gathering.

The recitation of the poem of the Sons of Pericles by Brother Gianaris, president of the Sons of Pericles local chapter, was highly inspirational and very much impressed the audience.

Special mention has been made for the meritorious work rendered for the success of the play to the following: Brother S. Nicholson, chairman of the General Committee; Brother M. Killis, chairman of the Presentation Committee; Brother N. Galanis, prompter; Brothers P. Dounis, A. Sioris, Sp. Versis, C. Placos, N. Pittas, J. Sklerakis, Charles K. Foss, S. Revithes, James Efantis, N. Clemens, C. Patterson, George Takas; Mrs. Julia Placos, Mrs. Mary Nicholson, Mr. Zevgolis, Mr. Colyvas, and the children of Brothers Pistolas, Roumel and Zorba.

Refreshments followed the reception.

CHAPTER WASHINGTON No. 156 OF PENNSYLVANIA "RESOLVES"

IT appears that Chapter No. 156, among its other heavenly blessings, is endowed with an inspiring poet in the person of its Secretary, Brother George E. Geracimos. Brother Geracimos, as a loyal Ahepan, has made a New Year's resolution. We publish it for the benefit of those who perchance feel down-trodden in the Ahepa's work. Here it is:

"Says I to myself," as I 'goggezo and grinazio'

"I'm sick of my Ahepa," and then, how I scowled.

The members unfriendly, the programs long.

In fact, it seems that everything is wrong.

Then "says" my conscience to me, says he,

"The trouble with you is, you are too blind to see

That your club reflects you, whatever it be;

Now, pep up and pay and serve cheerfully,

Stop all your fault-finding and boost it up strong,

You will find you will be happy and proud to belong.

Be friendly and willing and sing as you work,

For clubs aren't built by members who shirk."

A. GEORGE SPANNON FORMS LAW PARTNERSHIP

BROTHER A. GEORGE N. SPANNON, Past Supreme Governor of District No. 9 and now Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago, has announced the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law with Mr. Stanley C. Armstrong, formerly Assistant Attorney General of Illinois.

The firm name is Armstrong & Spannon, and they occupy sumptuous offices at One LaSalle Street Building, Suite 2414, One North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

We extend our sincere wishes for a successful career to Brother Spannon and his partner.

UNITED HELLENIC BANK SHARES, Inc.

(Established 1929.)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS on May 12, 1930, declared its first quarterly cash dividend as follows:

Preferred stock @ 10c per share.

Common stock @ 10c per share.

Payable July 1st, 1930, to stockholders of record at the close of business, May 31st, 1930.

Checks will be mailed July 1st, 1930.

C. NICHOLAS CASSIMATIS,

Treasurer.

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER IN BRILLIANT BANQUET OBSERVES CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

**Noted Scholars, State and City Officials
Guests of Town — Mayor Tully Lauds
Greeks as Worthy Citizens — Dean
Mendell Says Greece Gave World Sense
of Sportsmanship and Philosophers**

MANY distinguished guests spoke at the banquet held in the Hotel Taft recently, held under the auspices of the New Haven Chapter No. 98. The affair was in observance of the Centenary of Greek Independence.

Among those present were: Hon. Thomas A. Tully, Dean Clarence W. Mendell of Yale, Rev. Harold B. Camp of Calvary Baptist Church, Prof. M. Rostovtzeff of Yale, Dr. James Rowland Angell, John W. Curren, V. I. Chebithes, Hon. Stanley Dunn, Hon. Sheridan Whitaker, Hon. Carleton E. Hoadley, Hon. Walter M. Pickett, Hon. Earnest Simpson, Harris Booras, Prof. Charles P. Howland and many others.

The program opened with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by the "Hellenic National Anthem," and Rev. Avengelos Triantafyllides said the Greek invocation.

After dinner speeches were made by many of the prominent guests. Dr. John C. Yavis in his opening speech, dwelt on the liberation of Greece from the Ottoman domination, and extended cordial greetings to the distinguished guests and visitors from out of town. He then introduced Dean Clarence Mendell, toastmaster for the evening. Dean Mendell stressed the point that Greece not only gained independence but regained an independence of several centuries ago, and gave an exposition of the philosophers of Greece. In a later part of his speech he said the Greeks gave us a sense of sportsmanship, citing the Greeks giving up internal dissension to band together at Olympia.

Mayor Tully Praises Greeks

Mayor Tully said America was glad to have the descendants of those glorious ancient Greeks as citizens of America, for nobody brought a finer heritage with them, and extolled the Order of Ahepa for its singular patriotic work.

Professor Rostovtzeff, Professor of American History and Classical Archaeology at Yale, caused laughter when he addressed his opening remarks in Greek to Mayor Tully. Switching to English, he said it was not only a privilege to be a descendant of those illustrious Greeks, but an obligation, and that the spirit of Democracy first propounded by these great Greeks had to be lived up to.

Tribute to Taft

Rev. Harold B. Camp of Calvary Baptist Church, paid a touching tribute to the late

William Howard Taft, who was Honorary President of the North American Committee for observing the Centenary of Greek Independence in America. In his eulogy he said, no other man had followed such a continuous distinguished career as the late ex-president, and that three qualities in his character had endeared him to the American people — his humanity — his magnanimity — his sense of humor.

The next speaker was Mr. Paul Prodis, Editor of the *Hellenic Mercury*, New York. Mr. Prodis spoke briefly of the revival of Hellenic culture and letters of modern Greeks, and with poetic feelings he read a poem of his own dedicated to Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton University.

The next speaker was the beloved Supreme Governor Brother Harris J. Booras, of the First District, who spoke about the heroes of 1821, outlining briefly but eloquently the struggle they made in gaining the independence of the Greek Nation.

Prof. George Vernadsky of Yale, next presented, spoke in fluent Greek as follows:

Κύριε Συμποσιαρχα, Κύριε Δήμαρχε,
Κυρία καὶ Κύριοι:

Βλέπω πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν μου τοὺς Ἕλληνας τοῦ 21 μὲ ἥσυχον συνείδησιν καὶ χαρὰν στὴν ὄψιν, διότι ἔχουν κάμει τὸ καθήκον των. Ἄφησαν εἰς ἡμᾶς μίαν χρυσὴν σελίδα τῆς ἱστορίας, ἀποδείξαντες στὸν κόσμον ὅτι ἦσαν ἀπόγονοι τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων. Εἰσθε Ἕλληνες καὶ νὰ καυχᾶσθε διὰ τὴν καταγωγὴν σας. Τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν πνεῦμα ἤνθι καὶ βασιλεύει. Ἡ νεωτερικὰ Ἑλλάς μᾶς δίδει μεγάλας ἐλπίδας διὰ τὸ μέλλον. Ἡμεῖς οἱ Ῥώσοι εἰμεθα ὑποχρεωμένοι στὸν Ἑλληνισμόν διὰ τὸν Χριστιανισμόν μας, διὰ τὰς τέχνας καὶ ἐπιστήμας. Ὅταν ἕνα καὶ ἡμῶν ἐκατομμύριον προσφύγων ἤλθον εἰς τὴν ἀκτὰς τῆς ἡ Μάννα τοὺς ἐδέχθη, τοὺς ἔδωκεν ἄρτον, ἰατρικά, καὶ διὰ τὸν φροντίζον τῆς ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ἔχει τὰς ἀρετὰς τῶν ἁρχαίων. Ἄς ἀναφωνήσωμεν: Ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάς!

The last speaker was V. I. Chebithes, Past Supreme President, who masterfully spoke of modern Greece and the accomplishments she has achieved since the World War.

Delegations from Waterbury, Hartford, Stamford, New Britain, Meriden, Danbury, Springfield, and Bridgeport, participated in the celebration.

The members of the committee are commended for their fine efforts in the success of the brilliant function.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CHAPTER CELEBRATES

THE Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 175 of Freeport, L. I., N. Y., celebrated its second anniversary on May the 14th. The affair was successful in that not only the entertainment was of high class but the ball itself drew a large attendance, considering that on that particular night the gods who control weather conditions were not in a favorable mood.

Delegations from other Long Island chapters participated in the delightful affair as well as from the Metropolitan District of New York.

GEORGE DILBOY POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ORGANIZES EXCURSION TO GREECE

THE American Legion George Dilboy Post No. 697 of New York, is organizing an excursion to Athens on the 15th of August, 1930, for the purpose of attending the unveiling of memorial statues to American Philhellenes and to inaugurate the laying of the corner-stone of the American Legion Building of Athens upon the lot donated by the Greek Government.

The Order of Ahepa, among its ranks numbers thousands of ex-service men of Greek descent who courageously served in the United States Army and Navy, and thousands of men who have served likewise in the wars of liberation of Greece.

In the pages of this publication you will observe an advertisement giving information about this excursion.

There is an opportunity presented to those members of the Order of Ahepa, who for one reason or another were unable to join the Ahepa excursion last spring, to take advantage of the Legion's excursion and at moderate expense visit Greece and participate in the Centenary Celebration which is now going on throughout Greece and also take part in the reception and other activities of the American Legion in Greece. It is an opportunity not to be missed and those interested should immediately take advantage of it, as such occasions very seldom occur. For further information write to George Dilboy Post No. 697, American Legion, 59 Washington Street, New York City, or to the Pharos Agency, who are the sole agents for the excursion, at 59 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

BEG YOUR PARDON

In reporting the establishment of the Springfield, Ohio, Chapter in the January issue of the MAGAZINE, the name of the good Brother and President of the Toledo Chapter, N. A. Pappas, was inadvertently omitted. The fact is, that Brother Pappas participated at the establishment of the chapter, accompanied by fifteen members of his chapter, and his inspiring address at the inauguration left an indelible impression.

ΧΙΛΙΑΔΕΣ ΑΧΕΠΑΝΣ

Φοράν ἑκατόμισα ἀπὸ τὸ Paramount. Ἀποστέλλονται ταχυδρομικῶς εἰς ἅμα τὰ μέρη. Special for the Ahepans. White Broad Cloth Shirts neck band or collar attached \$2.50 each. Τα τρία \$5.50.

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ΤΟ ΟΓΔΟΟΝ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΝ

Υπό ΔΗΜΟΥ ΚΑΚΡΙΑ

Προέδρον Έπιτροπῆς Συνεδρίων Βοστώνης

Ἐν κρίσει ἀπὸ τὸν ἐνδοξασμὸν τῶν περισσοτέρων ἀδελφῶν τῶν τμημάτων τῆς Νέας Ἀγγλίας ὁρισμένως τὸ ὄγδον συνέδριον τῆς Ἀρχῆς θὰ εἶναι ὄχι μόνον τὸ μεγαλύτερον καὶ τὸ καλλίτερον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ιστορικώτερον. Τὸ ἀκούσατε Κάου Μπὸυ Μπρὸς ἀπὸ τὸ Γενεσι, μὴν σὰς φάβισις ἢ ἀπόστασις ποὶ μᾶς χωρίζει. Διπλὴ παραγγελία BOSTON BAKED BEANS γὰρ σὰς ἀπὸ τὸ WEST. Νὰ μὴν λημονήσῃτε νὰ φέρετε καὶ τὰ ἀλογὰ σας. Ὅχι τὰ κομπούρια σας, νὰ τὰ φέρετε στὸ Σακάγο ποὶ θὰ περᾶστε. Ἀκούτε λαλῶν τί θὰ σὰς κάνωμεν σὺν ἑθῆτι στὴ Βοστώνη, σὰς Νέας Ἀθήνας.

Σὰς θέλωμε στὴ Βοστώνη τὴν Κυριακὴν τὸν προῖ ἀγγύστου 24. Θὰ σὰς πάμε πρῶτα στὴν ἐκκλησίαν στὸν Κεθέρω νὰ τῆς Βοστώνης καὶ θὰ προσπαθήσωμε νὰ ἔχωμε μαζί μὲ τὸν Ἐπίσκοπον τῆς Βοστώνης καὶ τὸν Ἐπίσκοπον τῆς Ἀμερικῆς τὸν κ. Λαυρακὸν νὰ λειτουργήσῃ.

Τὸ ἀπόγευμα, ἕνα ὄρασιον ταξιδάκι μὲ BUSES θὰ φέρομε γύρω τὴ Βοστώνη καὶ θὰ σὰς δείξωμε ὅλα τὰ ιστορικὰ μῆλα τῆς πόλεως. Θεήματα πρωτότητα καὶ διδακτικὰ. Ἡ Βοστώνη ἐφέτος ἐορτάζει τὴν τραυματιοετηρίδα τῆς ἰδρύσεως τῆς BIG CELEBRATIONS. Ἐκατομῆρια ἐπισκέπτεται ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ μέρη τοῦ κόσμου, καθόλου παράδοξον νὰ ἴδῃτε οἱ ἀντιπρόσωποι τὸ ταίρι σας ἐφίτου στὰ πανηγύρια τῆς Βοστώνης. Καὶ γιατί ἔτσι; Τὸ κορίτσι στὰ πανηγύρια πάντα βολεσκοντα. Καὶ πατήσατέ με BROTHERS ἢ Νέα Ἀγγλία ἔχει νὰ σὰς παρουσιάσῃ πολλὰ καὶ ἄλλα γοματισμένα καὶ ὁμοίω. Τί ἄλλο θέλετε; Θὰ εἶνε ὅλα στὴ Βοστώνη.

Τὸ ἑσπέρν κατὰ τὰς 8 ἢ ὄρα θὰ γίνῃ ἕνα GRAND INITIATION μὲ τοὺς SUP-

REME LODGE OFFICERS καὶ μὲ τὸ νέο RITUAL, πολὺ μεθῶν.

Δευτέρα προῖ: Ἐναρξίς τοῦ CONVENTION. Τελετὰ, λόγοι, ἰσοδοχαὶ καὶ πολλὰ ἄλλα.

Τρίτη. Θὰ εἶνε ἡ ἡμέρα ποὶ θὰ μῆνι ἀλησιμῆτος εἰς ὅσους θὰ παρερεθῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡ ιστορικώτερα ἡμέρα στὰ χρονικά τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Εἶνε ἡ ἡμέρα τῆς παρελάσεως. Εἶνε ἡ ἡμέρα ποὶ ἔτιρο τὰς 10,000 Ἑλληνας καὶ Ἑλληνίδες θὰ παρελάσῃσιν πρὸς τμήν τοῦ Γεωργίου Ντιλκῆ, τοῦ διακεχωμένον ἥρωος τοῦ πατριωτισμοῦ πολεμίου, τοῦ ὁμογενεῶς ποὶ ἐτίμησε τὴν Ἑλληνικὴ φυλὴ. Θὰ στηθῇ ἀνδριάς τοῦ Γεωργίου Ντιλκῆ εἰς SUMMERSVILLE, ἐκεῖ ποὶ ὁ ἀείμνητος ἔζησε.

Μαζὺ μὲ τὸν SUPREME PRESIDENT, ὁ ἴσους τῆς ἡμέρας θὰ εἶνε ὁ SENATOR DAVID WALSH τῆς Μασσαχουσέτης. Ἐναρξίς πρώτης τάξεως φιλέλληνη ποὶ θὰ πάρη τὸ θέμα καὶ θὰ εἴρη στοὺς Ἀμερικανούς ποὶ εἶνε ὁ Ἑλληνας, τί θὰ πῇ Ἑλλάς, καὶ τί ἔδωκε στὸ κόσμον ἡ Ἑλλάς. Ὁ Δῆμαρχος τοῦ Σόμερβιλ προτομᾶζεται νὰ ἰσοδεχθῇ τοὺς Ἀρχῆς μὲ ἀνοικτάς τὰς ἀρχάλας, 3,000 δολλάρια διέθεσε διὰ τὴν παρελάσιν τῆς Ἀρχῆς. Θὰ περῆσιν πρόγραμμα δωρεάν εἰς ὅλους τοὺς Ἑλληνας ποὶ θὰ παρερεθῶν εἰς τὸ Σόμερβιλ. Εἰς τὴν παρελάσιν θὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὸ AMERICAN LEGION, τὸ Y. D. CLUB, στρατιώται καὶ ναυτικὰ ἀγῆματα. Ὁ Δῆμαρχος προσκεκλησέν τὸν Πρόεδρον τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τὸν Πρόεδρον τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Θὰ παρερεθῇ ἡ κ. ELLIOT, θυγάτηρ τοῦ ἀειμνήστου SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE, ἡ κ. WOODROW WILSON, ὁ Κυβερνήτης τοῦ MAIN καὶ πολλοὶ ἄλλοι. Τὸ SOMMERSVILLE διατάχθη παρὰ τοῦ δημάρχου νὰ κλείσῃ ὅλα τὰ καταστήματα καὶ νὰ

εἶνε ἐπὶ ποδῶς ὅλας νὰ ἰσοδεχθῶν τοὺς Ἀρχῆς. Τὸ DILBOY POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION θὰ φέρῃ Ἀθλητικὰ γυμνάσματα κατόπιν τῆς παρελάσεως. Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ σημαία ὡς καὶ ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ θὰ κηριατίζον εἰς ἄλλην τὴν πόλιν. Τί μπορεῖ νὰ κέρη ἔρη παιδιὰ ἢ ἀργάνουσι. Ἐν θὰ σὰς εἶχον μαζί μου νὰ δείξατε τὸν Δῆμαρχον τοῦ Σόμερβιλ πὺς ἐγγόζεται δι' αὐτὴν τὴν ἡμέραν. Θέλει νὰ στείλῃ πολεμικὸ πλοῖο νὰ φέρῃ τὸν πατέρα τοῦ Ντιλκῆ ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Ἐργασθε στὸ ἐπισημεῖον τῶν Ναυτικῶν καὶ περιμένει ἀπάντησιν. Εἶνε λεβεντιά αὐτός ὁ Δῆμαρχος, κάθε ἡμέρα ἔρχεται καὶ μᾶς φωνάζει τί θέλετε νὰ κάνω; Μᾶς καλεῖ στὸ σπίτι του νὰ συζητήσωμε τὸ πρόγραμμα.

Τὸ ἑσπέρν θὰ ἔχωμε τὸ CONVENTION BALL. Ἐκεῖ θὰ ἴδῃτε καλλονές, ἐκεῖ θὰ ἴδῃτε ὁμορφιά, ἐκεῖ θὰ ἴδῃτε στυλ καὶ φορέματα, ἐκεῖ θὰ παρελάσῃ ἡ Ἑλληνο-Ἀμερικανικὴ οἰκογένεια τῆς Νέας Ἀγγλίας, ἐκεῖ θὰ εἶνε ὡς ἡ Νέα Ὑόρκη καὶ, καὶ, DANCE ALL NIGHT. MUSIC THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE HIGHEST.

Τετάρτη. Ἡ ἡμέρα αὐτὴ θὰ ἀνερεθῇ διὰ τὴν Ἀρχῆς. Κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν αὐτὴν θὰ συζητηθῶν σπουδαία καὶ σοφὰ ζήτηματα, CONSTRUCTIVE WORK, μελλοντικὰ κατευθύνσεις τοῦ Σωματίου, SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER. Θὰ ληφθῶν ἀποφάσεις καὶ πολλὰ ἄλλα.

Πέμπτη. Ἐργασία καὶ πάλιν ἔργασία, τὸ ἑσπέρν θὰ εἶνε τὸ BANQUET. Θὰ παρακαθῶσιν ἰσὺς τὰς 3,000 ἐπίσημοι Ἀμερικανοὶ καὶ Ἑλληνας. Λόγοι καὶ ἐγκόμια γὰρ τὴν ἀθάνατον Ἑλληνικὴν φυλὴν.

Παρασκευή. Πάλιν ἡ ἡμέρα αὐτὴ θὰ ἀφοσιωθῇ ἀεὶ ἀλλοθῶν γὰρ τὰς μελλοντικὰς κατευθύνσεις τῆς Ἀρχῆς.

Σάββατον. Ἀκούει ἔργασία γὰρ τὴν Ἀρχῆς.

BAKED BEAN SUPPER διὰ τοὺς DELEGATES. Ἐκλογαὶ ἀξιωματοῦχον καὶ ἐγκαθίστασιν αὐτῶν. Προκαταρκτικὰ καὶ MIDNIGHT SHOW τὸ ἄσπρον θὰ δοθῇ μὴ βραδύα ποὶ θὰ ἀποφασίσῃ ἡ Ἐπιτροπὴ.

NOTEWORTHY ACTIVITIES OF DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT

BROTHER GEORGE BORRIS, the intrepid Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 8, reports in an enthusiastic fashion the activities of the Eighth District. Excerpts from his report are printed herewith:

"This particular territory is composed of five chapters: Ft. Wayne No. 81, Anderson No. 193, Muncie No. 210, Kokomo No. 227 and Indianapolis No. 232, all of Indiana.

"Four months ago these chapters had a membership of 291 members and now have a total of 267, with a program to raise this total to 400 before the next convention.

"The above chapters, with the exception of Ft. Wayne Chapter, are not a year old. These chapters range from a distance of 20 to 70 miles from the office of the Deputy Supreme Governor. The Ft. Wayne Chapter No. 81 held a banquet in honor of the past Supreme Governor, Rev. Rocca, on February 23rd last, at which 500 members and friends attended and our Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis, was the principal speaker. All these chapters are now fully equipped with all necessary paraphernalia and banners and, as newly established chapters, they are progressing and observing the constitution of the Order. I am very proud of the officers and members of my district.

"On January 26th these chapters were instructed to attend church ceremonies at Indianapolis in a body and the response was

gratifying. On March the 30th they were instructed to be present at the celebration of the centenary of Greek independence at Indianapolis and responded likewise with 400 members and friends attending the event.

"In the past four months the Muncie and Indianapolis chapters were favored with the presence and participation in their meetings of our esteemed Supreme Vice-President, Peter G. Sikokis, accompanied by the Governor of the Eighth District, Parasco E. Volo, Brother Michalopoulos, Supreme Advisor of the Order of the Sons of Pericles and Brothers A. A. Panteles and P. Matsukas of Chicago.

"I am planning the greatest campaign of activities that has ever been undertaken as yet. I want to thank all the officers and members of this district for their coöperation in all my undertakings."

DR. N. S. CHECKOS

(Continued from page 53)

ter as its delegate to the Detroit Convention and also to the Kansas City Convention, where, in recognition of the splendid services he rendered to the Order, he was elevated to the office of Supreme Governor of the 13th District. So much enthusiasm and devotion has been shown for the advancement of the Order of Ahepa in the State of Oregon and in the 13th Ahepa domain, in general, that the Portland Chapter, under the leadership of Brother Checkos and with the splendid coöperation of the members of that Chapter, they succeeded in

winning the 3rd prize in the membership contest instituted in 1929, in the success of which the Portland Chapter has taken such conspicuous part.

Brother Checkos, since his elevation to the Supreme Lodge office, has been untiringly and faithfully serving in promoting the interests of the Ahepa in the Northwest.

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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

July 1930
Volume IV
Number 6



The AHEPA



REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD
The American Hero, a Staunch Philhellene and a Member of the Order of Ahepa

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Philosophy · Science · Arts · Politics · History · Religion
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The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETTIADES, Editor

VOLUME IV

JULY, 1930

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.

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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.

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Request

Entered as second class matter, August 26, 1929, at the Post Office at Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association



Volume IV

JULY, 1930

Number 6

Landmarks of Eight Years

By GEORGE E. PHILLIES

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

FROM the humble acorn the stalwart oak tree grows and the pioneer's hamlet in the wilderness has presaged the metropolis. The growth of the oak seed or the expansion of the primitive abode are attested by the tangible marks made by evolution. Manhattan Island could not be the metropolis of the West save that it is studded with skyscrapers by the wisdom of man. Indeed there would be no metropolis. After all it is neither the ground nor the concept but what has been accomplished that makes New York the city it is. Nor is it the idea, but the manifestations of it that attest the power and the greatness of a fraternal organization.

Thirty years ago the pioneers from the shores of Greece, strong with hopes, confidence, determination, energy and noble ideals, arrived in this blessed land of opportunity. Faithfully they applied themselves to their work and much material progress was made but not until after the inception of the Order of Ahepa were the representatives of the Hellenic race able to make a lasting mark upon this land.

Peering through the veiled future, I see Hellenism unanimously resolving to acquire the little school house or the site of it at Atlanta, Ga., where the eight founders of the Ahepa assembled on July 26, 1922, when Ahepa saw its birth. This historic school house is the first landmark of Hellenism in America and, in due time, and with the consciousness of its meaning, it will be dedicated as a national shrine. It was in this epoch-making time and place where the spirit of organization quickened in Hellenism of America. Its strides have been phenomenal since that time. A handful of delegates assembled at a convention in Atlanta, Ga., in 1923, but with the growth of the Ahepa into the foremost Greek-American fraternity in the world, the attendance has increased tremendously from year to year. Attendance records were made at the meetings in Washington in 1924; Chicago, 1925; Philadelphia, 1926; Miami, 1927; Detroit, 1928; Kansas City, 1929; and it is safe to forecast that the Boston 1930 gathering will eclipse its predecessors. Each succeeding convention has been noted, not only for the tremendous increase of Chapter representatives, but primarily for the intellectual quality of the assembly. An analyst undoubtedly would term this progress an outstanding mark in leadership.

Experience has long since taught us the necessity of abandoning the policy of acting sporadically and thinking haphazardly. The Ahepa is responsible for pioneering and perfecting the technique of systematic organization. The Order of Ahepa, on its record, is accredited not alone with

the unprecedented accomplishment of having, in the brief span of eight years, established two hundred sixty-five Chapters which are functioning in every city in the Union. It has at its command a complete network of units trained to respond and function in unison for every worthy purpose and through its influence has a vast family of thirty thousand members bound together by the bonds of loyalty, and the spirit of cooperation. These men are pledged to perpetuate the noble traditions of a glorious and proud race. They control tremendous material resources. By virtue of our rules only men of high character are accepted in our ranks, men who are pledged to serve as exemplars for others. The order has enhanced the prestige of Hellenism in America and elevated our people to the highest pinnacle of trust and esteem in the eyes of government officials. They have enthroned the name of Ahepa in the hearts of our fellow citizens, regardless of race or creed, and, most important, the order has demonstrated that a group of homogeneous people in America, by organization and rectitude, are capable of attending to their own education and self-improvement to the end that they may be leaders in American citizenry and potent factors in the spiritual and social progress of the nation.

The Ahepa is a unique organization in this respect; it has blazed the trail for other groups to follow. We aim not only to improve and benefit self but actively to aid our government and to transmit to others the very best that is in us. The members of the fraternity are appreciative of the fact that in friendly recognition and endorsement of the lofty principles of the Ahepa, many leaders in America have joined our ranks and are actively participating in the work. Scores of eminent statesmen, representatives of the judiciary and of the professional and business circles are members of the Order. Within the three months last past, Brother Henry Justice Allan, United States Senator from Kansas, and Brother Carrington T. Marshall, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Ohio, accepted the fraternal vows, and it was with distinct pleasure, upon his return from the historic Antarctic expedition, that Admiral Richard E. Byrd honored us by accepting membership in the Ahepa.

To content ourselves with achievements of the past is not compatible with our traditions. We must build for the future and never be content unless an advanced milestone is built each succeeding year. By thousands our membership is increasing annually and with the completion of our organization and the crystallization of our purposes, policies and ideals, the formative period of the fraternity is over. Its funda-

mental principles have been acclaimed by the people of the nation, and the name, AHEPA, is a familiar word among all thinking people. From now on we shall undertake tasks commensurate with our growth and mission. We must constantly be engaged in doing big things, if we are to justify our existence and reputation as one of the world's great fraternities.

Two projects of the first magnitude have been adopted by previous conventions and the execution of the mandate lies ahead of us.

The first in line is the Scholarship Loan Fund of \$100,000. The income of this initial fund shall be awarded in scholarships and the principal shall be advanced in loans to needy students of Greek descent. Having said that, by its record, our fraternity has demonstrated that a group of people are capable of educating themselves and of being of capital aid to our government, we can well imagine the tremendous moral influence and the credit to be gained by the Order as soon as the fund is collected and the plan functioning. It will be constantly aiding young men of high character who tomorrow will be the leaders of the Hellenic race. It will sustain those who uplift and keep high the good name of our people in this country. It will be a monument to the everlasting glory of our Order and of our race. It will be the fulfillment of our mission as an Educational Association.

The second project in line is the Ahepa Institute in America. One of our paramount constitutional duties is "to marshal into service for America the highest ideals and noblest attributes of Hellenism." Faithful to its pledge this

organization at a convention decreed and pledged itself, as soon as feasible, to build the Ahepa Institute in America. To venture into a gigantic enterprise and succeed we need not only initiative but power. Such power is found in organization only. That power knows neither bounds nor resistance and the project is brought within the realm of possibility only under the leadership of the Ahepa. The proposed institution will be the Hestia of Hellenic culture blended with American learning—the centre of learning where the aesthetic will be distilled from the practical. A tremendous amount of work and sacrifice are awaiting us but we are equal to the task. Millions will be needed, but the funds will be found. No everlasting temple was ever built solely by a Croesus' might, but many were erected with the wage-earner's mite, and surely organized Hellenism is capable of accomplishing the undertaking. The Institute, the Foundation of Learning, will be the Order's tower of strength and beacon of intellectual light.

America's precepts, liberty, justice and democracy, and Greece's profundity in art, intellect and philosophy, fused in the cause of freedom, will underlie this institution. The choicest attributes of Hellenism will be joined with the choicest attributes of Americanism, out of which the highest type of the American citizen will grow. Our goal will be to harmonize, foster and immortalize the thoughts, scope and precepts of Greece—the leader of antiquity—and of America—the leader of modern nations. These achievements will mark our progress and shall be our milestones and landmarks along the way.

Review of the Month

By N. S. KALTCHAS

The Greco-Turkish Settlement

THE agreement signed in Angora by Tefvik Rushdi Bey, Foreign Minister of Turkey, and Mr. Polychroniades, the Greek Minister, marks the end of the protracted negotiations carried on almost continuously by the two Governments since the conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty in 1923. Though it encountered slight opposition from a few super-patriots in Turkey and was violently denounced by the extremist refugee leaders in Greece, it was promptly ratified by overwhelming majorities by both Parliaments; and if faithfully carried out, it will remove the main obstacle to closer understanding between two nations whose enmity has been of such long standing that it has come to be regarded as axiomatic and inescapable.

The Treaty of Angora aims to regulate the civil and economic status of the Greeks of Turkey and the Turks of Greece who were "exchanged", as well as of those who were allowed to remain, by the terms of the Lausanne settlement. And while, like all treaties, it is the result of compromise, even a hasty perusal of its text makes it clear that by far the greater concessions were made by Greece. To mention only the most important of these: (a) the two Governments accept the principle that the property claims of the Greeks who were expelled from Turkey are cancelled by those of the Turks who left Greece, a provision which palpably favors Turkey, since the Greek refugees were more than three times as numerous and the property which they left behind them at the time of their precipitate and forced exodus in the autumn of 1922 was far more valuable than that of the Turks who emigrated peacefully and leisurely from Greece after the signing of the Lausanne Treaty; (b) Greece undertakes to pay to Turkey the sum of £425,000 of which

£150,000 shall be used to indemnify the non-exchangeable Greeks in Turkey for the seizure of their property by the Turkish Government, a further £150,000 shall be distributed among the non-exchangeable Turks in Greece, as compensation for their property confiscated by the Greek Government, and the remaining £125,000 shall be turned over in three instalments to the Turkish Government, apparently as an added inducement to sign and faithfully to carry out the agreement.

What does Greece receive in exchange for the sacrifice of the property rights of the refugees and the heavy drain on her Treasury? Mainly Turkish good will, which, it is hoped, will manifest itself in the immediate removal of the onerous disabilities imposed upon the Greek minority in Constantinople. Though the continued and undisturbed residence of this pathetic remnant was guaranteed by the Lausanne Treaty, they have been subjected to such persistent, relentless and diabolically refined discrimination that many of them have preferred emigration to Greece and the concomitant loss of their property to life in a country where they were obviously undesirable and beyond the pale. Had the Greco-Turkish settlement been further delayed, this vexatious treatment would doubtless have increased in rigor and ingenuity and would inevitably have caused the wholesale exodus of the Greek minority from Constantinople. Such an eventuality could not be envisaged without the gravest concern by the Greek Government. For apart from the purely historic and sentimental interest of Greece in the maintenance of a Greek population in a city which has been associated with Hellenism ever since its foundation twenty six centuries ago, the influx into Greece, which is already perilously overcrowded, of an additional hundred thousand of

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LOOKING UP THE ROMANTIC BOSPHORUS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE — ON THE LEFT IS THE FAMOUS GALATA BRIDGE

indigent refugees would cause serious, and possibly disastrous, economic dislocation. The Angora Treaty promises to avert this calamity. It recognizes as "established" all the Greeks, Turkish subjects, who are at present residing in and, within a specified narrow area, around Constantinople. It removes the multifarious economic and civil disabilities which have been imposed upon them pending the determination of their status and, specifically, the prohibition to marry, to own and liquidate property and to travel. It will put an end to confiscations and to other discriminative economic measures which made business a gamble, with the dice invariably loaded against them. Finally, it will, as a consequence of friendlier relations, stop the intolerable meddling of the Turkish authorities (which went far beyond the exigencies of legitimate supervision) in their educational, cultural and even religious life.

The repercussion of the Angora Treaty on the domestic politics of Greece is bound to be considerable. Though the clamor of certain refugee leaders should not be taken too tragically, there is no doubt that Mr. Venizelos, by sacrificing the property rights of the refugees and by slamming and hermetically bolting the door to their full indemnification by the State, has partially forfeited his popularity with the refugee masses. While it is true that his courageous course on the issue of full indemnification has been manfully upheld by the leaders of all the other parties, who thus gave a shining example of honest statesmanship, the responsibility for this policy is exclusively his, and he alone will have to face its political consequences. On the other hand, his stout refusal to jeopardize the financial solvency of the State and the economic recovery of the whole nation for the sake of the refugee section of it, despite the fact that it has been solidly Venizelist, will certainly win for him the support of many of the "natives" who have been heretofore his implacable enemies. Such a change will be all to the good. It will put an

end to the identification of the refugees as a class with one of the political parties. It will deprive them of their strategic position between the Republican-Venizelist and the Monarchist-anti-Venizelist camps. In conjunction with their rapid economic assimilation, which will be perceptibly advanced by the Angora Treaty, it will hasten their political assimilation with the rest of the Greek people. In short, the distinction between natives and refugees, which though already considerably blurred, is apt to become sharper in times of crisis, bids fair to disappear completely as a result of the Greco-Turkish settlement and its probable internal repercussions; and this all-round merging of the two elements is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The greatly improved temper on both sides of the Aegean and the cordial letters that passed between Premiers Ismet Pasha and Venizelos on the occasion of the signing of the Angora Treaty warrant the hope that it will soon be followed by closer economic and political cooperation of the two countries capped by an agreement of limitation of naval armaments. It would be hard to imagine a more spectacular instance of the burial of the proverbial hatchet than such a general rapprochement between these two perennially hostile nations. When it is effected (and Mr. Venizelos' visit to Angora in October will probably mark its completion), it will set the rest of Europe an example of emotional and political re-orientation which cannot fail to elicit admiration and, it is to be hoped, compel emulation.

King Carol II

THE recent startling events in Rumania would seem to confirm Oscar Wilde's paradoxical aphorism that life copies art. For the sudden return of Prince Carol from exile and the summary elimination of all the obstacles that

stood between him and the throne present that mixture of amorous adventure and high politics which in pre-war days constituted the staple of the most typical theatrical and musical *genre* of Central Europe, the Viennese operetta. But the lighter aspects of this sensational *coup*, which have been almost exclusively emphasized and exploited by the press, should not be allowed to obscure its deeper political significance.

The Prince's return marks, obviously, the lowest ebb in the fortunes of the once all-powerful Liberal party. For it was its late leader, the haughty and masterful Ionel Bratinaru, who induced the late King Ferdinand to punish his wayward son for his amorous escapades by dispossession of his rights of succession to the throne and banishment from Rumania. This course, which was embodied in the Act of January 4, 1926, was doubtless inspired by the autocratic statesman's desire further to strengthen his virtual dictatorship by removing from the scene a Prince whom, mainly because of temperamental incompatibility, he was unable to coerce and too proud to cajole into subservience. But the death, shortly afterward, both of King Ferdinand and Premier Bratinaru, completely transformed the situation. The crown passed to a boy of five, during whose minority the royal prerogatives were vested in a regency of three. At the same time, the Liberal party, deprived both of its towering leader and of a complaisant monarch and unable, in the face of mounting popular discontent, to maintain the constitutional arbitrariness which had given it such a long lease of power, was overwhelmingly defeated by the Peasant-Transylvanian party under the leadership of Dr. Iuliu Maniu.

For two years Premier Maniu proclaimed, in accents of unassailable sincerity, his adherence to the dynastic settlement of 1926. But the Government's unquestionable connivance in Prince Carol's restoration would seem to point either to palpable duplicity or to a sudden change of heart at the eleventh hour. The second of these hypotheses is the more probable. Premier Maniu must have acted on the conviction that the return to dynastic normality was the only way out of an increasingly complex and menacing situation. With a boy king, a regency which had neither power nor prestige and tended inevitably to become a tool of the Government, a restless and ambitious Dowager Queen in the background and a younger generation whose sense of the responsibilities of royalty leaves much to be desired, the future of the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen dynasty was becoming more and more problematical. Yet in a country like Rumania, whose enormous post-war territorial accretions are not coalescing any too easily with the pre-war kingdom, the Crown could serve a most useful purpose as an element of cohesion and a symbol of national unity. The desire to strengthen, and perhaps to save, the monarchy and at the same time to convert it into a national asset was doubtless one of the motives that prompted Premier Maniu's amazing *volte face* on the dynastic question and may explain his readiness to tear up a settlement in whose finality he seemed to believe almost as strongly as his Liberal opponents.

But more narrowly partisan considerations may also have had a considerable share in the Premier's conversion. His administration has not fulfilled the high hopes which attended its accession two years ago; and last year's municipal elections, though on the whole successful, registered a considerable waning of its popularity. Moreover, the increasing incompatibility of the Transylvanian and the Peasant wings of the party and the personal jealousies among the various leaders have been damaging both to its prestige and to its governmental efficiency. In these circumstances it is quite



Left to right — Princess Irene of Greece, King Carol II and Queen Helene, formerly Princess Helene of Greece and sister of Princess Irene, wearing the national Rumanian costume

conceivable that Premier Maniu has sought to mend his political fences by restoring to the throne a Prince whose popularity, particularly with the Army, remains apparently unimpaired and on whose gratitude and loyalty the Government which engineered his return can rely in the future. Moreover, the temptation further to weaken, and possibly to divide, the Liberal party by compelling it to choose between abject surrender and opposition to the Crown, cannot have been completely absent from the Premier's calculations. At the same time, both King and Premier must know that nothing can be more dangerous for the Crown than its too close identification with one of the political parties. It is therefore regrettable that, despite his efforts, the King was unable to induce a non-partisan leader like M. Titulescu, the very able Minister in London, to form a coalition Government, or that Premier Maniu did not propose the dissolution of Parliament and a new general election, which would have set the seal of popular approval on the recent changes and inaugurated the new reign more auspiciously.

It is characteristic of the easy-going, light-hearted and tolerant character of the Rumanian people that Prince Carol's *coup* should have been effected with such ease and a complete absence of violence. Their willingness to pass the sponge over their King's flagrant and repeated deviations from conventional morality contrasts very sharply with the brutal severity shown by their next-door neighbors, the Serbs, twenty seven years ago toward *their* erring ruler and his consort. But tolerant though his subjects are, King Carol II would be tempting Fortune, which has been so lavishly generous to him, were he to construe their absolution for the past as a *carte blanche* for the future. At a time when ancient national dynasties have been ousted or are tottering to their fall, he finds himself, though only two generations removed from the founder of his House, the ruler of a country which, by a combination of shrewd statesmanship and propitious circumstances, has been aggrandized beyond the dreams of its most ardent patriots. A fatter calf — and a more compelling inducement to reform — has seldom been offered to a returning prodigal.

"This America is only you and me—"

—Walt Whitman.

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Aviation and Its Future

By ARTHUR B. ROBINSON

U. S. Senator from Indiana

THE future of aviation will depend on the development of machines. There are broadly two types today. The heavier than air planes and the ship that is lighter than air. Those that are heavier than air embrace aeroplanes, seaplanes and flying boats.

Of the planes there are those with fixed wings and the type with moving wings, now in its infancy.

The autogire of Senor de la Cierva has already performed some remarkable feats and for short distance flying will undoubtedly compete strenuously with the fixed wing type after a little further development. It has the advantage that it can fly much more slowly on occasion and can land almost vertically if necessary. Furthermore, because of its possible low speed it may hover, as it were, and in fog or mist, settle carefully wherever its pilot desires to land. This will tend to make flight less dangerous, and doubtless encourage investment in private machines by individuals who now occupy themselves with motor cars.

When this time comes, aviation will increase with leaps and bounds and the manufacture of flying equipment will rival the auto industry.

So far as heavier than air machines are concerned, however, the fixed wing plane will continue to have its sphere. It has much greater speed than will probably ever be developed by the moving wing variety, and will always have the advantage in long distance flying.

In all the realm of aviation, the greatest evolution will doubtless come in the seaplane.

It is doubtful whether the common aeroplane will ever be much larger than the largest machines of this type in existence today. With the seaplane, however, it is different. This type of craft will doubtless graduate into giant flying boats that may carry as many as four or five hundred passengers. When this day arrives the plane may compete on better terms than ever with great ocean liners.

Economy in time and money, added to comfort in travelling, is what the public demands. Aviation will save both time and money and with the advent of the flying boat, comfort and luxury will be provided.

While Mr. A. V. Roe has insisted that future flying machines will attain a speed of 1000 miles an hour, we know that an hourly rate of 270 miles is not uncommon, and predictions are freely made that a speed of 300 miles will be reached this year, rising to 350 miles by 1931.

The greater the altitude the rarer the air, and hence the less resistance to locomotion, and while it is idle to speculate

on a possible velocity to be attained at, say, 15 miles altitude, we do know that with supercharging apparatus and proper oxygen equipment, future flight, at enormous speed, in the higher realms is entirely feasible.

What may happen in the development of the airship, or lighter than air, craft, is difficult to predict. Dirigibles have certainly not made the progress noted in the various types of planes. They are much slower, and while they can provide more comfort for the passenger, they require a much greater ground force, are seriously affected by winds, have considerable

difficulty in providing themselves with the proper quantity and quality of gas, and it has been estimated that approximately one half of the ships turned out by the Zeppelin plants have ended in disaster.

In speculating on the future of aviation it is proper to consider two main fields of flying, viz.: civil and service (of military).

So far as civil aviation is concerned, Europe is unquestionably far ahead of the United States. Passenger lines, heavily subsidized by the governments, are operating in England, France, Germany and throughout the continent. Japan, too, has gone in for this sort of aviation on a comparatively large

scale. But while this is true, America is incomparably ahead of the rest of the world in mail flying. The Post Office is constantly operating night and day services from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The value of this activity for the training of pilots and the development of aviation machinery is tremendous.

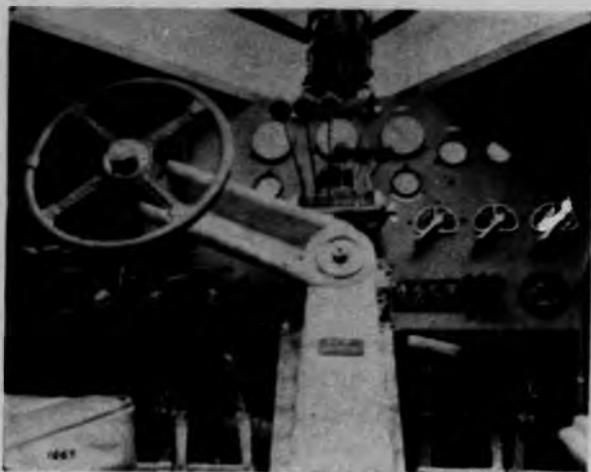
And again, the American continent is ideally adapted to the development of aeronautical science. We have mountains, plains, forests, atmospheric pressure in every degree, all varieties of weather and magnificent distances, all under the same government.

Day and night, in all kinds of weather and under all sorts of conditions, American pilots carry the mail throughout the land, and it is of the utmost importance that this activity be extended to Central and South America, and across the sea, with as little delay as possible.

When with the operation of passenger and freight routes the day will soon arrive when the American people will lead the world, if they do not already do so, in air-mindedness.

Airports must be provided by every city of the country, and with the increased demand for planes, the manufacture of aviation equipment will become a profitable industry.

This is important, for it matters not how well we fly, the country is fearfully handicapped among the nations of the earth unless we are adequately equipped to manufacture machines.



Courtesy of Technology Review Courtesy, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Co.
CONTROLS ON INSTRUMENTS OF MODERN AIR LINER

To stimulate this industry, then, civil aviation should be encouraged by everybody to the end that there may be a demand for planes sufficient to induce capital to enter the field.

Military aviation is closely connected with civil flying. In the first place, if it were necessary, every plane used in the civil field could be utilized for war in an emergency. And every civil flying pilot could become a military aviator in time of conflict.

It is estimated that France is so well equipped in this direction today that, at a moment's notice, she could place 5000 planes in the air, fully manned, ready for operation. On the other hand, no nation can equal America in the skill and courage of individual pilots.

The Question Mark remained aloft 150 hours, more than six days, and where is the country that can produce a Lindbergh?

Yet these facts should not lull us to sleep. Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic alone in a non-stop flight. This being true, it is only fair to assume that with the rapid development that is taking place, a thousand or ten thousand planes, from either side of the sea, may be able to do the same thing in the very near future. And any one of them could, with little danger to itself, drop powerful bombs of high explosives, destroying battleships, costing fifty million dollars each, in mid-ocean. Arsenals can be destroyed, armies annihilated at mobilization camps, factories, docks and ports laid waste. If another war should come, the Nation having air superiority will win. In fact, it is not too much to say that air superiority would win regardless of the size and efficiency of rival armies

and navies. Air superiority would quickly produce panic in the adversary country and even disarm the government, which would be immediately petitioned by a panic-stricken population to sue for a peace which, in any event, would be humiliating.

Airplanes now take off unmanned, directed by radio, and conceivably could be provided with bomb releasing equipment that could destroy shipping anywhere—entirely directed by an unseen hand.

Cities can be laid waste from the air; the Panama Canal could be destroyed in an hour of aerial bombardment; and with the advent of the super dreadnought of the air, certain to come at an early date, civilization might be wrecked in a single war.

Indeed, it is quite possible that a machine may appear at any moment, at once capable of locomotion on the land, in the air or on the sea.

Aviation knows no boundaries, needs no tracks, fears no sea and girdles the earth. Used properly it can bring the nations closer together, and as they understand each other better, minimize the possibilities of international warfare.

But, on the other hand, in the event of armed conflict, the flying machine will prove to be the most terribly destructive weapon mankind has ever known.

Because of the tremendous possibilities involved we must be everlastingly watchful and vigilant, keeping not only abreast of the times, but a little ahead of the rest of the world, in aviation and aeronautical science. In no other manner can we properly safeguard the Republic.

The Incoming Foreigner

By GLENN FRANK

President University of Wisconsin

AN H. G. Wells might write "An Outline of American History" in terms of the waves of nativism or anti-foreign feeling that have periodically swept over the American mind.

Since the war we have ridden one of these waves; we have crusaded against the foreigner.

We have justified the vividness of our slogans and the viciousness of our manners by the assurance that we were faced by a menace more serious than ever before.

But the most superficial excursion into the history of antiforeign feeling in the United States shows that all of the arguments and all of the catchwords that are doing service today in our antiforeign crusade were in vivid use by Americans at least a hundred and seventy-five years ago.

Benjamin Franklin, in his "Observations on the Increase of Mankind," wrote in 1751: "Why should the Palatine hoors be suffered to swarm into our settlements and by herding together establish their language and manners to the exclusion of ours? Why should Pennsylvania, founded by England, become a colony of aliens, who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of our Anglifying them?"

In 1782 Thomas Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia" said of immigrants: "They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth, or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate history."

And years later Jefferson asked "whether it is desirable for us to receive the dissolute and demoralized handicraftsmen of the old cities of Europe."

Today we often say that immigration became a thorny problem only when migrations set in from the south and east of Europe, and that our feelings would be quite different if immigrations had kept coming solely or mainly from the north of Europe; but almost a hundred years ago our fathers were crying for protection against English and Irish immigrants.

In 1837 an anonymous American wrote a letter to the mayor of New York City saying that "even the English, if they are more tasteful than the Irish, can never deviate from the precise customs of their country."

From 1830 to 1840 there were riots against foreigners in the streets of New York, Boston and Cincinnati, and the antiforeign feeling of Americans was then directed chiefly against the English, the Irish and the Germans.

At that time virtually all of the arguments and catchwords now used against the immigrants from the south and east of Europe were used against those Nordic immigrants to which we now so often look back upon longingly as the ideal source of immigrants.

I am passing no judgment on immigration matters here; these quotations from the fathers simply happened to recall to my mind the assertion of a friend of mine that the most valuable aids for sanity are a sense of humor and a sense of history.

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Rear Admiral Byrd—Hero

By JOHN D. WELLS

VIRGINIA has a difficult time with her heroes. Somehow they don't seem to grow into the shape and contour that the plaster cast calls for.

Stephen Benet says of Lee — and certainly Lee is one of Virginia's greatest — that it has taken twenty thousand memorial exercises to make him what he is to posterity — a hero. Cold but kindly, austere yet distantly friendly, burning with a great cause yet rarely fanned to a glow in even the withering heat of it, Lee rode majestically across the most important pages of our nation's history — a man of mystery.

As Benet says, twenty national exercises have given us "The shadow Lee" — the hero Lee — but the man himself gave himself but little to the soldier sculptors who carve heroes.

Virginia is confronted with another such problem now in Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd. He lends himself quite as grudgingly to the popular conception of a hero as did any of his illustrious predecessors.

There are joyful disappointments in this life. "Dick" Byrd is one of them — the mere fact that writing men and toastmasters fall intuitively into the way of calling him "Dick" is proof that his is not the kind of clay that word sculptors model into heroic figures.

Just now, as this is being written, the intrepid explorer, who for a large part of his young life has been watched by the eyes of the whole world, is gallivanting through the Middle West. And doing what? Well, on rare occasions he is speaking from the lecture platform. Not often, because truth be known "Dick" Byrd is a little afflicted with a scared tongue as all modest men should be.

Principally though, Byrd is in the Middle West to shake hands with "the uncles and the cousins and the aunts," of the courageous men who followed him to Little America — Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Greeks — probably the most cosmopolitan crew of adventurers that ever sailed the seven seas. Another impressive proof of "Dick" Byrd's fine democracy.

And when he finishes telling these people of the fine conduct of his crew members — their own flesh and blood — he is coming back east to write a book. One book! Why he has accomplished enough in his North and South Polar Expeditions and his transatlantic flight to write a dozen books. Yet he is going to crowd it all between two covers. Humorously enough, the same newspapers that printed the story of Byrd's one book also printed a story about a professor in the

University of New York who is writing five volumes on — on — well on some subject so unimportant that I have actually forgotten it. And thus do men think out of all proportion to the importance of things.

Commander Byrd's home-coming was auspicious enough and his welcome boisterous enough to please the most professional hero. And there isn't any record that it was distasteful to this young unprofessional hero. It must have delighted him, modest though he is. It was noteworthy that he did not take it to himself alone; his entire crew had to share in it all. When he stepped to the microphone his very first words spoke the acknowledgment of his crew.

I was one of the thousands who watched him. It was pretty hard to invest this blushing boy — and he's scarcely more than a boy — with the importance he has so well earned and so richly deserves.

"Looks like a successful bond salesman," said a young woman who stood next to me.

And he did. I shouldn't have been surprised had he stepped out of character without warning and shouted his wares over the heads of the great throng.

And yet — and yet — there was an undeniable and indefinable something in that clear-cut

face and those fine eyes that set him above all the common horde. Those were the features that had faced the uncharted air over the perilous sea to end in success and high adventure just as a little fishing village was waking one morning on the far side of the Atlantic. And those the eyes that had pierced the wastes of the Arctic and the Antarctic and saw our nation's flag in places no other flag has ever been carried.

Truly there was something about this young man that made him different from all the others. But he concealed it all under the demeanor and bearing of a likable, personable young fellow in the uniform of his country's service. And back of it all perhaps, just a trace of satisfaction that he had performed his duty after the best traditions of that service.

There was more the next day and even more the day following until the nation's clamor and applause waned and turned to something akin to pity for this young man to whom the business of hero worship is so distasteful.

A proud and grateful government pinned upon his breast the highest awards for courage and service. Admiring thousands threw bouquets at him as he passed. And a few moments he had with his devoted wife and his little children. O, these mothers and wives are the unsung heroes of our land!

It was interesting to watch "Dick" Byrd approach his



President Herbert Hoover welcoming back to civilization the hardy explorers who accompanied Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his epochal expedition to the Antarctic. Photo shows the Chief Executive greeting the men at the White House. Admiral Byrd, in white uniform, is by his side.

native state. Virginia is a proud belle of the Union — tremendously proud — yet generous enough to find joy when her children are honored by others. Or, to change the metaphor, like a true Virginia belle of tradition Richmond waited on her balcony for the coming of the young Virginian who has worked his way so deeply into the hearts of his fellow Virginians.

Rear Admiral Byrd was treading sacred ground when he reached Richmond. It was a return to a city founded by one of his forbears for it was Colonel William Byrd of Westover who conceived the idea of "a town at Shacco to be called Richmond."

Here, too, his forbears had been foremost in the political and governmental affairs of the state. Even in his own generation his own brother filled the governor's chair with the efficiency and integrity that has always characterized the service of the Byrds of Virginia.

In Richmond he received a signal honor. It is doubtful if any other recognition of his courage and daring pleased and gratified him as much as when, in the presence of 5,000 people who crowded the auditorium, he was presented with Virginia's sword of honor.

Let it be known that this coveted award is no ordinary thing like "the keys to the city" and similar baubles, to flatter a guest. Virginia's sword of honor has been given to but few

men since the custom was established in 1779. In that year the Old Dominion voted "an elegant sword" to George Rogers Clark in recognition of his important military exploits in the Northwest. With 175 men — frontiersmen and without training — Clark was the hero of countless exploits, the most astounding of which was his capture of Vincennes on the Wabash.

But a few months after this exploit the Virginia Legislature voted him "an elegant sword." The fate of this fine bit of military jewelry hardly measured up to the dignity of the Legislative act that granted it. Clark was a fire-eater of a type common in the army at that time.

About the time the sword was delivered to him he was having great difficulty getting provisions for his men. According to an authoritative account Clark took "the elegant sword, walked out to the river bank with none present but his servant, thrust the blade deep into the ground and gave the hilt a kick, broke it off and sent it into the river and sent word to the Governor of Virginia that he would have no such hollow hearted insignias while they refused his starving soldiers the necessities of life."

The next gallant Virginian to receive the Virginia sword of honor was Jack Jouett, whose forty-mile dash on horseback from Cuckoo Tavern to Monticello saved Thomas Jefferson and most of the Virginia Legislature from capture by Tarleton in 1781.

In 1780, also, Virginia's sword of honor was voted to Gen. William Campbell who accepted the British Colonel Patrick's challenge "to all the rebels outside of hell" to chase him off King's Mountain. Campbell and his men very promptly did just that thing, and thereby won the sword of honor.

The sword presented to Rear Admiral Byrd differs from the others of this long line of distinguished awards in that it was not voted by the Legislature of the state but was presented by the citizens of the Old Dominion pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly which authorized the Governor to accept contributions for it from the public.

Intrinsically it is very valuable. From the standpoint of sentiment it is simply beyond price and fittingly honors this courageous officer, this companion of men and this great exponent of Democracy. America, the mother, has borne but few of his measure. The nation has honored none more worthy.

Rear Admiral Byrd a Member of the Order of Ahepa

NEW YORK CITY (Special). — The aftermath of the welcome to Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd discloses that an honored member of Ahepa has been a tower of strength to Byrd, the intrepid explorer, on practically all his ventures.

Epaminondas Demas, expert mechanic, was present that gray day when Commander Byrd took off on his transatlantic flight. Demas tuned up the plane and contributed his mechanical skill to the success of the flight.

Demas accompanied Byrd on his North Polar Expedition and performed his duties so creditably that his association with the South Polar Expedition followed as a matter of course. The University of the City of New York honored Demas with a scholarship for a course in aeronautics.

It was through Demas that Rear Admiral Byrd became acquainted with the principles and fundamentals of the Order of Ahepa and expressed himself highly honored by membership in an order of such splendid intent and good purpose.

The degree was conferred upon Brother Byrd at his headquarters in the
(Continued on page 15)



Mechanics dismantling the huge Ford all-metal tri-motor "Floyd Bennett," for shipment to the Antarctic regions. Note the interesting cross-section of the wing, most of which has been taken down. Gas tanks within the wing can be seen. Epaminondas Demas, one of the mechanics of the expedition, on the extreme right



The desolate and awe inspiring icy wastes of the Antarctic. Two of the hardy explorers are seen on the treacherous ice barriers, establishing an emergency station, prior to the flight of the "Floyd Bennett" over the South Pole

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Legionnaires to Visit Greece

The Laying of the Corner Stone of the American Legion Building at Athens — Unveiling of Busts of American Patriots Who Served Greece during Her War of Independence

By N. J. CASSAVETES

THE American Legion has a post in Athens consisting of Legionnaires of Greek descent most of whom are disabled and who remain in Greece on account of its mild climate. The Greek Government recently donated to the Athens Post of the American Legion a very valuable lot in the very heart of the city on which the American Legion may build a home in Greece where not only the Legionnaires of Athens but also every American tourist who visits Greece may find friendly reception and guidance about touring in Greece.

On the occasion of the celebration by the Greek nation of the one hundredth anniversary of the signature of the Treaty of London by virtue of which the independence of Greece was recognized, the school children of Greece collected funds and the busts of American patriots, such as Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe and Henry Clay, who rendered signal service to the Greek nation during its hard struggle for independence between 1821 and 1830, will be unveiled.

The Athens Post of the American Legion, desiring to make the event of the laying of the corner stone of the American Legion Building and of the unveiling of the monument to the American friends of Greece as imposing as possible, has invited the George Dilboy Post of the American Legion which consists of Legionnaires of Greek descent to organize an excursion to Greece and to invite all Legionnaires who may desire to visit Greece to join this interesting excursion occasioned on the Centenary of Greek Independence.

The George Dilboy Post is already working on this excursion which is expected to carry across to Greece from 1,000 to 1,500 Legionnaires, American born and of Greek descent. The excursion will leave New York on the 13th of August, 1930, on the motor-ship *Saturnia* and will arrive at the Bay of Phaleron, the port of Athens, on the 27th of August.

The Greek fleet will meet the *Saturnia* at a considerable distance from Athens and during the seven days' official stay of the excursionists at Athens various receptions will be accorded to them and a memorial

medal will be awarded to every Legionnaire excursionist commemorating the struggles of America and Greece during the World War for common ideals.

The American Express Company at Athens has taken charge of the shore excursions, while the excursion from New York to Greece will be conducted by the Pharos

will explain the significance of the monument. The same day an excursion to Sou-nion.

4th. — Laying of the corner stone of American Legion Building at Athens and unveiling of the busts of the American friends of Greece.

5th. — Excursion to Marathon.

6th. — Excursion to Salamis.

7th. — Excursion to Eleusis, where a group of one hundred Greek and American artists will represent the ancient Eleusinian Mysteries and in the evening of the same day dinner of the Legionnaires to officials of the Greek Government, American Legation, members of the American Colony at Athens and high officials of the Greek Army and Navy.

After the seventh day Legionnaires of Greek descent will go to their home towns to visit relations while the American born Legionnaires may either extend their tour through Greece or to other parts of Europe or they may return to the United States on the same motor-ship *Saturnia* which will leave Greece on the 4th of September.

The Excursion Committee is endeavoring to induce a number of American generals and high officials of the Navy to join this excursion as guests of the excursion during the voyage to Greece and while in Greece as guests of the Greek Government.

It is the intent of the American Legion Building Committee at Athens to make the building the permanent exposition hall for American agricultural and industrial products, so that importers from the entire Eastern Basin of the Mediterranean may have an

opportunity to view American products exhibited in the building and at a short distance from the various countries of the Near East.

MODERN GREEK PROVERBS

Night, the angel of horror and of peace.

Love, a compound of sweet and bitter, of joy and melancholy.

Friendship, love idolized.

The fish that bites at the fisherman's line certainly wishes to be caught.



The Proposed American Legion Building at Athens, the Laying of the Corner Stone of which will take place when the Legionnaires reach Athens. Design drawn by Vassos, the well known artist

Tourist Agency at 59 Washington Street, where the excursion committee has its headquarters.

The seven days' program of the Legionnaires at Athens will be as follows:

1st. — Parade of the Legionnaires and of Greek Army and Navy contingents.

2nd. — Reception at the Greek Stadium, where a pageant of ancient and modern Greek dances will be held and where the Ministry of War will award the memorial medals to the Legionnaires.

3rd. — Visit to Acropolis, where Greek and American School of Athens professors



Topics of the Editor



The Fourth of July and Its Significance

ON THE Fourth of July the American people celebrated the anniversary of the day on which the independence of the American people was declared, and the Nation started to carve its destiny as a free nation among the nations of the world. The Fourth of July from its very inception has occupied an exalted place on our calendar and we are apt to regard its celebration as a perfunction to honor a traditional deed. Yet, when we delve into the history of nations and empires, the realization dawns upon us of how dependent those old victories that made America a free nation are upon our present day existence. The heart-rending battle to preserve the freedom won in the arena of revolution, is a battle that never ends.

In celebrating the Fourth of July, we are observing an occasion of human attempt for liberty and freedom which has far more significance than the picturesque repetition of a venerable act. Its primary significance lies in the fact that the Fourth of July must remind one of the difficulties and suffering with which the freedom of the nation was first attained, and of how constantly it has been endangered both by domestic and foreign foes.

The freedom which was won on that first memorable Fourth of July cannot be perpetuated if we fail to watch and vigilantly preserve it.

In our domestic affairs there is a tendency to disrespect the laws of the land, a tendency to rebel against the established traditions of moral precepts, there is abroad a feeling of doubt as to the efficacy in the state of conditions in which we live, the complexity of our civilization is bewildering the people who seem to grope in darkness, and our personal freedom is being pushed into the narrow confines of intolerance and fanaticism. Now, we must, of all time, recall the reasons which made the Independence of America imperative.

In foreign fields we are inclined to underestimate the importance of America and fail again and again to assert the idealism of the American people and their magnanimity of purpose in international affairs. The vast material interests of America in foreign fields and her ardent desire for the establishment and maintenance of peace in the world are misinterpreted, and the projecting light of imperialism and selfishness, of distrust and hatred are thrust on her.

The Greeks, who value and understand the price of liberty and freedom, who, like the American people, although under different circumstances but equally exacting, have fought, have bled, and struggled under untold privations and cruel suffering, gratefully appreciate the meaning and significance of the Fourth of July.

In recalling the War of the Revolution, the Civil War, and the other wars fought to win and preserve the freedom of the American people, we, the descendants of a race of people who have perpetually fought for liberty and freedom also, have accepted American citizenship and are determined to preserve and perpetuate unadulterated the American freedom, a most precious possession.

The Convention of the Sons of Pericles at Detroit

THE Convention of the Sons of Pericles, Junior Order of the Order of Ahepa, will open in Detroit beginning the week of August 18th. Representatives of the rising generation will meet and discuss problems akin to their organization and shall endeavor to mark a milestone on the road of their highly promising work for the future.

Inspired and encouraged by the deeds and accomplishments of the Senior Order, under whose protective wings they are growing to manhood and shall soon be asked to serve under its colors, in their deliberations, we hope, they shall, with courage, determination and wisdom, face the problems which confront them and solve them in a method which shall insure steady progress and development. We shall suggest to them, as a keynote to their daily deliberations and the objective of all their endeavors, the dictum of coöperation and the determination to march "onward and upward," overcoming obstacles, conquering difficulties, eliminating petty strifes, intent to build a structure of splendor and magnificence, a structure of strength and beauty, to house and nurture the marvelous ideals of the race from which they descend and of the country in whose confines many of them had the good fortune to be born.

Their banner, mirrored in their hearts and entwined in their soul, shall bear the inscription "For the advancement of the ideals of America and Hellas and the uplifting of mankind we have banded together and are determined to march onward and upward."

We wish them Godspeed in their deliberations and ultimate success in their objectives.

In connection with the Sons of Pericles' Convention and the future progress and development of the Junior Order, we broach the following suggestion for the attention of the delegates of the Order of Ahepa in Boston. The members of the Sons of Pericles, the younger generation of Greek descent in America, compose the material of which will be drawn the rank and file of the Ahepa of tomorrow.

As such, we believe it is about time that a more serious thought shall be given to the needs and requirements of this Junior Order. There should be, above all, a definite administrative link between the two organizations. A liaison, so to speak, to insure better coöperation and to properly safeguard and systemically develop unified expansion.

The Boston Convention

THE next or Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa shall take place in Boston commencing the week of August 25th.

The city of Boston, in the Ahepa domain, is under the jurisdiction of the First District, with its Supreme Governor, Brother Harris J. Booras of Boston. It is a tremendous task to organize and conduct a successful convention, particularly one of the magnitude of the Order of Ahepa, which is planned this year on a grand scale and is predicted to

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eclipse both in attendance and importance all previous conventions of the Order in the past.

Both moral and material assistance are needed to assure the complete success of this convention, and as such, the Supreme Governor, Brother Booras, through the Magazine, earnestly invites all the chapters in the New England States to render their cheerful and unreserved assistance and help this Eighth Annual Convention attain a success worthy of the best traditions and hospitality of New England, if not of Ahepa. Everyone is urged to lend a helping hand and make the tremendous task of the committee, easier and less arduous.

You Cannot Serve Two Masters—Your Intended and Pretended Thoughts

THE Order of Ahepa is particularly interested in the people who are interested in its work. If you have joined the Ahepa with a view of advancing your personal interests alone, without contributing your share to its general welfare or without a thought to give a helping hand to your fellow man, the quicker you demit, the better it will be for you.

The Order of Ahepa is an organization to which you must first unreservedly give, both your heart and labor, and then that which you will receive for services rendered, it will be in the total sum of collective benefit which eventually will accrue both to you and to the membership.

Any man who is not interested in each and every activity of the Order of Ahepa, the quicker he gets out of it the better it will be for himself and the Order. The strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, and the weak link is the one that makes the otherwise mighty power of a chain impotent.

If you have in the innermost recesses of your brain a hidden thought or intention to take advantage of the magnanimity of the Ahepa for your own selfish ends, you cannot hide your true intentions long because they will soon be revealed, and it will then be an annoying and unpleasant experience for you.

Recall the wise words of Lincoln: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

The keynote of the Ahepa is unselfish service, cooperation and hard work cheerfully given for the benefit and progress of all.

Either get genuinely interested, or file out. The Order of Ahepa has no room for shirkers or quitters, but only for fighters who are enthusiastic in its work and objectives and in whose veins courses the blue blood of the Greek. Tenacity, courage, determination, daring, buoyancy, cheerfulness and altruism are molded in the brawn and brain of the Greek and of such are the true members of the Order of Ahepa. The Ahepa is not interested in those who are not interested in its work. You cannot reap until you sow, and you cannot expect to get anything out of the Ahepa until first you are willing to sacrifice and cheerfully contribute time, energy and material values. If you are in the Ahepa for the sole purpose of advancing your selfish ends, you will be disappointed, for the Ahepa is not a healthy ground on which you can cultivate such iniquity. The Ahepa is a fair ground on which are cultivated the fine fruits of cooperation, of service, of unselfishness, of brotherhood and fraternal love, and a sincere devotion to every detail of its work.

What is clear is wise, but what is not clear is not wise.—Euripides.

Captains of Industry

ARCHIMEDES, the celebrated Greek philosopher, said, "Give me a fulcrum and a place upon which to stand, and I shall move the Earth." He was a brilliant Greek scientist who enriched the world of science with the contributions of his genius. And so it is with every Greek — give him an opportunity and he shall conquer the world. He has in his make-up the potentials of a genius. He is a storehouse of dynamos and in his brain there is an accumulation of 2,500 years of commercial, industrial, scientific and cultural experiences, which only need, like the fuse of dynamite, a spark in order to ignite and release an unbounded energy, ambition, and power of will to accomplish and excel.

We are briefly relating in the pages of this issue, the story of two captains of industry, who have, in a very short period of time, dared to act, surmount difficulties, and conquer, and today they are recognized as leaders in their respective fields of activity, rightfully deserving acclaim and praise.

These two are S. Gregory Taylor, President and Managing Director of a chain of first-class hotels in New York City, and Spyros P. Skouras, Managing Director of Warner Brothers Theatres, the outstanding moving picture circuit in the theatrical world today.

These two men, still in the early prime of their lives, are Greek and have climbed to the top of their respective industries by sheer ability, energy and application of those fundamental principles of business procedure which never fail to attain success, namely, mastery of details, alertness to the opportunities presented, unbounded devotion and love of their work, constant vigilance to take advantage and employ the best that scientific experience and discovery offers to the business world, and above all deserving service to the patronizing public and everlastingly looking after and catering to its needs.

Their story is like unfolding pages from a fairy tale, and yet, they are real; they are stories of modern accomplishment, of success and achievement, but above all, of contribution to the progress and advancement to the commercial and industrial development of this country.

Rear Admiral Byrd a Member of the Order of Ahepa

(Continued from page 12)

Biltmore Hotel, New York, on July 14th. The ceremony was conducted by Supreme President George E. Phillies.

The following telegram of welcome was despatched by Supreme President Phillies in time for the official ceremonies at Washington where it was read:

June 20, 1930.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD EVELYN BYRD
Washington, D. C.

The Fraternal Order of Ahepa joins in most heartily welcoming you to your home shores (stop) You and your comrades have lived and performed to the best traditions of the illustrious American Race (stop) Posterity will admire your unparalleled record and achievements and will eternally honor and love you but not more than do we of contemporary times

GEORGE E. PHILLIES,
Supreme President.

THE BEAUTY OF SOUL

The eyes do not impress me which like mirrors reflect the outside world only. Beautiful are those eyes which show the light of inner beauty.



Events in Greece



From Our Athens Correspondent

Premier and Foreign Minister

THE absence from Athens of Mr. Mihalacopoulos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, during the last phase of the negotiation of the Greco-Turkish Treaty as well as while it was debated in Parliament gave rise to persistent rumors that he did not see eye with the Prime Minister and that he would resign immediately upon his return from abroad. This impression was strengthened by the fact that the Treaty was concluded along the same basic lines which had been disapproved a year ago by Mr. Mihalacopoulos and had caused the recall of Mr. Pappas, the then Greek Minister in Angora. That the Angora Treaty is not entirely to the liking of the distinguished Foreign Minister of Greece is quite probable. At the same time, he is too clear-headed not to realize that it is the best to be had and much better than a continuation of the Greco-Turkish deadlock. Such being his attitude, he must have welcomed the Prime Minister's readiness to assume direct responsibility for its conclusion and to defend it before the Chamber of Deputies, a task of which he acquitted himself with superlative skill. For, after all, the Angora Treaty does not pertain merely to the foreign policy of the country; it also involves domestic political issues of the greatest importance. Viewed from this angle, it is quite proper that it should have been negotiated and piloted through Parliament by the Premier, especially when he happens to be Mr. Venizelos, who has never yet shirked responsibility and whose competence in the field of foreign affairs is unquestioned even by his bitterest enemies.

Mr. Mihalacopoulos, on his return from France, denied the rumors of his disagreement with the Premier who announced, a few days later, that during his two months' absence abroad the Foreign Minister will be acting head of the Government. It is therefore premature, to say the least, to speak of his impending resignation.

The Political Situation

THE debate on the Angora Treaty helped to crystallize a re-alignment of the political groups in Parliament which had been developing for several months past. Up to about a year ago, Mr. A. Papanastassiou, the leader of a group of about eighteen deputies called the Republican Union, was the severest critic of the Government. But his place has gradually been taken by Mr. G. Kafandaris who, though commanding only five votes in the Chamber, is a formidable debater and an

authority on economic and financial questions. Mr. Kafandaris was Mr. Venizelos' ablest and most trusted lieutenant before and during the war. But a breach occurred in their political and personal friendship two years ago, when Mr. Venizelos suddenly emerged from retirement, overthrew the coalition Government of which Mr. Kafandaris was the Minister of Finance and the most distinguished member and destroyed his chances of succession to the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Venizelos has since made strenuous efforts to placate his former lieutenant, whom he admires for his ability and integrity and probably fears more than any other political leader as an opponent. But all his advances have been spurned, and Mr. Kafandaris is today the most effective opposition leader having made by far the most telling speech against the Angora Treaty and disregarded the Premier's plea for ratification. His opposition, however, is neutralized by the increasingly friendly attitude of Mr. Papanastassiou, who spoke eloquently and voted in favor of the Angora Treaty and whose relations with Mr. Kafandaris have never been cordial, owing to temperamental and intellectual incompatibility.

The political situation thus created presents interesting possibilities. An alliance of Mr. Kafandaris with the Popular party of Mr. P. Tsaldaris, and the adherence thereto of the refugee elements which are dissatisfied with Mr. Venizelos, is not entirely out of the question. But such a combination presupposes the unreserved acceptance, by Mr. Tsaldaris and his followers, of the Republican régime and the abandonment by the disaffected refugees of their extravagant claims to full indemnification. In the meantime, the adjournment of Parliament is giving politics and politicians a much-needed rest and will permit the Government to turn to pressing administrative problems.

The Housing of Schools

ONE of the last acts of Parliament before its adjournment for the summer recess was the passage of a bill authorizing a foreign loan of one million pounds sterling (from a Swedish Banking group) to be used exclusively for the construction of school buildings throughout the country within the next two years. In the course of an interesting debate, Mr. Venizelos defended the Government's policy of borrowing for "productive" purposes; and Mr. G. Papandreou, the Minister of Education, who was in charge of the bill, informed the Chamber that the greater part of the money would be spent in the cities,

where the housing conditions of schools are on the whole worse than in the rural districts.

Greek Wines and French Bottles

AS WAS to be expected, the Greek Government's protests against the law passed by the French Parliament which placed an embargo on the importation of Greek wines into France have proved fruitless. This embargo, which palpably violates the Franco-Greek Commercial Treaty, was dictated by the powerful and well organized wine-growers' interests and its repeal might, therefore, have disastrous consequences for the French Government. M. Tardieu, the French Premier, is understood to have explained the domestic aspect of the situation to both Mr. Politis, the Greek Minister in Paris, and Mr. Mihalacopoulos, during his recent visit, and is said to have promised to increase the importation of other Greek products, and particularly of tobacco. In view of the violation of the existing Commercial Treaty by France, Greek business interests are demanding its denunciation, which would prove far more detrimental to France since its exports to, are nearly four times as large as its imports from, Greece. Mr. Venizelos has so far resisted this clamor, being naturally averse to an economic war between the two countries. But powerful as he is, he will find it very difficult to withstand the pressure of public opinion if the French Government does not mitigate its policy of extreme economic nationalism.

Government and Bishops

THE Government's plans for the liquidation of monastic property hit a snag when the Holy Synod, representing the hierarchy of the Church of Greece, refused its cooperation on the ground that the law as framed was uncanonical, and demanded that the proceeds from the liquidation should revert to it instead of to the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs. This extreme position threatened for a moment a conflict between Church and State. But the bishops must have realized that they had nothing to gain and much to lose from such a clash and wiser counsels finally prevailed. It is announced at this writing that the Government will proceed with the enforcement of the law but will alter some of its details so as to make it more palatable to the hierarchy. It should be added that a minority of prelates, notably the Metropolitan of Sparta and of Maronia, supported from the very first the Government's position.

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Who's Who in the Ahepa

S. GREGORY TAYLOR

A MAN who was in early life trained for the bishophood of the Greek Orthodox Church is now one of the outstanding figures in the hotel life not only of his adopted city, New York, but of his adopted country, the United States. This man is Brother S. Gregory Taylor, the guiding genius who had made possible the erection of the Dixie Hotel, one of the most up-to-date, after previous notable successes in New York, and whose plans for the future give one an idea of the indefatigable energy, ingenuity, and ambition which have made possible his rapid rise to his present position of power among Manhattan's hotel leaders.

Born on the Island of Marmora, Greece, in 1888, the son of the industrial prince of that territory, S. Gregory Taylor faced life as may the gilded scion of any of America's most wealthy families.

Many conflicting circumstances entered into the business career of Mr. Taylor. Suffice it to say that he enjoyed a splendid education in his youth, passing through grammar, high school, and finally the American College in Constantinople, known as "Roberts' College."

Starts for America and Success

Thus Mr. Taylor faced life well equipped for the problems he chose to solve.

When he was a boy in school his father died. This was a severe blow, as both his children, S. Gregory and Charles, were too young to assume charge of his multitudinous affairs.

His family affairs, however, continued more or less unchanged for several years until his mother remarried. By this time Gregory was approaching 18 years of age, and with the spirit which has since typified his activities, decided to strike out for himself.

Gregory's trip across serves as the keynote of his success.

Arriving in America, Gregory had several amazing experiences, naturally, at Ellis Island; although he had learned to speak English in Constantinople, he found to his surprise that English and American did not mean the same thing. He could not understand the inspector, nor the inspector him. He soon learned the difference between "pidgin English" as taught abroad, and "English" as understood in America. Now he talks like a native New Yorker.

Once in New York, he was immediately struck by the air of activity, of tenseness, the hurry and the bustle which marks our metropolitan life. Fortunately, he had secured the address of a former employee of his father's, who had years before migrated to America. He looked this man up who introduced him to Edward H. Nies, Chief Steward at the St. Regis Hotel.

The St. Regis proved a stern and valuable teacher, and a year and a half later when Gregory, now approaching 20, left, he had more than an inkling of just what hotel life "behind the front" amounted to. He had tried his hand at every position open to one of his years. He had learned the trials and the problems of the average hotel worker. He had learned what special little services appealed mostly to guests, and

she might have the comfort of his presence, as they feared her illness would prove fatal.

Of course, Gregory settled his affairs and left immediately. For the next sixteen months he remained at his mother's home in Greece, standing by her to the very end.

Following her death, and consequent settlement of affairs, he returned to America.

This time he did not hesitate. He was determined that while manufacturing and other forms of American commercial life might have their particular attractions and charms, the hotel industry was the one to which he would pay allegiance.

Gets First Manager Job

Again looking up his friend Nies, he found him now the steward of the Hermitage. This time Nies did not hesitate to recommend him, and he now found himself in the business end of the hotel, again seeking and finding new angles in this hotel business.

From now on the story of S. Gregory Taylor brings to mind visions of Aladdin's lamp.

Within one year from his entry into the employ at the Hermitage as a humble employee, this young man suddenly appeared in the lobby one day with the title "Manager" affixed to his signature.

However, this was not done easily. It was the culmination of unusual application to work and of indefatigable energy. In this year Gregory had progressed from his lowly position in the business department to assistant steward, steward, assistant manager, and finally manager.

The next step in this man's amazing career came one fall day when Julius Manger, head of the gigantic hotel bearing his name, became hungry for a ham steak, southern style. The Hermitage was famous for such dishes and to the Hermitage he went.

Naturally, he noticed this youth with flowing hair and called him to his table.

"Say, young man. How is it that I never hear you play? Aren't you a member of the hotel orchestra?" His amazement when Taylor revealed his identity may be imagined.

This acquaintanceship soon ripened and before long Mr. Manger was approaching this young "musician" with tempting offers. He found here, however, a hard nut to crack.

No longer satisfied with a mere salaried position, no matter whether it be as hotel manager, Gregory had his eyes on another opportunity. The Manger chain included the Great Northern, and they had been having trouble in making their restaurant a success.

The Great Northern Restaurant

"I'll tell you what, Mr. Manger," said this young Hercules. "I will take over the



S. Gregory Taylor, President and General Director of the Montclair, The Buckingham, The Dixie, and St. Moritz chain of hotels in New York

what irked them. He had stored in that fertile brain of his a veritable fountain of information and data which later was to stand him in such good stead.

Starts in Own Business

After securing such training as he could, and seeing nothing in the immediate future which would warrant the spending of any more time in such work, he cast his eyes about for an opportunity to improve his personal finances. He was not long in finding such a chance, and took it.

This was the half-ownership of a wholesale ice cream and candy factory which had been allowed to deteriorate through mismanagement. Gregory put his active brain to the wheel with the result that three years later, when circumstances so directed he sold out his share for an amount which brought a net profit of \$25,000. And this was when he was 23 years old.

The following circumstances concern his mother. She was seriously ill. Her physician urged her eldest son to return home that

management of your restaurant, and the restaurant alone. All I want is the \$125 a month you pay your present head, as salary, that is" — and here came the vital difference between young Taylor and others who seek to follow in his path — "in addition, I will take 25 per cent of all the profit which the restaurant shows." The year previous, the Great Northern restaurant had shown a deficit of \$17,000.

Manger laughed. "Well, you certainly have confidence. But your proposition is fair enough. Before you can make any money, you have to make some for us. Go to it."

So Taylor was put in complete charge of the restaurant, in every particular. Supervised the buying, the hiring, the firing. The Great Northern restaurant showed a profit of \$27,000 the first year under his supervision. Confidence? Yes — backed by the ability and the will to succeed.

From the Great Northern he went to the Netherlands, where he repeated his remarkable success in restaurant management.

Julius Manger had watched Taylor's epochal career with more than casual interest. One day he summoned Gregory to his office.

Made General Manager

"Taylor, I want you to be the general manager of my chain of twelve hotels."

This blunt statement came like a bolt from the blue. Here was a great chain of hotels literally thrust into the hands of a young man who but a few short years before had been carrying the water glasses to St. Regis patrons, and peeling potatoes for cranky cooks.

Nothing daunted, Taylor, 29 years of age, became the general manager of the Manger hotels. Incidentally, the only one they have ever had to hold such a terribly trying position — now the job is split up into many departments and divisions, each with its separate head.

Such was the directing genius of this man, however, that he held the reigns smoothly and this huge machine operated without a hitch during the four and one-half years of his managership.

Then Taylor tired of working on other people's propositions and decided the time had come to strike out for himself.

His First Hotel

His first step was the purchase of a half-interest in a small but well-known hotel at 74th Street and Broadway. This was owned by an elderly lady who had wanted to sell the entire business. Taylor convinced her to retain half, and then took over the management. During his stay there her half-interest paid her larger dividends than her full ownership ever had.

Later, he acquired the Buckingham, that famous hostelry on 57th Street which houses in its luxurious apartments some of New York's most noted families. He did not restrict his financial interest to the Buckingham Hotel, however. Foreseeing that he would have need of a progressive and suc-

cessful building organization in the future, he purchased an interest in the entire building business conducted by H. H. Uris, his son, Percy Uris and A. I. Kaplan. Through this association he has been able to provide New York since that time with the Montclair, the Dixie and the St. Moritz, the latter now under construction at 50 Central Park, South, on the site of the old New York Athletic Club.

Has Many Hobbies

Aside from his varied and trying business activities, Mr. Taylor finds time for healthy physical exercise. He is an ardent horseman, and is seen almost daily in the Central Park Paths.



Spyros P. Skouras, Managing Director of Warner Brothers Theatres Circuit

Boating and fishing give him his relaxation from the cares and worries of the city. He is an active and popular clubman, his clubs including the New York Athletic, Columbia Yacht, Boca Raton, Florida, Rye Polo Club, and Mic-Mac, Nova Scotia. He is also a member of Mecca Shrine, the Order of Ahepa, and both the New York City and New York State Hotel associations.

SPYROS P. SKOURAS

WARNER BROTHERS Theatre Circuit extends from New York to Los Angeles. It is one of the largest and most progressive in America. Every week sees new additions being made to it in its ever expanding orb of activity.

In January, 1929, when Warner Brothers Theatre holdings assumed vast proportions, which called for the establishment of a centralized organization for their proper and efficient operation, the company secured the services of Spyros P. Skouras as its managing director.

Spyros P. Skouras, as managing director

of Warner Brothers Theatre Circuit, is a living example of the adage "If a man makes just a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he built his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door," for before his engagement by the Warner Brothers to direct their vast organization, Spyros P. Skouras already had built a first-class theatrical chain in St. Louis, operating smoothly, efficiently and progressively. Out of the West, so to speak, came this young Lochinvar to face a Herculean task, for a Herculean task it is to manage the affairs of a vast chain of theatres as they are conducted and operated today.

This dynamic young Greek speedily showed his home-folks from the "Show-Me" State, that the showmanship which he exhibited in St. Louis could be applied just as successfully in the East, and in less than a year after his arrival in New York, he could say, like Caesar, "Veni, Vidi, Vici — I came, I saw, I conquered."

With a spirit of family cooperation comparable to that of the Warner Brothers, Spyros, Charles and George Skouras pooled their resources and energies for their mutual advancement. Their first business venture was the importation of Greek olive oil, but when an early consignment was spoiled in transit they decided not to continue this enterprise further. Instead, they joined fifteen or twenty of their compatriots in St. Louis and bought the Olympic Theatre. This house, located at Market Street near the Union Station, is still in existence.

One by one their partners took a hand at running the house. One by one they failed. Finally, Spyros and his brothers took over its management. After gradually buying out the others, they eventually became its sole owners. This was the first of many skillful theatre manipulations in St. Louis, which some years later brought the Skouras boys into complete control of the exhibition business in that city.

A temporary halt in Spyros' career was occasioned by his enlistment in the American army as an aviator in 1917, but after the Armistice in 1919, we found him back on the job. When First National Pictures came into existence, he became a member of its board of directors and one of its principal franchise holders.

He was one of the principal factors in Warner Brothers acquisition of First National Pictures and the Stanley Co. of America. His amazingly successful operation and expansion of Warner Brothers theatres is rated as one of the miracles of the motion picture industry.

Spyros P. Skouras, however, is not the type who indulges in proclamations pertaining to his performances. He is too busy planning for the future to rest upon his laurels. The spotlight, which ranges up and down Filmdom seeking new victors — and victims — has yet to find him. "Spotlights are for actors and not for executives" is his dictum. This, perhaps, explains one of the reasons for the success of this dynamic personality.

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ANOTHER BRIGHT STAR JOINS THE AHEPA CONSTELLATION

The Establishment of the Logan Square Chapter in Chicago, No. 260

IN a spectacular fashion, Chicago gave birth to another promising chapter when, in the presence of over one thousand members from the Chicago District chapters, the charter establishing the Logan Square Chapter was presented to the prominent citizens composing the newly organized chapter.

The inauguration ceremony, solemn and impressive, took place at the Logan Square Masonic Temple, officiated by the Supreme Governor of the Ninth District, Brother Stelianos Reckas, assisted by Brothers George S. Porikos, Deputy Supreme Governor of the District, A. George N. Spannon, Past Supreme Governor, A. A. Pantelis, Past President of Evanston Chapter, and Arthur Peponis, President of Woodlawn Chapter, at which sixty-one members were initiated and duly charged with the oath and obligations to the Fraternity incidental in such occasions.

The following were elected officers of the newly established chapter: Constantine A. Palaologos Mamonas, President; John Kotsovetes, Vice-President; Thomas Lazaras, Secretary; and John Pappas, Treasurer.

The auspicious circumstances under which this chapter is formed, and the material of which it is composed, are of such promising nature that great things are rightfully expected from this newly born chapter in Chicago. They have a fertile ground on which to work and a broad field of activity before them. Led by able and proven leaders, there is no doubt in our mind that they will flourish, and in due course of time, will become one of the leaders in the work of the Ahepa and a champion of its principles and objectives.

May its career be as illustrious as the name of the intrepid pioneer whose name it proudly bears.

THE WOODROW WILSON CHAPTER LAYS CORNER STONE FOR A GREEK SCHOOL IN NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

THE Woodrow Wilson Chapter No. 241 of Newport News, Va., laid the corner stone for the building of a Greek School in Newport News, Va.

This meritorious educational enterprise was conceived by the newly established chapter, inspired by the teachings of the Order of Ahepa, and put to practical ends by the presentation of a dance to which were invited the members of the several chapters in the state of Virginia.

The response was spectacular and the success of the dance so much as to net a handsome sum to form the nucleus of a school fund, insuring the laying of the corner stone.

Considering the fact that only 65 citizens of Greek extraction are residing in Newport News, Va., not only the dance was an outstanding affair in the history of the city but the establishment and maintenance of a Greek school to teach the children the Greek language is a most commendable action.

A large number of members attended the affair from Richmond and Norfolk, over 100 alone coming from Norfolk, Va.

The dance program was broadcast over Station WGH.

Sincere congratulations are extended to the officers and members of this enterprising Chapter for their splendid work.

ANOTHER CITY JOINS THE AHEPAN COLORS IN WASHINGTON STATE

ANOTHER city on the foothills of the Cascade Mountains has joined the Ahepan colors when twenty-seven leading citizens of Everett, Wash., joined hands and established the Cascade Chapter No. 256.

The inauguration of this new chapter, and the presentation of its charter took place at a special meeting in the Commercial Club, officiated by the Supreme Governor of the Thirtieth District, Dr. Checkos, assisted by Brothers, Thomas D. Lentgy, Deputy Governor of the same district, N. J. Zefkelis, E. T. Morisse and T. Pappadakis, who alternated in delivering the charge of the oath and obligations to the members initiated.

The new chapter assumed the name of Cascade, namesake of the famous mountain ranges that tower their lofty peaks across the state of Washington. May the career of the new chapter be as lofty in its ideals as the glorious and invigorating peaks of the Cascade Mountains and the life giving streams of pure and crystal water irrigating its fertile valleys. In a setting of such glorious natural beauty and composed of men of high caliber and ideals, there is no doubt that this chapter will flourish in useful deeds and accomplishments.

The following worthy brothers were elected officers to lead the destinies of the Cascade Chapter No. 256: Harry Maniotis, President, George Karathanasis, Secretary, Tom Southas, Vice-President, Dennis Costis, Treasurer.

ANN ARBOR CHAPTER HOLDS BENEFIT DANCE

THE Ann Arbor Chapter No. 195 of Ann Arbor, Mich., gave its annual dance for the benefit of the local Church and School. The dance took place in the beautiful Ahepa Hall on Friday, May 2nd, and a large attendance participated in the affair, which was crowned with success. Outside of the good music and good time enjoyed by all, the school children made the occasion inspirational by singing appropriate Greek songs as well as the famous "Song of May." The parents of the children were overjoyed by the creditable performance of their youngsters.

The net proceeds amounting to \$136.40 were turned over to the trustees of the Church and School.

The members of the Ann Arbor Chapter, which is flourishing under the leadership of its able President, Brother Proketes, are to be congratulated on the success of the dance, and also for their good work in maintaining the local Greek Church and School of Ann Arbor, a worthy enterprise which owes its inception and maintenance entirely to the local chapter of the Ahepa. The energetic principal of the School is Brother Perros, the Secretary of the Chapter. Good work — keep it up!

Mayor of Cincinnati Praises Ahepa

City of Cincinnati,
Office of the Mayor

May 14, 1930.

My dear Mr. Harritos:

Mrs. Wilson and I were deeply affected by your letter expressing the sympathy of Liberty Chapter No. 127, Order of Ahepa, in our recent bereavement. My contacts with the Order of Ahepa have been very inspiring. I have realized that its members are American citizens of the highest type and that their contribution to good government in Cincinnati has been one of the great formative causes of the renaissance of our beloved city.

Please express to your fellow members my heartfelt appreciation, in which Mrs. Wilson joins.

Very sincerely yours,

RUSSELL WILSON,

Mayor.

Mr. John P. Harritos, Secretary,
Liberty Chapter No. 127,
Order of Ahepa,
37 E. Sixth St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

LONG ISLAND CHAPTER NO. 86 ACTIVITIES

IMPRESSIVE were the initiation ceremonies conducted by the Long Island Chapter No. 86 on the evening of June 9th, when eight prominent members of the Hellenic community of Jamaica, N. Y., were admitted into the membership of the chapter.

At this meeting the chapter elected as its delegate to the Boston Convention, Brother Lampadakis, Past-President and now Acting Secretary, who has represented the chapter at the Detroit and Kansas City Conventions also.

Brothers George Stavrakos and Philip Assimakides, prominent members of the chapter, departed for a brief sojourn in Greece. The chapter extends them "bon voyage."

STOCKTON HOST FOR 500 VISITING MEMBERS OF AHEPA IN TWO-DAY CELEBRATION

HELLENISM and Americanism. That the "baby" nation of the universe and the oldest civilization in the world may have a finer, deeper understanding of each other, and that the descendants of glorious Greece shall march into active service for the United States the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism, is the paramount desire of the members of the national order of Ahepa. This was the current that ran through the long-to-be-remembered two day celebration commemorating the day, but a short year ago, that Stockton Chapter, No. 212 sprung into being, and has since thrived until it has become an organization of strength and ideals that would do credit to any nationality or creed. Probably no more highly successful or enjoyable affair has taken place in Stockton in many a day. The first annual ball Saturday surpassed all expectations in its huge success. Fifteen hundred dancers thronged to the Auditorium with approximately 500 out-of-town visitors from other chapters in this district. The ballroom was dotted with the red, white and blue trimmed Ahepan fezes; lovely corsages were presented to the ladies and boutonnières to their escorts, and gay paper caps, serpentine and favors added color and a festive mood to the lively occasion.

Banquet Precedes Ball

Preceding the ball a number of Stockton Ahepan officials and visitors from other chapters were guests of honor at an elaborate banquet at Nick Canlis' Food Palace with Hon. Apostolos Macheras, Consul General of Greece, as distinguished guest; George C. Peterson, Past Supreme Governor of Ahepa; Dr. Emanuel Apostolides, President of Golden Gate Chapter of San Francisco; President Theodore A. Andronikos, Pacific Chapter, San Francisco; George Christopher, Secretary Golden Gate Chapter; Andrew Golfis, Tom Mitchell, D. C. Demetrios, Organizer; Mayor Carl J. Tremain, President Emanuel Trachiotis, Secretary Peter J. Wallace, Stockton Chapter; Gus Spanos, President of Adelfotis; and Pete Bobotas, President of the Community Greek Church Movement.

During the evening a number of addresses were interspersed with the program, with President Trachiotis as chairman of the evening. Hon. Apostolos Macheras, Consul General, expressed his pride in the admirable progress made by the Stockton Chapter, and the evident sincerity in furthering the lofty ideals of the order. George C. Peterson of San Francisco, Past Supreme Governor of Ahepa, congratulated the officers and members of the local chapter, praised them on the fulfillment of obligations which they have met in such a dignified manner. Peterson assured his listeners that the service of this great American

organization is at their service at any time there is an opportunity for noble cause.

Others who responded were President Johnson of the Roseville Chapter and President George Koumias, Modesto. Prolonged applause followed Mayor J. Carl Tremain's address, in which he highly praised the work that the people of Greek descent have accomplished through the united spirit of Ahepa.

Orator of the Evening

The lofty ideals and inspirations of the fraternal order of Ahepa were beautifully presented by Theodore Andronikos, President of the Pacific Chapter of San Francisco, who as orator of the evening explained the principles of the organization, which are to instill in all its members a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship and the sacred duties attendant therewith; to work for the moral and mental uplift of its members, to promote good fellowship among them, endow them with a spirit of altruism and mutual benevolence and to point out in the most convincing manner the advantages of education, the beauty of sacrifice and the deformity of selfishness.

The grand march, led by Mayor Tremain, and headed by visiting officials, was another diversion of the evening, in which practically the entire assemblage took part. The prize waltz was won by Mrs. J. Pipen of Oakland and P. C. Phillips of Sacramento, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Louis.

Barbecue Happy Climax

Even the weather man seemed to be in league with Ahepa. The sun smiled down on 2,000 happy picnickers who attended the barbecue at the fair grounds Sunday noon, climaxing a two-day celebration that holds no precedence in the Greek community here. Barbecued lambs—forty of them—and all the "trimmin's" were to be had in such quantities that one felt he should not eat again for a week. Dancing, games, entertainment and music rounded out the day's enjoyment and it was practically sundown when the fair grounds were emptied of the merry throng. The winner of the \$100 radio was Bill Stitt, 343 East Weber avenue and Mike Samaras of Lodi was richer by a \$25 lamp.

Praise for Local Officers

Secretary Peter J. Wallace, general chairman of events; President Trachiotis and their committeemen were congratulated on every side for the marvelous success of the events, for the way in which everything was handled; for the spirit of comradeship and cordiality that prevailed, and for the hospitality and good fellowship with which their visiting brothers were entertained and welcomed.

Well done!—[From the Stockton Independent, May 12, 1930.]

SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND

At a dinner tendered by the Supreme President to the Officers and Past Presidents of the ten Ahepa Chapters, in the Metropolitan District of New York, pledges amounting to \$8,550 were subscribed within a few minutes.

This, certainly, is a highly commendable gesture.

ALBANY CHAPTER OBSERVES CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

THE Albany Chapter No. 140 celebrated the Centenary of the Independence of Greece. The event commemorated the Hellenic victory in throwing off the Turkish yoke at the close of the war which lasted from 1821 to 1830.

The celebration began with a doxology in the Hellenic Orthodox Church of St. Sophia by the Rev. Demetrius B. Messiry, rector, more than 1,000 persons being present. Following the mass, there was a pageant in St. Sophia Hall conducted by 700 children dressed in the historic costumes of ancient and modern Greece. Greek and American songs were sung and there were recitations, folk dances and instrumental music.

A meeting of the Ahepa Chapter members was conducted in the Ahepa Hall with George D. Jeoney, President of the Chapter, presiding. Father Messiry was the principal speaker and there were addresses by several other prominent speakers. The children of the church school gave a series of historical and interpretive dances, special emphasis being placed on the "dance of Zalongo," which depicts the self-destruction of the women of this town which was betrayed during the War for Independence. Rather than be taken captive by the Turks and forced into the harems, these women danced at the top of a high precipice and one by one threw themselves into the sea below.

SUCCESS CROWNS THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER NO. 133 OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE second annual ball, sponsored by the Andrew Jackson Chapter No. 133, was held on May 11, 1930, at the magnificent Athenaeum ballroom. Those present, over 600, had a delightful evening due to the high-grade of entertainment, excellent music, and the spirit of gaiety that prevailed throughout the evening.

The success of the ball is the result of the untiring efforts of Brother George Nicolaidis, Chairman of the Entertainment and Program Committee and the other members of the committee, Brothers Gabriel Castrinos, Christ Antonatos, Jerry Germanis, John Vamooras, Gus Argy, Sam Kogos, William Mouroutis and Angelos Arnos.

The committee extends its gratitude and appreciation to all the members and guests who have by their participation cheerfully contributed to the success of the dance, long to be remembered in the annals of the chapter and the Greek community of New Orleans.

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OFFICIALS JOIN PALM BEACH CELEBRATION

THE celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Greek independence recently, sponsored by West Palm Beach Chapter No. 18, was an inspiring and patriotic affair. The entire second floor of the El Verano Hotel, one of the leading hotels of Palm Beach, was decorated with Greek and American flags for the occasion.

The officers of the Chapter assumed their stations and after the usual opening ceremonies, the distinguished guests and visitors attending the celebration were presented by Brother N. D. Chotas, President of the Chapter. Reverend Karapiperis of the Miami Greek Church, assisted by Father Lander of the local Episcopal Church, rendered the benediction, and then the speakers of the day followed.

First Brother John Theophiles, Supreme Governor of the district, spoke of the Greek War of Independence, and of the contribution of America to the Greek cause. Father Lander, the next speaker, spoke of the contributions of the Greeks to Christianity, saying that the Byzantine Empire was the first nation which adopted the Christian religion as its National religion, and that the Greek Orthodox Church is the mother of all other Christian Churches and denominations. Judge Donnel was the next speaker, beginning from the early days of Greek history, he enumerated the contributions of the Greeks to world civilization. Speaking of the Greek War of Independence, he said that while the nations of Europe were trembling before the mighty Turkish Empire, a handful of Greeks, motivated by the same rights and principles that won liberty for the United States of America, fought their way to victory and freedom, and attracted the admiration of the civilized world.

A banquet and dancing followed, lasting into the early morning hours. The affair was a pronounced success, and according to the manager of the El Verano Hotel, and others, one of the best ever held in Palm Beach. Among the many distinguished guests were Judge and Mrs. Donnel, Father Lander and wife, City Clerk Dugan, Mayor Vincent Oaksmith and wife, Mr. Harry McCann, editor of the local weekly paper *Tropical Sun*, Judge Harry Hauk and wife, and many other prominent men and women of Palm Beach.

The local Chapter is highly indebted to the *Palm Beach Post* and the *Palm Beach Times*. The publication of appropriate articles on Greece by the above mentioned newspapers contributed largely to the success of the celebration.

To the American Legion Post No. 12 Drum and Bugle Corps is due the credit for giving the celebration that military dignity and color very befitting on such occasions. The entire Corps, forty-two in number, marched from the American Legion Home, through the principal streets of the city, to the El Verano Hotel.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλειότερον
Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καὶ Καναδῇ

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48 Madison St., New York.
Τυποκατάλογοι ἀπέλλονται δωρεάν

CHICAGO JURIST ADDRESSES EVANSTON, ILL., CHAPTER MEETING

THE Evanston Chapter No. 204 celebrated recently the opening of its new headquarters in the Howard Theatre Building by special meeting which was attended by the Supreme Vice-President Sikokis and other high officials of the Chicago District chapters.

The guest of honor and main speaker for the evening was Hon. William E. Helander, Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Judge Helander spoke about the Boys' Court of Chicago and the splendid work which it is doing in solving many perplexing problems

Words of the Wise

Hope of ill gain is the beginning of loss. — *Democritus.*

□♦□

Honors achieved far exceed those that are created. — *Solon.*

□♦□

What thou intendest to do, speak not of before thou doest it. — *Pittachus.*

□♦□

Conceal thy domestic ills. — *Thales.*

□♦□

That state is best ordered, where the wicked have no command and the good have. — *Pericles*

□♦□

The tongue of a fool is the key of his counsel, which, in a wise man, wisdom hath in keeping. — *Socrates.*

□♦□

Restrain thy mind, and let mildness ever attend thy tongue. — *Theognis.*

of young boys. In his speech he strongly advised that the fathers should give their sons and daughters at least an hour of their time each day, as he stated that through intimate contact and the mutual understanding and friendship between a father and his children, much of the waywardness of boys may be checked and a better road for good citizenship opened.

Brother A. A. Pantelis, Past President of the Chapter, introduced Judge Helander, who also expressed his hearty approval of the work of the fraternity and praised its work.

The meeting was a complete success due to the untiring efforts of Brother Charles Lambert, President of the Chapter, and Brother Peter Tatoes, Secretary.

□♦□

MIDDLETOWN CHAPTER NO. 209 GIVES PARTY

THE ever active Middletown Chapter No. 209 of Middletown, Ohio, gave a party at which fully one hundred and fifty members and non-members of the community were entertained in royal fashion.

Music, refreshments and wholesome fun prevailed throughout the party. Many visitors from surrounding sister chapters were on hand, specially invited as guests, to enjoy the affair.

COMMENDABLE DEED

Woodlawn Chapter No. 93 of Chicago Brings Cheer Into the Hearts of Little Greek Orphans

THE Chicago Orphan Asylum mothers thirty-three little Greek orphans who were totally forgotten until the news of their existence was brought to the attention of the Woodlawn Chapter No. 93. This chapter immediately, not only appointed a committee to visit periodically the orphans in question, but has also appropriated a sum to be paid to a teacher who is to visit the orphanage and teach the little Greek orphans the Greek language and lead them on Sunday morning to attend the religious services at the St. Constantine Church.

This deed of the Woodlawn Chapter is indeed worthy of high comments, and perhaps it will be an example for the other chapters in Chicago to follow suit and take hand in a more generous manner to help these unfortunate little orphans.

□♦□

STAMFORD IN OPEN MEETING INAUGURATES ITS NEW HALL

ON June 12, 1930, Stamford Chapter held an open night to its members and their friends, introducing their new meeting place in the Onax Building of the Redmen's Hall, which is a beautiful lodge room.

There were present about 250. Bridgeport and Danbury were represented in large numbers, headed by the Supreme Deputy Governor, Brother S. Kremastiotis of Bridgeport and Past Supreme Deputy Brother M. Nicholson of Danbury.

The program began with the singing of the American and Greek national hymns. Speeches in Ahepa's high and loyal spirit of fraternalism were given by Brother M. Nicholson and Brother S. Kremastiotis.

Their addresses were well applauded by the appreciative audience.

Henry Christopher, the celebrated Russian singer of Stamford, sang three beautiful selections and was also well received.

Karukas' Orchestra kept the audience cheerful and their feet itching to dance, and soon the able master of ceremonies Brother Maryanopoulos and his wife started the Argentine tango, and the others soon followed.

Refreshments were served by the committee consisting of Brothers G. Dimond, S. Kiritzis and L. Condos.

Past Supreme Governor J. C. Kretzias arrived a little late, but had a good time.

Midnight brought the finals, to what all considered a very enjoyable evening.

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OKLAHOMA CITY OBSERVES CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE BRILLIANTLY

THE one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Greece was fittingly observed by Oklahoma City Chapter No. 240, Oklahoma City, Okla. Under the auspices of this Ahepa chapter the entire Greek community was invited to participate in the exercises and recall the centenary of Greek freedom. A large host, led by eighty members of the Ahepa in uniform and with the flags of America and Greece carried by Misses Helen Demopoulos and Angelina Collins, attired as Liberty and Greece, attended a special memorial service at St. George church with Rev. M. Merkouris officiating.

The feature of the celebration was an open meeting held in the Shrine Masonic Temple which was attended by fully 500 people, including many distinguished Americans. Brother John Collins, Secretary of the Chapter, acted as toastmaster and introduced Charles Morris, assistant county attorney, and Mr. R. L. Hill, attorney-at-law, both of whom addressed the audience. Mr. Morris spoke on the merits of good citizenship and praised the Order of Ahepa for its advocacy of good citizenship. Mr. Hill addressed them on the merits of fraternalism, complimenting the Ahepa for its tenets.

Deputy Supreme Governor Tony Crystal of Tulsa, called upon, congratulated the Oklahoma Chapter for its progressiveness and urged those in the audience who were not Ahepans to join the Ahepa, having witnessed what it stood for. Brothers Peter Caporal and J. M. Merkouris also addressed the audience. The panegyric of the day was delivered by the President of the Chapter, Brother James Demoplos, who, in an inspiring address, extolled the deeds of Hellenic heroes who fought and won independence for Greece.

One of the touching and at the same time pleasing features of the celebration was the entertainment furnished by the children of the members in songs, dances, piano and violin renditions. Special mention is made of the following, who with their artistic efforts aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, and many emotional tears were seen trickling down from the eyes of the spectators: Misses Nina Vlahakis, Ester George, Angelina Collins, Helen and Hope Smirni, Nina Merkouris and Helen Demoplos; John Merkouris and Panos Demoplos. In fact, the audience was unanimous in declaring that it was the first time in the twentieth year of the Greek community of Oklahoma that such a celebration was held, and they all praised the Ahepa for bringing home to the members of the community the work and patriotic objectives of the fraternity. Refreshments and dancing followed, which was enjoyed by all those present.

The committee, composed of the following, deserves commendation for the good work they have accomplished: John Collins, chairman and toastmaster; Chris Zarichas, Gus Stamatis, Pete Vlahakis, Trifon Papahronis, Gus Blatsos, John Limber and Joseph Apostoll.

The officers and members of this progressive chapter are: James Demoplos, President; Charles Costas, Vice-President; John G. Collins, Secretary; John Smirin, Treasurer; Trifon Papahronis, Warden; John Limber, Chaplain; Chris Zavichas, Captain of the Guard; John Panos, Inner Sentinel; Joseph Apostoll, Outside Sentinel; Board of Governors: Tony Boujades, Chairman; Louis Arros, Nick Polydoros, Peter Caporal and Tom Theofilos.

TEACHES AMERICANIZATION TO FOREIGN BORN

BROTHER N. C. COLOGERAS, attorney and Greek consul in Denver, addressed the Ahepa chapter of Rock Springs recently, which he established in the summer of 1928, with a small but enthusiastic group of American citizens of Greek extraction. The organization is now a flourishing one, with members throughout Sweetwater county.

The objects of the Ahepa, Brother Cologeras stated to his hearers, stands for America and for everything that America stands for. Every Ahepa member is an American citizen, who preaches and uses the English language for all purposes. Fraternalism on the American basis is another object of the Order. The Ahepa, said the speaker, preaches no division of sovereignty rightfully belonging to America. An American of Hellenic extraction should love America as a man does his wife, said the speaker, while respect and care may be extended the land of his fathers. Such pure Americanism is rare amongst foreign-born Americans, concluded the speaker.

DUES

FORGET the slander you have heard;

Forget the hasty, unkind word;
Forget the quarrel and the cause;
Forget the whole affair, because
Forgetting is the only way.

Forget the trials you have had;
Forget the weather if it's bad;
Forget the knocker, he's a freak;
Forget him seven days a week;
Forget to even get the blues.
But don't forget to pay your dues,
To THE AHEPA MAGAZINE!

CLARENCE DARROW ADDRESSES CHICAGO AHEPANS

THE hall of the Woodlawn Chapter No. 93 of Chicago was filled to capacity the night of May 20th, when Mr. Clarence Darrow, the internationally famous criminal lawyer and philosopher, addressed the Ahepans, especially invited, on the topic "The Philosophy of My Life."

The illustrious guest and lecturer was introduced to the audience by the President of the Woodlawn Chapter, Brother Peponis, and brief introductory remarks were made by Brother Louis George, who was instrumental in having Mr. Darrow accept the invitation to deliver his memorable lecture.

The audience was thrilled by the inimitable wit and humor of the speaker who fascinated everybody by his simplicity of delivery, the wisdom and meaning of his words, in a manner which only Mr. Darrow knows how to present and expound.

In the course of his lecture, he expressed his opinion upon the present day Americanization effort of the American people and emphasized upon the value of the Greeks in the process of creating our newer American civilization. By the very force of the laws of heredity and the accumulation in the make-up of the present day Greeks, of some of the finest attributes and characteristics that go to make up a better civilization, he believed they shall become important factors in the progress and advancement to a better tomorrow.

ICAROS CHAPTER NO. 163 ACTIVITIES

GLAD tidings come from Icaros Chapter No. 163 that they are endeavoring to establish a second chapter of the Sons of Pericles in Detroit. Another important news item that comes from the same city is that the Phydias Chapter No. 13 of the Sons of Pericles is energetically preparing for the third Annual National Convention of the Sons of Pericles to be held in Detroit the week of August 18th. Preparations are being made to welcome the delegates of the Sons of Pericles and in every way facilitate their stay in the Motor City.

Another news item that reaches the MAGAZINE, although somehow tardy is that the annual banquet of the chapter was a highly successful one. Among the guests of the chapter were many prominent people active in the community life of Detroit. Leading among them were: Hon. Mayor Bowles and family, Hon. Judge Webster and Judge Sweeney, the Rt. Rev. Philaretos of Chicago, Bishop of the Hellenic Orthodox Church, Prosecutor J. Chenot, the Vice-Consuls of Great Britain and France. The main speaker for the evening was Hon. Judge Sweeney, who spoke of Hellas' struggle for independence and of the traditions and ideals which she preserved in her fight for freedom. The next speaker was the past Supreme Counsellor of the Ahepa, Brother Tsangadas, who spoke of America's contribution to Hellenic independence. Col. A. Bladstone, formerly the military attaché to the U. S. Legation in Athens, added a romantic touch to the discourses. The colonel's gold braid, medals, crosses and trappings, and his introduction of Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek sages won the admiration of all.

We shall expect to hear more of the Icaros activities in the future.

A WORLD OF APPRECIATION

YPSILANTI Chapter No. 113 of Toledo, Ohio, not long ago started a drive to help pay their thousand-dollar subscription to the Scholarship Loan Fund by distributing throughout the chapters of the Ahepa a picture of Athens during the time of Pericles.

They have received several contributions and in order to recognize their acceptance of this contribution they wish to thank those chapters which have responded to their appeal, with a further request that those chapters which have not as yet responded do so at once, and other chapters which desire to possess this truly beautiful picture should write to Brother Hela Kagin, Secretary, Central P. O. Box 174, Toledo, Ohio.

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AHEPANS OF NEW ENGLAND HONOR DANIEL WEBSTER ON MEMORIAL DAY



Harris J. Booras, Supreme Governor of District No. 1, in behalf of Ahepa, pays Tribute to Daniel Webster, the great Hellenic

CONCORD'S Memorial Day Program for 1930 had an unusual feature, and an unexpected one for people of that city, for in brief but impressive ceremony, the members of the Ahepa honored Daniel Webster by placing a wreath before his statue, reposing at the State House yard.

Members of the Ahepa from Boston, Manchester, Dover, Concord and Portsmouth joined in the exercises, which were planned for exactly the same time as the Concord Memorial Day ceremonies, also in the State House yard. Neither the Concord committee nor the Ahepa officers had been informed of the plans of the other groups, and there might have been confusion, but room was made for the city's guests of Hellenic birth and their own short and dignified ceremony fitted harmoniously into the longer program of the Concord patriotic societies.

The Ahepa chose Memorial Day as altogether fitting for a tribute to Daniel Webster, whose memory is cherished by all persons of Greek Origin because of his warm friendship for Greece in her struggle to shake off the bonds imposed upon her by the Mohammedan Turks.

A beautiful wreath was placed at the base of Webster's statue in the State House yard by Brother Harris Booras, of Boston, Supreme Governor of District No. 1, and Brother Charles Tsialos of Manchester. After placing the wreath, Mr. Booras greeted Webster as a preeminent orator and statesman of his time, in behalf of Americans of Hellenic birth and origin.

"The world is a stage," said Brother Booras, "and the men and women who inhabit it are players. Many are those who have only minor parts in the great drama, but it was given to Webster to play a leading role, and that role he played preeminently. Greeks, and men and women of Grecian blood, never will forget his stirring words in their behalf, uttered in the Congress of the United States."

The placing of the wreath followed a religious service in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, with the liturgy and an address by Rev. Sheafe Walker.

The Ahepans were cordially welcomed by Rev. Walker, speaking for Rev. Arthur O.

Phinney, rector of St. Paul's, who was called out of the city.

Two-Fold Purpose

The Greek Revolution, said the speaker, differed from the American Revolution in that it was not a struggle for independence alone. The Greeks had the additional desire to preserve and maintain their religion. The Graeco-Roman empire fell when the last Greek emperor died in the breach, made in the walls of Constantinople by Turkish cannon, and he died with a prayer on his lips for a Christian sword to defend his country. Greek nationality was for the time submerged, but Greek traditions and the ancient language of Greece were kept alive. Mr. Walker said, by the Orthodox Greek Church. When, after centuries, the Greeks rose in rebellion against their Mohammedan conquerors, it was felt in Europe and in America that they were fighting, not their own battle solely, but that of western civilization. It was this that prompted President James Monroe, in a message to Congress, to express the hope that the Greeks might triumph, and it was after this message that Webster made his eloquent appeal for Greece in Congress.

The Greek who emigrates to America does not find himself, Mr. Walker observed, in a land wholly strange. He comes among a people who have read Homer, Aristotle, and Plato and Socrates and who acknowledge their debt to the culture of ancient Greece. Greek philosophy, Greek art and Greek architecture influence American thought and action, and right here in Concord are two public buildings adapted in their design from Athenian models.

Greece has made and may still make contributions to American life. Mr. Walker told the Ahepans, and it is not impossible that something like the same service that Greeks gave Christianity more than a century ago again may be demanded.

The exercises of the Order of Ahepa were the first of the kind ever held in Concord. Arrangements were made by a committee from the Manchester chapter, comprising Nicholas Prokovoas, Soterrios Docos, Charles Tsialos and John Lockas.

DOVER CHAPTER HOST AT BRILLIANT CHARITY BALL

THE first annual charity concert and ball of Thesaurus Chapter No. 243 of Dover, N. H., held at the City Opera House, drew a brilliant gathering of city officials, officers and members of the Fraternity from many parts of New England, and their guests. It is not stretching the facts, as can be testified to by any one present, to state that the event was one of the most enjoyable and successful social events ever staged in Dover by any organization.

Large delegations came from Portsmouth, Manchester, Rochester, Somersworth, Biddeford, Me., Springvale, Portland, Me., also Lynn, Haverhill and Lawrence, Mass., were well represented.

While guests were arriving, a concert was given by one of the best-known dance orchestras in New England.

Leading the grand march there were the mayors of the three Strafford county cities, T. Jewett Chesley of Dover, Louis H. McDuffee of Rochester and Peter M. Gagne of Somersworth and their wives, also Harris J. Booras of Boston, Supreme Governor of District 1. Deputy Supreme Governor Chris J. Agrafiotis of Manchester was also a guest.

The floor marshals for this ceremony which was elaborate, were Soterrios Docos and Nicholas Prokovoas, both of Manchester, Miss Florence Daeris was head flower girl, and her assistants were Clara Daeris, Mary Constantopoulos, Catherine Constantopoulos and Mary Lampros.

The dance program included 20 numbers of modern popular steps and dancing was enjoyed until 1 A.M. Refreshments were served at intermission in the banquet hall.

The dance committee consisted of N. F. Colovos, A. Raizes, C. Kagiliery, J. Lampros, F. Demopoulos, A. Costarakis and George Markos, who are extended congratulations for the success of the affair.

A substantial sum was realized by the chapter for its charity fund.

IS YOUR CHAPTER Giving a Picnic, Parade, or Outing?

Give your guests some SOUVENIR of the affair. For instance:

Caps — Attractive, inexpensive overseas caps for the children.

Pennants — Beautiful pennants which cost so little that you can afford to give away hundreds of them.

Flags — Greek and American flags, inexpensive and attractive. Also decorations of all kinds for autos.

Bathing Suit Emblems — Now, you can proudly display the emblem of the Ahepa on your bathing suit.

Canes — Fine, hardwood quality, brightly polished.

Neckties — Rich Greek blue ties with embroidered Ahepa emblem.

Celluloid Buttons — If you can't afford any other souvenir, buttons are the cheapest, suitable article.

Borrow some samples from us. No obligation to order. Write NOW!

• **GEMSCO** •

The Largest Ahepa Supply House in the Country
692 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEW CHAPTER ESTABLISHED AT PITTSBURGH, CALIF.

ANOTHER standard bearer joins the Ahepa parade with the establishment of a new chapter in Pittsburgh, Calif., to carry on the work of the Ahepa and spread its ever inspiring gospel in the West.

At a special meeting held for the purpose, twenty-six charter members, leading citizens of Walnut Creek, Concord, Bay Point, Martinez and Pittsburg, flourishing California townships, eager and enthusiastic, took the oath and obligations of the fraternity administered to them by Brother P. J. Andrews, Supreme Governor of the Twelfth District, assisted by Brothers N. Nitsos, Deputy Supreme Governor of the Twelfth District, and D. C. Demetrios, Organizer of the Chapter. The twenty-six charter members accepted the tenets and principles of the fraternity with open hearts. Starting as they did with an admirable optimism, much usefulness and fraternalism is in store for them. By unanimous consent the chapter adopted the name of "Contra Costa" No. 259, and the following were elected its officers: President, Demetrios George Stathakis; Vice-President, D. Davis; Secretary, Harry Majors; Treasurer, John A. Papadoulis.

In welcoming the newly initiated members into the fold of Ahepa, first of all we congratulate them for their earnestness in joining our colors, and secondly, we wish them success and progress in their endeavors.

PARTHENON CHAPTER OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H., HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL BALL

ONE of the most colorful, enjoyable and successful events of the season in Portsmouth, N. H., was the first annual ball of Parthenon Chapter No. 215, held at the Arcadia Hall recently.

From the first strains of the "Stein Song," that stirring march of the University of Maine, until the final extra there was something of interest. In addition to the dancing there was a varied program of entertainment which pleased the dance lovers as well as the spectators in the balcony.

There was a very large attendance, and Mayor and Mrs. F. W. Hartford were guests of honor.

After the concert, dancing began and continued with an intermission for the entertainment program through the evening. The program was varied and of interest to all. Following the intermission the grand march was held. Mayor F. W. Hartford, with Mrs. Andrew Jarvis, led the march, followed by Harris J. Booras, Supreme Governor of the District, with Mrs. F. W. Hartford, and John Condoninas, President of the Portsmouth Chapter, with Mary Zacharias. Andrew Jarvis was floor marshal and the officers and members of the chapter were aides.

The hall was decorated with streamers of purple and gold, with the Ahepa colors entwined about the hall. On the stage were the flags of America and Greece.

The committees:

Chairman — Andrew Jarvis.

Program Committee — John Condoninas, George Paras, George Soteros, Arthur Marinis, James Fulis.

Ticket Committee — Peter Jarvis, Theodore Zaharulis, Sophoklis Hopis, James Fulis, Gregory Greggoridis, John Paras.

Delegations were present from Hartford, Conn., Boston, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Brookline, Mass., Durham, Dover, Manchester, Nashua, Biddeford, Mechanics Falls, Portland, Me., and from many other towns and cities.

Harry Frysalis, the Secretary of the Chapter, deserves much credit for his excellent work which helped so much in the success of the ball.

THE NEW CASTLE CHAPTER NO. 87 HOLDS INITIATION

THE intrepid Secretary of the New Castle Chapter No. 87 of New Castle, Pa., writes concerning the activities of his Chapter as follows:

"True it is that this marks the first contribution our chapter has made to the news columns of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, and there is not a particle of a doubt but that our sister chapters have wondered just what our efforts have been toward the progress of our illustrious Order. Therefore, with this in mind, I have outlined here some of the activities of the New Castle Chapter.

"Before I go farther, I must not forget that the initiation is the caption of this article. The first initiation degree work of the year was held at our regular meeting on Tuesday, March 11th, at which time the following members were inducted into the membership: George Buzianakis, William N. Dennis, Nick Ktistakis and George Tirakis. Brother Angel Alex, of Canton, Ohio, who is always anxious and willing to answer our calls, officiated as master of ceremonies. He was assisted by Brother William Lestas.

"The service was marked with appropriate dignity and was deeply impressive to the new members. Sixty per cent of the membership was in attendance with that real Ahepa spirit. The meeting closed after Brother Alex had delivered the main address of the evening.

"Nick Kutakis, another new member was added to the Chapter's roll March 30th, swelling the total of new members for this year to five.

"With pride I say that every member in our chapter is very active in the Greek community of school and church. I mention this because our sister chapters throughout the Union have materially helped us toward the progress of the New Castle community. The officers and members wish to thank every chapter that has donated money for the worthy cause, and it is our intention to name those chapters in this magazine in a later issue.

"The chapter held its first Doxology on Sunday, December 1, 1929. The members attended the church in a body, and in a similar way the 100th Anniversary of Greek Independence was celebrated recently.

"The spirit of cooperation that prevails among the members is indeed to be cited, and it is the hope of the chapter that we keep this cooperation and enthusiasm ever forward for the betterment of the chapter.

"The officers of the chapter are William Lestas, President; David Pappas, Vice-President; John Borovilos, Secretary; and James Passias, Treasurer."

FIRST ANNUAL BALL SPONSORED BY NEW LONDON CHAPTER BRILLIANT SUCCESS

THE first annual ball of Winthrop Chapter No. 250 of New London, Conn., held in the Palace ballroom, was a brilliant success.

More than 500 persons attended. Music was by Shepard and Swanson's Orchestra.

Hartford, New Britain, Waterbury, Springfield, New Haven and towns in this vicinity were represented, and Brother James Matthews, Supreme Deputy Governor of District No. 1, and other dignitaries of the Order also attended.

Theodore J. Constantine, President of Winthrop Chapter, with Mrs. Constantine, led the grand march. Mrs. Constantine presented a bouquet as was Mrs. Eleftherios Halikas, wife of the Vice-President of the Chapter.

Brother Constantine delivered an eloquent address elucidating the principles and objectives of the Ahepa and its patriotic work.

Much credit for the success of the affair, financially, must be given to Peter Mitchell, Chairman of the Program Committee. Fifty-two-page programs were distributed. Brother Constantine was general chairman. The various committees consisted of Brothers James Trakas, Thomas Dunukos, George Milonis, Speros Vellis, G. P. Photos, Costas Remetis, Eleftherios Halikas, P. H. Kiritis, Anton Duto, Peter Mitchell, J. D. Traggis, N. Beldecos, J. Atchalis, P. Vong, P. Verenis, James Lougiotis, T. Tsamouris, T. J. Constantine and Costas Entas. Congratulations for their fine work are in order.

ST. LOUIS CROWNS MISS AHEPA IN MAY DAY FESTIVAL

AFTER painstaking and elaborate preparations, the St. Louis Chapter No. 53 celebrated its May Day festival at the grand ballroom of the Jefferson Hotel, Sunday, May 11th.

The main feature of the brilliant program was the crowning of "Miss Ahepa" among the belles of St. Louis. The coveted crown was awarded to Miss Anna S. Kaniou. In the midst of colorful fittings and in an atmosphere of sentimental emotions, Miss Anna Kaniou, a proud beauty of exceptional charm and imposing personality, rightfully deserving the title of "Miss Ahepa" of St. Louis, was led into the ballroom, and amid cheers and applause of the thousands of members, officials and their guests, was introduced by the President of the Chapter, Brother Johannides, who in a brief but impressive ceremony crowned her Queen of the 1930 festival, while the band was striking the National Ahepa march.

The festival was officially opened by Brother Hector Pasmazoglu, the Greek Consul in St. Louis, who presided at the beginning of the program. Later Brother J. Mavrakos with a brief introduction presented the President of the Chapter, Dr. C. B. Johannides, as well as Brother Michael D. Konomos, Supreme Governor of the Tenth District, together with the other officials of the St. Louis Chapter No. 53. Brother Konomos acted as chairman throughout the completion of the elaborate program.

Among the distinguished guests who honored the festival with their presence was State Senator Cross, representing the Mayor of St. Louis.

The committee who labored untiringly, sparing neither time nor effort in making the Festival a truly unforgettable eve it, touching a high mark of Ahepa activity in St. Louis, is heartily congratulated.

An impressive album of 116 pages was published in connection with the festival.

ACTIVITIES OF THE UTAH CHAPTERS

THE Magna members of the Beehive Chapter No. 146 of the Order of Ahepa, entertained the Utah chapters at a special meeting held at the Odd Fellows Hall, Monday, June 16, 1930.

This meeting, although designated as "Magna Night," served as a state convention for all the chapters of the state of Utah were represented.

Many resolutions were passed and the delegates to the National Convention were asked to present them next August at Boston.

Mr. T. F. Jennings, a great Philhellene and superintendent of the foundries of The Utah Copper Co., at Magna, Utah, delivered a well prepared speech on the Constitution of the United States.

Brother N. J. Cotro-Manes, attorney-at-law and Past President of the Beehive Chapter, spoke on the "Understanding Among the Members of a Chapter." "No one can hate a man," said Brother Cotro-Manes, "if he thoroughly understands him."

Brother Ernest Pappas, Past President of the Bingham Chapter, gave a vivid picture of what caused his chapter to attain national recognition. "The harmonious cooperation of the officers and the members," said Mr. Pappas, "is directly responsible for the excellent showing made by my chapter."

Brother Andrew Batestas, Past President of the Ogden Chapter, in his laconic way of addressing Ahepans, emphasized among the need of "brotherly love," among the members.

Brother Harry Metos, attorney-at-law, President of the Beehive Chapter, in fluent Greek, outlined what he thought were the essential elements of sincerity for the members in order that they might perform properly their duties. Brother Metos represented the Price Chapter as well, for he hails from Price City.

Brother Gust Cutrubus, President of the Ogden Chapter, in an eloquent manner outlined the "needs of the chapters" for progress and for successful performances, necessary to maintain the prestige of the order.

Brother Sam Kounalis, one of the organizers of the Beehive Chapter, urged with a vim the brethren to practice helpfulness more and more for to flourish the brethren must help one another.

Brother Sam Gianos, upon special request of the Supreme Government of the Eleventh District, stood and bowed to the brethren present. Brother Gianos was the second organizer of the Beehive Chapter present at this auspicious occasion.

Brother Nickolas Dontas, an ex-service man and ardent supporter of the order, gave a concise speech stressing the importance of subordination. "No army," said Bro. Dontas, "can win a battle unless there is a perfect execution of the orders of the superior officer, and no chapter can function properly unless its officers are properly respected by the members of the chapter and their orders executed."

Brother William Pappas, the progressive insurance man, and very energetic member of the Bingham Chapter, exalted the principles of the order.

Last but not least, the esteemed Supreme Governor, Prof. P. S. Marthakis, moved by the enthusiastic reception given him, spoke with his usual eloquence. "The monumental and indistructible edifice of our noble Order of Ahepa demands a great sacrifice from each and every member of its folds," Brother Marthakis said. "Ahepa is an ideal which

points the way to a higher and nobler life. It is a wonderful allegory which has solace in the hour of grief and despair, a warning in the hour of temptation, and a guide to a better understanding. We must not only come forward vigorously and heartily with person and with money but each brother must embrace faithfully his share of brotherly obligations."

PRICE, UTAH, CHAPTER HOST AT ANNUAL BANQUET

PPRICE Chapter No. 185 of Price, Utah, held its second annual banquet at the Price Community Church Hall recently with 250 members and their guests and city officials in attendance. Brother P. S. Marthakis, supreme governor of the 11th district, was the speaker of the evening with Harry Metos acting as toastmaster.

Culled Comments

Diogenes being asked, "The biting of which beast is the most dangerous?" answered, "If you mean wild beasts, 'tis the slanderers; if tame ones, the flatterers."

A close mouth catcheth no flies.

A single conversation across the table with a wise man is better than ten years' mere study of books.

A wise man reflects before he speaks; a fool speaks, and then reflects on what he has uttered.

All is not gold that glitters.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Experience and wisdom are the two best fortune tellers.

Forgive every man's faults except your own.

Get but a good name and you can lie in bed.

Mayor W. F. Olson greeted the members and gave a brief talk on government and the place the Greek can fill in the country today. Judge George Christensen explained the hardships of naturalization and touched upon the history of Greece. L. A. McGee spoke on the activity that Greeks are taking in the advancement of community welfare in Carbon County. Dr. Sanford Ballinger gave a brief treatise which delved into cultural backgrounds and outlined the historical aspects that combine to produce in the Greek race those qualities which are most essential to citizenship. Brother George Georgides, President of the Chapter, gave a short talk on the purpose of the local chapter. Mrs. George Georgides sang "My Wild Irish Rose" in English and "Bohemian Life" in Greek; the two Olson girls, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Olson, sang "Sweet Mystery of Life." Judge Dilworth Woolley and Henry Ruggeri were impromptu speakers on the program.

MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT CHAPTER OF NEWPORT COMMEMORATES CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

WITH appropriate ceremony the Greek Community of Newport, R. I., commemorated a notable occasion when the one hundredth anniversary of the freedom of Greece was recalled. The observance was under the auspices of the newly formed Maud Howe Elliott Chapter No. 245 and was the occasion for large gathering at St. Spyridon Church, Thames and Brewer streets. The feature was the open meeting in St. Spyridon Hall in the evening, during which speakers, including Mrs. Elliott, for whom the chapter was named, delivered patriotic speeches.

At noon a special memorial service was held in the church, in honor of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, father of Mrs. Elliott, who took an active and conspicuous part in the long war for Greek independence, becoming surgeon general of the Greek army.

At the open meeting in the evening, president of the local chapter, Brother A. B. Cascambas conducted the exercises, and introduced the principal speaker, Past Supreme Governor Varkas, an attorney in Boston. Brother Varkas in an inspiring address recalled the heroic deeds of those who died fighting for a free Greece and praised Dr. Howe for his invaluable contribution to the cause. Others who spoke included Mayor Sullivan, Mrs. Elliott and Rev. Stanley C. Hughes.

In addition to the speakers were a number of guests, including Miss Ruth B. Franklin, Herman Hubbard and others.

Mayor Sullivan told what a pleasure it was to be present with the Greek residents and unite with them in the one hundredth celebration of Greek independence, won after nine years of bitter war. All great peoples desire to be independent, and none are more deserving than Greece, with its brilliant history, and the great deeds with which it has enlivened the pages of history.

The mayor said it was fitting that the local chapter of Ahepa should be named after Mrs. Elliott, daughter of the great benefactor of Greece, and was warm in his praise of Mrs. Elliott. In wishing the chapter success, Mayor Sullivan, in conclusion, congratulated the members for honoring the land of their birth, and for their loyalty to the land of their adoption.

Rev. Mr. Hughes was thanked by Brother Varkas for the many things he has done for the local Greeks.

Mrs. Elliott, the last speaker, was tendered an ovation as she rose. She was wearing the Cross of the Redeemer, presented to her the last time she visited Greece, and told of considering it a very great honor to have the local chapter named after her. Her father was ready when he heard the call of Greece, through the lines of Lord Byron, and fought for seven years, from 1823, as a soldier and a surgeon. Towards the end he came back to raise funds for the cause and for medical supplies.

Mrs. Elliott had much in praise to say of the local Greeks. She admires the Greek fishermen for their bravery. Greece has sent fine men to this country and it is this type which makes America a great nation. In conclusion she urged the mothers to teach their children the Greek language.

[Advertise in the Ahepa Magazine]

THE SONS OF PERICLES ARE OUR HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

WITH pride and pleasure we print the following excerpt taken from an interesting article which appeared in the *Salem Evening News*, contributed to it by a prominent member of the Sons of Pericles, under the nom-de-plume of "A. P.":

"It remains for the Greeks of the future to bring glory and fame to this great country. It rests upon them to equal the deeds of their forefathers. The Greek youth of America, most of them natural born citizens of the United States will endeavor to do their utmost for that country, the light of civilization.

"This accomplishment lies almost entirely on the Order of the Sons of Pericles.

"The youths of this organization are the best that the Greek-Americans have in this country. They are the fiber of which the finest American Citizenry is made.

"These young men, admirable American citizens as they are, are masters of Hellas' history and language and today proclaim with pride the noble land of their origin and speak with fluency the language of their parents.

"The work of the Sons of Pericles is an ever-recurring inspiration to all Greeks. They are their secret pride. They are uniting the boys of Grecian descent in bonds of fraternal love. They teach them to be loyal and valuable citizens of the United States. They teach them reverence for the language and traditions of Hellas, which every learned man has. In doing these things, they prepare themselves most adequately for their future work."

"The Sons of Pericles will endeavor to carry on their noble work. They will train themselves with the severe discipline of the ancient Spartan youth. They are to be citizens of the future. Their ranks will provide the leaders of tomorrow.

"Thus bringing fame not only to this, their country, but glory and pride to the country of their fathers, and by this fulfilling their promise. "Pedes Elinon Eamen, Amos De Gesometha, Polo Karones."

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WEDDING BELLS RING

BROTHER GEORGE MALLERS, Past President of Fort Wayne, Ind., Chapter No. 81, was married recently to the charming Miss Bertha Ackron of Bellfountain, Ohio. The wedding took place at the Pythian Castle and fully 500 guests attended the wedding ceremony, with Brother Philip Chakers serving as the best man.

The best wishes for a happy married life are extended to Brother Mallers by the officials and members of Chapter No. 81.

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THE STORK IS ACTIVE!

THE stork has recently visited the homes of Brother and Mrs. Andy Pathakis, Brother and Mrs. Peter D. Batestas, and Brother and Mrs. Peter Canavos, all of the Ogden, Utah, Chapter No. 134, the happy parents each having been blest with the arrival of a baby girl.

May they be endowed with talent and beauty, and grow to become rivals in the beauty contest of THE AHEPA twenty years hence!



Mr. John G. Doyle, Publisher of the *Post-Intelligencer*, congratulates the Sons of Pericles on the establishment of their new Chapter in Seattle, Wash. Left to right — T. Papadakis, John Coutsoyanes, James G. Doyle, Perry Cotton, and John Papadakis

NEW CHAPTER OF THE SONS OF PERICLES ESTABLISHED IN SEATTLE

DUE to the untiring efforts of the officials and members of the Seattle Chapter No. 177, a new chapter of the Sons of Pericles was organized bearing the celebrated name of the Greek philosopher Aristotle. A charter membership of twenty-four splendid young men of Seattle, formed the nucleus.

Much credit for the establishment of this new and promising Chapter No. 43 of the Sons of Pericles is also due to Brother T. Papadakis, a loyal veteran of the order, who did and is doing excellent work in helping the young boys become established.

BROTHER GEORGE P. LAMONT PASSES AWAY

THE untimely and sudden death of Brother George P. Lamont of Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42, not only dealt a terrible blow to the family, friends and acquaintances of the deceased, but also struck a severe blow to the Order of Ahepa, of which he was a staunch supporter. His affable and charming personality made him the friend of all those whose good fortune it was to know him. He was the preacher and exemplar of genuine fraternal love and understanding and dealt with everyone with equal candor and sincerity. He was a beacon light of kindness, love and hope. His enthusiasm for all things worthy and progressive and the energy with which he applied himself to the furtherance of all causes he undertook to sponsor and support will remain as constructive precepts and shining examples to those who knew him. Providence, who controls all things visible and invisible, may comfort and strengthen his bereaved family in their hour of affliction.

With the passing of Brother Lamont, the Order of Ahepa, whose devoted, unselfish and indefatigable worker he was, suffers an irreplaceable loss. To him the Order of Ahepa owes a debt of gratitude, and since his premature and unexpected departure deprived

the order of an opportunity to perform its duty to weave an encomium to Brother Lamont while living, while the roses sheltering his grave are still sweet and fresh, we will ask leave to express on behalf of the Order of Ahepa our genuine appreciation for his noble services to its cause and to pass his name on to his twenty-six thousand comrades in fraternal bonds, that they too may grieve with the rest of us for the loss of a sincere friend, a good Ahepan and a real man.

Brother Lamont, in partnership with Brother Garis, whose sister he married, leaving her inconsolable with five children, was the organizer of the well-known Rismont chain of Tea Rooms in New York City. He served the Upper Manhattan Chapter as its President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Delegate to the Washington Convention.

He passed away on June 26th and his funeral services were held Saturday, June 28th. Fully 160 pieces of floral offerings were received, sent by the multitude of his friends and acquaintances. Funeral services were officiated by Father Lazaris, and funeral orations delivered by Brothers, V. I. Chelithes, Rev. Kourkoutis, George Pappasian, and Dr. Alexiou.

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λοι και ακραζονται εν τω εξωτερικω και ου εν Αμερικη παροικια απειλεσαν εθνικους και οικονομικους προμηχωνους πολιτιους δε αυτων κατω τον μεγαλον πολεμον, προμηχωνους επι των οποιων και σήμερον στερηζεται δια την αναδιενταξιν της.

Οποια εβλεπισε? Εξήκοντα μόλις ετα αφ' ης ο Φραγκικός Ιωσήφ ετιμώρει εν Αιθέρια με θάνατον και θάμενδον τοις μεταναστεύοντα, εβόθαιεν ο Μενκμύερ να γράση ότι καθήκον της Γερμανικής μεταναστευτικής πολιτικής πρέπει να είναι η θεμελιώσις, ενίσχυσις και εκμετάλλεσις Γερμανικών οικονομικών παροικιών τις το εξωτερικόν, ο δε μέγας Άγγλος Μακώλεϋ να τονίση ότι «Η μεταναστευτική ει νε εν των μεγαλύτερων ιστορικών γεγονότων της Άγγλιας ης απαρχαλαί, ης πλουτίσει, ης καθιστά καλλιτέρον και ισχυροτέρον και ης εξασφαλίσει μέλλον μεγαλύτερον και διαρκέστερον από οιανδήποτε κατακτάσιν». Εβόθαιεν η Γερμανία της οποίας οι παλαιοί Πρίγκιπες ετιμώρουεν άμειλίκτως ως προσοδίαν, την μεταναστεύσιν, εβόθαιε, λέγω, να περιηνήσθαι δια οια ειδικών άρθρων (του 21 και του 22) εν τω χωριστῷ αὐτῆς με τῷ Σοβιέτ συνθήκῃ του Μπρίστ Λιτόβσκ περί της τύχης των γερμανικῶν παροικιών των εγκατεστημένων εν Ρωσσία από της ἐπιτυχῆς της Αικατερίνης της Β' ἀλλ' ἀκόμη να εξασφαλίση προνόμια και δια μελλοντικούς τις Ρωσσίας Γερμανούς μεταναστας.

Άλλα δὲν κατέπειθεν ἀπλῶς, κατὰ τοις νεώτεροις χρόνοις και με τῆς νεώτερας ἀντιλήψεως, η πολιτικῆ και διοικητικῆ διοχῆ της μεταναστευτικῆς. Ἐτι πλέον, η διοχῆ εκείνη ἀντικατεστάθη ὑπό κοινοῦ ἐνδιαφέροντος ὅλων των χωρῶν ἐπέχον των εν τῷ ζῆνι ἐγκατεστημένων τέκνων των. Το ἐνδιαφέρον δε τούτο, ὅλον αἰχάνομενον, κατέλαβε να ἀσθηματοποιηθῆ και να προσλάβῃ τὴν ἐκτασὴν ὀλοκλήρου ἐθνικιστικῆς και οικονομικῆς πολιτικῆς τις ὅλας της χώρας ἐκείνας οἱ οποῖαι ἀναριθμῶνται ὅτι δια τὴν ἐξασφάλισιν του μέλλοντος αὐτῶν ἔχουσι ἀνάγκην ὅχι μόνον των ἐντός ἀλλὰ και των ἐκτός των ὁρίων των ἐγκατεστημένων πληθυσμῶν.

Η ΣΤΑΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΞΕΝΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ

Βλέπομεν τὴν Γαλλίαν λ. γ. ἐπιδεικνύουσαν ὅλον εἰδικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον. Ἄλλ' ἂν ἡ Γαλλία της οποίας τὸ ἐν τῷ ζῆνι τέκνα ἀνέρχονται εἰς 630.000 περίπου ἀσκει ἀσθηματικῆν και ἐντονον πολιτικῆν δια να διατηρήσῃ τὴν ἐπαθῆν και να ἐπιτύχῃ τὴν ἐνότητα των εν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ πληθυσμῶ της, τι ἀρῆ γε ἐπιβάλλεται να προέωμεν ἡμεῖς οἱ ἔχοντες εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν περίπου 1.000.000 Ἑλλήνων, και ὅχι ἐγγὺς 700.000 τις τὴν ἐπαρκοαντίαν μεγάλην ἔπαιον ἢ ὡς πλέον των 300.000 τις τῆς Ἦν. Ηολαντίας;

Ἄν οἱ εν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ Γάλλοι, οἱ ἀντιπροσωπεύοντες τὸ 1/13 του πληθυσμοῦ της Γαλλίας, ἀρκευνοῦν ποσῶτον τὴν Γαλλίαν, πόσον ἀρῆ γε περιπόστερον πρέπει να ἀρκευνοῦν ἡμεῖς οἱ εν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ

Ἑλλήνες ἀντιπροσῶμενοι εἰς τὸ 1/6 του πληθυσμοῦ μας;

Η ΣΤΑΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

Ὁρέλλω, ὅμως, να ὁμολογήσω ὅτι, ἀνεστῆς, μέγας ἐσχάτων, παλὲ ὀλίγον ης ἀνεκίνησας. Ημερ' ὅλων τοις ἐθνικοῖς ὁμοῖοις οἱ οποῖαι ης ἐνάουσι, εἰς ἄλλοτε ἀκράτων Ἑλληνισμῶς εν Ρωμανία, ἀγροημένος ἀπὸ τὴν Μιτροπόλιν Ἑλλάδα, ἐμαράθη. Ἀπὸ τὸν Ἑλληνισμῶν της Αἰγύπτου ἐμειναιεν ὡσαύτως μέγας ἐσχάτων ημερῶν, εἰς δε ἀπείρατον και ἀκραῖος Ἑλληνισμῶς τις τὸν Νέον Κόσμον, αὐτὸς ὁ οποῖος ἀντιπροσωπεύεται σήμερον ἀπὸ ἐθνικοῖς τέκνα του ἔλθοντα πρὸς ἡμῶς, ὀλίγον δεῖν, βοηθοῦσις πολλὰς ἀφροντίδας, περισσότερας παρελθόντων και ἀπεριγρηπτοῦς καθύστερονμένων και στενῶν ἀντιλήψεων ἀνταξίων μόνον του παρελθόντος αἰῶνος, ἐκινῶνται να λαθμονῆσῃ τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὴν πατρίδα και ν' ἀποκοπῆ αὐτῆς ὀλοκλήρως.

Ἡ ἀποκοπῆ αὐτῆ ἐκινῶνται να ἐπιλάβῃ ἀφ' ἐνός μὲν δια λόγους οικονομικῆς ὁδῶς, ἀφ' ἑτέρου δε, και κυρίως δια λόγους στρατιωτικῶν.

Η ΔΙΧΟΤΟΜΗΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΡΑΧΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ Η ΔΗΜΕΥΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΧΡΥΣΟΝ ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΩΝ

Οἱ οικονομικῶι λόγοι ἀνιῶνται εἰς ἑνα ὁδόν, ὁ οποῖος κατέλαβε τοῖς εν Ἀμερικῇ, ἀλλὰ και τοῖς εν Αἰγύπτῳ Ἑλλήνων ἢ αἰτίας τούτω μὲν της ἀσθητικῆς της δραχμῆς, και των οικονομικῶν ης εν γένει πραγμάτων, τούτω δε ἐκ της κατ' ἐπιανάληθιν ἀσθητικῆς της δραχμῆς και των ἐντόκων γρημωσιῶν, ὡς και ἐκ της ρεθιῶσε των εἰς γρηθὸν ἐπιχειρῶσεων, ρεθιῶσε η οποῖα ἀπετέλεσε τὴν γρηθῶσαν τερπύλλην κατὰ της πίστης της χώρας. Ὅλα ταῦτα ἐμειναιεν ἀσθητικῶς, ἐνδύνημενα και ἐπὸ της ἐπιμῆτρον ὁμολογίας, τὰ ἐμειναιεν ἐκ του ἐξωτερικῶ καθὼς και τῆς εν Ἑλλάδι τοποθετάσεως κεφαλαίων των Ἑλλήνων της Αἰγύπτου και της Ἀμερικῆς.

Ἄλλ' ἀποτεινόμενος πρὸς τὸν Ἑλληνισμῶν του ἐξωτερικῶ, ἐνὸς ἀφ' ἐνός ὁμολογῶ πόσον δικαίον εἶγε να δελεῖσθαι ἢ αἰτίας της οικονομικῆς ἡμῶν καταστάσεως, ἔγω να τοῦ ἐπαρῶσω ὅτι παρομοῖοι ἐπιχειρῶμοι δὲν ἀνιῶνται μόνον παρ' ἡμῶν, ὅτι οἱ ἐξωτερικῶι ὄγοντες και οἱ ἐξωτερικῶι κληθῶνται οἱ οποῖαι ἡγυγιον προσκαίριος εἰς τὴν ἐπιόνησιν νομοθετίας πόσης προημιολογίας ἐπιματιῶσθαι πλέον και ὅτι τὸ κεφάλαιον καθύφαλίσθη πλέον παρ' ἡμῶν διότι ἡ Κεθῶνθη ἀπὸ πῆρῃ καθύρωσε τὸ μιστικὸν των παρὰ Γερμανίας λογαριασμῶν και ἡδη κατέστησε καιρῶν πλῆγμα τις των ἐθῶλων του κεφαλαίου, των ἀσθητικῶν ὁδῶν, και εἰς μετῶσε της ὅλας ἀμῶσον ὁμολογίας προβαίνει.

Ἦν τοιαύτας ἀσθητικῆς, αἱ ἀσθητικῆς ἀσθητικῶν ἀσθητικῶν, παρ' ἀσθητικῶν ἐκτερησιῶν ἀσθητικῶσθαι, πρέπει να λαθμονηθεῖν και ὁ Ἦν Ἑλληνισμῶς ν' ἀποβῆσθαι προδικτικῶτερον πρὸς τὸ οικονομικῶ ης πρῶματα, και τότε θῆ πῆρῃ ὅτι εἰς τὴν

Ἑλλάδα ἀνοιχθῆ πλατὲ τὸ Ἦθος οἱ ημερον ἐξωτερικῶς ἐπαρῶσθαι, ἀλλὰ και ὁ ἐφαλῶν τοποθετάσεων κεφαλαίων.

Η ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΚΟΜΗ. — ΑΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΑΙ ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ.

Ἄλλ' ἂν ὁ Ἦν Ἑλληνισμῶς ἐκινῶνται ν' ἀποκοπῆ ἡμῶν οικονομικῶς δια τοῖς λόγοις τούτοις ἐκινῶνται ν' ἀποκοπῆ και οικονομικῶς και ἐθνικῶς πλέον, δια λόγους ὁδῶς στρατιωτικῆς.

Πρῶματα οἱ ης προσελθόντες ἐπὸ τῶς ἀσθητικῆς, εἰτε εν τῆρῃν εἰτε εν πολέμῳ Ἑλλήνες στρατιῶμοι του ἐξωτερικῶ ἐκπαρῶσθαι ἀνεπὸστακτοι και τὸ σῆνον της Ἑλλάδος ἐκλειθῶσθαι εἰς αὐτοῖς ἀσθητικῶς ἀνεκ ὡσαύτηνον ἀσθητικῶν, αἱ οποῖαι, εν ἀρῆ ἡδον βαρῆσθαι.

Και ἐρωτάται νῆν τὰ στρατιωτικῶ ταῦτα μέτρα ἡδον ἀρῆ; Ἐκ της ἐξέτασεως της των μέτρων τούτων θῆ προκίση ὡς ἀσθητικῶ και ἡ ἐνδεικνῶμενη εν τῷ μέλλοντι εν προκειμένῳ πολιτικῆ.

Τὸ ζήτημα των στρατιωτικῶν ἐπιχειρῶσεων των εν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ πληθυσμῶ δὲν ἐγινῶσθαι μόνον παρ' ἡμῶν.

Προκίτην ὀχῆ, ἰδίως μετὰ των μεγαλων πολέμων, εἰς ὅλας της στρατιωτικῆς χώρας. Ἐγινῶσθαι ὅλασθαι, τὸ ἐρωτάση του πρέπει να ἐπακοῦσθαι οἱ πληθυσμοῖ του ἐξωτερικῶ εἰς τὸ jus soli, τὸ δικαίον του ἰσῶσθαι, ὅλασθαι εἰς τὸ δικαίον της χώρας εἰς ἡν ἐπιόνησθαι ἐγκατεστημένοι, ἢ εἰς τὸ jus sanguinis τὸ δικαίον του αἱματος, ὅλασθαι τὸ δικαίον της χώρας της καταγωγῆς των. Ἡ ἐπιόνησθαι των διαφορῶν αἱ οποῖαι προκίτην ἐκ της ἀσθητικῆς του δικαίου του ἰσῶσθαι και του δικαίου του αἱματος, δὲν ποκίται να ης ἀσθητικῶσθαι σήμερον εἰρη μόνον ὅσον ἄρῶσθαι των κρησῶτων των ἀσθητικῶν των στρατιωτικῶν ἐπιχειρῶσθαι.

Μέγας πρὸ τῶν ἐτῶν, ὅλαι αἱ χώρας ἐκῶσθαι ἐπὸ τῶ ὅπλα ὅλων τοις εν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ στρατιῶμοις των, εἰτε εἰχον μεταναστεύσθαι πρὸ της προσκλήσεως της ἡλικίας των, εἰτε ἐγινῶσθαι εἰς τὸ ἐξωτερικόν. Κρίνοντες τὸ καθῆσθαι τούτω εν Γαλλία ὁ εν Λονδῶν ἐπιποικῶς αὐτῆς ἀκόλοθος Τῆν Περριῆ (ἐκῶσε πρὸς 737) και ὁ Ροννῆτ Σαιντ (ἐκῶσε πρὸς τὸν Ἦπαιον του Ἐμπορίου 1909), πρὸ του πολέμου, ἐτόνηον ὅτι ὁ τοιαύτας ἀσθητικῶς νόμος ἡμῶσθαι τὴν Γαλλικῶν ἐξῶσθαι εν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ και ἀπικῶσθαι τοῖς εν τῷ ζῆνι Γάλλοις ἀσθητικῶς ἀπὸ τὴν Πατρίδα.

ΑΙ ΞΕΝΑΙ ΧΩΡΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΠΗΛΑΞΕΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΗΣ ΘΗΤΕΙΑΣ

Ἦν τὸ κρῶτος των νέων τούτων ἀντιλήψεων και της ἐκτερησεως της ἀσθητικῆς ἡν ἔχουσι οἱ εν τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ ἐγκατεστημένοι ὁμοῖοις δια τὴν μιτροπόλιν ἀπὸ ἀσθητικῶς οικονομικῆς, ἡ Γαλλία οἱ μόνον παρῶσθαι ἀσθητικῶς εἰς τοῖς ης ἐπιματιῶσθαι ἐπὸ της ἀσθητικῆς της κατὰ των μεγαλων πολέμων και ἡμε ἀπ' αὐτῶν τὴν κληθῆ του λιποτάκτου και ἀνεπὸστακτου ἡ οποῖα, κατὰ τὴν Γαλλικῶν Ἀποικιασθαι Ἦνῶν, κενῶ πρακτικῶς ἀσθητικῶς αὐτῶ καθ' ἑαυτῆν, εἰς αὐδῶν ὅλα ἐγρη-

Ἡ παρ
ἀσθητικῶ
ἐγρησθαι
οἱ εἰδι
πῆρῃ
μέλλον
τογρῶν
εν τῷ
δουν το
Ἦν
ὅμο
γῶν ἀσ
ἔχουσι ἡ
πρῶτος
ἢς γῶ
εν τῷ
κτοι. Κ
θῶνται
διαφορῶ
τοῖς
τῶν.
μον, ἀ
Ἦν
ἰταλῶ
ἰσῶς
ταῖς
ἀπὸ πῆ
θῶ γρη
τοῖς
ἀσθητικῶ
ποδτικῶ
ἐν τῷ



Ἡ παράσταση τῆς Ἡλέκτρας τοῦ Σοφοκλέους εἰς τὸ Θέατρον Ἡρώδου τοῦ Ἀττικῷ, δοθεῖσα πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν ἐκδρομῶν τῆς Ἀχέτας καὶ ὁργανοθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Τραπέζης.

δίμεν παρὰ τὴν τὴν ἀποξενώσῃ ὀριστικῶς ἀπὸ μιᾶν πατρίδα ἢ ὅποια τοὺς ἐξακτῆριζεν ὡς ἐγκληματίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ δι' εἰδικῶν νόμων καὶ οἰκιστικῶς τοὺς ἀπῆλλαξε καὶ πάσης στρατιωτικῆς ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι ἵπαρχώσεως, παρασχεῖται, ταύτοχρονως καὶ ἰδιαιτέρας ἐνέκοις τὴν τοὺς ἐν τῇ ξένη Γαλλόσπειρας ὅπως ἀποτελειώσων τὰς ἀπορίας των ἐν Γαλλίᾳ.

Ἀνάλογα μέτρα ἔλαβεν ἡ Ἰταλία. Ὅμοιον, πληρῶς μάλιστα αὐτῆ ἀπαλλαγῆν ἀπὸ τῆς στρατιωτικῆς θητείας παρέσχεν ἡ Ἰταλία διὰ νόμον τοῦ ὁποῖου ἡ ἔσχατος αἰτιολογικῆ ἐκθεσὶς λέγει τὰ ἔξῃς χαρακτηριστικὰ. «Κατ' ἔτος χιλιάδες ἐν τῇ ξένη Ἰταλῶν κηρύσσονται ἀνεπίστακτοι. Καὶ ὅλοι αὐτοὶ οἱ καταδικασμένοι ὠθοῦνται ἐκ τούτων ἀνεγκρατῶς εἰς τὴν διασπορῆν τοὺς ἠλιθιότατους ἄσημοις οἱ ὅποιοι τοὺς ἐνόησαν μὴ τὴν μακρινὴν πατρίδα. Ὑπὸ τὸ πλῆγμα τοῦ ποινικοῦ νόμου, ἀδυνατοῦντες νὰ εἰσέλθουν πλέον ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, καθίστανται εἰς τὸ περιθώριον τῆς ζωῆς τῶν παροικῶν μας, οἱ ἀνεπαρῆγτοι μας εἶναι ἐπιχωρημένοι ἢ ἀποσπασθέντες ἀπὸ πᾶν ὅ,τι εἶναι Ἰταλικόν. Τωσαυτοτρόπως θὰ γασθῶν ἑκατομμύρια ἔργων ἀπὸ τῆς ὁποίας ἡ Ἰταλία οὐδὲν θὰ ἔχη πλέον ἢ ἀναρῆναι ἢ διατηρησώμεν ἐν αὐστηρῶν νομοθετικῶν καθήκοντι, τὸ ὅποιον, ἄλλως τε, ἐνὶ τούτοις βλέπει οὐδέμιαν ἔχει πρακτι-

κὴν χρησιμότητα.» Οὕτω πως ἐσκέθη καὶ ἀντιστοιχῶς ἐνομοθετήσῃ τὴν ἀπαλλαγῆν ἢ Ἰταλία, μ' ὅλον ὅτι ἡ προσπάθεια δι' αὐτὴν εἶχεν ἐξίστην ἀμφαδίαν ὅταν ἀκρόθῃ τις ὅτι ἡ τοιαῦτα ἀπαλλαγῆ ἀξιώσει ἢ ὁλοκλήρως ἑκατομμύρια Ἰταλῶν ἐγκατεστημένων ἐν τῷ ἔξωτικῷ, ἢτοι τὸ ἐν περίπτωσι πύπτωσι τοῦ ὅλου πληθύνου τῆς.

Ἡ ἸΔΙΚΗ ΜΑΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ.—ΤΙ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΠΡΑΞΩΜΕΝ

Ἄς ἴσωμεν τώρα τί ἔπρεπε ἡ Ἑλλάς ἐπὶ τὸ μέγα τῶν νεωτέρων τούτων ἀντιλήθων.

Μέχρι πρὸ τριετίας, οἱ αἱ ἀλλοίμων ἴαν Ἑλλῶν τοῦ ἔξωτικῷ μὴ τακτοποιημένος στρατιωτικῶς ἐπὶ τὸ ἴσως τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Τότε ἀκριβῶς τὸ ἄξιον τῆς τιμῆς ἰσχυρῶν Ἑλληνο-Ἀμερικανικῶν Σωματίων Ἀχέτας, ἐσκέθη νὰ ἐπιχειρηθῆ ἐκδρομῆν ἀριθμῷ μελῶν τούτοις Ἑλλάδα, μοι ἔκαμε ὅτι τὴν τιμὴν νὰ μὴ παρακαλέσῃ ὅπως ἐπιτίξω διὰ τοὺς ἐκδρομῆς προδρομῆν ἀναστολῆν τῶν ἀνεπιπῶν τῶν στρατιωτικῶν νόμων. Ὅμοίως νὰ ὁμολογῶσῃ ὅτι ἡ τὸς Οἰκονομικῆς Κεθίρυνθῆς ἡκοῦσε τὰς ἀποτίες μὴ μετὰ προδοχῆς καὶ ἀναθεωροῦσῃ προηγουμένην ἀποροπτικῶν ἀποφασῆν τῆς, παρεχόμεσθ τὴν ἀναστολῆν.

Τούτοις ἀπετίλει τὸ ἄνοιγμα τῆς θέρας

διὰ τῆς ὁποίας πῶνθησαν πολυάριθμοι Ἑλλῆνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς νὰ πατάσων τὸ ἀγαπημένον ἴσως τῆς Πατρίδος, τὸ ὁποῖον μέχρι τῆς στιγμῆς ἐκείνης, ἐφίοντο καταδικασμένοι νὰ μὴ ἀντικρῶσων πλέον ποτὶ, ἐξορῶσθαι διὰ παντός ἀπὸ τῆς πατρικῆς ἰστίης καὶ τὰ ἠλιθιότατα πρόσωπα τὰ ὅποια εἰς μάτην θὰ τοὺς ἐνοσταλοῦσαν ἐκεῖ.

Ὅμοίως ὅτι ἡ ἐπιτυχία ἐκείνη ἐπῆρξε δι' ἐμὲ ἀφορμὴν μεγάλης χαρῆς, διότι ἦτο ὁδὸν νὰ βλέπει τῆς Ἑλλῆνας θέλοντας νὰ δημιουργῶσθαι Ἑλληνικῆς οἰκονομίας νὰ ὀθωνοῦν εἰς Ἰταλίαν καὶ ἐκεῖ μετακαλοῦντες Ἑλληνοὺς νὰ νηροῦνται μακρῶν τῶν ἐγγῶν τῶν γονέων καὶ διγγενῶν των, τῶσων πλῆθῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶσων ἐπὶ τὸ κράτος τῶν παιῶν τοῦ νόμου, μακρῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γλυκίης Ἑλληνικῆς ἀκτίας.

Ἐκτοτε, ἡ θέρα ἀνοίγη ἐν περιόδοις, ἀμῆρον δι' ἡ τρίτη καὶ μεγαλειότερα ἐκδρομῆ τῆς Ἀχέτας, μὴς εἰσὶκαται μὴ Κεθίρυνθῆν παρασχεῖται πολὺ μακροτέρων ἀναστολῆν εἰς ὅλους τοὺς Ἑλλῆνας τοῦ ἔξωτικῷ καὶ μετριάσων ἀνεπιπῶν τῆς ἵπαρχώσεως τῶν ἐπιθεμοῦντων νὰ τακτοποιηθῶν στρατιωτικῶς ὀριστικῶς.

Τὴν τοιαύτην ὁμοῦ διγγρονόμενῃν πολιτικῆν τῆς θὰ ἀνίστων θερμῶς εἰς τὴν Κεθίρυνθῆν νὰ ὁλοκληρωθῆ, ἀκολοῦθῆ

αφάλειάν των. Το εξασφαλιστικό από το-
ούτων αότιγχορμητών και δυστυχώς ανεγεί-
κροεμάτων μέτρο πρέπει να λαμβάνει
πρωτίστως εν τοις τελωνείαις και, κατά
δεύτερον λόγον, εν τοις ταχυδρομείαις.

‘Αλλ’ ανεξαρτήτως των ειδικών τοιούτων
ζητημάτων τα οποία ελπίζομεν ότι η Κυ-
βέρνησις θα θελήσῃ ἀνεγείρει να δο-
σθώσῃ, ἔχοντα ἄλλην τὴν πρὸς τοῦτο ἀν-
ταμιν, ὁρνοῦμεν ἐν τῷ κριωτέρῳ ζήτη-
μα τοῦ ὁποῖου πρέπει νὰ τὴν ἀπαρρολίσθῃ
εἶναι ἡ χώρας θετικῆς καὶ ἐπὶ ἀσταθερῶν
βάσεων πολιτικῆς ἀπέναντι τοῦ ἔθ-
νου Ἑλληνισμοῦ καὶ οὐ τοῦ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ τοιοῦ-
του.

Ἐδομεν πόσον θαυμαστὴν πολιτικὴν ἀ-
καλοιοῦσιν ἐν προκειμένῳ αἱ ζήτησις χώραι.
Ἐδομεν πόσον σημαντικὰς ἀργανώσεις δι-
αθέτου πρὸς τοῦτο. Ἐδομεν ἐπίσης τὴν
καταπρακτικὴν ἑρῶσιν τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Ἰν-
δουστοῦ τοῦ Ἑξωτερικοῦ, ἑρῶσιν τοιοῦ-
το μᾶλλον καταπρακτικῆν ὅσο ἔπιτυγχό-
νεται μὲ 30 μόνον ἑκαττάλλουσι καὶ δατά-
ντων μόνον ἀρχαῖα 3,500,000 ἑτησίως.
Ἐδομεν ἀκόμη πόσον σημαντικὴν ἀποδοσιν
αἱ ζήτησις χώραι εἰς τοὺς ἐν τῇ ζήτησις πλη-
θυσμοῦ των ὡστε νὰ ὁρῶσιν νὰ ἀντι-
στούν πρὸς παροχὰς ἐξήσῃ εἰς αὐτοὺς, ἡ
ὅτι λήθεις ἀποδοσῆαι νὰ μετασθῇ διὰ λό-
γου ζήτησις ἀνωτέρας βίαις. Ἐδομεν ἐπὶ πα-
ρακαλοιοῦσιν τοὺς μεταναστεύοντας ἀπὸ
τῆς ἐπιδοσῆαις μὲ τῆς ἀποδοσῆαις
καὶ τῆς ἐγκαταστάσεως των δι’ ἐιδικῶν ἰ-
πιδωρητῶν, μερηνώσῃ καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐξέ-
ρῃσιν ἰργασίας εἰς αὐτοὺς.

Καὶ μόνον ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς οἱ ἔχοντες, ἐν
ἀναλογία τοῦ πληθυσμοῦ μας, τοὺς περι-
σσότερους ἐν τῇ ζήτησις ἀνογνῆσι, οὐ μόνον
ἀν προσανατολίσθημεν πρὸς τὴν πολιτι-
κὴν παρακαλοιοῦσῆαις καὶ διατηρῆαις
ἀσθενῶν μετ’ αὐτῶν δεσφῶν, ἀλλὰ, ἕως γῆς
ἀκόμη τοὺς εἴχομεν κριεῖται εἰς ἰσόβιον
ἕρῃσιν.

Ἐχομεν ἐγκαταλείπει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοιοῦ-
των εἰς τὸ ἔλεος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἢ, μᾶλλον, εἰς
τὴν διακρίσιν τοῦ διαβόλου, ὡστε, ἕως πε-
ρῆσιν ἀκόμη, παρὰ τὰς ἀνεγείρει καταγγε-
λίας, ἀφίναμεν νὰ τοὺς ἐκμεταλλεῖνται
πράκτορες ἐγκληματα καὶ νὰ τοὺς ἀνα-
γῶσιν εἰς θλιβερὰς ἀνθρωπίνους ἀγέλας, ἀν-
τὶ τῆς ἐπιδοσῆαις γῆς τῆς ἐπαγγελί-
αις πρὸς τὴν ἀπόγῶσιν, τὸν θάνατον καὶ,
πολλῶν τὸν βίαιον θάνατον, καί, τὸν βί-
αιον θάνατον, διότι ἔπιπῶν, τὸν εἰσῶσιν
τοῦτον αἰῶνα εἰς ἄραος Ἑλλάνων παρ’ Ἑλ-
λάνων ἀνεγείρεινται τοιαῦτα ἐγκληματα,
τὰ ὅποια ἐνθῆσῃ τὰς ἐπὶ τῶν πράκτο-
ρων των Ὀλλανδῶν ἰσοπλιῶτων τοῦ Ἰβου
αἰῶνος ἐγκληματικῶς πρῆλεις εἰς ἄραος
των Γερμανῶν μεταναστῶν.

Ἐγγυῶς τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο πλέον, ἀπαλλό-
γη ἡ χώρα καὶ τῶν τελεταῖων ἐκείνων ἐκ-
μεταλλεῖται, τοῦτο ὅσο ἀν ὁρῶσιν ὅ-
τι δὲν πρέπει νὰ ἔπιπῶν νομοθεσία, καὶ
νομοθεσία αὐτοῦτως ἀρῆσῃ τὰ πρῶ-
τοιμακὰ καὶ ἀν νομοθεσία μονοτηρῆαις
καὶ ἀνεγείρεινται τοῦ Ἰπποκρίτου τῆς Ἑ-
θικῆς Οἰκονομίας ἀφ’ ἑτέρου καὶ τοῦ Ἰ-
πποκρίτου τῶν Ἑσῶτικῶν ἀφ’ ἑτέρου.

Πρέπει ν’ ἀποκτάσῃμεν ἕνα ἀργανισμόν
εἰδικὸν ἐπὶ τῆς μεταναστεύσεως καὶ τοῦ ἐν

τῇ ζήτησις Ἑλληνισμοῦ, ἀργανισμόν ἐξήσῃ
ἐθνικῆς καὶ οἰκονομικῆς σημασίας ἑρῶσῆαις
καὶ ἀλλοδοσῆαις ὅπως τὸ Γερμαν-
ικὸν Ἰνδουστοῦ τοῦ Ἑξωτερικοῦ, ἀν θέ-
λωμεν νὰ διατηρῶμεν τοὺς Ἑλλάνους
τοῦ Ἑξωτερικοῦ καὶ νὰ ἀνηγῶμεν ἐπ’
αὐτῶν, ἀν θέλωμεν νὰ τοὺς ἔχομεν πᾶν-
τοτε Ἑλλάνους τὴν ἔγχῃν, οἰκονομικῶς
ἄρῶν ἀποδοσῆαις καὶ μετόχῃ τῶν Ἑλ-
λανικῶν Ἐπιχειρησῶν.

Ἀτῶν τῶν ἀργανισμῶν πρέπει νὰ τὸν
ἀποκτάσῃμεν, διότι εἰσῆσῃ ὅσο τὶ
ποτε καὶ ἀποδοσῆαις πολλὰ, ἐθνικῶς καὶ οἰ-
κονομικῶς. Ἡ ἰδιωτικὴ πρωτοβουλία ἄρ-
γῆσιν ἄρα πρῶτα, ὅπως πάντοτε παρ’ ἡ-
μῖν, γαρῶσῆαις τῶν ὁσῶν διὰ τῆς Ἑθ-
νικῆς ἡμῶν Τραπέζης καὶ τῆς Τραπέζης Ἀ-
θηνῶν, αἱ ὅποια ἰδουστῶν ἰσοκαταστάσε-
ται, λίαν ἰκανοποιητικῶς ὁρῶνται ἐν Ἀμε-
ρικῇ καὶ πρῆλεις τῶν ὁσῶν πρῆλεις νὰ ἀν-
ἀπερῶσῃ οἰκονομικῶς οἱ Ἑλλάνους τῆς
Ἀμερικῆς. Ἀς ἔδομεν τὸ Κράτος με-
τὸν ἀργανισμόν τῶν ὁσῶν ἰσοδοσῆαις
νὰ ὁρῶν τὴν μεγάλην πρῶσῃν.

Πολλῶν ὁσῶν ὁσῶν τῶν ἀργανισμῶν
αὐτῶν, πρέπει νὰ ὁρῶσῃμεν καὶ διὰ τὴν
διπλωματικὴν καὶ πρῶσῃν μας ἐκπρο-
σῶσῃν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ, Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ Ρου-
μανίῳ. Πρῆλεις νὰ τοποθετηθῶν τὰ κατὰ-
λλουλα καὶ ἔχοντα πρῶσῃν πρῶσῃν, διατη-
ρησῆαις μόνον τῶν ἀποδοσῆαις ἀνα-
δειχθέντων ἰκανῶν, καὶ νὰ μὴ γαρῶσῆαις
ἡ ἑρῶσῃ τῶν διὰ μεταδοσῆαις. Πρῆλεις ὅ-
τῶν πρῶσῃν πρῆλεις νὰ ἀνηγῶσῃ
γυροδοσῆαις ἀρῶσῃν δεινῶμεν νὰ γαρῶ-
σῆαις αὐτοὺς ἀντιπολοσῆαις εἰς ἄρα τὰ
ζητήματα.

Ἐίλω, πρέπει νὰ ὁρῶσῃμεν διὰ τὴν
παροσῆαις ἰκανῶν καὶ διατηρησῆαις ἀπὸ
ἄραος πατριωτικῶν διδασκῶν εἰς τὰ
διῶσῃ κέντρα τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ καὶ εἰς
τὴν ἐκ μέρῃ τοῦ Ἰπποκρίτου τῆς Παίδει-
αις χώρας καὶ ἰσοδοσῆαις ἀνεγείρεινται
καὶ ἀναλόγῳ πρῶσῃ τὰς τοιαῦς ἀρῶσῃς
ἐκπαιδευτικῶν προγράμματα.

Ταῦτα νομῶμεν ὅτι ἐνδεικνύται νὰ
πρῶσῃ ἡ Κυβέρνησις. Ἦσῃ δὲ θὰ εἶρη ἐν
Ἀμερικῇ, ὅσο καὶ ὁ περισσότερος Ἑλ-
λανισμῶς, πρῶτοιμακῶν τὸ ἔτος ἀπὸ
τὰς διὰ μεγάλας ἀργανώσεως τὴν Ἀρχῆν
καὶ τὴν Γεῖτα. Θὰ εἶρη διατηρῶμεν
ἐπ’ αὐτῶν τὸ ἔθῃν ὅσο ὅσο τὸ μεταδο-
σῆαις ἀρῶσῃν ἐντὸς τῆς τιμῆς κανένας ὁ
Ἑλλάν, ἕρῃν ἀπὸ τὰς παροσῆαις τῆς
Πατριῶς τῶν διὰ τὴν μακρινῶν γῆν θὰ
εἶρη ἔτοιμα ἀρῶσῃ ἀγαθοεργὰ ἰσοδοσῆαις,
ἕνα Ἑλλανισμῶν διαδοσῆαις 30,000 κα-
ταστάματα καὶ πλῆθος διακεκριμένων ἰσο-
πλιῶν εἰς τὰς ἐπιστάσεως καὶ τὰς τέχνας,
θὰ εἶρη ὅλα τὰ ἀνηγῶσῃ τῶν ὁσῶν θὰ ἀν-
νασῆαις ἡ ἔγχῃν τὸ οἰκοδομημα τοῦ ἔθῃν
Ἑλληνισμοῦ. Ἀς μὴ ἀρῶσῃμεν λοιπὸν,
καὶ ἂν πρῶσῃ ἀνεγείρειν. Τῶσῳ ὁ Ἑλ-
λανισμῶς τοῦ ἔθῃν Κράτους ὁσῶν καὶ
ὁ Ἑλλανισμῶς τοῦ Ἑξωτερικοῦ, θὰ ἀνα-
σῆαις εἰσῆσῃμεν παρὰ τὸ πλεῖστον τῆς διὰ
τὴν ἔθῃν ταῦτα πρῶσῃμεν.

Ἀρῶσῃ ἕνα ἑρῶσῃμεν μετατῆ μας, ἐν
μέσῳ τῶσῳ περιπετιῶν, ἡμεῖς οἱ ἐντὸς
καὶ ἐκτὸς τῆς Ἑλλάδος Ἑλλάνους. Ἀρῶ-
σῃ ἕρῃν ἀνηγῶσῃμεν ἀπὸ τοὺς ἀνηγῶσῃ.

τὰς παρελθούσας καὶ τὴν ἀνοδοσῆαις ἀνο-
δοσῆαις. Ἀς κινῶσῃμεν ὅσο καὶ ὅσο καὶ
Κυβερνήσεως, διὰ νὰ ἐνοδοσῆαις οἱ διὰ
Ἑλλανισμῶς, ἀνηγῶσῃ ἀρῶσῃ ὅσο ἀνο-
δοσῆαις ἐντὸς ἡ ἔγχῃ μας ἀπὸ τὸ οἰκοδομημα
τοῦ ἔθῃν ἑκατῶν ἔτων ἐλευθερίας,
καὶ ἂν μὴ γαρῶσῃμεν πλέον ποτε ὡστε,
εἰς καθὲ λίκνον, καθὲ Ἑλλανισμῶν μῆτρον,
εἰτε εἰς τὸ ἔθῃν Κράτος εἰτε εἰς τὴν
ἔγχῃν γῆν ἀνηγῶσῃ τὸ τέκνον τῆς, νὰ τοῦ
ἐμῶσῃ μίαν Ἑλλανισμῶν ἀρῶσῃ ἔγχῃν
καὶ νὰ τὸ νανοσῆαις μὲ ἕνα νοδοσῆαις
λεγῆν διὰ τὴν μακρινῶν, μικρῶν ὅλα
τῶσῳ τιμῆν Ἑλλανισμῶν πατριῶν, τὴν
Πατριῶν, ἡ ὅποια, ὅσο ὅσο τὴν ἔθῃν
γῆν, ὡρῶσῃ ἀθάνατος, ἀπὸ τὰς
κατὰ βγαλῆμεν, τὴν Πατριῶν ἡ ὅποια καὶ
ἀνηγῶσῃ ἀρῶσῃ, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἔχῃ ἀρῶσῃ
εἰς κανένα, τιμῶσῃ τὴν ἔγχῃν τῆς ὁ-
δοσῆαις καὶ τὴν ὁδοσῆαις ἀρῶσῃ τῆς.

TELEPHONE POLITENESS

IN all intercourse over the telephone, no
armor is so becoming, no influence so great
as a courteous and affable manner. It fosters
good will in business.

Patrons naturally judge the service of the
business you are connected with by the service
they receive from you over the telephone;
that is natural, for you are a direct representa-
tive. The memory of your action, kind or
otherwise, may last forever, says an eastern
publication.

Smile over the telephone; the party at the
other end of the line will notice it. Discourtesy
hurts the person who uses it more than the
person toward whom it is directed. The
words, "Thank you," cost little; well-bred
persons use them. Politeness is invaluable
and costs nothing.

One discourteous action by you over the
telephone to a patron or prospective patron
does an injury to every man whose name is
on the pay roll; a place on the pay roll is far
better than one in the bread line.

It is not always what a man knows, it is
what he does that counts. Knockers do not
kill men — they kill business.

ΓΙΑ ΤΑ ΜΑΜΜΙΑ ΣΑΣ
PHYOTRICHON
& PHYOTRICHON SHAMPOO



Δύο ἀναγκαῖα πράγ-
ματα διὰ νὰ σώσῃτε
καὶ θελπίσῃτε τὰ
μαλλιά σας καὶ εἶναι
ἡ μόνη στολή σας.
Δὲν περιέχουν AL-
COHOL ἢ ἄλλας ἐ-
πιβλαβεῖς οὐσίες.

PHYOTRICHON: Φι-
άλῃ 8 καὶ 16 ὄγγ.
δολ. 2 καὶ 4 ἐκάστη.

PHYOTRI C H O N
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336 West 42nd St., New York City
10 οἶο Ἐπιτομῆς εἰς καθὲ Ἀθηναῖον.

ΠΕΡΙΕΡΓΑ, ΕΞΥΓΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΥΤΑ

Κάποτε, πού ο αυτοκράτωρ της Ρωσίας 'Αλέξανδρος είχε βγη περίπαιτο μαζί με το διάδοχο του Δανικού θρόνου, τους έβασε στα δρόμο μα μεγάλη βροχή. Έυτυχώς όμως έτυχε να περπάη έκείνη την ώρα άνω έκει ένας χωρικός με το άμάξι του, στο άπώο μπήκαν κ' οι δύο τους. Στο δρόμο ο χωρικός τούς ρώτησε να μάθη ποιά ήταν. —'Εγώ είμαι ο διάδοχος της Δανίας, είπε ο ένας.

—Και του λόγον τος; —'Ο γαμβρός μου, ο αυτοκράτωρ της Ρωσίας.

—'Αμ' όν είναι έτσι, είτε χωρογελώντας ειρωνικά ο άμαξάς, κ' εγώ είμαι ο Πάπας....

"Όταν όμως βεταρα από λίγο το άμάξι έφτασε στα άνάκτορα κ' οι φρουροί παρουσίασαν όπλα στους δύο έπισήμους, ο δυστυχισμένος χωρικός άρχισε να τρέμει άπ' το φόβο του. Έκείνοι όμως έσπευσαν να τον καθησυχάσουν και διατάξαν τους έστηρίτες να του προσφέρουν πλουσιώτατο γεύμα.

Κάποτε παρουσιάστηκε στο Ναπολέοντα, όταν ήταν αυτοκράτωρ, ένας άγνωστος έμπροσθέν, αλλά μόλις βρέθηκε άπέναντα του διασημου άνδρός, κατέβηθη από μεγάλη ταραχή και δεν μπορούσε να του εκθέση το σκοπό της έπισκέψής του. 'Ο Ναπολέον στην άρχή προσάλαθη να τον ένθαρσύνη, αλλά βλέποντας ότι δεν το κατώρθων, του είπα χωρογελώντας: —Μήπως σάς έγολει ή παρουσία μου και θέλετε ν' άποσινασθή;...

Σύμφωνα μ' ένα Κινέζικο γινωμικό, ένας πόντος διοικείται καλά όταν τα αλαθά είναι σπουδαισμένα και τ' άλλτρια λαμπροκοινά, όταν ή στασιμότηας είναι γεμάτες κ' ή γυλακός άδειανές, όταν οι φουρναραίοι γυρίζουν μ' άμάξια κ' οι γιατροί περπατούν πεζοί κ' όταν στις αυλές των δικαστηρίων φυτρώνουν χόρτα.

Δέν έχουν μόνον οι Άμερικανοί το ρεαλό της πρωτοτυπίας στις ρεκλάμες. 'Ιδοσ π. χ. μερικες ρεκλάμες που δημοσιεύονται στις έφημερίδες της 'Ιαπωνίας: Ρε κ λ ά μ α π α ν τ ο κ ά λ ο υ ν.—Το ξεύδι μου είναι πρώτης τάξως. Δινατό όνν τη χολή της χειρότερης πεθεράς!... Ρε κ λ ά μ α έ μ π ό ρ ο υ ν ε σ τ ε ρ ο ι σ μ ό ν.—'Ελάτε στο κατάστημά μου. Οι έπαλληλοι μου θα σας δεχθούν με τόσο φιλοφροσύνη, με όση δέχονται οι γονείς που θέλουν να παντρέψουν τις δικές προικια θυγατέρες των, τους πλουσιούς γαμπρούς. 'Ελάτε και θα σας δεχτούμε όνν τις άχτίδες του ήλιου βεταρα άνω τη βροχή.

ΤΡΕΜΕΤΕ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΕΣ!..:

'Ο νόμος στις 'Ινδίας, προκειμένου περϊ των σχέσιων μεταξύ των σφύγων είναι αστηρώτατος. 'Ιδοσ μερικές χαρακτηριστικές διατάξεις του: «Γιά τη γυναίκα δέν υπάρχει άλλος κύριος θεός έπάνω στη γη εκτός άπό τον άνδρα της. «Όταν ο άνδρας γελάη, κ' ή γυναίκα του πρίλει να γελάη. "Αν κλάηη πρίκει να κλάη κ' αυτή. «Όταν ο άνδρας βρισκεται στα ξένα, ή γυναίκα του πρίκει να μένη νησιική, να κοιμάται κατά γης και να μη χιενίση τίς μαλλιά της. «'Αν ο άνδρας δέσση τη γυναίκα του, αυτή πρίκει με ασβασμό να του πάλη τα χέρια και να του γυφειη ασχώμεση γιατί τον έκαμε να θυμώση. «'Αν ή γυναίκα άπιστήση, ο άνδρας της έχει το δικαίωμα να την σταφώση, να την κάρη ή να την κομμωθήση.

Letters to the Editor

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Dear Brother Maletiades:

Well, you edit the most philological and encyclopedic magazine of its kind, hence, there is the fussing of the brothers that they all like it and want to have it! Look in that article of Brother Dean Alfange! If Plato was writing could not be more frank. Turn over the pages and find Brother N. S. Kaltehas, who from the caption unfolds a detailed history. Who would not read the hygienic treatise of Prof. P. N. Koryllou? Who would not read the program of the AHEPA ACTIVITIES, message of the Supreme President, the different editorials, the fraternal news and many other scrutinized articles? Who can overlook the skizographies of Theodore Giannakidis, and who can forget the work of Collins, from Aristophanes, the Thesmophoriazusaes?

Brother Milton, the fertile field of the magazine yields such good material that is why they cry for it. I congratulate you and wish you to edit the mental treasure of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE as good as you have done in the past.

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you our fraternal regards and wishes for your continued progress and happiness.

Sincerely and fraternally yours, P. PAPAFLIPPON, Secretary Plato Chapter No. 4.

To the Editor of AHEPA MAGAZINE, Washington, D. C.

ANDERSON, INDIANA.

We have received many issues of the magazine already, and I sincerely wish to tell you that the publication is a great work and we extend to you our compliments.

We have already sent to you check to cover the subscriptions of our entire membership who are enthusiastic about the publication.

Wishing you success, we are Sincerely and fraternally yours, JAMES PROKON, Past President, Anderson Chapter, 198.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

We were more than glad to receive the issues of the Ahepa Magazine, which contain splendid material, please the eye and are wonderfully edited. The members of the New Haven Chapter are proud of your good work and wish you greater success.

Fraternally and cordially yours, HARRY BERENHIDEN, Past President, New Haven Chapter No. 98.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

We wish to congratulate you upon the excellent work in the edition of the issues of the Ahepa Magazine which we have just received. All the members are praising it and, indeed, it is really wonderful.

Wishing you success, I am Sincerely and fraternally yours, JOHN N. STAMM, Sec'y, Lehigh Chapter No. 68.

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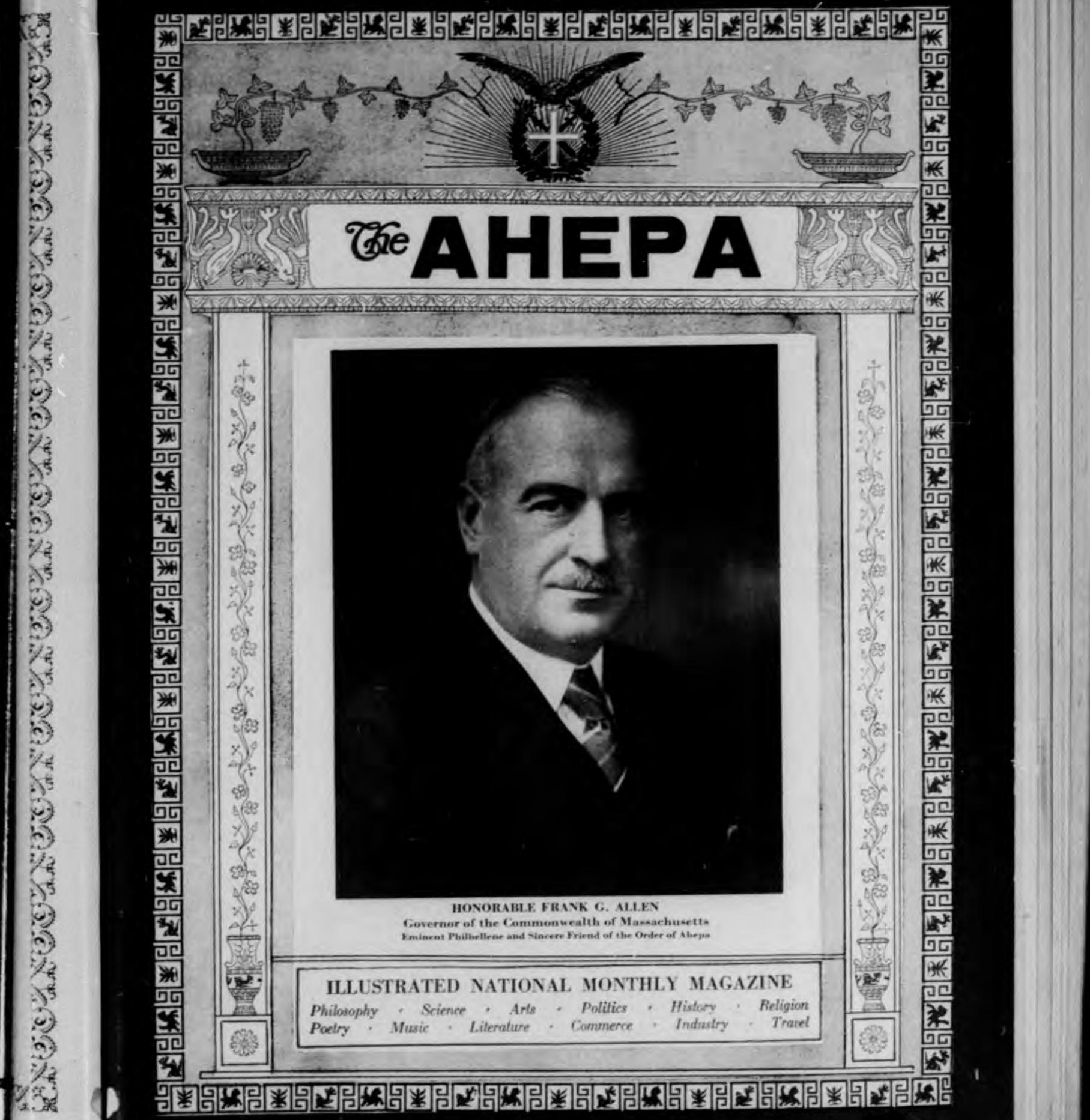
The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

August 1930

Volume IV

Number 7



The **AHEPA**



HONORABLE FRANK G. ALLEN
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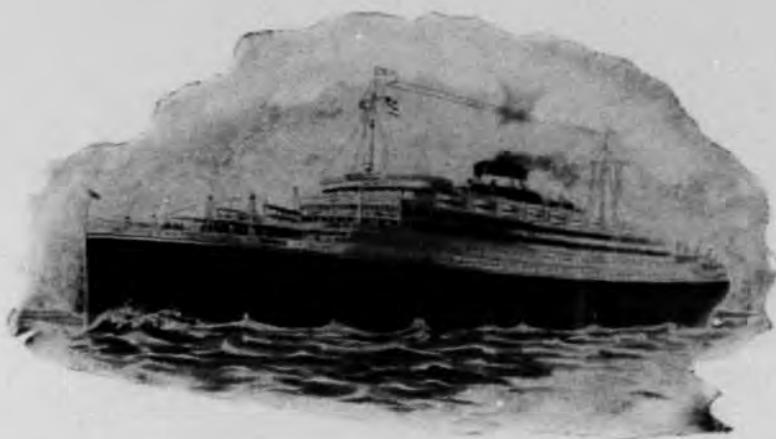
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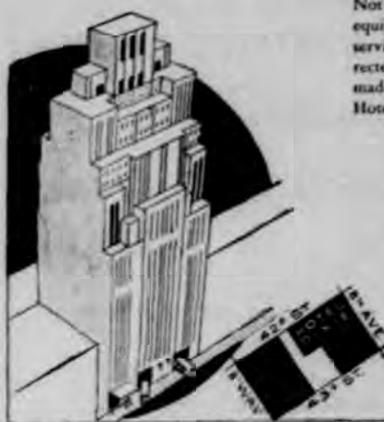
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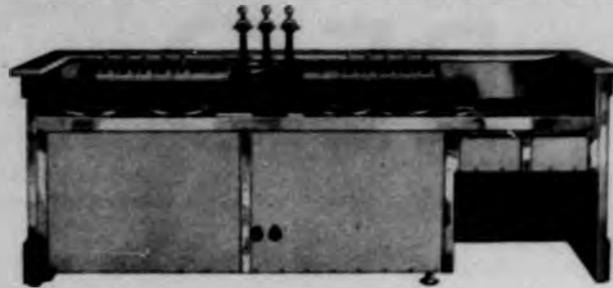
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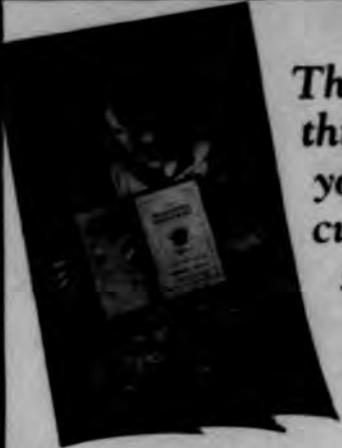
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The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETTADES, Editor

VOLUME IV

AUGUST, 1930

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.

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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. MELETTADES, 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.
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Entered as second class matter, August 26, 1929, at the Post Office at Concord, N. H., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Θέλετε Έλαιόλαδον πού νά δίδη εις τὰ φαγητά σας
 καί εις τὰς σαλάτας σας ἐξαιρετική νοστιμάδα ;
 Θέλετε ἀπόλυτον γνησιότητα ;
 Μεταχειρίζεσθε μόνον τὸ

→ **ΣΤΑΙΚΟ** ←



GRAND PRIZE



GOLD MEDAL
 FLORENCE
 ITALY
 1929

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THE AHEPA

ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association



Volume IV

AUGUST, 1930

Number 7

Teamwork

By GEORGE E. PHILLIES

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

TEAMWORK is the secret of success in all combined human endeavors. Strengthening of the reserve forces in an enterprise, whether it be of financial, political, social, business or fraternal nature, seems to be the main objective of this industrial age. The spirit of organization seems to be rampant and the by-words these days are: mergers, consolidations, amalgamations. Success comes, however, not alone from active factors nor the bulk and cumulative reserve, but principally from the coordination of efforts and from the systematic and constant application of all the potent resources of the organization. Each particle of its organism produces the best result in its particular function in order that the maximum measure of success be attained. The principle is known as "Teamwork," and nothing could better illustrate it than the following picture from life.

In the olden days it was the chariot race and in the present days the college regatta.

We are standing on the shores of the majestic Hudson River near Poughkeepsie. Bathed in a glorious June sunshine the tranquil waters of America's most historic and picturesque stream reveals an unforgettable scene. Along

the water's edge we see thousands upon thousands of people clad in the gay raiment of summer time cheering with unrestrained enthusiasm the spectacle which the water panorama unfolds before them.

Out there in midstream we see five long, narrow boats, which we know to be racing shells from whose shimmering sides the sun sparkles and is reflected along the surface of the water. Rhythmically bending to and fro we are able to discern the figures of eight men bending to their work at the long sweeping oars, giving every ounce of strength their bodies possess in a united effort to send their craft over the silvery waters to victory.

Bronzed with weeks of careful training and preparation, their backs, too, reflect the sunlight as it beats down upon their moving frames, moist with perspiration of their efforts. Like the regular beating of drums, like the cadence of marching feet, like the ceaseless ticking of a clock we see these eight men first bending forward, with oars poised above the water, then thrusting them into its surface and pulling all together as the fleet shell shoots forward, its keen prow cutting the water with razor-like precision. Again and again, the action is repeated, many times each minute as the crew endeavors to win the race.

The boats are nearing the finish line. The crowd has increased its enthusiasm until it seems as though pandemonium reigned. Lusty-lunged college youths send cheer after cheer of encouragement to their Alma Mater's representatives on the Poughkeepsie. Still with that machine-like precision, the crew is arduously responding to the coxswain's instructions. Eight men with stout hearts and

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Lauds the Order of Ahepa for the Splendid Type of Citizenship Manifested by the Citizens of Greek Extraction in His State and Extends Greetings to Its Members.

THIS year of 1930 we commemorate the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony—the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of free government upon this continent. In contemplating the history of our country and the various forces which have influenced our progress as a State and as a Nation, we cannot fail to note the great contributions which have been made by those who came to us from the Old World, bringing with them that precious heritage which was the glory of Greece, and assuming with devotion and zeal the duties and privileges of our American citizenship.

I am convinced that to your organization, the Order of the Ahepa, is due in large measure the splendid type of citizenship manifested by our Greek Americans. The object of Ahepa—to teach the principles of American democracy and at the same time to perpetuate the ideals of Hellenism—cannot fail to produce a type of citizenship which is greatly needed and sincerely appreciated.

A strong and united nationality, consisting of many diverse elements but drawn together by the common bonds of loyalty and patriotism, is invincible in its power for good, and I proffer to your Society my best of wishes for success in the high endeavor which you have undertaken, together with my own personal greetings to each and every member.

FRANK G. ALLEN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

strong muscles are pulling together as one. Close behind, other crews are doing exactly the same thing, striving a bit harder, perhaps, but making the same united effort to bring their craft across the finish line, the victor.

The finish line is in sight. White-clad officials in the launches and boats of the Regatta Committee are ready to proclaim the victor. The second boat seems to be gaining. The narrow gap of water between the two is gradually lessening. What is that we see in the leading shell? A hush falls upon the crowd along the river bank, even stifled sobs come from the throats of a few. A man has slumped forward, his oar dragging in the water, the machine-like precision has been broken, seven men are vainly striving to carry on and bring their boat across the finish line only yards ahead. But it is useless — one cog in an important machine has broken down. One man upon whom their hopes were pinned has failed to carry on. The inevitable happens — crew number two quickly seizes the advantage and sends their craft spinning across the finish line the victor.

Teamwork is the answer. We have evidence here that success can only be attained by united effort. Seven of the eight men carried on their share of the work, but one member

of the crew had broken down at the crucial moment and the race was lost. In victory, credit goes to the entire crew. In defeat the humiliation is felt equally by each one. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, as a crew is no better than its weakest member, so teamwork, as exemplified in the crew race, applies to this glorious organization of ours. Ahepa can be no greater than its weakest member. Just as long as every Ahepan assumes his full share of responsibility and carries his allotted burden, just so long will Ahepa progress and move forward in the march of events and in the hearts of men. The officers alone cannot do all the work; they are simply overseers of certain parts of the task. Without coöperation, without teamwork they cannot win the race, they cannot hope to succeed.

Let every Ahepan find his place in the Ahepan racing shell — let him with sturdy heart and willing hands grasp the oar and, at the command of the coxswain, dip it into the swift current, and with steady pull respond to the commands, and with united purpose, loyalty and fidelity perform the greatest achievement that anyone can be called upon, and that is success resulting from that word "Teamwork."

The William Howard Taft Memorial at Athens

To Be Built as a Permanent Expression of Friendship between the American and Greek People

EARLY this year the American Hellenic Committee was organized under the auspices of the North American Committee of Friendship and Cooperation with Greece for the purpose of observing the Hellenic Centennial in the United States. The late Chief Justice Taft accepted the honorary presidency of this committee and this was one of his last public acts. The honorary vice-presidents of this organization are the American Minister to Greece and the Greek Minister to Washington, and the treasurer is Mr. Otto H. Kahn. On the whole the sponsors of the committee include many of the distinguished citizens of the United States. The committee has been arranging and shall arrange festivities and church services in observance of the Hellenic Centennial in many cities of the United States. As a tribute to the exemplary life of Mr. Taft and also as a permanent expression of the friendship between

President Hoover Acclaims Greece

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 13, 1930.

Mr. Dean Alfange,
Acting Chairman,
American Hellenic Committee,
512 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

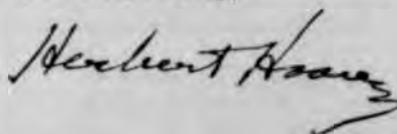
My dear Mr. Chairman:

I am glad you have called my attention to the program of the North American Committee of Friendship and Cooperation with Greece and the formation by that organization of a committee under the honorary presidency of the late Chief Justice Taft, to celebrate the centennial of Greek independence.

I am glad to learn that in addition to the local celebrations in some of the principal cities of the United States, the Committee proposes to erect a memorial at Athens to the memory of Mr. Taft.

The General interest and the obligation of all of us to the cultural traditions of Greece renders this celebration an undertaking which should have sympathetic support of our countrymen.

Yours faithfully,



the American and Greek people, the American Hellenic Committee proposes to erect in Athens a building to be known as the William Howard Taft Memorial which is to be devoted to the education and welfare of the youth of Greece. This memorial is also intended as an evidence of the regard which the American people have for Greece and the contributions made by her to the culture and civilization of the world. The acting chairman of this important committee is Dean Alfange, Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

Delights of Truth

There is nothing so delightful as the hearing, or the speaking, of truth. For this reason, there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

Plato

In Great Britain

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Parliamentarism on Trial

By N. S. KALTCHAS

In Great Britain

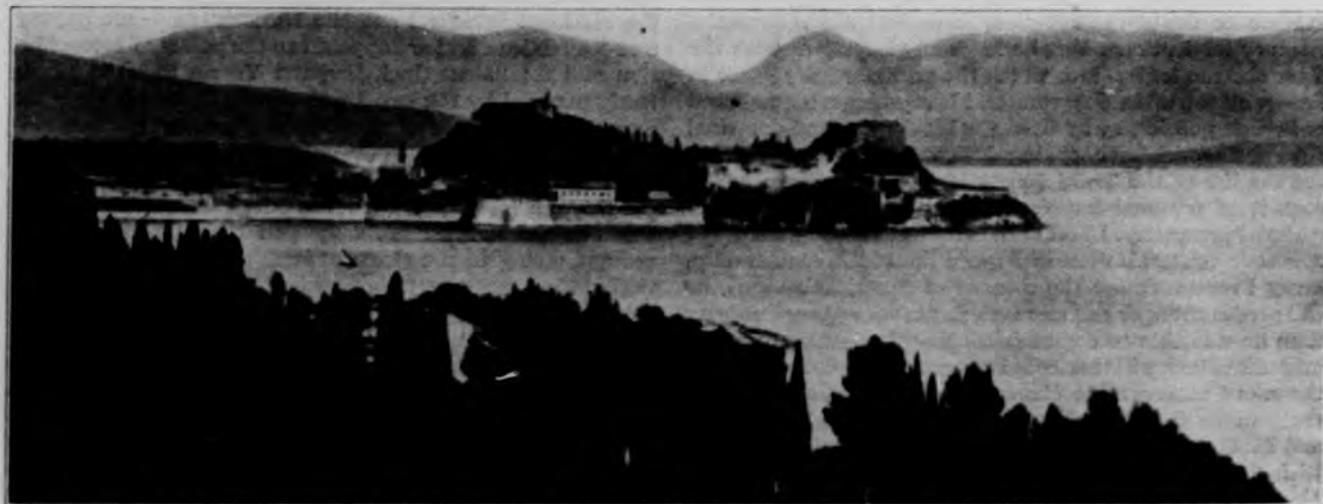
THE work accomplished by the parliaments of Great Britain, France and Germany, the three major parliamentary countries of Europe, during the sessions which have been just brought to a close, cannot be said to have enhanced the prestige of parliamentary government. In Great Britain, Labor has completed its first year in office with a record singularly barren in legislative achievement. Apart from Mr. Snowden's Budget, with its additions to the burden of direct taxation, and the Coal Mines Bill, which had to be substantially amended in order to placate the House of Lords, the Government was compelled to abandon all of its major measures, including the very important one dealing with the raising of the age of school children. As for unemployment, which has nearly doubled during the last year, Mr. MacDonald and his principal colleagues, sobered by their failure, have fallen back upon their Conservative predecessors' view of it as an "Act of God," due to the world-wide economic depression and beyond any government's power to remedy.

Yet meagre as the Government's record is, it shines by comparison with the sorry plight of the Opposition. The Conservative party is in the throes of an internecine strife between Lord Beaverbrook, the newspaper magnate, who is making a determined bid for its leadership on the issue of Empire Free Trade, and Mr. Baldwin, who, being unwilling to steal his rival's thunder (of whose lethal qualities he is keenly aware), is floundering in a bog of palinodes and ambiguities. Even sadder is the predicament of Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, who, though nominally the arbiter of the three-cornered parliamentary struggle, has been unable to obtain electoral reform in the interests of Liberalism as compensation for his support of the Government, has been rebuffed whenever he offered closer coöperation, and on the few occasions when he chose to assert his independence, was deserted by several of his followers. In these circumstances, the frequent and often violent clashes between

Government and Opposition in the House of Commons have been a prolonged and rather ludicrous sham battle, since it was known in advance that only by some arithmetical accident would the ensuing division ever result in the overthrow of the Government; and Mr. MacDonald has remained in the saddle despite his poor record and the impatience of the Left wing of his followers, because neither of the Opposition parties is willing to embark upon a general election from which, in view of its present state of demoralization, it may emerge with still further impairment of strength.

These anomalous political conditions have undeniably deprived the proceedings of Parliament of reality and have to that extent undermined its prestige. On the other hand, the congestion of legislative business, due to the enormous expansion of the sphere of governmental action in the modern State, is impairing the efficiency of Parliament. Great Britain being essentially a unitary State, the relief of parliamentary congestion along orthodox federal lines is out of the question. There remains the solution of devolution, either upon a regional basis, through the establishment of separate Legislatures for Scotland and Wales, or on a functional basis, through the delegation of a part of the business of Parliament to another legislative body. Such a plan of functional devolution was recently put forward by Mrs. Sidney Webb, the wife of the Colonial Secretary and a life-long and profound student of government. Her proposal is that measures dealing with internal and social questions should be handled by a National Assembly which shall control the Ministries of Health, Education, Labor, Agriculture, Transport, Mines and Public Works; and that the House of Commons, while retaining its sovereign jurisdiction over the entire field of government, should address itself exclusively and exhaustively to imperial and foreign affairs.

This suggestion, along with several others, is symptomatic of the growing dissatisfaction of thoughtful Britons with the functioning of their Parliament. One hundred years



Corfu, the Romantic. The old Venetian Citadel Overlooking the Town. The Mountains of Epirus in the Distance

ago parliamentary reform was initiated, after a fierce popular agitation, in order to make the House of Commons more genuinely *representative* of the nation. After serving as the model for parliamentary government throughout the world during the past century, the venerable "Mother of Parliaments" appears again to be in urgent need of reform in order that she may become a more *efficient* instrument in the service of the nation.

In France

THE session of the French Chamber of Deputies, which M. Tardieu, the Premier, brought to a precipitate close in order to avert what seemed like certain defeat, has been equally unsatisfactory, though for different reasons. The tyranny of Parliament and the resultant instability of governments have been the commonplaces of French politics under the Third Republic. Only on rare occasions, under the combined pressure of a great national crisis and a strong leader, has the Chamber of Deputies been sufficiently subdued to forgo the exercise of its favorite function, that of making and unmaking ministries. Such an occasion was the Coalition Government formed by M. Poincaré in 1926, in order to save France from financial catastrophe. The crisis of the franc and the presence at the helm of a statesman of M. Poincaré's eminence effected a truce in the parliamentary war and produced one of the longest and most beneficent governments in the history of the Third Republic. M. Tardieu has made the mistake of attempting to prolong that truce regardless of the fact that the two factors which had made it possible were no longer operative. For, in the first place, not only has the franc been saved, thanks to M. Poincaré's exertions, but the French Treasury was so full when the present Government came to power as to tempt it, and private deputies, into extravagance. And in the second place, M. Tardieu, for all his energy, ambition and good sense, does not command the respect or inspire the confidence which a long and brilliant career of unimpeachable probity has won for M. Poincaré. It was the Premier's attempt to bend the bow of Ulysses, to dictate, in other words, to Parliament after the manner of M. Poincaré, that angered his opponents more perhaps than his actual policies. Nor did he conciliate them by the hasty adjournment of Parliament and still less by the remarkable arraignment of parliamentary government which he delivered shortly afterward. Despite this outburst, into which one could easily read dictatorial velleities, it would be unfair to M. Tardieu to doubt his devotion to democratic and parliamentary institutions. But he is plainly impatient with the sheer obstructionism into which the parliamentary game in France all too often degenerates. He represents a new trend in French politics, away from the ideological and doctrinal differences which have separated the various parties throughout the life of the Third Republic, and he believes in the pursuit of national happiness along the path of greater material prosperity. In order to carry out his program of the economic modernization of France (in which, incidentally, many Frenchmen see the menace of Americanization), he will need a stronger and more stable parliamentary majority than he was able to command during the last session. His immediate task will therefore be to secure the cooperation of the more conservative elements of the Radical Socialist party under the leadership of such veterans as M. Caillaux and M. Sarraut, who have more in common with him than with the Socialists. If he succeeds in this task, he may be able to give France a strong Government of the Center, which will probably be the most representative of the present temper and tendencies of the French people.

In Germany MUCH more serious is the political situation in Germany, for there not only the parliamentary system but the Republican régime itself is still passing through a period of probation. Defeated by an incongruous combination of Social Democrats (that is, Socialists), Hugenberg's extreme Nationalists and Communists, Chancellor Bruening immediately dissolved the Reichstag and proceeded to apply his financial measures by presidential decree, in accordance with Article 48 of the Federal Constitution. The dissolution of the Reichstag marks the failure of the short-lived attempt to govern Germany without the aid of the Socialists who, more than any other single party, have dominated German politics since the end of the war and the establishment of the Republic. With a view to carrying out a policy of financial retrenchment (which was impossible so long as the Socialists with their expensive social reform projects remained in power), Chancellor Bruening, with the approval of President Von Hindenburg, tried the experiment of a Government of the middle (Center, Economic and People's) parties, with rather pronounced leanings toward the Right. His defeat would therefore seem to raise a clear-cut issue of socialism against capitalism for the general election of September 14th to be fought over.

But this is obviously too simple a view of an extremely complex and uncertain situation. For one thing, both of the extreme fringes of German politics, the Communists and Hitler's so-called National Socialists, will enter the fray with their wonted vigor and bid fair to emerge with a stronger representation than they commanded in the last Reichstag. The former have apparently recovered from the repercussion in Germany of the Trotsky-Stalin feud and will exploit to the utmost the widespread economic distress and the ever mounting volume of unemployment. The latter, with their cult of the Teutonic virtues and their vague leanings toward Fascism, have recently been making disquieting progress among the youth of the country; and though their patriotic and mystical emotionalism is too inchoate for constructive purposes, it is certain to appeal to many who are dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. Equally formidable are the extreme Nationalists, under the leadership of the Westphalia newspaper magnate, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, who, after the definite secession of the moderate group under the veteran Count Westarp, will feel more free to conduct a smashing campaign of criticism and negation. When one considers that all three of these parties — the Communists, the National Socialists and the Nationalists — are fiercely anti-Republican and are opposed to the policy of reconciliation and fulfillment (including the Young Plan) so steadfastly pursued by the late Dr. Stresemann, one realizes the magnitude of the stakes of the coming general election.

What are the other parties doing to avert this menace? Of the three parties of the "Weimar Coalition," which framed the Republican Constitution, the Social Democrats and the Catholic Center will probably poll their usual strength, though, owing to the circumstances attending the dissolution of the Reichstag, they now find themselves on opposite sides of the fence. The Democrats, on the other hand, who, like their British counterpart, the Liberals, have been steadily losing ground since the end of the war and have recently even sacrificed their historic name, appear at this writing to have failed in their efforts to effect a fusion with the People's (Stresemann's) and the so-called Economic party, which would have enabled them to present a united front of the moderate bourgeois elements. It is therefore greatly to be feared that the strength of these middle parties, which have supplied the intellectual leadership of Republi-

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can Germany, will be still further impaired as a result of the impending reckoning at the polls.

Even the most rabid democrat must admit that parliamentary government has been far from an unqualified success in Germany. Aside from a few shining exceptions, it has not produced any great political leaders, nor has it supplied the country with strong and stable governments. The extreme form of proportional representation (adopted with characteristically German thoroughness), which makes the Reichstag accurately representative of the mind of the nation but produces a maximum of inter-party haggling and a minimum of governmental stability; the German addiction to fine intellectual distinctions, which partly accounts for the bewildering multiplicity of political groups; the peculiar electoral system of voting for a party rather than for a candidate, which submerges the individual leader and focuses attention on "principles": these and other

factors may be adduced to explain the relative failure of German parliamentarism. On the other hand, those who are fond of generalizations will doubtless attribute this failure to the political immaturity of the German people, which has been repeatedly deplored by eminent Germans and of which the above mentioned disabilities may be regarded as the most salient manifestations. Whatever the explanation, German politics is obviously in need of reform, if it is to become worthy of a great people, whose achievements in every other field of human endeavor—despite war, defeat, revolution and their consequences—have helped to renew humanity's faith in itself. That this reform may be effected within the framework of the present republican, democratic and liberal régime is the hope of all the friends of Germany and of peace as they await the outcome of the impending momentous general election.

The Great Escape

By WILLIAM ARTHUR GANFIELD

President of Carroll College



DR. WM. A. GANFIELD

"**W**HATEVER the human mind can conceive, the human race can achieve." Whatever we can think, we can do. Every aim and objective that can be defined clearly can be lived sincerely.

Perhaps only one man in history was able to attain the full measure of his own spiritual ambition; perhaps only one man in history has been able to think beyond the achievement of the race. The whole story of the human race is primarily the story of the great thoughts of the master minds, applied to the wants and needs of men.

One year ago, I was giving an address to a splendid company of citizens in my old home state. I reminded them that not many years ago, my own grandfather, after enjoying six weeks of delightful sickness upon the white caps of the Atlantic, landed safely on the American shore. By slow railway and still slower caravan, the family moved westward to the prairies of Iowa, a frontier state at that time. In later years, the same grandfather thrilled the children with bedtime stories about the howling of the prairie wolf around the log cabin at night. But grandfather and other early pioneers were never one half so scared of the prairie wolf and the pack as they were fearful of the conscious gnawing of the wolf called Hunger at the very kitchen door.

How shall we escape from the cold of winter, the pinch of poverty, and the threat of hunger, was the question in the minds of men in American pioneer days. Students as well as men of the frontier had the same thought, and felt this anxious fear. The Malthusian theory of population and food supply was taught in many a classroom, and expounded by many a scholar. "Population increases by geometrical ratio, and food supply can be increased only in arithmetical ratio": x equals population; y equals food supply. The first quarter of a century passes, and we have $2x$ and $2y$. Another quarter of a century, and we have $4x$ and $3y$. Still another quarter of a century, and we have $8x$ and $4y$. The only escape from the dread fear in the minds of the scholars was this—that we must have war, pestilence, plague, constantly "killing off"

and keeping down the rapid increase of population of the world.

One man had a new idea. Two men had the same idea. A lot of men had the same idea. Their idea became a conviction. As a result, the old earth began to blossom and bloom forth as the rose. Two blades of grass grew where one grew before. Cows increased in size and beauty, in quantity and quality of milk. Wheels began to hum; machinery to buzz. And the proud genius and energy of the race, combining with the bounties of nature, surpassed the fondest fancies and the wildest dreams.

What is the result? Today the whole northwest is pleading with the world, "Please eat more wheat." The most gifted men of the nation are employed to plan, to write, to prepare clever, enticing, persuasive advertising in order to coax the women of the world to buy what they do not need, and to persuade the men of the world to purchase what they do not want. "Whatever the mind of man can conceive the race will sometime achieve."

Few readers of this article can trace the residence of their ancestors in this country more than a few generations back. We go immediately to older lands and other climes. We share with our forefathers the quaking fear of the "tiger of tyranny." "The divine right despot," absolute monarchy, and the cruel tyrant held sway in other lands. One day a man had a new idea. Two men had the same idea. A lot of men had the idea, and it became a conviction. They began to teach, to write, to preach. "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." Thrones began to stagger, to totter, to fall. Uneasy was the head that wore a crown, and tossed upon the sleepless pillow at night. Monarchies gave way to republics. Despots yielded to presidents and democracies, and a new era was ushered in. In America we have pushed the doctrine of freedom, democracy, and liberty so far that some of our fellow citizens today are quite unable to give the Constitution the full respect and obedience that fundamental document deserves. All fear of the tiger of tyranny is gone, and a rather reckless indulgence in democracy has taken its place. "Whatever the mind of man can conceive the race will sometime achieve."

History affords other illustrations equally impressive.

They need not be mentioned here. Two tasks remain. We are as great as our fathers. We are able to think. We are able to achieve. Perhaps at no time in all history were so many minds devoted to a given task as is true at the present time. Would you discover the thought problem of the present time? If you discover the thought problem, you will discover the race problem, because our problems arise from the thoughts that we think.

The daily papers, the magazines, platform lecturers, pulpit preachers, office seekers, the articles written by men who think and by men who do not think are devoted largely to two main subjects of supreme concern to mankind. The first is: A study of human nature — Who am I? What am I? Whence did I come? How did I get here? Why do I behave? Why am I what I am? and Where do we go from here? These and a whole group of kindred subjects are presented for the student of human nature and of life. The great study of mankind is man. I do not know just when, but sometime, somewhere, we will know human nature as well as we know nature. The science of right living is being mastered. The knowledge of how to live long and keep fit is fast becoming universal. There is no achievement in physical science nor achievement in mechanics more surprising than the achievement of recent days in the science of right living. It was a really great achievement to build a railway across a continent and put an iron

necktie around an empire. To conquer forests, subdue prairies, to marshall tides, to conquer the air — these are achievements that merit plaudits of men, but the adding of five years to the average life of 120 million Americans, and doing that within two decades of time, is an achievement that fades the glory from every other achievement of man.

The second enterprise of the present moment is this: To discover and to develop the fine art of living harmoniously together. Students, scholars, writers, statesmen, thinkers everywhere are busy at this task. We shall achieve, for, "Whatever the mind of man can conceive the race will sometime achieve."

The limits of this article forbid further discussion. The task is before you. The biggest days in human life are just ahead. The mind and the man who can think through the problems of the present hour will have wrought for humanity the greatest blessings and the greatest benefits that have come into the experience of the race since the Man of Galilee walked and talked with men.

Some day our children or our children's children will live with and be a part of a race of human beings who have really learned how to live together in the enjoyment of happiness and harmony and prosperity and contentment and peace, all at one and the same time, because we shall have learned "the science of right living and the art of living together."

The Art of Gratitude

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

GRATITUDE is one of the arts that invest life with a tonic graciousness.

To perfect the practice of gratitude is part of the technique of effective living.

Pierre Charron, an engaging old philosopher of sixteenth-century France, said that "he who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it."

This is an incisive observation on the art of gratitude. Little need be added to his counsel to the man who does a good turn; but his counsel to the man who receives a good turn will stand a bit of clarification.

The real art of gratitude lies in the ways and means by which we give evidence of the fact that we have not forgotten a good turn.

I suggest only one thing: The highest expression of gratitude is not mere promptness and profusion of spoken thankfulness.

Gratitude may so easily degenerate into a merely talkative virtue; but genuine gratitude cannot be measured by its garrulity; the greatest gratitude is often reticent and spare of speech.

The highest form of gratitude consists in our confirming by our works the good judgment of those who have done us a good turn.

The cheapest form of gratitude consists in our acknowledging by our words the good will of those who have done us a good turn.

In the beginning of college years, sober college officials have, we may be sure, counseled thousands of new students to write appreciative letters to parents who have pinched themselves to provide for their children the opportunities of education. I venture the guess, however, that gushing letters of

gratitude will prove the least satisfying expression of gratitude to these self-sacrificing parents.

I have been a father only a little more than nine and a half years. That is not long, but long enough for me to learn that parents are not, as they are sometimes pictured, Spiritual usurers, whetting their knives, demanding their pound of gratitude from their children. It is part of the eternal genius of parenthood that parents find a selfish satisfaction in sacrificing for their children.

The debt of gratitude for the sacrifice of parents has been discharged not when parental eyes are tearful over the sentimental gratitude from their children, but when parental eyes are twinkling over the sound achievements of their children

FAMOUS PICTURES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS — THE GRACES



Aglaja

Euphrosyne

Thalia

F. W. Benson in ceiling panels celebrates The Graces, the ancient goddesses of whatever is lovely in nature, human life and art. *Aglaja*, patroness of pastoral life and husbandry, with shepherdess crook, sits on a bank of flowers, and blossoms are in her hair. *Thalia*, patroness of the arts, is seated upon a marble bench; by her side is a lyre for Music; in the background a Greek temple for Architecture. *Euphrosyne*, patroness of human loveliness of person and mind, contemplates in a mirror her own fair face.

The Broadway of Old Athens

American Scholarship and Finance Enlist in a Great Enterprise to Uncover the Storied Civic Center Where Socrates and Plato, Diogenes and Alexander the Great Were Familiar Figures

By CLIFTON HARRY

THE Broadway of ancient Athens is to be dug up by one of the greatest American expeditions ever organized to excavate an ancient site. Financed, it is said, by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the cost of the undertaking will run into many millions; for the storied area to be uncovered is no less than 20 acres.

Prof. T. Leslie Shear, of Princeton University, will direct the work, according to the latest official announcement of Prof. Edward Capps, chairman of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, under whose auspices the work is to be carried on.

For many years the eyes of archeologists of all nations have been turned greedily toward the site of the ancient Agora, or market place, of Athens, hoping that they might be permitted to dig it up. But people were living and conducting business in houses all over the site as identified, and it was not easy to overcome the difficulty of removing the inhabitants, leveling the buildings and digging down to bedrock for all the treasures of archaeology which were sure to be buried there.

The Greek Parliament has passed a law under which the American excavators may legally condemn these houses, pay their owners and then carefully take down those buildings, in the walls of which are embedded many pieces of statuary and other ancient remains utilized by careless builders throughout many centuries. The job will take several years, because it is to be done scientifically, thoroughly and understandingly—all by American scholars and students.

This site is perhaps the most promising in all Greece, for from its ruins must come revela-

tions of the life of a great civilization, as from no other spot. The Agora, with its shops and places of amusement, was Broadway. Fifth avenue, Wall street, Maiden lane and Washington Market all rolled into one, with the addition of the City Hall and the courts and something of Columbia University.

It was the heart of Athens, commercially, intellectually and socially. Hither came the peasants from the country, the solid citizens of the capital, the beautiful slave girls, the dandies and revelers, the merchants and the capitalists, as well as the greatest philosophers of the age. All sorts and conditions of men found one another here and whetted their wits upon each other in trade and discussion and bon mot.

The marketer found stalls or booths before which were piled onions and garlic, peas and lentils, cooked and raw; bread baked in great cylindrical loaves, fruits of all kinds, meats, fish, pottery and everything required in a well-ordered household.

Even the artists had set up their studios and ateliers around the Agora, and there the loungers gathered to comment upon the latest statue or painting. Here it was that the great painter Apelles exhibited his work, listening nearby to catch the comments of the common people. He heard a cobbler find fault with the painting of a shoe, and, admitting the correctness of the criticism, redrew the detail. When the cobbler passed the next day and noticed that his criticism had been accepted, he was emboldened to criticize the drawing of the leg. Then Apelles stepped forth and said: "Cobbler, stick to thy last!" Hence the proverb.

Here, too, it was that the memorable meeting
(Continued on page 22)



(Courtesy New York Times)

THE FLOWER MARKET, BROADWAY OF ATHENIAN GILDED YOUTH



(Courtesy New York Times)

THE AGORA, OR MARKET-PLACE AND FORUM IN THE GOLDEN AGE OF ATHENS

Down Among The Man-Eaters

With the Greek Sponge Fishermen Off the Florida Coast

By FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

DANGLING his lead-shod feet over the gunwale of the *Cleanthi*, just as two of his shipmates were about to place the big brass helmet on his head, young Nick Anagnos raised the danger cry: "Sharks!"

The Greek sailor sullenly pulled off his diving suit and sat down, for while a shark or two is all in the day's work for a sponge fisher, a whole school of the big white man-eaters, such as was now circling hungrily about the boat, was no laughing matter to him. His chief, Captain Cocoris, who twenty years ago conceived the idea of putting deep-sea diving suits on his men, and so minimized the danger from sharks, now dared to put on Anagnos's discarded equipment and go down among them. Many years of sponge-fishing off the Florida coast had taught him something of shark psychology, and he smilingly explained that "sharks don't bother you much when you're underneath. Sharks bite you maybe sometimes going down; they got to be under what they going after. When you go down, they 'fraid of you. You got this helmet on and you look ugly devil, like they do."

A shark can "smell meat," so the proper mode of procedure when you see one coming is to squeeze your hands, which are exposed, between your knees, so they are covered up, and the fish won't recognize you as his next lunch. "Furthermore," says the captain, "you must knock your feet together, like this way, see; they got iron in them, and under water it make big noise; scare the sharks away, all of them."

"But divers do get eaten by sharks, or lose arms or legs, don't they?" The answer was:

"Never seen anybody bite by shark in this country. In Greece, maybe, sometimes some diver — skin diver, what doesn't wear no suits lika this — get hand bite off. But not in this country."

He smiled again, and fingered the knife which hung at his belt. It was a sturdy looking weapon, but not much to trust one's life to, it seemed to me, against a man-eater. Those beasts were as large, as swift, and as deadly as submarine torpedoes.



Captain Cocoris, the "Sea-Rover" of Florida and a fearless type of Greek Mariner who dares the dangers of the treacherous deep in search of the sponge

something inside alive.

Triangular back fins projected above the water like the sails of toy boats. Others darted about below, huge forms clearly outlined as swift black shadow shapes in the translucent water.

Some needed adjustment of the air hose made it necessary to take off the helmet again, and I took the opportunity to ask questions about what happens on the floor of the ocean, when a sponge-fisher dives.

"Can you see anything when you get all the way down there, Captain?" I asked.

"You see a little green daylight up there — sometimes you can see the boat. Preety dark sometimes. You got to have light here in your helmet." He pointed to the port in the top of the helmet through which a tiny electric storage light could be played.

"Are you able to hear anything?"

"You can hear the air pumping in the helmet. And you can hear the coral go 'crook! crook!' when the waves make it rub together."

Among the equipment Captain Cocoris was taking below was a net for holding sponges and a three-pronged hook for clawing them off their moorings on the bottom.

"Do you come back up as soon as you get your net filled?"

"Naw; I got this rope, see, to make signs with. You goin' down empty. You fill the net with sponges, you make it, three times, signs with the rope, then they pull up full and send down empty."



A fleet of "Caiques" lying in harbor at Tarpon Springs, Fla., ready to sail out to fish for sponges

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He clambered laboriously down the ladder swung overside. As his helmet disappeared below the surface, air bubbles told of his downward progress. The descent was slow, for the air-pressure in the suit has to be increased in due proportion with every foot of descent. For every thirty-five feet of water, the air-pressure increases fifteen pounds. The diver requires time to accustom his internal blood-pressure to the strain. The depth indicated on the air-hose increased steadily — thirty — forty — fifty — sixty — sixty-five — seventy feet; deeper already than he had expected; and so on to eighty feet. It took ten minutes to let him go so far, anxious minutes, prolonging the danger of attacks by sharks.

At last the hose stopped playing out, and a tug at the signal rope caused Nick Anagnos, who held one end of it, to call out "Bottom!" with obvious relief. The man was now relatively safe.

"Only 'relatively safe,'" although there were three lines of communication with the Cleanthi — the air hose, the hawser for pulling him up, and a line which was connected with the sponge net, and which also served as a signal line. If the air pump, which inflates the diving dress, fails to function, the pressure from the water crushes the diver. There is danger of heart failure, and, too, the air hose may be fouled, and consequently shut off fresh air, or let water in the helmet, and the "choice between drowning and suffocation is very slight." Hence this interrogation.

"How often do you have trouble with the air supply?" I asked the pump man, on whose faithfulness Cocoris's life depended.

"Not very often, God forbid," he replied.

"Once I was down there and the air stopped coming."

"What happened?"

"Pump jammed."

"No, I mean — happened to you?"

"I felt big head — ting in the ears, lung hurt sharp. I pull on the rope — know nothing any more till I was in hospital. My face it got black. Pretty near die. Can't dive any more long time."

We watched with keen interest the indications of the captain's path along the floor of the sea. The trail was marked by little linked chains of bubbles, rising in time with his breathing, and as he walked along we kept the boat somewhere nearly over his head by following the bubbles.

The first net of sponges was a bit slow coming up. Possibly they did not happen to grow very thickly there, or were concealed in masses of coral or seaweed. Again, he might be making a selection as to size and quality. The law forbids the gathering of sponges under five inches in diameter, which works small hardship on the sponge fishers, as a sponge but little over that size is worth hardly a tenth of what it will bring after another year's growth.

At last, however, Cocoris "made it, three times, signs on the rope," and they drew up a net of sponges.

They were odd-looking things. The familiar sponge of daily use is really only the skeleton of the living sponge. Those I now saw were brownish and mushroom shaped, covered with a skin, and filled with a gelatinous substance like a jellyfish.

The familiar large holes proved to be openings to tubes lined with skin, while the smaller openings, or pores, were also skin-lined.

Simple as the sponge appears to be, it is a rather complicated animal. Through the smaller-openings or pores the sponge sucks in water bearing food particles, and oxygen. In a central digestive chamber the food particles are retained, and the rest of the water is then forced out again through the large openings. The current in and out is maintained by means of tiny fibers in the larger channels which move always back and forth, pushing the water out, and drawing the current from the outside through the pores.

In its adult stage, the sponge is found always moored to something fixed, such as a rock, or a piece of coral. But when very young, it has power to get about, and finds itself a protected place for a permanent home.

As soon as the captain's first net of sponges was brought on deck they were set upright, in the position in which they had grown. This was to let the animal die, and the jellylike fluid inside drain off. At the end of the day, the sponges taken in the little boat would be transferred to a larger vessel — a kind of "mother-ship" — of which there is one for each fleet of the little fishing boats. There the sponges would be cleaned and cured for several days before being sent to land for final treatment, storage and sale.



Portion of the picturesque sponge fleet arriving at Tarpon Springs, Fla., laden with the catch



VIEWING PART OF THE BIGGEST SPONGE EXCHANGE IN THE WORLD V. I. Chebithes, with the cane, contemplating buying the entire exchange

From where I sat, waiting for Captain Cocoris, I could see the mother-ship and several other sponge boats riding calmly on the glassy surface of the Gulf. They are exotic looking craft, these spongers. The mother-ship is usually a two-masted schooner. The smaller boats carry each a single mast, with a slight rake forward, near the bow of the boat. These little craft have lines such as one sees in the Aegean Sea off the coast of Greece.

"Where do you get these funny-shaped boats?" I asked Anagnos.

"We make them ourselves," he answered. "Just the same

(Continued on page 22)



Letters and Art

Literature Drama Music Fine-Arts Education Poetry

Education

By Kaliope Malamatinis

EDUCATION is the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties. How many of us, I wonder, see it in that light?

Years ago, many people, especially the peasant folk of foreign lands, looked upon education as a vice — an evil that dragged morality and blackened souls to the depths of the hideous maelstrom, a whirlpool too deep for contemplation to their simple minds. Ignorance to them was bliss. It was also bliss to the lords and junkers who kept these peasants as serfs to till their land and feed their soil.

The slightest revolt of radicals was at that time immediately quieted and the leaders severely punished. All light of education was zealously guarded from the people, for the landlords well knew that if given light, the people would soon find their own way.

This then may be the cause that led those simple folk to believe education was of no good. This was well planted in their simple reason by their arrogant overseers. Daily they visioned the execution of the "reds," radicals who had ventured too far with their educational plans.

Education to the mass of people began to spell evil — downfall — prosecution — and finally defeat in death. How then could they be expected to see the good in it? How can we blame them for shrinking from its scorching light?

Through those dark ages it was given them to understand it as a black monster, devouring all who ventured too close to its fiery jaws.

That dread was so well founded, so well planted on the fertile simplicity of their archaic reasoning, that it has continued to grow through the ages, and it is that type of people who rose from the peasantry of station, generations back, who look upon education thus, even today.

Personally they do not know the basic reason of their opposition. Their argument finds stable footing on the scores of

crimes committed by so called educated individuals, criminals who use the advantages of education as a means to gain their foul ends. They are too narrow-minded to let the broader side of the question enter the congested channels of their brain. Passage is indeed narrow at such points, and seldom within repairing bounds. However, we should not blame them, for as it has been said, it was the fault of their superiors, ages ago, who carefully kept them on the dark and narrow path.

Are these ignorants then hopeless? Are they to continue life shunning the light, shunning the truth, avoiding knowledge, depriving themselves of the beautiful and even denying their children the right to do otherwise?

How many cases are brought to the reader's mind, as he scans over these paragraphs, of youngsters being denied the right to attend school? High school and college? For it is a compulsory law for children to attend school till the age of sixteen, which is the age estimated as the limit of gaining a grade school education.

How will such a boy or girl turn some day to face the world unarmed? What chance has such a person in the fight, competing barehanded, metaphorically speaking, ignorant of mind, blind of knowledge, against the hordes of steel-clad figures, with sharply pointed swords of wits and flashing, clashing shields bearing emblems of Light, Truth, Learning, Wisdom, Power, Knowledge — EDUCATION? What chance has such a person in the fight? He is blinded by the illumination about him, intimidated by the surly manner of the full-fledged warrior and he shrinks back knowing he hasn't a chance, knowing he will be trampled and beaten by the steady march of armored feet to victory — Success.

He shrinks and falls by the roadside, beaten, trampled, defeated, a failure — failure — failure, before he has made half an attempt.

Here the ignorant falls prey to the vultures of evil. Here the



The Sciences



The Arts

IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Sciences—The Arts.—By Kenyon Cox. In the Sciences Astronomy in the center measures a celestial sphere; the other figures are Botany, in dress of green and gold; Zoology, toying with a peacock; Mathematics, with a numeral frame on which the heads count the year 1896. In the Arts Poetry, laurel-crowned, sings to the lyre; the other figures are Sculpture and Painting,

Architecture and Music.

Above the doors and windows are inscribed names eminent in science and art: Homer, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rubens, Milton, Leibnitz, Dalton, Kepler, Herschel, Galileo, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Hipparchus, Lamarck, Helmholtz, Phidias, Vitruvius, Bramante, Mozart, Wagner.

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ignorant perishes. He is not given a chance to rise once he has fallen.

Again comes the voice of the sympathizer: Are these ignorants then hopeless? Thanks to our various institutions, no! Thanks to our numerous societies, no! Thanks to the AHEPA, NO!

First of all, our social workers plod out into the field and issue first aid.

Families are visited in their ignorance and poverty. Conditions are hastily remedied and the children given first attention. If possible, the consent of the parents is gotten and the children are taken to better environment, sent to school, and later trained to follow certain trades.

Here our societies enter the field and offer employment to all such eligibles. Then there are those who aspire to higher education, higher training, higher planes to conquer, but have not the wings to fly.

THE AHEPA EDUCATION FUND PROJECT here, hoists its banner and manfully comes to the rescue.

There are many who crave a higher education and financial conditions deny it. The AHEPA ought to be greatly congratulated for its foresight, and the great opportunity it offers to its struggling youth. Would that more organizations follow in its

footsteps. There are many, oh, so many, crying for help, it is impossible for the AHEPA to strap the whole burden to her shoulders. However, she has stepped out foremost, with a challenge for others to follow.

AHEPA had to be the first to answer the summons of the needy, AHEPA with the glorious background of splendid Greek civilization, the glory of which has penetrated the years and gleams yet today reflected in true Hellenic hearts.

I have taken it upon myself, herewith, to congratulate the AHEPA once more, for this greatest of AHEPA's undertakings, the one that shall be remembered longest and speak truest of AHEPA's worth.

Let me finish with:

A PLEA

<i>The way is dark and endless</i>	<i>Give me the torch of knowledge,</i>
<i>And I'm afraid to go,</i>	<i>Give me the light, forsooth,</i>
<i>I'll never reach the ending,</i>	<i>Give me the shield of wisdom,</i>
<i>My progress will be slow,</i>	<i>Give me the sword of truth</i>
<i>I am afraid of quagmire,</i>	<i>And I will set forth fearless,</i>
<i>Evil, sharp rocks and sin,</i>	<i>Conquer on every side,</i>
<i>Oh, it is black, foreboding,</i>	<i>Right wrong and banish evil,</i>
<i>How can I e'er win?</i>	<i>And back triumphant ride!</i>

A Father's Counsel to His Son Old, Yet Ever New

Polonius Advising His Son Laertes

P**OL:** Yet here, Laertes? Aboard, for shame!
The wind sits in the shoulder of your sail.
And you are stay's for. There; my blessing with you!
And these few precepts in thy memory
See thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The Friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd unfledg'd comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;

Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgement.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,
And they in France of the best rank and station
Are most select and generous in that.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: *to thine own self be true,*
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

— From Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.



Prudence

Courage

Patriotism

Fortitude

Temperance

Justice

Concordia

Industry

FAMOUS PICTURES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Virtues.—Geo. W. Maynard's paintings of floating female figures, in the Pompeian style, on a vermillion ground symbolize the Virtues. *Fortitude* is armor clad, with casque, cuirass and greaves, buckler and mace. *Justice* supports a globe, and holds a drawn sword. *Industry's* emblems are the spindle, distaff and flax. *Concordia*, with olive branch, pours from a

cornucopia grains of wheat symbolic of the prosperity of peace. *Patriotism* supports on her arm the American eagle, which she is feeding from a golden bowl. *Courage*, wearing a casque, is equipped with sword and buckler. *Temperance* pours water from a pitcher. *Prudence* has for symbols the mirror and the serpent.



Topics of the Editor

ARE WE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING FROM AMONG OUR OWN ANOTHER GALAXY OF GENIUSES LIKE THAT OF THE GOLDEN AGE? A HOMER—AN ARISTOTLE—A PLATO—A SOCRATES, ETC.? WE CAN, IF WE LEARN TO COOPERATE

HERACLITUS, the weeping philosopher, in explaining the nature of things, made that famous remark, "Everything is constantly moving." And so it is—standing still is something that does not exist in the universe, except the vacant space. Everything everywhere is continually on the move either of its own propulsion, or in company with the thing with which it is placed. Both internally and externally, continual changes are taking place. The mountains of today and the granite rocks and marbles of which they are composed, at one time were sand-stones, and before that just plain sand. The air and soil of today become the plant and tree of tomorrow, and in turn return to earth again in the course of time. Nothing remains stationary. There is an everlasting flux and flow in everything. During the entire span of life of every living organism, continual changes are taking place not only with the organisms themselves, but also in their conscious moods as well. Even after death, the continuous process of change follows on in the form of deterioration and dismemberment. Nor is this tendency of flux and flow confined to objects and individuals. It applies also with equal certainty and unerring force to organizations formed among men. And it is as impossible for any sort of organization to remain stationary as it is for the ocean to resist the force that produces the tides.

And so it is—in the very nature of things, the Ahepa must and will undergo changes continually. These changes shall be for better or for worse. Either the Ahepa shall advance or retrograde. It may become stronger or, again, it may become weaker. But it cannot stand still. And it rests with the leaders and the members, who are genuinely interested in maintaining and developing the Ahepa, to safeguard and direct it so that it will go forward instead of backward,—so that it will march on to victory instead of to retreat and dismal failure. To make a headway, efforts in wisdom, justice, fortitude and intelligent temperance and labor are required. These are qualities that everyone can develop and strengthen by using them. Wisdom—the principle of doing things right. Justice—the principle of doing things equally in public and in private. Fortitude—the principle of not fleeing danger, but meeting it. Temperance—the principle of subduing our selfish ends, and following a moderate course suitable to the demands of circumstances; and labor—honest and persistent labor, the conqueror of all things and the salvation of man. You, as a member of the Order of Ahepa, be a living, an active part of it. Attend the meetings; grapple yourself with the problems of the fraternity and, by your constant cooperation and genuine interest, help solve them, and make it as great and as successful as it is possible for it to be made.

The Ahepa was born in momentous times. It is like the hope which springs eternal in our breasts. It is entwined in our souls and deep-rooted in our hearts. It represents the

legacy, the aspirations and hopes of all of us and of our people. It has been destined to inspire us with the enthusiasm of the earlier days of our race and to arouse in us the will to achieve, to continue laboring and creating the things that add to the beauty and refinement of life and the advancement of humanity.

We have only laid the foundation, for there are tremendous tasks ahead of us, awaiting accomplishment. The ascending forces of betterment which have been dormant in us are beginning to be awakened. The accumulations in our very being of dynamic mental and psychic forces are being given new impetus. New hopes and aspirations are being released and new symbols are being enshrined. A new era is being born, of brilliant potentialities. Splendid opportunities are being presented to us, the sons of illustrious fathers, to mold America after a truly Hellenic ideal and image. Shall we miss the chance?

We can produce another Aristotle or Theophrastus, in the realm of sciences; a Plato in ideal philosophy; an Archimedes or Hero in mathematics and inventions; a Heraclitus in cosmical philosophy; a Democritus in bio-chemistry; a Euclid in geometry; a Demosthenes in oratory; a Pericles in statesmanship and genuine politics; a Miltiades or Alexander in generalship; a Pindar to sing immortal lyrics; a Herodotus or Thucydides in history; a Praxiteles in the art of sculpture; a Phidias in architecture; an Aeschylus or Euripides in the art of drama and tragedy; an Aristophanes in comedy, whose "Lysistrata" even now is popular on the New York stage; a Hypocrates in medicine; a Solon in legislature; a Hesiod in jurisprudence; a Homer to sing divinely; another Socrates to raise the standard of social justice and teach us to investigate not only the phenomena which surrounds us, but also to know ourselves, to comprehend our obligations, duties and responsibilities to ourselves and to our fellow men in our contact with them; a Socrates to place the foundation of a moral philosophy far superior to the moral philosophies to be found or thought of anywhere or any time in the course of human history; a champion of morality emanating from our conduct of man to man and open our eyes to the importance of humanitarianism and brotherhood.

The total contributions of these geniuses produced the institutions on which the most perfect democracy that the world has yet seen rested itself, for citizenship, personal liberty, equal rights, free speech, suffrage, found their fullest expressions in that Athenian democracy—with Pericles and Demosthenes its greatest exponents.

* * *

We inherited such splendid heritage from our forefathers, and it remains for us whether we shall carry on their legacy or abandon it and fall into the pit of arrested development and of oblivion. We cannot afford to do that. The

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world, and particularly America, expects great achievements from us. They are watching us, encouraging us to go on. They are giving us the chance to show the stuff we are made of. We must not only carry on with the traditions and legacies of our fathers, but nay, we must advance and raise their standards to higher levels for the good of ourselves and for the advancement of humanity. There is a tremendous work ahead of us, and many things are to be accomplished. The dice has been cast. Shall we retreat or ford the Rubicon? The Ahepa must either advance or lose ground; it has retained its organization in the face of adversity, and it has so far won its objectives; it cannot afford to stand still and it cannot retreat. It must courageously and resolutely forge ahead.

To be sure, there are dangers lurking ahead. Apathy and disinterestedness often sap our ambitions and vitality and kill the budding hopes for a better tomorrow. We must move on with added energy and buoyant enthusiasm.

Everything in this world is constantly and continually

changing. The Ahepa is subject to this universal law, and it is up to the officers and members to safeguard and guide its destinies and strengthen it for a better to-morrow. It is ours if we could only conquer our petty strifes and selfish passions and learn to cooperate cheerfully, unselfishly, and genuinely.

The Ahepa is far from perfect, but it is far better and sounder than the average person outside of it, and some in its own ranks, think it is. But we can make it better and perfect it to our heart's desire. *A little less propaganda; a little more knowledge; a little more faith; a little less distrust; a little more patriotism; a little less politics; a little less criticism — not of the constructive, but of the destructive and designing type; a little more labor and a little less "passing the buck" — above all, a little more AHEPANISM, is about what the situation calls for. We must march on! march on! conquering and creating refinement in life among men and nations.*

Ahepa Instills Citizenship Seriousness

Declares the New Bedford Times in Editorial July 30, 1930

MARCHING in another section of the parade, this writer did not have an opportunity Monday evening to see the Ahepa in formation.

Enthusiastic descriptions of their appearance were quickly forthcoming from many quarters immediately after the divisions were dismissed. We were by no means surprised, therefore, to hear of the selection of the Ahepa for first prize as best appearing civic organization.

The point in the numerous descriptions Monday evening of Ahepa's performance which impressed us most directly was the remark that they were "so serious about it."

That note awakened a kindred feeling at once.

It finds unflinching echo in every man who believes that formations of citizens on the march, whether under arms or not, have a definite purpose, utility and value in the life of peoples.

Such demonstrations should *never* be considered merely the expression of passing gaiety.

Altogether too many men in various organizations, even in units of our New Bedford Service Veterans, seem to consider a parade nothing more than a chance to walk in front of a number of friends and acquaintances and bandy miscellaneous salutes and jokes with such onlookers.

It was *not* with any such tendency, we are sure, that the Ahepa put over their eminently successful presentation. If any levity of that sort had entered into their carry-on, our informant immediately after the parade could not have remarked so admiringly on their "seriousness."

We warmly admire seriousness as displayed to such good advantage in public demonstrations. It betokens to our mind an underlying firmness, depth and grave purpose such as America needs more and more in its every citizen.

"We Need More of the Ahepa Spirit"

Declares an Editorial in the Evening News of Santa Barbara, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA Lodge No. 243, Order of Ahepa, deserves credit for its civic patriotism in deciding to appropriate \$500 for entry of a float in the Fourth of July parade.

Though a new organization in Santa Barbara, less than a year old in its activities here, it is showing the spirit that is one of its motivating influences — that of affiliating with the community in which it is located and "lending a hand" in all that is worthy and worth while.

If many of the older organizations in Santa Barbara would take a leaf from the book of the Ahepas, Fourth of

July and other celebrations in the community would be a greater success. In every community — and Santa Barbara is no exception — there is too much of a tendency to let someone else do the work. The members of this infant lodge did not "pass the buck." They said "Let George do it," but in this case the George is their president, George Ellis, and they instructed him to put a float into the parade that would be a credit to the order and to the community.

Santa Barbara, like every other community, needs more of the Ahepa spirit.

Letters to the Editor

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1930.

My dear Mr. Meletiadis:

I congratulate you on the character of your MAGAZINE and the principles of the splendid organization it represents. We are all striving to

create, if possible, a better citizenship — more responsible to its duties and, consequently, more capable to protect its privileges. Organizations such as yours, serving to promote this objective, are entitled to the commendation and support of every good American citizen.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR E. CARLSTROM,
Attorney General.

PORTLAND, ORE., August 6, 1930.

Dear Brother Milton:

The May-June issue is indeed a masterpiece.

Everyone in my district thinks that the material in this issue is splendid. It really is extremely interesting, especially the account of the excursion. Many congratulations to you.

Very sincerely yours,

N. S. CHECKOS, M.D.,
Supreme Governor, 13th District.

BOSTON, MASS., August 12, 1930.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

May I take this opportunity to extend to you
(Continued on page 46)

The Broadway of Old Athens

(Continued from page 15)

between Alexander the Great and the philosopher Diogenes took place. Seated near his tub, the stoic wondered whose shadow was projected toward him. When Alexander introduced himself and asked, "What can I do for you?" the surly searcher after an honest man replied: "Stand out of my sunshine!"

Here were the stalls of the flower girls, not always considered above reproach if we are to judge by a couplet that has come down to us:

"Thou with the basket of roses, thyself a rose, what art selling?"

Roses? Thyself? Thyself, perchance, and thy roses together?"

The dandies of that day paraded up and down the Agora with flowers in their hands, displaying their new and fine raiment with all the latest affectations.

But there was also trading on a grand scale. The *emporoi*, or importers, brought gorgeous robes and rugs from the Orient, each shop becoming an emporium, whence the modern word for a large store.

Here was the beginning of foreign exchange — for Athens had become the center for merchandise from all over the then civilized world.

The market was kept open until noon, but a citizen of Athens had other duties than those of passing the time *lounging about or talking with the philosophers beneath their porticos, or stoas, hard by.* Courts were held and the jury system was in force, each jurymen being paid three obols a day, the living wage of an ordinary workman. Here developed trial by jury and all that went with the real democracy of the Athenian theory of citizenship.

Naturally politics were discussed freely in the market place, and here grew up the system of lawyers and lawsuits. Aristophanes says: "The grasshopper sings but a month, while the people of Athens are buzzing with lawsuits and trials their whole life long."

The public buildings about the Agora have been described by many ancient writers, so the excavators have much to guide them in searching the ruins of the Orchestra, where the Dionysiac dances were held; the Metroum, or temple of the Mother of the Gods; the *voventerium*, or council chamber of the Five Hundred; the Prytaneum, seat of the communities ruling Athens and where the guests of the state banqueted; the Temple of the Dioscuri, and the Tholos, or Skias, a circular, stone-domed building in which the Prytaneis (a committee of the council) were maintained at public expense.

To the north they expect to find the ruins of the Leocorium, where Hipparchus was slain; the Stoa Basilike, the famous Stoa Poikile, where Zeno taught, and many other temples and public buildings.

So long ago as 1897 some part of the Stoa Basilike, in which the Archon Basileus held court and where the Areiopagus Council sat later, was partially excavated, just enough to whet the appetites of eager archeologists and to hint of the astounding treasure that awaits the spade of the Americans. As they dig down through the accumulations of forty centuries, to a depth of thirty feet below the present surface, no one can guess what will be brought to light. No one knows how many splendid statues may be recovered, what tablets or what manuscripts, preserved among the ruins, may at last be recovered. What is certain is that we shall be enabled to visualize the Agora as it was when Socrates and Plato foregathered there, and Athens was at its apogee.

Down Among The Man-Eaters

(Continued from page 17)

like what we have in Greece. They called 'trehadire.' They don't tip over and fill with water so easy in a storm."

When the captain ended our two-hour watch by coming up for a smoke, he told me how he started the modern sponge industry in Florida in 1905. He had been in the trade in Greece, and he found the Florida fishermen using the same primitive methods.

In the Levantine sponge fisheries the divers go naked, as in the pearl fisheries, but "skin-diving" in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico has a hazard greater even than sharks. That is the barracuda — "the tiger of the sea."

The "tiger" is often ten feet long, which makes him a formidable enemy, and, as we read on:

"Terrible tales are told of the fierceness and voracity of this most dangerous of all fish. The barracuda launches himself directly at his prey from any position or direction, snapping his steel-trap jaws as he strikes, and cuts off an arm or a leg easily and cleanly. Indeed, the shark's evil reputation is believed by many to be due to the barracuda, who is no relation at all, being more closely akin to the innocent horse mackerel or tuna."

Thanks to Cocoris's idea of putting his divers into deep-sea diving suits — an idea speedily adopted by his competitors, we are told — the sponge fleets now go a hundred miles out to the fishing grounds and bring in sponges much larger and more valuable than those formerly obtained. In fact, the annual crop of sponges brought into the bayou at Tarpon Springs is worth a million dollars.

"How long does one of these boats stay out on a trip?" I asked Captain Cocoris.

"Three months."

"What? Three months without ever going back to land?"

"Yeah, we go out four, five boats together, and one big schooner, we call a caïque. We eat and sleep on the caïque, and fish on the little trehadire. We store the sponges we get every day on this caïque. Another ship makes trips to get our sponges, and brings us what we need and letters for our wives."

"How do you pass the time out here so long, without getting homesick?"

"We have a good time — nice time. We work hard all day, eat nothing all day; only coffee. A diver cannot eat and then work. But at night we go back to the caïque get together for a plenty big meal. Then we play cards, and play mandolin and sing."

These long absences make life ashore a kind of holiday. All the boats come in at the Greek Christmas, on January 7th, and there is a great celebration. The Metropolitan Bishop of the Greek Church comes down from New York and blesses the sponge fleet. A gilded cross is cast into the bayou, after appropriate ceremonies. Then five selected divers plunge into the bayou to recover the cross. The successful diver is honored with a procession, and the cross he recovers is felt to be purified and potent to give good fortune to the sponge fleet for another year.

With the Muses

DESCEND, ye Nine, descend and sing;

Wake into voice each silent string.

Oh, Heaven-born sisters, source of art,

Who charm the sense or mend the heart.

Say, will you bless the bleak Atlantic shore,

And in the West bid Athens rise once more!

— Pope (Adopted).



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The Heritage of the Greeks

By M. E. AXEARLY



HE modern Greeks may or may not be ethnologically the descendants of the ancient Greeks. One thing is certain, however, that when in 1821, they raised the flag of independence and defied the Turkish overlord, it was not

merely sympathy for an oppressed people that translated the good wishes of the civilized world into material help. Lord Byron was, no doubt, an influence of dynamic power in bringing such valuable contribution to the heroic struggle for freedom; yet he, too, was but a channel of poetic genius, drawing his artistic inspiration from the heritage of Greece.

The Greeks of today, in like manner, are not divorced completely in our thoughts from the classic inhabitants of those self-same shores, and in commemorating the centenary of their regaining their liberty, it is only pertinent to recall the civilization and the glory that was Greece.

Of old, it was said that the Greeks had conquered their Roman masters, for the Romans became the pupils of the race that they had vanquished. Like the Romans of old, the civilized nations still find in Greek thought the pattern of their culture.

Plato taught that the teleology of mankind was the attainment of the Ideal, and the Greeks expressed their conception of this instance in terms of beauty that have not been surpassed. This sense of beauty was manifested not only concretely in their art, many vestiges of which exist today in architecture and sculpture, but also in the creative realm of thought, in poetry and prose, in tragedy and drama.

Their very language has been described as the "most perfect channel for the conveyance of human thought yet devised," and language is the primary necessity of man, whom Aristotle calls a community-building animal. Our present English language is syntactically based on the Hellenic language.

The attainment of friendship in rivalry, a goal to which modern civilization aims, was laid down by the Greeks in athletic contests. Our religious doctrines conform, in principle, to the doctrines of Plato; our conception of art looks for its guidance to the Hellenic achievement. The basis of our political science can be found in Aristotle and Thucydides, the latter of whom, to-

gether with Herodotus, has given us the prototype of the ideal historian. Plutarch is a model for biographers, and in the realm of travel, the "guide book" of Pausanias can teach many a lesson in observation and accuracy.

In the world of science, we use the same demarcations for the various branches that they used, and even employ the same words

that of Caesar or Napoleon; for when he died at the comparatively youthful age of thirty-three, he had acquired an empire only since equalled in extent by Great Britain, and possibly by Rome.

The modern Greeks have inherited from such past achievement two great benefits — the land of inspiring beauty that they inhabit, and the language that they speak, a language that has changed less, in the twenty-five centuries since the time of Xenophon, than your own English language has from the time of Chaucer. They have also inherited many traditions and customs, although actually they look more to the Byzantine Empire in such matters than to the ancient Greeks themselves, yet Byzantium itself was always a storehouse of the classical Greek spirit, even though the corruption of luxury had set in towards its end. This fact was well proved when, at the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the Greeks who sought asylum in the West brought with them the intellectual renaissance that matured to such artistic perfection on Italian soil.

The Greeks have also inherited a great name; this, however, is anything but an advantage, for, as with those that bear the name of a noble family or ancestor, more is expected of them than of less illustrious stock.

It is well, therefore, that they should not rest on the laurels of a bygone age, and it is with a certain sense of obligation that Great Britain, and other Powers of the West, have given, and are giving, Greece a helping hand of friendship, as she now turns westward for education in ma-

terial progress, just as the West once turned eastward to her for mental enlightenment and knowledge of the refinements of life.

National prosperity is no longer, as of old, dependent on might of arms. The future of Greece, therefore, will depend on the labor of her sons.

Skeographies

Golden Shadows; purple shadows.
Dancing in a field of green —
Drunken Jephyr in the forests
Chants its mystic hymn
Apollo with a radiant smile
Spreads the rosy veil of spring
Over fields and mountains.

T. GIANAKOULIS.



A GREEK BEAUTY OF A CENTURY AGO

Madame Bozzaris, a lady-in-waiting to Queen Amalia. She is shown in the court riding costume of the time, some ninety years ago

to designate them. Above all, we use the same process of reasoning that was formulated by them, for to the twin parent sciences, the qualitative and the quantitative, little addition has been made. The logic of Aristotle is the logic taught today, and in mathematics the textbook of geometry is still that of Euclid.

To the British sporting instinct the adventurous march of Xenophon and the ten thousand has a definite appeal, enhanced, as it is, by the simplicity of language in which it is described.

In deeds of valor and of prowess, many names have become historic, but standing out preëminent is that of Alexander the Great of Macedon, whose rise to world power almost eclipses even such fame as

Events in Greece

From our Athens Correspondent

Greece and the Briand Plan

THE reply of the Greek Government to Mr. Briand's memorandum concerning the formation of a European Federal Union is a brief and somewhat perfunctory document. It accepts the proposal "in principle" and announces that several reservations to it will be presented orally by Mr. Mihalacopoulos, the Foreign Minister, when the Briand Plan is debated next September in Geneva, before the Assembly of the League of Nations. The Greek reply's most noteworthy feature is the suggestion that Turkey, though not a member of the League of Nations, should be included in the European Federation. This is not only an indication of the marked improvement in Greco-Turkish relations, which has recently taken place, but also an act of elementary prudence, since it would obviously be hazardous for Greece to enter into international arrangements which will inevitably curtail her freedom of action unless they are also equally binding on her next-door neighbor. These motives are well understood in Angora, where the Greek reply to the Briand memorandum has produced an excellent impression.

Greece and Bulgaria

THE Bulgarian Government having imposed prohibitive duties upon the products imported from Greece, as part of a general upward revision of the Tariff, the Greek Government, after vain attempts to remedy the situation, proceeded to denounce the existing Greco-Bulgarian commercial treaty. It is officially pointed out that the balance of trade between the two countries leans very heavily in favor of Bulgaria, whose exports to Greece amount annually to 250 million drachmas as against only 25 million drachmas of Greek exports to Bulgaria. It is expected, however, that negotiations for a new commercial treaty, as well as for the formation of a tobacco consortium and the unification of the railroads, will begin in the very near future. Both countries have much to gain from close economic cooperation. "But," in the words of Foreign Minister Mihalacopoulos, "both in private and in international life, friendship must be based on reciprocity and not on a soliloquy recited by only one of the two parties."

School Teachers' Right to Strike

THE annual convention of the Federation of Primary School Teachers, which has just been held in Athens, had several rather stormy

sessions. Many grievances were aired, some of which represented real needs while others reflected the temper of the more radical members of the Federation. A resolution, sponsored by the latter and advocating the strike as a means of bettering the teachers' lot, was debated at great length but was finally shelved. It provoked, however, a strong statement from Mr. Papan-dreou, the Minister of Public Instruction, drawing a clear distinction between ordinary workers, employed by private concerns, and school teachers, who are civil servants and as such can no more be permitted to go on strike than policemen, soldiers, and other employees of the State.

The War Against Malaria

THE Government's determined and systematic offensive against malaria is already beginning to produce encouraging results. In a statement to the press Mr. Papas, the Minister of Public Health, gives the following figures, based on the latest official reports. Over 1,200,000 inhabitants of the countryside and the provinces are under the direct supervision of the anti-malaria medical units. Large quantities of quinine have been distributed to 1,300 villages. More than 60,000 chronic cases of malaria, for the first time on record, showed no signs of recrudescence during the fatal summer months. The Government's efforts are supported by the cooperative spirit of the local authorities, the school teachers, the mayors of the rural communes and the population of the countryside in general.

Football in Greece

ASSOCIATION football (or "soccer," as it is called in America) is coming to be the national game in Greece. Popular interest in it is growing apace and so is the partisanship and excitement of the adherents of the contending clubs. Particularly keen is the rivalry between the Panathenaic Club of Athens and the Olympic Club of Piraeus and the rowdiness which attended some of their games brought forth a police order banning the last contest between the two rivals from all the playgrounds of the two cities. They, therefore, had to go all the way to Salonica, whither they were accompanied by boatloads of enthusiastic and vociferous adherents. Historically minded journalists drew the inevitable analogy with the Blue and the Green factions of the Byzantine Hippodrome. But most editors, while applauding the growing interest of the youth of the country in sports, deplore the violent manifestations of partisan onlookers and urge more widespread direct — instead of vicarious — participation by the public. Incidentally, the Olympic Club, the defending champions, was defeated by the Panathenaic Club for the championship of Greece.

Subways in Athens

THE first subway station in Athens, which had been under construction in Concord Square during the past two years, was opened on July 21 in conjunction with a tunnel uniting the electric rail-

(Continued on page 44)



THE CONSTANTINOPLE UNION FOOTBALL TEAM, ONE OF THE BEST IN GREECE

Here is an idea: Ahepa should undertake to bring from Greece a picked team to tour the United States and compete with picked American teams throughout the country

Athletics and Sports

The New Wrestling Champion of the World

Jim Londos Acclaimed Champion by Defeating Shikat at Philadelphia

JIM LONDOS, the peerless Greek athlete, closely following the example of his ancestors and maintaining their reputation for their devotion to athletics and bodily excellence, climbed the pinnacle

of the wrestling world by defeating Dick Shikat, the champion, in a thrilling match at the Phillies' Ball Park recently, winning the acclaim of the 20,000 odd fans who crowded the arena in spite of the threatening skies and occasional drizzling showers.

The wrestling prowess of Jim Londos, his skill and stamina, and the epic struggle of the match in which he won the coveted crown, are vividly described by Matt Ring, the well-known sports writer of Philadelphia.

Jim Londos, the 5-foot-8-inch Greek heavyweight wrestler, who is reputed to have amassed a fortune in his fourteen years of competition on the mat, acquired something he declares to be far more precious to him than his money when he threw Dick Shikat last night, in the rain-soaked ring at the Phillies' Ball Park.

Londos' victory with a combination Japanese toe-hold and headlock, after a tense struggle of one hour, twenty-three minutes and eleven seconds, won him recognition as world champion in Pennsylvania and New York, where Shikat had ruled before him, and also in the thirty-one member states of the National Boxing Association.

Four officials of the N. B. A., after watching the battle from ringside seats, climbed into the ring at the finish to congratulate the triumphant Greek, and Col. H. J. Landry, of Friar's Point, Mass., chairman of the organization's wrestling championship committee, first in the race to reach Londos, hugged him like a long-lost brother.

The other officials present were Capt. Stanley N. Isaacs, of Cincinnati, president; Judge Seneca Taylor, of St. Louis, and Paul Prehn, of Chicago, former president.

It was raining hard even before Londos and Shikat came on the scene, following two

preliminary bouts in which Tiny Roebuck threw Jack Washburn and Rudy Dusek outpointed Jim McMillen. The fans, warned of the approaching storm early in the evening, continued streaming into the park,

however, after 9 o'clock, when the two main squeezes of the show had already opened hostilities.

Hostilities they were indeed, for no love is lost between these two outstanding members of the heavyweight grappling profession.

Neither, however, is so inexperienced as to allow his feelings to govern his temper.

So they sparred with extreme caution for more than an hour before the fireworks exploded. The absence of the customary spectacular was the surest proof of their terrible earnestness.

Shikat's Crotch-Hold Fails

Londos, a runt alongside the 6-foot-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Shikat, although his own weight of 200 was only seventeen pounds less than Shikat's, appeared totally outclassed through the reconnoitering stage of the battle. Unable to clamp a damaging grip of his own on Dick, he was constantly forced to struggle out of the German's clasp.

Shikat played holds on Londos' body with fluent rapidity, and it seemed only his lack of confidence in these holds, moving him to release them time after time in favor of something else, that saved the Greek from dire punishment.

Jim did not go Scot free every time, having to muscle his way out even when the path was made easier than it should have been.

The wrestling of the first hour and a quarter was secondary, however, to the incidental boxing. Between holds, Jim and Dick often swapped vicious punches to the jaws and ribs, jabbed each other heartily with the heels of their hands and slapped away to the consternation of Referee Herman Wolf. They went on good behavior

(Continued on page 44)



JIM LONDOS

The New Wrestling Champion of the World

ΤΗΣ ΜΟΙΡΑΣ ΤΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΑ

Ἡ Κώνα Πέροσα, ἦτο τέλειος τύπος Συμφωνῆς οἰκοκυρῶς. Στὴ συνοικία τῆς εἶσε θγάλει ὄνομα γιὰ τὸ οἰκοκυργιό τῆς. Ὁ ἄνδρας τῆς, ἕνας καλόκαρδος ἄνθρωπος, εἶχεν ἕνα μαγαζάκι ἀπὸ τὸ ὁποῖον δὲν ἐκέρδιζε πολλα χροῖματα, μὰ ἡ Κώνα Πέροσα μὲ τὴν οἰκονομίαν τῆς τὰ ἐκέρνε βόλτα καὶ ζοῦσαν ἄρκετὰ καλά μὲ τὰ δύο τῶν κοριτοῦσῶν, τὴν Θεανὴ καὶ τὴν Κλειώ. Ποτὲ δὲν πειοῖσε τίποτε. Μὲ τὸ παλιὸ παλὸ τοῦ ἀνδρός τῆς ἔκαμε καινούργια καὶ τοὐδάμια τῶν κοριτοῦσῶν τῆς καὶ μὲ τὸ παλιὸ τῆς φόρημα τὸ ἔκαμε φορεματάκια. Ὁ ἄνδρας τῆς ἦτο πάντοτε περιποιημένος, τὰ κοριτοῦσῶν τῆς ντυμένα σὰν κοῦκλες, ἐκεῖνη ὅταν ἐβγαίνεν ἔξω ἦτο ντυμένη σὰν ἀρχόντισσα καὶ τὸ σπλητάκι τῆς ἔμοιαζε σὰν παλατάκι, ὄμορφα καὶ σεμνὰ στολισμένα. Ὅταν πῆγαιναν ἔσφηνικά σὲ σπῆτα τῆς μουσαφιρέοι, ἤξερε τὸν τροπὸν νὰ ταῖσῃ πλούσια ἔξ καὶ ὄχι τὸ αὐτὸ μὰ μὲ τὸ φαγητὸν ποὺ εἶχεν ἐτοιμασθεῖ μόνον γιὰ τέσσαρα. Ἦτο ἀγαπημένη μὲ ὅλες τῆς γειτόνισσάς τῆς καὶ μὲ ὅλον τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἡ μικρὴ τῆς οἰκογένεια ζοῦσεν ὄμορφα καὶ τιμημένα ποὺ νόμιζε κανεὶς πὺς ἡ εὐτυχία εἶχε κατοικήσει μὲς τὸ φτωχικὸ τῆς παλατάκι.

Δυστυχῶς, τὴν εὐτυχίαν τῆς ἤλθε νὰ τὴν συντρίψῃ ὁ ἔσφηνος θάνατος ἐκ περιπνευμονίας τοῦ καλοῦ τῆς συζύγου. Ἔτσι ἔμεινεν δυστυχισμένη καὶ ἀπαρηγόρητη μὲ τὰ δύο τῆς ὄρφανὰ καὶ πρὶν ἀκόμα προσφθάσει νὰ συνῆλθῃ ἀπὸ τὴν θλίψιν τῆς καὶ τὴν ἀπελπισίαν τῆς, ἤλθε σὰν θεϊκὴ κατάρα ἡ μαύρη σιμφορὰ τῆς Σμύρνης. Ὑστερα ἀπὸ τὴ φωτιά, τὴν κοσμογαλασίαν καὶ τὴν τρομερὴν καταστροφὴν, ἡ Κώνα Πέροσα μὲ τὰ κοριτοῦσῶν τῆς καὶ ἕνα μικρὸ παλιὸ εἰκόνημα τῆς Παναγίας, βρέθηκεν πεταμένη μέσα σὲ μιὰ ἀποθήκην τοῦ Πειραιῶς, δοξάζουσα τὸν Θεὸν ποὺ ἔσωσε τὰ κοριτοῦσῶν τῆς καὶ τὸ εἰκόνημα πρὸς τὸ ὁποῖον ἔτρεφεν ἰδιαιτέραν εὐλάβειαν. Μέσ' τὴν ἀποθήκην ἔμεινεν κάμποσον καιρὸν δοξάζουσα καὶ συντηροῦσα τὰ ὄρφανὰ τῆς μὲ τὸ φρονὶ ποὺ τῆς ἔδιδεν ὡς ἐλεημοσύνην ἡ ἀνθρώπινη φιλευσπλαγχνία ἢ ἡ κρατικὴ μέριμνα. Δὲν ἤργησεν ὅμως νὰ ἐπανέρῃ τὸ θάρρος τῆς καὶ σὰν χροσσίονα ποὺ ἦτο μὲ τὰ ὄμορφα κεντήματα ποὺ ἔκαμνεν ἤρχισε νὰ κερδίζει μερικὰς δραχμὰς καὶ ἔτσι κατορθώσεν νὰ φύγῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀποθήκην καὶ νὰ κατοικήσῃ εἰς ἕνα προσφηνικὸ συνοικισμόν, μέσα σὲ μιὰ ἔσφηνη παρὰ γὰρ ἡ ὁποία ἀργότερον μεταβλήθη εἰς ἕνα προσφηνικὸ σπλητάκι μὲ δύο δωμάτια ποὺ ἔλαβεν ἀπὸ καθαρότητα καὶ μόνον ἀρχοντιά.

Ἡ Θεανὴ εἶχε γίνῃ πικρὰ δεσποχτὸν χρόνον καὶ ἡ Κλειώ δάδευκα. Ἐβόησαν τὴν μητέρα τῶν εἰς τὰ ἐργαστήρια τῆς καὶ ζοῦσαν φτωχικὰ μὲν ἀλλὰ τιμη-

μένα καὶ χωρὶς σοβαρῶς στερήσεως. Τὴν Κώνα Πέροσα ὅμως ἤρχισε νὰ τὴν βιασίνῃ τὸ πρόβλημα τῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως τῆς Θεανῆς τῆς. Ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὴν Κλειών δὲ ἐσκέπτετο ἀργότερα, ἡ Θεανὴ ὅμως ἦτο πλέον εἰς ἡλικίαν καὶ ἡ ἀποκατάστασίς τῆς ἦτο διὰ τὴν Κώνα Πέροσα πολὺ ἀγωνιώδες πρόβλημα. Οἱ γαμβροὶ ζητοῦν προίκας καὶ ἡ Θεανὴ τῆς δὲν εἶχεν ἄλλη προίκα παρὰ τὰ κάλλη τῆς, τὴν τιμὴ τῆς, τὴν καλὴ τῆς ἀνατροφὴν, τῆς καλῆς τῆς γνώμης καὶ τὴν οἰκοκυρῶσίν τῆς. Οἱ γαμβροὶ ὅμως πρῶτα συζητοῦν γιὰ τὴν προίκα καὶ κατόπιν γιὰ τὰ ἄλλα προτερήματα. Αὐτὰ ἐσκέπτετο ἡ Κώνα Πέροσα καὶ δὲν εὐρίσκειν ἄλλου ἔλλειδα καὶ παρηγοριά, παρὰ μόνον σὲ ἀγαπημένο τῆς εἰκόνημα ποὺ τοῦ ἄναθε μέρα νύκτα τὸ καντήλι



Ἄπορς Ἀποθηκῶν τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Χαρίων, Κρήτης.

καὶ προσπύχεται νὰ ἐρεθθῇ ἕνα τίμον καὶ ἐργαστικὸν παλλήλαρι γιὰ τὴν Θεανὴ τῆς. Μία μέρα ἔμαθεν ἡ Κώνα Πέροσα ὅτι ἡ Χούσσα ἡ Χαροῦ, ποὺ εἶχε θγάλει μὲγάλο ὄνομα στὴ Σμύρνη καὶ στὴν Ἀνατολήν, ἐβρίσκειτο σὲ συνοικισμόν καὶ ἔλεγε μὲ τὰ χαρτιά τῆς μοῖρες τῶν κοριτοῦσῶν. Τὸ βράδν εὐρίσκειτο ἡ Χαροῦ σὲ σπλητάκι τῆς Κώνας Πέροσας γιὰ νὰ ρίξῃ τὰ χαρτιά καὶ νὰ μάθῃ τὴ μοῖρα τῆς Θεανῆς τῆς. Ἡ Κώνα Πέροσα, ἡ Χαροῦ καὶ ἡ Θεανὴ, ἐκάθισαν γύρω σὲ τὸ τραπέζι. Ἡ Χαροῦ ἔβγαλε μιὰ τραπέουλα χαρτιά ἀπὸ τὴν τζάνταν τῆς καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ τὰ ἀνακατέθῃ. Ἐβόλε τὴ Θεανὴ νὰ τὰ ἀνακατέθῃ καὶ ἐκεῖνη μόνον μὲ τὸ ζερό τῆς χέρι, τὰ πῆρε πάλιν ἡ Χαροῦ τὰ ξαναανάκατεψε, ἐμφθόρισε μερικὰ ἀκατάληπτα λόγια καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ ρίπτῃ ἀνὰ τρία χαρτὰ ἐπάνω σὲ τὸ τραπέζι ἀργὰ-ἀργὰ καὶ κατὰ ψευδοῦσῶν ὡσὰν νὰ ὁμιλεῖ μὲ πνεύματα ἢ νὰ ἠρεῦνα μυστήρια καὶ ἤρχισε νὰ λέγῃ:

—Τὸ ὄνομά σου κόρη μου ἀρχίζει ἀπὸ Θ. Σὺ κορίτσι μου εἶσαι πολὺ τυχερὴ. Ἡ μοῖρα σου σοὺ πῆζει ἕνα ὀλόχρῶσον στεφάνι, ἀλλὰ αὐτὴ ἡ καλὴ σου μοῖρα εἶναι πολὺ μαζουρὰ. Σὲ χωρίζει ἀπ' αὐτὴν μιὰ πολὺ μὲγάλη θάλασσα. Ναι κόρη μου, βλέπω τὴ μοῖρα σου νὰ ἀπολλεῖ τὸ χρῶσον στεφάνι μὲ ρόδα καὶ τριαντάφυλλα.

Μά, εἶπε πάλιν τὰ χαρτιά, τὰ ἀνεκάτεψεν, ἐμφθόρισε πάλιν μερικὰ λόγια, ἤρχισε νὰ τὰ ρίπτῃ καὶ ἐξηκολούθησεν νὰ λέγῃ:

—Τώρα βλέπω ἕνα μὲγάλο καράβι νὰ ἔρχεται περὶ ἡμεῶν καὶ γοργὸν σὰν βασιλικὴ φρεγάτα. Μέσα σὲ καράβι αὐτὸ βλέπω ἕνα ρηγόπουλο ὄμορφο, πλούσιον καὶ καλόγνωμον νὰ κρατῇ τὸ χρῶσον στεφάνι ποὺ τοῦδωσεν ἡ μοῖρά σου νὰ σοὺ φέρῃ. Τὸ ρηγόπουλο λέγει ἕνα ὄνομα ποὺ ἀρχινᾷ ἀπὸ Θ. Τὰ χαρτιά δὲν τὸ λένε ὀλόκληρον τὸ ὄνομα.

Πῆρε πάλιν ἡ Χαροῦ τὰ χαρτιά, τὰ ἀνεκάτεψεν ὅπως καὶ πρὶν, ἐμυροῦσθῃσεν κατὰ καὶ ἐξηκολούθησεν:

—Τὸ ρηγόπουλο αὐτὸ κόρη μου ποὺ κρατεῖ τὸ στεφάνι, δὲν τὸ ξεύρεις οὔτε σὲ ξένοισι. Ἡ μοῖρά σου ὅμως τὸ στέλνει σὲ κατῶφλι τοῦ φτωχικοῦ σου καὶ θὰ σοὺ φέρῃ παντοτεινὴν εὐτυχίαν. Σὺ θὰ γείνης τὸ ταῖρι του, ἡ ρηγόπουλα του καί, ἡ ρηγόπουλα του.

—Βλέπω ὅμως πάλιν τὴν ἴδιαν τὴ μὲγάλη θάλασσα χωρὶς κίματα καὶ τὸ ἴδιον τὸ περὶ ἡμεῶν καὶ μὲγάλο καράβι νὰ ἐπιστρέφῃ. Μέσα σὲ καράβι βλέπω τὸ ἴδιον τὸ ρηγόπουλο νὰ κρατῇ ἀπὸ τὸ χέρι τὴ ρηγόπουλα του, ἕσῃνα κορίτσι μοῖ. Βλέπω παντοῦ εὐτυχίαν. Αὐτὰ λένε τὰ χαρτὰ.

Μά, εἶπε κατόπιν τὰ χαρτιά τῆς ἡ Χαροῦ, τὰ ἔβωλε μὲς τὴ τζάνταν τῆς, πῆρε εἰσοπλίντε δραχμὰς ὡς ἀμοιβὴν ἀπὸ τὴν Κώνα Πέροσα, ἐκαληνύχτησεν καὶ ἐγένετο ἄφαντος μέσα σὲ σκοτεινὰ τετραγώνια τοῦ συνοικισμοῦ.

Μάννα καὶ κόρη ἔμειναν σιωπηλῆς καὶ βυθισμένες σὲ κάποιαν ἀόριστη καὶ σκοτεινὴν εὐτυχίαν ποὺ ἐδημιούργησαν μέσα τῶν τὰ καλὰ λόγια τῆς Χαροῦς. Ὑστερα ἀπὸ ἀσκητὴν ὄραν ἔλασε πρῶτὴ τὴν σιωπὴν ἡ Θεανὴ.

—Τὰ πιστεύεις καλὴ μαμά αὐτὰ ποὺ λένε οἱ χαρτοῦδες; Αὐτὲς λένε τὰ ἴδια σὲ ὅλα τὰ κορίτσια. Κρίμα στῆς 25 δραχμὰς.

—Χαλάλι τῆς νάσαι παιδί μου. Καλὰ πράγματα μὲς εἶπε. Καὶ ποὺ ξέρεῖς καμμιὰ φορὰ κόρη μου τί εἶναι τῆς τύχης τὰ γραμμένα.

Ὁ καιρὸς περνοῦσε χωρὶς νὰ φανῇ κανένα ὄμορφο καὶ πλούσιον ρηγόπουλο νὰ πατήσῃ τὸ κατῶφλι τοῦ σπλητάκι τῆς Κώνας Πέροσας. Κάθε βράδν ὅμως ἐθίμαζε τὸ ἀγαπημένο τῆς εἰκόνημα, περιποιεῖτο τὸ καντήλι καὶ προσπύχεται μὲ ὅλη τῆς τὴ ψυχὴν ἢ ἀληθῆρον τὰ λόγια τῆς Χαροῦς. Ἡ Θεανὴ ἐπίσης κάθε βράδν ποὺ πῆγαινε νὰ κοιμηθῇ ἔκαμνεν τὴν προσευχὴ τῆς, ἔπεφτε σὲ τρεβδάτι καὶ ἠσθάνετο μιαν ἀνεκφορῶστη εὐτυχίαν νὰ ἐπαναλαμπάνῃ τὰ λόγια τῆς Χαροῦς καὶ νὰ κινεῖται μέσα εἰς ἕνα ὄνειρον ποὺ παρονοῖαζε μὲς τὴ φαντασίαν τῆς τὸ

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μεγάλο καράβι πού θά τής έφερνε τó άραιο και πλούσιο φηλόλαιο. Έτσι, μίνα και κόρη, χωρίς νά αναφέρουν άλλον τίποτε για τά λόγια τής Χαριούς, έξούσαν μέ μιá άόριστη, κρυφή και γλυκιá ήλιδα.

Ήτο Άκρίλιος τού 1929. Είχαν πέρασει δυό χρόνια από τότε πού έφριξε τά χαριά ή Χαριού.

Ένα μεγάλο καράβι (ή Βουλκάνια) διέσχιζε τόν άκεανόν και τά γαλιανά νερά τής Μεσογείου, ύπερήφανο και γοργό, ώσαν νά ήσθάνετο τόν λόθον τών έδουαίων τής Άχέλας πού άνεπόμωνα έλαχταρούσαν νά άντικρούσουν τά Έλληνικά άερογιάλια και νά αναπνεύσουν Έλληνικόν άέρα. Μίσα στό γοργό καράβι ήτο ó Πάνος, ένα λεβεντόπαιδο από κάποιον χωριό τής Άρκαδίας, γεμάτος νεάτα, ζώην, εύθιμίαν και χουσαφι. Ο Πάνος, όταν πρό 13 χρόνων έφυγεν από τó χωριό του πού ήτο τότε μόλις 15 έτών, θυμώταν τήν τελευταίαν παραγγελίαν τής μάνας του, πού τού είπεν όταν έφυγε για τήν Άμερική.

— Πρόσεχε, Πάνο μου, στά ξένα πού θά πιάς, νά μη σέ ξελογιάσει καμιά Φράγκισσα, Νάρθηρ ή δώ νά παντρευτής; νά πάρησ παλούτσι από τόν τόπον σου.

Η μάνα του παλληκαριού πέθανε πρό 13 έτών, ή παραγγελία τής όμως ήτο και παρέμεινε ίερα μέσα στην ψυχή του και έγύριζε τώρα νά τήν εκτελέση.

Ο Πάνος παρέμεινε εις τās Άθήνας και συμμετείχεν όλων τών έορτών και πανηγύρεων πού έαβαν χρόαν πρός τήν τών Άχέλων. Στάς Άθήνας συνήντησε τόν μικρότερόν του άδελφόν πού ύπερηκόεσε στρατιώτης. Μιά μέρα δγήμερον μαζί περίπατο και συζητούντες για τó χωριό και τά οικογενειακά των, χωρίς νά τó καταλάβουν και κείνοι πώς, εύρίθησαν εις ένα προσφυγικόν συνοικισμόν. Είδαν ένα μικρό καφενείον και κάθισαν άπέξω νά πούν κανένα ποτό και νά ξεκουρασθούν. Παρήγγειλαν τά ποτά των και έξηκολούθησαν τήν συνομιλίαν των.

Αλένουντι στό καφενείον ήτο ένα προσφυγικό σπηραίο εις τó κατώφλι τού οποίον εκάθητο μιá κόρη πολύ όμορφη και σεμνή, άφωσκαιμένη στό έργόχειρό τής. Τού Πάνου τά μάτια ένόμισε κανείς πώς εκάλλησαν έπάνω στη άγνωστη και ώραιά κόρη και ένφ ό άδελφός του τού μιλούσε εκείνος προσποιείτο ότι τόν ήκουεν, ό νούς του όμως και ή σκέψης του είχαν στραφή πρός τήν νέαν πού άνύποπτη και άμέριμη εκέντα τó έργόχειρό τής.

Τήν άλλην ήμέραν, ό Πάνος μόνος αύτήν τήν φοράν, εκάθητο εις τó ίδιον κάθισμα τού ίδιον καφενείου, σκεπτικός και απαιτητός, στοίχειων διαρκώς τά δέλιματά του πρός τήν ώραιάν κόρην πού εκάθητο στό ίδιον μέρος πάλιν μέ τó έργόχειρό τής. Μίσα στη καρδιά τού Πάνου είχαν ήδη δημιουργηθή διάφορα άνεξήγητα οναιαθήματα πού τόν έ-

Έναίσιος Άμβων. — Μοναχός τών περιφύγων Μοναστηρίων τών Μετρώρων Ελκοινωνόν με τó άπειρον.



κάρφωσαν εις τó κάθισμά του επί πολλές ώρας μέχρις ότου ένέχτωσε και ή κόρη μπήκε μέσα στό σπηραίο τής. Έφυγε νά επιστρέψη στό ξενοδοχείον του άλλα ήσθάνετο κάτι νά τόν τραβά άπίσω σαν μαγνήτης. Πήγεν εις τó δωμάτιόν του, εκάθισεν, και επί πολλές ώρας έφερεν μέ τήν φαντασίαν του μπροστά του τήν ώραιάν κόρην ή όποία τόν είχε μαγεύσει μέ τά κάλλη τής και τήν σεμνότητά τής. Ήρχισε νά χαμογελά μόνος του και νά λέγη ότι πρόκειται περί έρωτος εκ πρώτης όψεως, όπως λέγον οι Άμερικανοί.

Τήν τρίτην ήμέραν τó άπόγευμα, ό Πάνος εύρίθη πάλιν εις τó ίδιον κάθισμα, πρός μεγάλην του όμως άπογοήτειαν ή κόρη δέν ήτο εις τó κατώφλι. Έκάθισεν επί πολλές ώρας μέ τήν ήλιδα ότι κάποιον θά πήγε και θά τήν έβλεπε στην επιστροφή τής. Σάφνου, εκεί πού ήτο διητισμένος σε διάφορς σκέψεις, πέρασεν από μπρός του σά πεντάμορφη νεράδα ή άγνωστη κόρη κρατούσα από τó χέρι ένα παιδάκι γειτονόπουλό τής. Εκάθησε μπρός τόν Πάνο και χωρίς σχεδόν νά γείρει νά τόν δη φώναζε τόν καφετζή για νά δώση ένα λουκουμάκι τού παιδιού. Έπέρασαν άρκετά λεπτά έως ότου φέροι ό Καφετζής τó λουκουμάκι. Η κόρη έπέτεκε σχεδόν μπρός στον Πάνο, χωρίς νά φαντάζεται ότι είχεν ήδη άναψει φωτιά μέσα στη καρδιά τού νέου τόν οποίον ούτε έγύρισε καν νά τόν ιδή. Ο Πάνος έν τó μεταξύ, δάλεπόντάς τήν μπρός του και θαιμαζών από κοντά πλέον τήν κομμοστασία τής και τήν ώραιότητά τής έδοκίμασε δυό τρις φορές νά τής ειση ότι είναι πολύ ώραιά ή νά τήν ρωτήση άν τó παιδάκι είναι άδελφάτα τής αλλά είχε σχεδόν πιασθή ή φωνή του και ή άναπνοή του. Η κόρη πήρε τó άγροαίο τó πήγε εις τó διπλανό σπηραίο και σι λίγη ώρα εύρίθη πάλιν εις τó κατώφλι

τού σπηραίου τής μέ τó έργόχειρό τής. Ο Πάνος τήν έβλεπε άγρόταγα και δυό τρις φορές τά δέλιματά του διεσταιρώθησαν. Η κόρη πού δέν ήτο άλλη παρά ή Θεανώ, ήρχισε νά παραξενύεται μέ τής έπιμονές και διαπεραστικές ματιές τού άγνωστου νέου και σαν γνωστικά κοπέλλα πού ήτο, πήρε τó έργόχειρό τής και μπήκε μέσα στό σπηραίο. Ο Πάνος παρέμεινε εις τήν θέσιν του μη δυνάμενος νά έξηγήση άν ή κόρη μπήκε μέσα δι' έγγασίαν ή διά νά άποφύγη τής ματιές του. Και τής Θεανώς όμως τής έκαμαν κάποιαν έντύπωση οι ματιές τού ώραιού παλληκαριού και πήγαινε διαρκώς στό παράθυρο διά νά τόν βλέπη χωρίς όμως νά φαίνεται εκείνη άπέξω. Τόν έβλεπε και κείνη μέ κάποιαν περιέργειαν και έλεγεν από μέσα τής: «Τί ώραίο καλλιέραιο. Μουζιά σαν Άμερικάνος. Τι νά θέλη άρά γε σ' αύτή τή συνοικία και κάθεται μόνος του τόσες ώρες...» Αύτά έσκέπτετο ή Θεανώ χωρίς νά σταματήσει νά πηγαίνη κάθε λεπτό στό παράθυρο.

Όταν ήρχισε νά βραδυάζη και ό Πάνος είδε πώς ή κόρη δέν βγαίνει στό κατώφλι, φώναζε τόν καφετζή, τόν κέρασε ένα ποτό, τού είπε νά καθίση και ήρχισε νά τού ζητή πληροφορίας για τήν άγνωστη κόρη. Ο καφετζής, Ένας γεροντικός πολύξενος και κομπογυρισμένος, έδωσεν όλας τās ζητηθείσας πληροφορίες και είπε γίλια δυό καλά λόγια για τή Θεανώ, πώς είναι όμορφανό και τίμιο κορίτσι, πώς είναι χουσαφι και όμορφά σαν τή μάνα τής, πώς είναι κορίτσι τού σπηραίου, πώς είναι πολύ σεμνή, πώς δέν ήσμεται, ούτε κείνη, πολλές σιναναστομαίες και πώς όλη ή γειτονιά λέγει τó καλό τής όνομα.

Ο Πάνος, χωρίς πολλές διαταπίσεις, όταν ήκουσε μέ ποσοσών δυο τού είπεν ή καφετζής, τού λέγει:

— Ξέρεις, ήδεια νά σου πώ ότι έγώ

ΑΘΗΝΑΪΚΑ ΣΚΙΤΣΑ

ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΙΑ

Υπό ΣΩΤΗΡΗ ΣΚΙΠΗ

είμαι Αμερικανός και ήλθα να παντρευτώ. Η κόρη αυτή με ημιαλώτισεν από την πρώτη στιγμήν που την είδα. Ύστερα από τόσα καλά λόγια που μου είπες, μου κάμνεις την χάριν να πάς να πής της μάννας της να με δεχθή για ένα λεπτό να της μιλήσω;

Ο καφετζής προς τον όποιον ο νέος έκανε πολύ καλήν εντύπωση, έμεινεν έκκλητικός από τα λόγια του και με μεγάλην ευχαρίστησιν έδέχθη να συνοδεύση τον άγνωστον νέον στο φτωχικό της Κόνας Πέρας. Έντός ολίγων λεπτών, ο Πάνος συνοδευόμενος από τον καφετζή, έπίει το κατόπλι του φτωχικού της Κόνας Πέρας.

—Καλησπέρα Κόνα Πέρα, της λέγει. Το παλληκάρι απ' εδώ με παρακάλεσε να τον φέρω στο σπίτι σου που θέλει κάτι να σου πη. Είναι Αμερικανός, Άχελος και ονομάζεται...

—Πάνος Καρ... προσθέτει ο Πάνος και αίσουστένεται στην Κόνα Πέρα την όποιαν χαιρετά ευγενώς δια χειραφιάς.

—Αποδώ κ. Καρ... είναι ή δεσποινίς Θεανώ, κόρη της Κόνας Πέρας και το καλύτερο κορίτσι του συνοικισμού μας.

—Χαίρω πάρα πολύ δεσποινίς δια την γνωριμίαν, της λέγει και της σιγυγά το χέρι καταξονιάς την μέσ τα μάτια.

—Κ' εγώ επίσης χαίρω πολύ κ. Καρ.

—Τώρα θα σάς αφήσω να τα πητε, λέγει ο καφετζής και έδοξίμασε να φύγη ο Πάνος όμοσ τον παρεκάλεσε να περιμένη ολίγην ώραν.

Η Θεανώ, κάτι προμαντιέουσα, διήγε έξω. Και ένθ' ο Πάνος έδιδε συστάσεις περί του έαυτού του και έζήτη από την Κόνα Πέρα την χείρα της κόρης ή Θεανώ άπέξω εδρίσαστο εις μίαν άνεξήγητον ταραχήν και ησχισαν να περιτριγυρίζουν μέσα στο μυαλό της τα λόγια της Χαροτούς και να βλέπη σάν όνειρο και σάν φάντασμα μπροστά της το όραμα παλληκάρι που της έσφιξε το χέρι τόσον θεομιά και την τήραζε μέσ τα μάτια με τόσην τρυφερότητα.

Μετά παρέλευσιν ολίγης ώρας, ο καφετζής πετώντας από χαράν και εύτυχίαν, διήγε έξω δια να δώση την χαρμόσινον ειδήσιν εις την άγωνιώσαν και άναμμένουσαν Θεανώ.

Τώρα το σρηγόπουλο ο Πάνος, και ή ρηγοπούλα ή Θεανώ εδρίσονται στην Αμερικάν, εδδαίμοντες και τρισευτυχισμένοι, αφού έσκόρπισαν την εύτυχίαν και την χαράν στο φτωχικό παλατάκι της Κόνας Πέρας.

Μέσα στο σαλόνι της Θεανώς, είναι οε χροιά χουρνίζα ή φωτογραφία μιάς γοαίας. Εις ερωτήσιν μου ποία είναι, ή Θεανώ μου άπάντησε:

—Αυτή είναι ή Χρύσα ή Χαροτού, που μου έδωμούργησε μιά υερά έλπίδα και ένα γλυκίστατον όνειρο.

«Τό γοργό κοράφι, τό γορσό στεφάνι και τό όραμό μου σρηγόπουλο.»

ΝΑΞ

Χτές έπαιξε να δωθώ άναμεσα στην καύ άπροσδόκητη συντροφιά. Όλα οί ήρωες του παραγιάου και των Έλληνικών επιθεωρήσεων, με περιέκλεισαν άναμμένα και συγανημένα. Ο Φρίγκος—ο και σιδηροδρόμος επικαλούμενος.—ο Τραντίος και καίτοι άλλα Ζακωνθίνοί που τους έκαταλλέοντα οί νεώλλητες συγγραφείς, χτεπούσαν για να έρθη ο ταβερναράς να του παραγγείλουν—μην έκπαληγής—διόκληση οκά ρετιόνας. Εχον μπη στα Γεωδα. Είχαν τη γουστή τους. Ο μπαρμπα-Γιώργος, ο Μητρούσης, ο Βελή-Γκέλας, διάφοροι χωρικοί απ' τη Θεσσαλονίκη και... εγώ, δεχτήκαμε εύγενώς την προσφορά των Ζακωνθίων σκαλοπατιών. Ύποθέσαμε μάλαστα πως μετά θα γίνετα έξάλπνους για την έκτίπη του Άγιου Διονυσίου, προστάτη του μικροβόλου νησιού της Ζακωνθίας.

—Μπας και μάς πηρατε, ντζόνες μου, για μπαίγνια, για να νομίζετε πως θα ζουδουόμαε προς χάρι του Άγιου μας;

Άπλη έκάθεσαι! τους είπαμε για να προλάβουμε ένδεχομένη παρεξήγηση και χάσαμε και τη ρετιόνα.

—Αάθος, λάθος, ψευδοτες μου! Σας κερνούμε γιατί έλεοθεροσθήκαμε από μία τρυφή σκλαβία.

—Ποία σκλαβία, ντζογουόλες μου;

—Καλέ, καλέ, που εύρισκόσαστε; Στη Σανκή ή στην Άουστράλια; Δι διαβάζετε τόμου το ή τριμιαίδες για να ιδήτε τί σπάταγος έχει γίνη για τό κάλο μας από τους σημελατωότες μας, όπου διαμίνονσ' στη Άθήνα; Τρις χιλιάδες άθροσμοί έμαζοκτίρασι για να μάς έκπρασπίσασι με πρόδωρο τον άγέννη, το σιδηρο-Καλογερόπουλο, τον έφορο της βιβλιοθήκης της βουλής.

—Μά τί έπεράσαστε; Για ποιά ζήτημα; Δέν καταλαβαίωμαι.

—Όχι, μπαίγνια που μου είσαστε κερμένα! Μά δέν είδατε λοιπόν πως θα ζητήσαστε την έπίμβασιν της Διοίκησης προς άπαγόρευση όλων των έργων στα όποια πάζουμε τους πρώτους ρόλους και γινάμαστε ρεντίκοτα του κόσμου και κάνασαι ρεντίκοτα και τό όμορφονήσι μας;

—Μωρέ μπράβο σας παιδιά! Τα συχαίρια μας!

—Όλα έσπερίσαμε να συχαροόμε τους σημελοπότες Ζακωνθίους, σφιγγοντας θεομιά το χέρι τους και λίνοντας στην ύρα τους. Άλλά ο μπαρμπα-Γιώργος έδωμωσε έξαφνα:

—Τι έκανε λία; Φεύγει του ταχέτερος κι ος άφίνοσ έν το όμα.

—Μωρέ που θα πής, μπαρμπα-Γιώργος; Κάτω να ποίμε άλλη μιά μωή...

Ουφ, άφήστω με να ύψωσασ φουήν! Θέλωμα κι' έμεις, τα παιδιά της Ροδμκλής, να μάς άφίκοον ήρωες στην πάντα οί κωτεργαροί οί συγροφίδες, οί καλομαράδες κι' ού διάσοτες που θα σάς πάρη! Θα τα κάμοσ θάλασσα σάς λίσω! Θα πάσω ένα κι' ένα να πύζω τον σημελατωότη μ' τον κή-Νικόλα, να τον διαφορτίσασ επί του προεκτιμώμενο!

—Πωός είναι αυτός ο κή-Νικόλας, μπαρμπα-Γιώργος;

—Ο κή-Νίκος; ντι! Ού άπορογός! Άμ, ξεβέδωσασ εις μπιτ κι μπιτ που άνάθημά σ; Στράτον; μί τόνομα και μί του μπαρβέλου κι καμάνισι πως τον άγνοίτε; Ένονοίμα κι εμείς να πύζωμα ότι πύζωσαν τα ζαγάρα απ' δώ, οί βατραχοφραγιάδες! Άμ, τι θαρέρνατε πως μοπαχά μεις δά μείνομα στις ευθετόρησις και τό παραγοσλίκα; Ύγώ κι ού Μητρούσης οφεί; Ού δέλοσι, οδδέλοσι! Κάμπι με τόκου για να πιάσασ!...

Κι έγινε άκοιουσθώμενος από τό Μητρούση, άφου έν πρώτας άραξε τη μωή, που είχαμε παραγγείλει και που έκείνη τη στιγμή μάς έφερε ο ταβερναράς, και την έκστάπη μονοσάφι, ο άθεοφώδης, ο ζυνογιάς!

Οκ Έβροίσι, που έμειναν στο μεταξύ ήσυχια, σηκώθηκαν έξαφνα άποροσισμένοι κι' από να κάμοον άνδρομυθίας.

—Ούκ έφ' μας καθείδιν τό του σιδηρο-Διόση τράκασιον! Λένε και προσθέτων φωνάζοντας:

—Είμαστε ή δέν είμαστε κι' έμεις πολίτες Έλληνες;

—Μωρέ, χαχαίκοι απ' τη Θεσσαλονίκη, μη χτεπάτε έτσι τό τραπέζι και δά μάς καταπάζωσ ο ταβερναράς. Τι έλάθατε στα καλά καθώμανα; Πωός σάς ειπε πως δέν είσαστε πολίτες Έλληνες;

—Τότε θ' άπατήσασμα κι' έμεις από τη Διοκρητική Άρχή ν' άπαγορήση στους συγροφίς να μάς μεταχειρίζονται ως γελοιοποικά όργανα του νόμιμου κοινού των. Καταλαβαροδίζωσ;

—Μωρέ καθήστω να πητε κι' αφήστω τ' αυτά τόρα!

—Τίποτε! Θα πάμε να συναντήσασμα τον πρόεδρο μας, τον κ. Κωσταντίνη!

Στο μεταξύ οί Ζακωνθία έγιναν κι' απότοι για να συναντήσασ τον σιδηρο-Καλογερόπουλο κι' έτσι μ' άφικαν μονόχο—τροιόρα μου!—με τό Βελή-Γκέλα.

—Πρά, πρά! μου λέει έξαφνα ο σημελατωότης του Μπαλετινάτς. Θα σέ πάζω να σέ κάνω καρτέβια.

—Έμένα, μωρέ Βελή-Γκέλα; Τι σου έκαπα;

—Πρά, πρά, οφεί! να ξεθεμάνω που δέν έχω πατρίδα στο Άθήνα και σούλογο και μύλογο και πρόεδρο και πύρωσο.

—Τού Κεμάλ να τα πής δω σέ! Τι μωρ τα λές έμένα;

—Τό ίδιο κάνα!

Είταν θεοφάνερο κιά πως ή ρετιόνα τον είχε χτεπήσει στο κεφάλι ένθώρησα καλό να τό στρίγω ά λ α γ α λ λ ι κ ά. Γελώ όμοσ ακόμα δινσ σέπτομα τό δυστηχέ ταβερναράς τη στιγμή που δά δωθήκα φάτωμα με τό Βελή-Γκέλα για να του γυρέψη την έξοφλησι του λογαρισμοσ. Η κλάτη του θα τό ξέρη τί έξοφλησι έλαβε. Κι όσα αυτά τα έδημαούργησαν οί συγροφίς των

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ΓΥΡΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΔΕΛΦΙΚΕΣ ΕΟΡΤΕΣ

Υπό ΑΓΓΕΛΟΥ ΛΑΞΕΖΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

Στους Δελφούς αρχίζονται στο όνομα ένας άνθρωπος, όπως οι αρχαίοι όφταντο στο όνομα των Ολυμπίων θεών! Και ίσως έχουν δίκαιο. Διότι αν έλειπεν ο "Άγγελος Σικελιανός, (διότι περί αυτού πρόκειται) και μαζί του και η πραγματική ήρωα σύζυγός του, το όνομα Δελφοί θα έδικαιώθη να άπο άγνωστον στον πολύν Έλληνικό λαό. Δέν υπάρχει αμφιβολία ότι το όνομα του ήρωα ήρωας ποιητού, που όπως και η άνταξία σύζυγός του Εφα, ή Αμερικήν μεγαλοδούτις, άμφω δέν άνάδομησαν το Δελφικό πνεύματός και της άρχαίας Έλληνικής τραγωδίας, τήν μορφή του, τήν πλαίσιό του, τήν καρδιά του και τήν ύψη, θα παραμείνι άθανάτο δέν μνήμην τών άμφοίνων, και θα έφάνεται δέν Αιγυπτιακή περιήγης μέσα από τόν κόσμο του έλισμού άξιον, που οι μεταγενέστεροι θα έμύχωνται από τις δημοσιεύσεις του μεγαλοταξιότου Σικελιανού.

Άλλά και άλλος άκόμη λόγος άντρέχει διά να πιστέυει δέν ποιητά οι κάτοικοι τών Δελφών και τα τόπανοπούλα του Παρνασσού. Μετά τήν ιδεολογίαν έρχεται ο έλισμός. Και οι Δελφίνοι, όπως και γενικώς όλοι στα περίχωρα, πλέον κρησάλεκτικώς στο γέννημα. Δέν σκοτίζονται και πολύ αν έπίσε ή άπισθή ή τιμή του ήλλου, του γάλακτος, του τριού, της γαστήρης. Ούτε αν τα άνάκτα έχουν τήν πρώτη των άξια. Ένα πράγμα τοίς ένδιαφέρει πρωτίτως. — Πόσος κόσμος θέλει να πασκαλειθώσι τα γινώσθ. Διότι περί αυτού πρόκειται. Έλλείπει ζηνοδοχίον κάθε άπειρά, κάθε καλέδα τών Δελφών και περιχώρων μεταμορφώνεται τις Ζηνοδοχίον! Και ένώ δέν Άθήνα πληρώνω 90 άραχμής διά πρώτη τάξως δωματίων, ή όλα τα σχετικά κάρφορτε, στους Δελφούς, ή 3 τετραγ. πόδια πάτωμα ή άντιθε άνόμαλεις και γράμτες κόμπος, πληρώνω 130 άραχμής το δρώδ! Και ένώ στα Θεσσαλονίκια τάσως ένά πρώτη τάξως άραχμής ή μοναδικά έπασαία και έπί πλέον ένά ποτήρι μέρα άντι 30 άραχμών, στους Δελφούς χατάσται άχι άλλωστρον τών 120! Στενπός, οι κάτοικοι της Πανασσίδος χαίσται διά τήν Δελφίαν Έποχήν και λαπούνται μόνον έπίτι ένται και ή ίσως άντιχώς, το τίση ταίς. . .

Στους Δελφούς μπουά νάρθη κανείς κατά τριε τόπον, α' Με τήν άποπλοία της Παρνασσίδος ή Κορινθίας, πέρων άποπλοίων δέν Πηραιά δάς 7 το δρώδ και δθάνων στους Δελφούς δάς 5—6 το πωά, 6' διά του Ασιασάικου άποπλοίου έν του Μπαζο, ή πώθεν δι' αίτοκινάτου μέρα Άπόδης. Η άπόδης Μπαζο— Δελφών έν 75 γρ. Και γ' δι' αίτοκινάτου ή Άθωνών, Θηβών Άραχμής— Δελ-

φών. Ο δρόμος αίτός μόλις άνοίχθη στο κοινόν και έντε πραγματικώς ίδωδης προ παντός διά τοίς Έλληνοαμερικανούς, οι όποιοί θα ήθελον να ήέρων δέν Έλλάδα τα αίτοκινά των. Έίντε κατά το πλείστον άσφάλωδης και άντορτεία τήν άπόδης άν κατά 30 χιλόμετρα. Όδωνάτω θα ένώνη τήν πρωτίστον της Δημοκρατίας ή το ιστορικό Μεσολόγγι και ένθεν θα προεκταθή μέρα Ιωαννίνων.

Έργόμενος κανείς δι' αίτοκινάτου ή από τήν Άπόδης, ή από το Έπίτιον της



Η Δίς Άλίκη Διπλαράκου (Μίς Εδούκτη), ός Ώκεανός εις τής Δελφικής Έορτής.

Παρνασσίδος, τήν Έπίαν, έφάσεται προ άποπλοιομορφικό δώματός που χαράσεται δαδικά στα μνήμη του προδκινάτου. Διότι τα δένια και τα ιστορικά δρώδως γένω ένται ντιθ ένά μαντία χαράσται και χαμογλούν το αίονιο Έλληνικό χαμόγελο της μοναδικής Άνοιχώς.

Ο δρόμος και μόνον άρχει για να πάρι τόν θαρμαδό του έπίδκπτον. Άδού άποχίδια της πεκνής, δαδικής έλασώτις της Παρνασσίδος, άρχίται άσιωτά να άννδαινη της πλαγής του Παρνασσού και να ήθάνη μέσα στους Δελφούς, όπου άχίλονται τις χαράδικς Φαιδουάδες, προχωρεί δέν Άπόχουδα, Δίδομο, Θάδς.

Στάν άνατολή του Έλληνικού ήλιου, ο άγιος τόπος της Ρομής πέρων ένά όλόχρωδο γένω που δέν περιγράφεται ένκόλω. Άπό τούς Δελφούς, που έντε χατάμει πάνω δέν πλαγιά τών Φαιδουάδων, στους πόσους της Αίαικρας, δάτω κάτω, δέχί μου, το περίημο Γαλαξίδη ή το γινώσθ έκαλέσθ ταίς, τών Άγιο Νικόλαου, που δένων πάς τών ένταδων οι άμερικανο-Γαλαξίδηάτες, και ένά ή

ήλλον δύο κομμάτια, έπί δέν τριών το Κορινθιακό Κόλπο που άκίεται άπο ή άσπύ έπίκταθ της γής. Το άσπύ γάλα του θαλάσσης έντε άρμονικό ή το άλο χρώμα που παροτάται γένω ή Φέδς. Άνάμδα δέν άπέρων άπό κίελο που άχηματίσται ή άσπύ τού Παρνασσού και της Γειώνος και πέρ άκόμη τελεσάσται ή έλνοπρόδης πλαγής, άρχίται να ένώνεται προήγους και γινώμτες άπό άδης άνασθημτες Σαλονίτικς έλαίς που άχηματίσται ένά από τούς πλέον χαράδικς έλαίνας της Έλλάδος. Και ένά στα χαράδης άχίται τα κέρα της ιστορικής Κασταλίας ή τις δάδης τών δένων και άχηματίσται ένά άπέρων ποτήρι που άχίται τόν μέγαν έλαίνα και χάνται μέσα στο πλάγος. Ο όδωδς καταγάλας προς μέγαν έλαίνα δέν τού κ. Σικελιανού και τών μικροπώλων τών έορτών. Άλλά άλλοίτε ένάλα ο κάπος και το θαρματό έδω. Και πέρ άκόμη άρχίται ή ίσως, δέν άποκίεται να δάδ! Έν τούτοις, πίντε-έν άπο άχίται έπασαίνα και άγίωχα τών άρα, άπέρως άπό πάνω άπο τις κορής τών Φαιδουάδων. Έκί μέσα στα χαράδικς χαράδης που άχηματίσται ή δέν κορής ταίς, και πάνω άπο τα έλατα και τα παλά, τα γίωμα κλάτανα τα Ρομήςάτικα άπόδης γινώμται τήν άποπλοία ή τις γλκτικς ταίς τούλλας. . .

Έδεννίωδς. . . Κι' ο κόσμος που γινώμτε καλά τα άσταθς του κάπου έδω δέν Παρνασσό, μαξίται ένωρτε στο άρχαίο θέατρο του Άπόλλωνος, πέρων τα θέα ταίς, άλλά κρατεί καλά τήν άποπλοία του! Και άπο ή άσπύ τα μάτια τών γλιόδων θεατών άφάσται προς τόν άθρανόν δά να έκτεδίσται τούς θεούς να έλνοπρόδης τις άχίται του ήλιου! . . .

Άλλά δέν ή άσπύ οι όδοί του κόσμου διαλόγεται. Τα μάτια όλων καρόνεται δέν ή άσπύ, μέλαχρινά Έλληνοπούλα που έρχεται στο θέατρο άπο ή άσπύ, ντιμήν ή άποπλοία, Ρομήςάτικη άποπλοία και άσπύ στα χιλία της ένά μαγνέτικο χαμόγελο—Σού! . . . ή Μίς Έδούκτη έφάσεται και τα χαροκράματα άφάσται στο άποπλοία, το Σπορτίτικο πάστω της Άλίκης Διπλαράκου ένά έφάσται που έν άσπύ άπο τα κόκκινα μάγυλα ήδς τόπανοπούλας του Παρνασσού! Άλλά χαροκράματα τόρα. Ένας τόπας, ντιμήν τα ήδς άποπλοία τών άποπλοίων της Δημοκρατίας, δέν ντιμήν τις τήν κεντρικήν έδωδς τών έπορτών τών Σπορτίτικων κ. Σοφούλιν, Σπορτίγοι, Νάσσοι. Υπογίγοι, ήδςάματα διανοσήμενοι δικί μας και ένται, ένται δέν ένάς κάπιν του ήλιου ή δέν όδωδς άπόδης για ν' άποπλοία για τελευταία όρα. — Διότι τόρα πούεται ή

τάτα όμοια των έστων—τον Προμηθεύ Διότιμον. Ζητούμενοι παροχών χειροκροτήματα των έκαιον των άσπιδών των έστων, του ποιητού Α. Σακελλιωού, όστις μπάνει χειροκροτώντας κρατών από το μπροστά των κοκκινοβαλλομένων ίσρια δέγγων τον.

Η δόξαπνευς άκούονται πάνω από τα θρόνια των Φαιδραίων και άριόως η έλληνοφίλος μορφή του Ψάγου που είναι ένας του 'Απόλλωνος.—Και η παρουσία προχωρεί. Ο Προμηθεύς, ο Ψάγοφίλος, η Γη, ο χορός, όλοι έπίσχοι. Οι Γέλλοι και 'Αμερικανοί που κάθονται μπροστά μου χειροκροτούν λιτόδως, παρά την άδυναμία των να έννοώσιν την όμοια του Γερμανού που έκλαίκεται την ποιότητα τραγωδία του Αιόγγου. 'Αλλά ο θεός άσπιδεται στον θεόν του Προμηθεύς και όταν άπειλή τον πώς θ' άσπιδεί τον θεόν από τα δάδαα χέρια του Δία, χειροκροτείται και θρονά, και άνοίγει έτά άλίπτα τούς κροναίς του και μη καταδύγει. Η όμοια δέν κρατούν. Έίνται μια άπόπειρα να τα άκάσιν από τα θέατρο. Η άλίπτα όμοια και θαυμάστα δάδα, η περιόρνιας προς την θροχών και το κού των Έλληνοφίλων που μισόγιναι έλάμβανον μέρος στον χορόν και με τα όμοια τραγωδία των ίδιων μια μοναδικά άίγλη όταν παρουσία, κρατεί στις θέατραι τους 'Αθηναίους, τούς Γερμανούς και άλλους ένους και έτι πλέον πόνει άπ' αίτοις τον θαυμάσθαι τους τον όμοια έννοώσιν με το κλίση των όμοια των και των θαυμάσιον χειροκροτήτων. Το Έλληνικό πείγμα πάλι θαυμάζεται και κροτεί έτά χωρίς μάχη άμείδων την έκτίμησιν του ένου διανομήνιν κόμοι.

Ο Προμηθεύς καταπνίγεται από τις όλέγεις της Γης και πάσαντα, με τα λάλη της παραδόσεως, ο όμοιας χειροκροτεί

και πάλιν. Και το θέμα του κόμοι έλεγχόμενοι του θεάτρο είναι πραγματικός όμοιασμοσφικός. Χιλιάδες κόμοι όλων των τάτων γεμίζουν τραγικά της πλαγιάς του Παρθενού, όπως της ένίγμιν κάποι στον παλιόν καιρό που μοιζούνταν έδω



Ο κ. Γεώργιος Μπαούρας, ός «Προμηθεύς Διομότης» εις τας Δελφούς 'Εορτάς.

να άσπιδει τα άναθήματα στον θεόν 'Απόλλωνα και να δεχτούν τούς κροναίς του Μαντιού?

Κι άνάθεμα στον 'Αθηναϊκό και Έυρωπαϊκό κόμοι, έτά όάν μια πάλι έγχαρστα άντίθετα, άσπιδει η λατκή όμοιασμίνα του τόσάνη και χειροκροτεί η χειροκροτη-

μην άγγούνα της Πεντακοστίδος και η τραγική έννοια της Ρομέλης. Και γίρω όταν έλληνοφίλος άπτα όκνη, ο όμοιας παραδύφεται πάνω από τα θρόνα, έίπλα του το Ρομολαώτικα κοκορέται, και ός όμοιας πω κάτω η πίπιεις και τα νταίλια των χωρικών χροτούν το κλίση τραγωδία που όταν Έλληνική έγνα δόσκειν μια ίσοίτηρα, μια όμοιασμίνα άπύχνη. Και οι λιτόντες της Παρθενού, τα άθάντα τόσάνησμινα που λαμπριν με τις όμοιασμίνα όμοιασμίνα, το όμοια και πάνω στο μακρύ του, το καθόρα μάλλια όμοια το μικροσκοπικά, χειροκροτούντα μαίρα όμοια, όμοια τον το χορό, έίω στα άρχαία άλώνα των Δελφών, και η πίπιεις έλληνοφίλωνται στο Παύσιον, γιατί έίστε άναλλάγα, και έγχε γνιά, καθύμει κόμοι. . . . Τα έικόμοια κολλών άπάνω στο μπροσά των νταίλιων, η τόσάνησμινα μπάνει στο χορό τραγωδώντας, η 'Αθηναίους κροναίον τα μάτια τους πάνω στα τραγικά άπτα έικόμοια και οι ένου μπάνειν στο μικροσκοπία των έκτίμησιν χειροκροτημάτων και άσπιδειν για ν' άσπιδειν τα όμοια. . . .

'Αλλοι τρώχουν να όέγινι για την 'Ιτία, όμοιασμίνα από την άκαταστάδια του όμοιασμίνα καιροφ και μοιζέκμινος ός το κοκκαλο άπ' τα όμοια. Οι Δελφότες όμοια—μόνται και με το όμοια του—μια δόδασμίνα πώς άπρω που θα όμοια η 'Ιερίτιος ο θεός θα χειροκροτάω μαίε μας και ο όμοια θα έίσι ζεστί της άρχαίος τον.

Με τις ίσρια των Δελφών έννοώσμινα της παλαιές δόδεξ και έθάσμινα μέσα μας άόμοιασμίνα τα δόδασμίνα 'Ελλάδα άπ' την όμοια ζεπάσμινα και έθώσμινα έλων τον κόμο το Δελφικό πείγμα που έννοώσμινα τώρα έτα τόσον αίσιας όμοια. . . .

Δελφοί, Μάιος, 1930.

Η ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΥ ΜΟΡΓΚΕΝΤΑΟΥ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ "ΠΡΩΤ'ΑΝ" ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

Ο κ. Μοργκεντάου έχει συνδέθη με μέλι κατ' έσοχην ιστορικήν περίοδον του τόπου μας. Έκαστε όόλον σημαντικών και πρωτόντα εις στιγμής τραγικάς, όταν ένα ένους άποκασιόμενον από τας περιπέτειας ένός μακρού και έναντίητικού πολέμου έδέγγετο, ός την πραγματικάν άποκασιόσιν της Μικρασιατικής καταστολής, το έν τρίτον του πληθυσμού του. Όλοι, και ίδιος οί ένου, έροβήθησαν ότι θα κροναίον, έροβήθησαν ότι τα 4 112 εκατομμύρια του παλαιού πληθυσμού δέν θα κροναίοναν ν' άποκασιόσιν το ένόμοιο που ήρογετο δίχως σίγηρ, δίχως περιουσίαν, κροναίοντον και ταπεινοφίλον. Και όμοια η 'Ελλάς έδέγγετο το ένόμοιο από έκτασιόμινον και ζή από έκτασιόμινον, και ένόμοιο τρώος έλάνω εις αίτην την γην να θεροναίοναν αι άνάγκα άόμοιασμίνα του πληθυσμού. Είροβήθησαν έπ' άρχαίον και κροναίον άπλάθη. Σήμερον, μετ' άποσιόσιν άίγιων ένών έννοώσμινα και έχει νομίζονταν κάθε άμοιασμίνα να άμείση να έκδέση έντοσσις, να διαταπειόση παρατηρήσιν. Αλλά της γνώμης ήροβήθησαν ν' άποσιόσμινα, και ο κ. Μοργκεντάου προθυμότητος, κατ' όμοια τας ά-

σχολίαις του και το άίγιόμορον της διαμότης του, έδέγγετο να μας άμείση δι' έν ζήτημα πώ ο ίδιος το χαρακτήριζε προθυμότης.—Πρώται να σί, όμοιασμίνα—έκτεν—ότι με άρχαίον τον έννοωσμίνα την 'Ελλάδα. Ο τόπος, κατ' έμ δέν είναι μόνον η χώρα του μεγάλου ιστορικού περιλάθοντος, δέν είναι άπλάς μια κοκκίς ένός μεγάλου πολιτισμού, αλλά είναι και ένα πώρον με το όμοια με συνδέσιν μεγάλη δόμοι. Έκροναίον άνθρώποι άόμοιασμίνα εις όλον τον κοσμό, οι άπτα θαυμάσιον την κροναίον 'Ελλάδα, οι άπτα έννοωσμίνα και διασχιζον άκασιόσιν δέν να σταθόν άλίγη όμοια άπλάς εις το θέμα του Παρθενού. Από το έλληνοφίλον όμοιασμίνα οι άνθρώποι κροναίον δέν γνωρίζον πώρα ένα μόνον μέρος και άγνοούν παντελώς ένα πώρον, του όμοια το τραγικά άμοιασμίνα σημεία άποκασιόσιν λαόν με θαυμάσιον ντοσσιον πολιτισμού, λαόν δόναμινον να ζήση και να δημοσιόσμινα. Η τελευταία άκασιόσιν έχει κάποι από το μεγαλίον 'Ομοιασμίνα 'Ελλάς και οι 'Ελληνες δέν έκροναίον να ζήση την τραγωδίαν και δ' έίσιος κάποι και όμοια να όμοιασμίνα εις την ποθητήν κάθορον.

—Έννοείται την τελευταίαν σημερίαν;—Δέν ήτο μωρόν ούτε τεχάιον από το γεγονός. Είναι ένα από τα μεγάλα γεγονότα της παγκόσμιον ιστορίας, είναι ένα δράμα έκτάκτως ογκλοιστικόν. Σας διδάσκω, ότι κατά την έσοχην που ήμαρ έδώ και κροναίον όταν έροβήθη μωρόν της παιδείας σας, έπίσρασι σημερία θαυμάσιον σιλλογίας. 'Εσοκίθησαν πώρα τας περιπέτειας του 'Εθνους σας και όμοιασμίνα ότι σοβαρώς έκροναίον την πώρον μου από το 'Ελληνοφίλον δράμα και εις την ντοσσιον μου ζήση έκροναίον ένα όόλον σοβαρόν. 'Επίσρασιν, όσον άλίγη πράγματα ήμαρ όμοια να έκροναίον εις την ζήση ένός άνθρώπου. Όταν σροναίον κοκκίς αίτην την περιπέτειαν, θα κροναίον έη να έχη δασμοσίον προς τον κροναίον τέτρον, λαγοκροναίον και φίλοσμοκροναίον λαόν της γής. Μια τραγωδία όμοια η Μικρασιατική, θα ήτο άρχαίον δια ν' έροναίον κάθε έικόμοια εις άλλον λαόν. 'Εώ, έσπίθη μια περιπέτεια, ένα δράμα μέσα από το όμοια έντοσσιον νέα ζήση, κροναίον τέτρον ομοιασμίνα, ζήση που κροναίον κατέλαβη. Αλλά οί κόμοι του έροναίον από την γην των κροναίον του και ήλθεν όμοιασμίνα

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μνός εις τὰ περάτια τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἐντός διαστήματος μικροῦ κατορθώσεως καταλήξει καὶ πρόγναια. Μὲ μίση λιτὰ κροῦζει τὸ φρονιμὸν καὶ κατῆστη ἕνας πολιτισμὸς παρῶν διὰ τὴν οικονομίαν τοῦ τόπου. Εἰς μίαν γωνίαν τοῦ κάθε ἄλλο παρὰ κατάλληλο· δι' ἐπιχειρήσεων ἐφαίνετο, αὐτὸς ἔστησαν ἕνα πρόχειρον κατεγνόν καὶ οὐ προσέτριβεν ἕνα ἀνατολικὸν οὐδ' ἀνατολῆς καὶ οὐκ ἰερονόμα. Εἰς ἐκτάσεις τοῦ κανὲν δὲν θὰ ἐσκέπτετο νὰ μεταβῇ αὐτὸς μετέθε καὶ τὰς ἔκαμε πηγὰς πλοῦτος. Ἐνα ἀκόμη πρόγμα τοῦ ἰθαυμάσια ἦτο ὁ τρόπος μὲ τὸν ὁποῖον ὁ πληθυσμὸς αὐτὸς ἔγινε δεκτὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ γηγενεῖς. Μόνον λαοὶ ποτισμένα διαδότερον ἀπὸ ἰατρικὸν αἰσθημα ἀνθρωπισμοῦ ἠμποροῦν νὰ ἐπιδείξουν παρομοίαν στάσιν, ἠμποροῦν χωρὶς λόγους ἄλλ' ἠμποροῦν νὰ διδάξουν τὰς ἀνθρωπιστικὰς ἰδέας. Ἡ ἔλευθερα Ἑλλάς ἐπέδειξεν ἀρετὴν θαυμαστὴν καὶ ὁμοιογὰν ὅτι ὅλα αὐτὰ τὰ κλινοκτικῆματα εἶναι τὸσον τεράστια τοῦ καλῶπιαν ἀπολύτως μικροδινεῖται ποὺ δὲν ἠμποροῦν ποτὲ νὰ λείπουν ἀπὸ τὴν ζωὴν. Μὴ λησμονήτε ὅτι μίση εἰς μίαν ἀγαπημένην ἀκαρίστηαν δὲν λείπουν ποτὲ αἱ παρεξηγήσεις, αἱ μικροσυγκρούσεις. Θὰ ἦτο κατὶ ἀφροσικὸν νὰ ἀπατήσομεν κατασίγασιν κάθε μικροῦλητοσύνας, κάθε ἐλαττωματικὸν ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπων ζωντανῶν καὶ ταλαιπωρημένων μαύσινα.

— Πᾶσ' ὅλα αὐτὰ εἰς τὸν τάσον ἐπαρχει σοβαρὰ κρίσις, αἱ πρόσφυγες δὲν εἶναι ἀπολύτως ἐνχαριστῆμένοι καὶ πλείστοι δια-

νοούμενα φρονούν διὰ τὸ τάσον δὲν μᾶς χωρεῖ. Ἐμμεθα πολλοί. Τί λέγετε δὲ αὐτοῦ; — Αὐτὸ εἶναι ἄξιον γνῆσκον καὶ φῶ συμβαίη δόξα καὶ εἰς τὸν τάσον σας. Ὑπάρχουν διανοούμενοι ποὺ ἠποστηρίζουν καὶ ἰδῶ καὶ ἄλλο παρομοίως ἰδέας. Ἐγὼ δὲν δεστώζω νὰ σὰς εἶπω ὅτι αὐτὰ εἶναι ὀλίγων ἐπιβίοντα πρόγναια. Ἄς ἠποθέσομεν ὅτι εἰσθε ὄντω; πολλοὶ καὶ ὅτι ὁ τάσον μῶλις καὶ μετὰ δυσκολίας ἠμπορεῖ νὰ σὰς περιλάβῃ, τί θὰ κάμειτε; Πόλεμον; Κανὲν δὲν θὰ σὰς ἀφῆση, καὶ μὴ ἀνησυχῆτε. Ὁ πόλεμος πλῆον δὲν εἶναι ἐπὶθεσις ἐνὸς ἔθνους καὶ αἱ ἀνθρωποι ποὺ παρακολοῦθοῦν τὰς διεθνεῖς ἐπιθέσεις εἶναι εἰς θέσιν νὰ γινώσκων. Δὲν μὲναι λοιπὸν τότε παρὰ ἢ αὐτοκτονία. Ὅχι. Δὲν νομίζω ὅτι τὸ πρόβλημα τῆς Ἑλλάδος εὐρίσκειται εἰς τὸ σημεῖον αὐτό. Ἐάν ἕνας καλὸς ἐργατικὸς ἔχη μικρὸ σπίτι, τοῦτο δὲν σημαίνει ὅτι πρέπει νὰ διαλύσῃ τὴν οἰκογενεῖάν του. Ἀπλῶς τὴν πειθαρχεῖ, ἐπιβάλλει περιορισμοὺς εἰς ὅλα τὰ μέλη, κάμνει συνειδητὴν τὴν φεισίαν τοῦ χοῦν; καὶ πρὸ τοῦ κινδύνου τῆς διαλύσεως διακρίθων, ὅλα ἐργάζονται, ὅλα τὸν βοηθοῦν καὶ εἰς τὸ τέλος ἢ ζωὴ κατενθῆ ἐνθάραστη. Μαζάρια οἱ ἀνθρωποι νὰ ἠμποροῦσαν νὰ ζῆσαν μὲ ὅλας τὰς ἀνάσεις καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας των. Αὐτοπεριορίζονται, αὐτοπειθαρχοῦνται, ἐάν θέλων νὰ ζῆσαν δίχως τὸ ὄνειρον περιπετιῶν καὶ ἀνομιλιῶν. Σὰς εἶχα προσηγομένους ὅτι ὁ Ἑλληνοὶ λαὸς ἂν ἔχη μίαν πρώτην ἀρετὴν, εἶναι ἢ λογικὴ του. Ἐχει ἀρετὴν ἐπιπὸν σὲν ὄ-

στε νὰ διασθάνεται ὅλα αὐτὰ καὶ νὰ τοποθετῇ καταλλήλως εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν του κάθε νέον θεωρίαν ἢ προτροπὴν. Νομίζω ὅτι ἐκείνα ποὺ προέχει, εἶναι ἢ ἐξέκρησις τῶν ζωῆς θετικῶν καὶ γονιμῶν ἰδανῶν εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γῆν καὶ νομίζω ὅτι τὰτο εἶναι ἀπολύτως κατορθωτὸν καὶ ὁ μόνος δρόμος ποὺ ἀκολουθεῖ καὶ πρέπει νὰ ἀκολουθεῖ ἢ Ἑλλάς. Θεωροῖται ἀπὸ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα πάντοτε, ὅπως θὰ ὑπάρχον καὶ ἀπαισιόδοξα. Αὐτὰ δὲν ἔχουν σημασίαν. Ἡ ζωὴ τραβᾷ τὸν δρόμον τῆς καὶ γνωρίζε καὶ νὰ προφειλάσεται ἀπὸ τὰ δόξαστα μέχρι καὶ νὰ παρακάμπτῃ τὰ ἐπιβίοντα ἐπιβίοντα. Ἐπὶ γὰ καὶ εἶδα μερικὸς σενναρισμὸς. Εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν αὐτὸν τῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως κατὶ ἔσπερα καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ ἠποθέτω ὅτι ἢ περιεργιὰ μου εἶναι ἀπολύτως δικαιολογημένη ὅταν μετὰ τὴν σπαρὰν θέλω νὰ ἴδω καὶ νὰ χαρῶ τὴν βλάστησιν. Σὰς ὁμοιογὰν ὅτι ἔμεινα γοητευμένος ἀπὸ τὴν σημασιώδη προόδο καὶ αἱ σκέψεις ποὺ ἀνέκαθεν εἶχα κάμει διὰ τὸν λαὸν σας σοβαρῶς ἰδανισθῆσαν καὶ ἐνοσχῆθησαν.

Ἐνας πολιτρολόγος ὄμιλος ἀπὸ κερκὲς καὶ κερκὲς εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ σαλονάκι τοῦ «Πτὶ Παλιῶ» διὰ νὰ παραλάβῃ τὸν σενναρισμὸν μου. Ἐπέμεινε νὰ τοῦς ἀκολουθήσω. Τὸν ἀπεχαιρέτησα καὶ τὸν πρῆχαιρέτησα ἰδίως μὲ τὴν προσηγοίαν ἰδίως νὰ μου ἐπέμεινε τὰς σκέψεις του διὰ τῆς ζητήματα τὸσον ζωτικὰ διὰ τὴν χώραν μας.

ΚΩΣΤΗΣ ΜΗΑΣΤΙΑΝ

Ο ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΑΡΑΘΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΡΑΘΩΝΟΔΡΟΜΩΝ

“ΧΑΙΡΕΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΧΑΙΡΟΜΕΝ”, Η ΑΝΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΝΙΚΗΣ

Αὐτοκράτορ εἰς τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν, τὸ 393, ἦταν ὁ Θεοδοσίος, ὁ ὁποῖος μανιώδης γιὰ τὴ θρησκεία τοῦ Χριστοῦ κατήγγισε τοὺς Ὀλυμπιακοὺς ἀγῶνας.

Ἐπειδὴ αἱ Ἕλληνας δὲν συνειροφόθησαν ἀμέσως μὲ τὴν πρώτην διαταγὴν, ἔστειλε ἀνθρώπους, οἱ ὁποῖοι μὲ τὰ μαστίγια, ἔδωξαν ἀπὸ τὰ στάδια τῆς Ὀλυμπίας ἐκείνους ποὺ ἔλαβαν μέρη εἰς τὰ διάφορα ἀγωνίσματα. Τὸ ἔκαμε δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Θεοδοσίος, ἀπὸ θρησκευτικῶ φανατισμοῦ, γιὰ τὴν θεωροῦσε καὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας τῶν Ἑλλήνων συνδεδεμένους μὲ τὴ λατρεία τοῦς πρὸς τὰ εἰδῶλα, ἀντὶ τῆς θρησκείας τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἢ ὅπως, ἀπὸ τῆ μὴ ἡμέρα στὴν ἀλλὴ κατακτοῦσε τὸν κόσμο.

Χρειαστῆσαν χίλια πεντακόσια χρῶνια γιὰ νὰ ξαναγεννηθοῦν αἱ ἀγῶνες ἐκείνα καὶ ἀντὶ τῆς Ὀλυμπίας τῶ 393 νὰ ἀνηχηθοῦν, στὸ μαρμαρομένον Στάδιο αἱ ἐνθεουσιώδεις φωνὲς καὶ νὰ γινήῃ ἢ ἐπιδειξῆ τῶν γερῶν σωματιῶν τῶν ἀθλητῶν, τὸ 1896. Τῆ χρονίᾳ ποὺ ἔγινεν ἢ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν τὸ πρῶτον, θεάτρον τῆς νέας πανηγύρεως κατὰ τὸν μακαριτὴν Λάμπρον.

Ο ΜΑΡΑΘΩΝ

Τὸ μεγαλύτερον ἐνδιαφέρον τῶν πρῶτων Ὀλυμπιακῶν ἀγῶνων τοῦ 1896 ἔπρο-

κάλεσε ὁ Μαραθῶνας δρόμος. Καὶ διότι πῶ ἐβόλα καταλαβαίνει κανεὶς τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦ δρόμου καὶ ἐνθαριστῆται ἀπὸ αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ κερκὲς διότι ὁ Μαραθῶνας δρόμος ἰσχυριστῆκε μὲ τὴ μεγάλη μάχη ποῦ γινε, στὴν ἀρχαία ἐποχὴ, κατὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν νίκησαν αἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς βαρβάρους.

Γιὰ τὴ μάχη αὐτὴ δὲν ἔχουμε ὠρισμένους πληροφορίες. Δυσκόσια χάνοντα, ὅσπερα ἀπὸ τῆ γέννηση τοῦ Χριστοῦ, αἱ χωματῆς τοῦ Μαραθῶνος ἐδηγοῦντα στοὺς περιηγητὰς ποὺ πῆγαν νὰ ἐπισκεφθοῦν τὸ μέρος ὅπου ἔγινε ἢ μάχη, δηλαδὴ ἐγκαταλείποντα χρόνα μετ' αὐτὴν, ὅτι ἀκούσαν κάθε νύχτα τὴ βοὴ καὶ τοὺς χρομετισμοὺς τῶν ἀλόγων καὶ τῆς φωνῆς ἐκείνων ποὺ πολεμοῦσαν.

Τῆς διηγήσεως αὐτῆς ἀκοῦσε μὲ τὰ ἴδια του τὰ ἀντὰ καὶ ὁ Πανσοσίος καὶ τῆς ἔγραψε. Ἡ Ἑλλάς τότε ἦταν ὑπόδοσις στοὺς Ρωμαίους. Πέρασαν ἔκτοτε πολλὰ χρόνα δουλείας καὶ ὡς μόνη ἀνάμνηση τῆς περὶφῆρας ἐκείνης μάχης εἶχε ἀπομείνῃ ὁ «Σωρὸς» ὅπως ἔλεγαν οἱ χωρικοὶ τὸ μέρος αὐτό.

Ἐμεινε μόνον στὴ φαντασίᾳ τοῦ λαοῦ ἢ παρῶσις, γιὰ τὴ μεγάλη μάχη, καὶ γιὰ κείνον ποὺ ἔγραψε πρῶτος τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα στὴν Ἀθήνα. Καὶ ἔτσι ἔγινε ὁ σενναρισμὸς

τοῦ ἀγγέλου τῆς ἀρχαιότητος μὲ τὸ νεότερο νικητὴ τοῦ Μαραθῶνα δρόμου.

Ο ΜΑΡΑΘΩΝΟΔΡΟΜΟΣ

Ὁ ἀρχαῖος συγγραφεὺς, ὁ Πλοῦταρχος, ἔγραψεν, ὅτι προγενέστεροι αὐτοῦ εἶχαν διαφωνήσῃ στὸ ζήτημα τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ ἀγγέλου ποὺ μετέδωκε στοὺς Ἀθηναῖους τὴ νίκη. Ἐνας τὸν ὀνόμασε Θέριππο, καταγομένο ἀπὸ ἕνα δῆμο τῆς Ἀττικῆς. Ἄλλος τὸν ὀνόμαζε Εὐκλέα καὶ ἐπρόσθετε τὴ λέκτομέτρια, ὅτι θερμὸς ἀπὸ τὴ νίκη καὶ μὲ τὴ παναλία του, ἔφθασε στὴν πόλη, πρόφθασε μόνον νὰ ἀναγγεῖλῃ τὴ νίκη στοὺς ἀρχοντας καὶ ἀμέσως ἐξυψώθησε. Ἐπε δὲ τὰς λέξεις «Χαίρετε καὶ χαίρομεν» ἢ χαίρετε καὶ κώμεν.

Ἦταν κατάκαπος ἀπὸ τὴ μάχη, ἐκουράσθησε δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ δρόμο, δὲ μῶλις νὰ ἀντίξῃ καὶ πέθανε.

Γιὰ τὸν ἀγγέλο ὅμως αὐτὸν τοῦ Μαραθῶνος ὑπάρχοντα πολλὰ ἀμφιβολίας. Γιαντὸν δὲν ἀνέφερε ὅτι εἶξῃ ὁ Ἡρόδοτος, ὁ ὁποῖος ἔκαμε τὴν περιγραφήν τῆς μάχης τοῦ Μαραθῶνος πενήντα χρόνα ὅσπερα ἀπὸ αὐτὴν.

Ἐδὲν ὑπάρχει τίποτε φασικώτερον, γράφει ὁ Λάμπρος, ὁ ἀληθινότερος μετὰ τῶν μας

Ιστορικός και παιδαγωγημένος άνθρωπος, από τό να είδωπαίρουν οι στρατηγοί των Ελλήνων τους άρχοντας των Αθηνών, που έφύσαντο σε τρομερή άγωνία, για τον κίνδυνο που διάτρεχε η πόλις, ότι νίκησαν, 'Αλλά γιατί να στείλουν ένα πεζό και μάλαστα με όλα τα όπλα με τα οποία άγωνίσθηκε στη μάχη και όχι ένα καθαλάρη; Μήπως με πεζούς μόνον έκαμαν τη μάχη οι Αθηναίοι και δίχως κανένα καθαλάρη; 'Αλλά και γιατί ο άγγελος αυτός, για να είναι εύκολώτερος δεν άφησε τα όπλα του και έκαμε όλον αυτό το δρόμο φορτωμένος με αυτά;

Καθ' όλα τα φαινόμενα ή φαντασία έπλάσε όλη αυτή την ιστορία, για να δώσει μεγαλύτερη σημασία στο μεγάλο αυτό γεγονός.

Το δέβαιο είναι και άποδεικνύεται από όλα τα ιστορικά ντοκουμέντα, ότι ο άγγελος έπήρε, ότι έδωσε την είδηση της νίκης και ότι πέθανε. 'Αδιάφορο άν φορούσε την πανοπλία του ή άν τον έλεγαν Εόκλη, Θέρσιπο ή Φιλυππίδη. 'Η παράδοση αυτή είναι πολύ άμορφη και πρέπει να την παραδεχτούμε.

Και ούτε υπάρχει καμιά ανάγκη να συμπληρώσουμε με τη φαντασία, άν οι άνθρωποι αυτός, όπως και άν λεγότανε, ήταν ήλιοκαμένος, σκοτισμένος, ίσως και μεταμένος και άν τη στιγμή που έβγαψε στη πόλη και ως να φτάση στους άρχοντας έγεινε δεκτός με χαρά και άγαλλίαση από τα παιδιά, τους γέροντες και τους άρρώστους, που δεν μπόρεσαν να λάβουν μέρος στη μάχη και περίμεναν μ' άναπομονησία το τέλος αυτής. 'Αλλά για τους γονείς τους, για τα άδέλφια τους και άλλα για τα παιδιά τους.

Ο ΔΡΟΜΟΣ

'Εδώ παρουσιάζεται το ζήτημα, τί δρόμο πήρε ο άγγελος για να φτάση γρηγορώτερα στην Αθήνα; Και πόσες ώρες περπάτησε;

Καμιά σχετική λεπτομέρεια δεν έχουμε από τους άρχαίους.

Ο πιο σύντομος δρόμος είναι από το χωριό Βρανά, που είναι κοντά στο Μαραθώνα και ότι πέρασε τον Αφορισμό, το δουνάλακι που βρίσκεται στη; ύπαιθρος του Πεντελικού. 'Ισως να κατέβηκε στη Σιαμάτα, ύστερα στη Κηφισιά και απ' εκεί στην Αθήνα.

'Η πορεία όμως διά του ε'Αφορισμού είναι τρομερά δύσκολη. Το λίκρι και το βνομα. Είναι πολύ δύσβατο και πετρώδες; μέρος. Το δευτερότερο είναι ότι άκούοθησε τη σημερινή λεωφόρο, πέρασε από το Γέρακα και ήρθε στην Αθήνα, ο πρόκαπλος αυτός του Λούη.

'Αφ' ού λακόν δεν ξέρουμε τί δρόμο πήρε, δε μπορούμε να ξέρουμε και πόσες ώρες έκαμε για να φθάση στην Αθήνα.

'Αλλο ζήτημα τώρα παρουσιάζεται, τί ελεπν ο άγγελος αυτός στους άρχοντας σαν έφτασε στην Αθήνα;

«Χαίρετε και χαίρομενα ή εχάιρετε και νικώμενα»

Το δέβαιο είναι, ότι οι Αθηναίοι έστησαν άνδράνα στον άγγελο της νίκης του Μαραθώνος.

Σε μια πλάκα που βρέθηκε, ύστερα από



Ο ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΟΣ ΟΡΚΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
 Δεο Όλυμπιονίκαι των Αγώνων τοῦ 1896.—Ο ταχύπους και θρυλικός Λούης, ο νικητής του Μαραθωνίου Δρόμου τῷ 1896 με τὴν φορτανέλλαν του.

πολὴν καιρὸ, ἦταν γραμμὸ το: εχάιρετε και χαίρομενα.

Τούτο όμως οι άρχαιολόγοι δεν το θεωρήσαν άρκετό και έμεινε άλυτο το ζήτημα άν, πριν πεθάνη ο άγγελος, ειπε το εχάιρετε και χαίρομενα ή το εχάιρετε και νικώμενα.

Πρέπει να δεχτούμε, είμαι της ιδέας, το πρώτο, άφ' ού ή μάχη είχε τελειώση και οι Αθηναίοι είχαν νικήσει τους βαρβάρους, όταν ο Άγγελος έφτασε στην Αθήνα. Δεν μπορούσε λακόν να πη εχάιρετε και νικώμενα αλλά εχάιρετε και χαίρομενα.

K. ΓΙΟΛΛΑΣΗΣ

Διάρρημα από Αθηναϊκάς εφημερίδας και περιοδικά

ΠΕΡΙΕΡΓΑ, ΕΞΥΠΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΥΤΑ

Στο νεκροταφείο του Ντόμπερ του Κολοράδο υπάρχει ή εξής επιτάφιος επιγραφή: «Διαβάτα, σταμάτησε κα' κλάψε! 'Εδώ εφύσαντο το καλά μου... Θα έλποτιμούσα έννοείται να εφύσαντο τα δικά σου!

Μεταξύ δύο Ισραηλιτών: —Τώρα διός ο κόσμος έγινε κομμουνιστής. Λακόν πρέπει κ' ήμεις να ζήσουμε σάν άδελφοί και να μοιράσουμε μεταξύ μας τα υπάρχοντά μας. Θέλεις; —Πολύ ευχαρίστως, άπαντ ή ο άλλος. —Λακόν, άν έχης δυό άλογα, να μου δώσης το ένα. —Σύμφωνοι. —'Αν έχης δύο άγελάδες, θα μου δώσης τή μια. —Σύμφωνοι. —'Αν έχης δυό κόττες, θα μου δώσης τή μια. —'Ο άλλος άρνείται και διαμαρτύρεται.

—'Α' αυτό ποτί! —Μά πώς; Συγκατατίθειαι να μου δώσης ένα άλογο, μια άγελάδα, και δεν δέχεται να μου δώσης μια κόττα; —'Ε, μά δέβαιο! Γιατί δεν έχω ούτε άλογο, ούτε άγελάδα, ένψ κόττες έχω δυό!

Την εποχή του σκληρού Πάπα Σίξτου του δω ένος νέος συνελήφθη και κατεδικάσθη εις πενταετή κάθειρξη μόνο και μόνο γιατί είχε σταματήσει μια νία στο δρόμο και την είχε φιλήσει, μοιούσι ο νέος για να τον συγχωρή το έλαφρό αυτό παράπτωμα είχε απείσει λίγες μέρες μετά το φίλημα, να νυμφωθή την κόρη που είχε προσβάλλει. Οι γονείς της νέας μόλις έμαθαν την καταδίκη του γαμβρού των, έτρεξαν και έπε-

σαν στα πόδια του Πάπα ικετεύοντάς τον να τον συγχωρήση.

—'Υστερα από τον γάμον του με την κόρη μας, τοι έδηλώσαν, δεν έχουμε καμιά άπαιτηση έναντίον του. Μάς ικανοποίησε πλήρως.

—'Εσείς πιθανόν να ικανοποιηθήκατε, άπάντησε τότε ο Σίξτος. 'Η δικαιοσύνη όμως που έπίστη πρώτη την προσβολή, μόνο με την τιμωρία του ένόχου θα ικανοποιηθή!

Και διέταξε να εκτελεσθή ή ποινή.

'Ο Τζιμ, βέρος Παρισινός, ταξιδεύει στον άντανό. Το πλοίο κινείται πολύ από την τρακμάρια και ο Τζιμ βόρσκει διασκεδαστικώτατο να περιόρη τους έπιβάτας που τους ένοχλεί ή θάλασσα. Για μια στιγμή βλέπει έναν ψηλό και ξεραγανό Έγγλέζο, ο οποίος φαίνεται να ίσοπέρη εξαιρετικά. 'Ο Τζιμ τον κλησιάζει.

—Κουράγο τοι λίκρι, σε λίγο φτάνομα! 'Από το βλέμμα του Έγγλέζου περνάει μια λάμψη έλπίδας.

—'Αληθια; έρωτά με άγωνία. —'Αληθια, δέβαιο! —Και... πόσο απέχουμε από την ξηρά; —'Χα'. Από έως τρία χιλιόμετρα το πολύ. —'Ω! Δεν είναι δυνατόν!... —Μά ναί έμμένει ο Τζιμ έτοιμος να το σκάση για πάν ένδεχόμενον. Διό ως τρία χιλιόμετρα εις βάθος!...

—Πόσων έτών είσθε σήμερα, άγαπητή μου; —Δέκα όκτώ. —Μά...τόσον άκριβός μου είπατε και όταν πτωτογνωρισθήκαμε, πριν από δυό χρόνια.

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ΤΟ ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΩΜΟΡΦΙΑΣ

Ο DEAN INGE, ο διάσημος ιεροκέρυξ τού Αγίου Παύλου τού Λονδίνου, ένας από τους ανθρώπους που άσκησαν την μεγαλύτεραν έπαισην επί της κοινής γνώμης της Μεγάλης Βρετανίας, δημοσιεύει εις τελευταίον φύλλον της «Εσπερινής Σημαιο» τού Λονδίνου ένα άρθρον χρονικόν υπό τούς περιεργούς τίτλους: «Ένα πρόβλημα ωμορφιάς — Ποιοί ήσαν οι Έλληνες;» Το άρθρον είναι διττώς ενδιαφέρον: λόγω της προσωπικότητος τού γράφοντος και λόγω τού περιεχομένου του, το όποιον ξεπερνά τα όρια των συνήθων φιλελληνικών εκδηλώσεων.

«Έν από τα έργα πού έσημαίωσαν την μεγαλειότητα έπιτηχίαν πέρουσι— άρχίζει—είναι «Η Γυναικα της Άνδρου», τού Θόρντον Ούιλντερ, μία λεπτογραμμένη εικόν της ζωής εις ένα Έλληνικόν νησί κατά την κλασικήν περίοδον. Η άπλότης, ή ωμορφιά και ή σκληρότης της ζωής, εις το περιβάλλον εκείνο έσκαρραφούντο θαυμασίως. Είναι φανερόν, ότι ένας καλός συγγραφεύς ήμπορεί να κάμη ενδιαφέροντας τούς παλιούς Έλληνας, οι όποιοι, φυσικά, είναι και θα είναι πάντοτε εις τον ύψιστον βαθμόν ενδιαφέροντες.

«Δέν θα πειράξω τούς άναγνώστιας μου, οι άλλοιοι των όποιων δέν γνωρίζουν διάλου Έλληνικά και δέν έχουν καιρόν να μάθουν, άπαντων εις το έρώτημα: «Είς τι χρησιμοποιούν τα Έλληνικά;» Πρώ έκατόν έτών, ο Ντήν Γκαίσοφον της Όξφορδης ειπεν εις ένα πανεπιστημιακόν κήρυγμα, ότι ή γνώσις της Έλληνικης άγει εις πολλά έπιπεδή άξιόματα και έπιτρέπει εις τον κάτοχόν της να κυττάξη άφ' ύψηλό τον χόδον ύχλον. Ένας σύγχρονος άπολογητής των κλασικών είναι έσοχημένος να ειρη άλλα έπιχειρήματα και θα ήμποροσει να μάς υπενθύμησιν ότι ο Γκαίτε, ο όποιος δέν ήτο ύπερ το δέον μετρώφων, έλεγε: «Πλάί στούς Έλληνας ποιητάς, δέν είμαι άπολύτως τίποτε» ότι ο Γκαίτε ήρώτησε δι' ένα χωρίον τού Θουκυδίδου: «Είναι ή δέν είναι το ώραιότερον πράγμα πού έδιαβάσατε εις την ζωήν σας;» και ότι ο Μίλτων έδήλωσε περιληπτικώς, ότι οι Έλληνες ήσαν οι άρχισαντες; τα πάντα.

Η ΚΑΤΑΓΩΓΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ Η ΩΜΟΡΦΙΑ ΤΩΝ

«Αλλά ποιοί ήσαν οι Έλληνες;—συνεχίζει ο έπιφανής Άγγλος κληρικός και λόγιος. Ο καθηγητής Μγτες έξετάζει το ζήτημα εις ένα τόμον 600 σελίδων, εις τον όποιον, άφού έμπερισε πολλάς εκατοντάδας κορινθίων, καταλήγει εις το συμπέρασμα ότι οι Έλληνες ήσαν ύπερσοχι μεγάδες, όχι καθαρά Μισογυτικοί ή Βόρειοι ή Άλπινοί, αλλά μίγμα και των τριών. Ακόη και

οι θεοί και οι θεοί των ήσαν μικρόν σύνολον. Αί περισσότεροι θεοί άνήκον εις τούς γηγενείς νοτίους: οι περισσότεροι θεοί ήσαν εισβολείς εκ Βορρά. Ο Δρ Ρέντελ Χάρρις εκφράζει έν πάση ουδαρότητι την γνώμην ότι ο Άπόλλων ήλθε κατ' εθείαν εκ



Η ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΝΑΕΗ Έργον τού IV Αίωvος Π. Χ.

δοριοδοσμών, όπου οι Τευτονικοί γλώσσα αποκαλούν τον άγαπημένον τον καρπόν APPLE (μήλον). Οι Όμηρικοί ήρωες, έξαιρείται τού Όδυσσείως, όλα έχουν ξανθά μαλλιά. Ασφαλώς θα ήσαν λιαν πρόσφατοι εισβολείς εκ Βορρά. Ο Ρίτχοναίφ ύπεστήριξεν ότι ο Άγαμέμνων ήτο σηματριώτης του—Ιρλανδός. Οι Βόρειοι αυτοί ήσαν άναμφιβόλως πού μεγαλόσωμοι από τον πληθυσμόν, τον όποιον εύριξαν εις την Ελλάδα και τας νήσους, διότι τα ξίφη τα όποια ο σέφ Άρθουρ Έδανς έξέσκαψεν εις την Κνωσσόν της Κρήτης έχουν τόσον μικράς λαβάς, ώστε το χέρι ενός συνήθους άνδρός τού Βορρά μόνον με τρία δάκτυλα ήμπορεί να το πιάση.

Είς τι όφείλουν οι Έλληνες την άσυνήθη ωμορφίαν των; Τα άγάλματά των ήσαν,

θεαίως, εξιδανικευμένα, αλλά είχαν μοντέλα τα όποια ο σύγχρονος καλλιτέχνης δέν ήμπορεί να ειρη, είτε εις την χώραν του, είτε άλλου. Τα άγάλματα πού έχουν εις τα μουσειά μας είναι σχεδόν όλα Ρωμαϊκά αντίγραφα: όταν βλέπωμεν την πραγματικήν Έλληνικήν έργασίαν, όπως τα χαλκινα έργα τού Μουσείου των Άθηνών, τα όποια ήλκεύθησαν τελευταίως από τον πυθμένα της θαλάσσης, ο καθένας ήμπορεί να ιδή την διαφοράν. Είναι ή έντέλεια, άνιστόβλητος εις τούς αιώνας.

Τα μοντέλα θα ήσαν ότι ο Μάυος άποκαλεί μιγάδες, όπως σχεδόν όλοι οι άλλοι Έλληνες. Αμφιβάλλω εάν μία άνάμιξ τίτων είναι τόσον έπιζημία διά την ωμορφίαν, όσον ένίοτε ύποτίθεται. Σήμερον δέν ύπάρχουν ποθενά ώραιότερα κορίτσια από τας Άμερικανίδας, όταν δέν καταστρέφουν την έμψυχήν των με θαύματα και ποθήρες και φοχχιά κοκκάλινα γυαλιά. Άλλά τέσσαρες τολάχιστον έθνότητες αναπαριστούν τον συνήθη Άμερικανόν. Έν πάση περιπτώσει οι άρχαίοι Έλληνες ήσαν πράγματι ώραιοί όσον φανταζόμεθα ότι ήσαν: βαθμηδόν έπαισαν να είναι μετά την Ρωμαϊκήν κατάκτησιν.

ΤΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΝΗΣΙΑ

Έταξειδεύσα εις τα Έλληνικά νησιά πού τεσσάρων μόλις μηνών. Η ωμορφιά της Μεσογείου είναι άπειράγαπτος. Δέν ύπάρχει χώρα τόσον εύχάριστον εις το μάτι όσον το πλούσιον θαηγάλανον, τα δε νησιά, μερικά άναψύμενα, όπως ή Σαμοθράκη εις μεγαλειότη ηρωμίδα, και άλλα, όπως λέγει ο Όμηρος, εδμοάζοντα προς άσπίδα επί τού ήρόοντος πόντου, είναι θία άλησμόνητος. Δέν έρωτώμεν τι δουλειά έχει εκεί πέρα ή θάλασσα. Άλλά το έρώτημα θα ήτο φυσικόν, διότι εύρισκόμεθα πού μιάς καταποντισμένης όροσειράς.

Τα νησιά είναι άπλώ; τα ύψηλότερα βουνά και δέν φαίνονται περισσότερο κατοικήσιμα από τας Άλπεις. Η πανταχού παρούσα θάλασσα εισέρχεται και κατέκλυσε τας μικράς ποταμοθρόνους καλάδας, εξαίρειται όλίγων σημείων, όπου ή θροχή παύσασε το έδαφος από τις βοιωπλαγιάς και έδεικεν εις τούς χωρικούς όλίγα στρέμματα άσταθούς χώματος.

Είναι δύσκαλον να μαντεύση κανείς πού αυτοί οι άνθρώποι ζούν και συντηρούν τας πολιμειάς οικογενείας των με μόνην έστω τροφήν τον άρτον, το έλαιόλαδον, τα φρούτα και τον τερών. Φαίνονται άριστα ύγιεις και είναι θαυμαστόν να ιδη κανείς πώς τα πλήθη των προσφύγων εκ Μικράς Άσίας έγκατεστάθησαν επί τού έδάφους της Έβρωπαϊκής Ελλάδος.

Το τελευταίον μέρος τού άρθρου τού α-

“ΤΟ ΟΓΔΩΘΟΝ”

δραματώδους Ίνγκ, το οποίο μαρτυρεί τον θεμιτό φιλληρισμόν του, είναι το συγκινητικότερον.

«Διότι—γράφει—τα στίγια των άρχαίων Έλλήνων δέν ήσαν όλα εις τόπον: άσκη ή φήκη ήτο γλιόχορς. Έπέσκησαν τα δευτερά κρηάια της Μικράς Άσίας περί των άκρίων ό Ηρόδοτος λέγει: «Έχων κτισσι τάς πόλεις των εις τό ώραιότερον μέρος του γνωστού κόσμου, έπώ έποαν κλίματος και τέκροσις. Διότι ουτε τα έφώματα της Μικράς Άσίας, ουτε οι πρός την θάλασσαν γαίαι ήμπορέον να συγκροθόν με την Ιωνίαν. Έκαί ήτο τό λίκνον της Έλληνικής φιλοσοφίας—έκαί, ίσως, τό λίκνον της έπισης ποιήσεως—έκαί έξησεν ό Ηρόδοτος, ό πατήρ της Ιστορίας. Έκ τρις χιλιάδας έτη ή Ιωνία ήτο Έλληνική αι έπίτα Έκκλησία του Ιωνίνου ήσαν όλα εις αυτήν την περιοχήν.

Και τώρα, ένώ τα Έθνη της Δύσεως έθεώοντο και ουδέν έφραττον, οι Τούρκοι, έξ οπλεις ζόμενοι έπύ των Γάλλων, έξωλιόθρησαν τό Έλληνικόν όνομα και την γλώσσαν και μέγα μέρος των κατοίκων εις τάς χώρας τάς άποίας οι Έλληνες είχαν περιβάλει με ακατάλυτον φημην.

Πρό τριών έτών ή Έλληνική παρουσία έν Άγγλία παρέθηκε γείμα εις άνάμνησιν της ναυμαχίας του Ναυαρίνου, του ελληνοσουλτανικού συμβάντος, άποιοι οι διπλωμάται μας ήναγκάσθησαν να τό άποκαλίουν, της κατά θάλασσαν συρράξεως ή όποία ήλευθέρωσε την Έλλάδα και μετέβαλε τάς Άθήνας, οι άποία ήσαν τότε ρεπαρόν χωρίον του πασαλιού της Ειδοίας, εις την σημερινήν άκράσσοαν πόλιν με ένα σχεδόν έκατομύριον κατοίκων.

Τό Φόρεν Όμφρις παρέσχε την συγκατάθεσιν του δι' αυτό τό γείμα μόνον ένώ των ήσαν ότι ουδέν θα έλέγετο τό όποιον θα έθιγε τά αισθήματα του Άδελφού Τούρκου. Άλλ' ένώ, εις έκ των όμιλητών, δέν είχα προειδοποιηθί και άφησα την γλώσσάν μου ήλευθραν, προς μεγίστην άπάλησιν των φιλοξενούντων με. Ό λόγος μου έδημοσιώθη πλήρως εις την Άνατολήν, μετ' άλλων δέ έλαβον έν προσωπικήν έγγραφον έκ μέρους των προσφυγικών έπιτροπών, συντεταγμένων εις την νεωτέρην Έλληνικήν, έν τω όποίω οι εύγνωμονούντες πρόσφερον έλεγον ότι τό ένδοξον όνομα «Ίνγκε» (τό όνομά μου είναι κάπως δύσκολον να μεταφρασθί Έλληνιστί) θα άνεγράφετο χρονοιά γράμματα πλησίον των ονομάτων του Βήρωνος, του Κοδουγκτόνος και του Γιάδστιανος!

Τό έγγραφον αυτό είναι φυσικά έν από τα καλύτερά μου άποκρίματά μου, ένώ δέ έζήτσησά κάθε λέξιν που είπα εις την όμιλίαν μου.»

ΕΞΥΠΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΥΤΑ

—Όταν πηγάτε στό γιατό, του είπατε πως σάς έστειλα ένώ σ' αυτόν;

—Μάλιστα.

—Κι' αυτός τί σάς είπε;

—Μου είπε να τον πληρώσω προκαταβολώς!...

—Πατέρα, άμα γίνω 35 χρονών, πόσον έτών θα είναι ή μαμά μου;

—Χμ! Τι να σού πώ, παιδί μου.... Πιστεύω να είσθι τότε συνομήλικα.

Έρχονται χιλιάδες από όλα τα μέρη της Αμερικής. Έλληνο-Αμερικανοί όλων των τάξεων, έμποροι, έργάται, έπιστήμονες, έρχονται εις τάς Νέας Άθήνας διά τό Όγδοον Συνέδριον της Άξίλια.

Ουδέποτε εις τα χρονιά του Έλληνισμού της Αμερικής έγινε τοιαύτη συγκέντρωσις οάν την συγκέντρωσι που πρόκειται να γείνη.

Έρχονται όλα με ένα παλμό, μια σείχη, μια κοινή χαρά, να συμπράξουν εις την άναγέννησιν της Έλληνικής φυλής.

Αναμεινόμενοι από 48 Πολιτείας και 265 πόλεις, άνθρωποι που στοιάζουν τάς πλατεί-



ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΑΚΡΙΑΣ

Ηρόδοτος Έπιτροπός Όγδοον Συνεδρίου της Άξίλιας έν Βοστώνη

ας της Αμερικής με τα καλύτερα καταστήματα, οι Έλληνες που έκ του μηδενός άπέκτησαν κολλοσιαίας περιουσίας και έπιχειρήσεις. Οι έπιστήμονές μας που προσπαθών να αναδειχθούν και να καταλάβουν την άνήρκασαν εις αυτούς θέσιν, όλα στη γραμμή για τί Βοστώνη.

Σεζητήσεις, άτελείωτα σεζητήσεις από τό πρωί έως τό βράδυ.—Τι θα γείνη; Τι θα κάνουμε στη Βοστώνη έφέτος;—Νά τι να κάνουμε, μηρόδους. Σάμμερ Κομπς διά τό Έλληνόποικο.—Όχι αυτό άκόμη, του χρέονο έφέτο να κάνουμε αυτό που σού λέγω ένώ.

Και έξακολουθεί ή σεζήτησις με τον Ιδιο ένδοσιασμό. Στη Βοστώνη, στας Νέας Άθήνας θα τό είποιμε.

Σκεφθήτε καλά μηρόδους. Σκεφθήτε ειλικρονά και τίμα. Σκεφθήτε ότι είμεθα Έλληνες ή από Έλληνας γονείς. Είμεθα

φυλή και έχουε γονείς. Έχουε πατέρα και μάνα, γονείς πτωχούς; μίν αλλά τίμιας. Μικρή μίν ή χώρα των, αλλά μεγάλη στό όνομα. Έρχόμεθα από την χώραν που οι άνθρωποι γνωρίζουν τί θα είπεί τιμή. Μάλιστα γνωρίζουν να χένουν και τό αίμα των υψώη διά την τιμήν. Γνωρίζουν να αγαπών και να έκτιμούν. Γνωρίζουν να πολεμούν καλλεχηρία διά την θεά των την τιμήν και να λίκτουν ήρωϊκάς.

Σκεφθήτε ότι 8 χρόνια κίτουμεν, κίτουμεν ένα ναόν, κίτουμεν την Άξίλια. Είμεθα άκόμη στό θεμέλιον. Είμα είχοροστημένοι διότι είμα έκ των πρώτων που πήρα τό μηστοί να βοηθήσω και ένώ με τάς πτωχάς μου δυνάμεις. Έλάτε όλα να βοηθήσωμε. Μη λησμονήτε ότι όλα ώρασίθησαν ένώπιον θεού και ανθρώπων να βοηθήσωμε στό κίσιμο. Έλάτε να κίσωμε με βάση, με θεμέλιον στείριά, με πέτρας που δέν φθείρονται, έλάτε να εργασθώμε ειλικρονά και τίμα. Έλάτε να κίσωμε τό κίριο τέλειο ύφ' όλας τάς έπώρας. Τό κίριο θα ονομάζεται AHEPA και θα άνήρη εις τους Άξίλιαν, δηλαδή εις τους Αμερικανοέλληνας. Μιά που θα κτισθί με τον Ιδρωτα, τό αίμα και με τό δολάριο Έλλήνων που θγαίνει με πόνο και με Ιδρωτα, μια που ή AHEPA είναι γέννημα και άνάθηγμα του Έλληνισμού της Αμερικής, ή AHEPA δέν μπορεί να είναι τίποτε άλλο παρά ένα μεγάλο σπήτι να στεγάσθι τοίς Έλληνο-Αμερικανούς και τά παιδιά των.

Όρασίθημεν να είμεθα Άξίλιαν, δηλαδή AMERICAN-HELLENES. Τέλειο Αμερικανό πολιτα, να ένδοιασθώμε διά τό μέρος που θγαίωμε τό φρού μας, για τί χώρα που θα δώση ζωή στό παιδιά μας, διά τά χωμάτα που θα ταφώμε οι περισσότεροι. Πρέπει να σιμμορφωθώμε με τά ύψηλά ήθη και έθιμα της πραγματικής Αμερικανικής Ιδεολογίας, που αυτά δέν είναι τίποτε άλλο παρά άρχαία Έλληνική πραγματική Ιδεολογία.

Νά μάθομε να αγαπάμε και να έκτιμώμε την Αμερική, να θουασθώμε έν ανάγκη όπω; έθισιάσθι ό άείμνηστο; Γεώργιος Ντιλπόης και χιλιάδες άλλοι.

Κατόπιν όμως από όλα αυτά, αγαπητά άδελφοί, θεκίλωμεν να μείνωμε πιστοί στό ιδεώδη της Φυλής μας, φημοί των δύο ύψηλών Ιδεωδών, θρησκείας και γλώσσης.

Κύριο, θέλωμε μια όργάνωσις, με πατριωτικό και έθνικό σκοπό. Μία όργάνωσις να περισυλλέξη τοίς Έλληνας και τοίς έξ Έλλήνων γονείων καταγομένους, να γνωρισθώμε για μια καλύτερη αήσιν. Μία πατριωτική όργάνωσις που τά μέλη να είναι έκατόν τοίς έκατόν άφωσιωμένα διά την πρόσθεσιν της Αμερικής και έκατόν τοίς έκατόν πιστοί εις τά Έλληνικά ιδεώδη.

Ας στηρηθώμε εις αυτά να σημεία, αγαπητοί, και θα ίδήτε την πρόσθεσιν και διαφοράν.

ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΑΚΡΙΑΣ

ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

ΤΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗΣ ΖΩΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

Μία τῶν Μεγαλειτέρων Τραπεζῶν τοῦ Κόσμου, καὶ
Ἐθνικὸν Καύχημα τοῦ Πανελληνίου.

ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ 10ης ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ 1930 ΚΑΙ ΕΝΤΕΥΘΕΝ ΔΙΔΕΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΞΗΣ ΤΟΚΟΥΣ
ΕΙΣ ΔΡΑΧΜΑΣ, ΔΟΛΛΑΡΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΛΙΡΑΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΑΣ

Εἰς πρώτην ζήτησιν 4%

ΕΠΙ ΠΡΟΘΕΣΜΙΑ:

6 μηνῶν 4½%

1 ἔτους 5%

2 ἐτῶν 5¼%

3 ἐτῶν 5½%

5 ἐτῶν καὶ ἄνω 6%

ΤΑΜΙΕΥΤΗΡΙΟΝ:

Μέχρι Δραχμῶν 100,000 5%

ΜΗ ΡΙΣΚΟΚΙΝΔΥΝΕΥΕΤΕ ΤΑΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΣΑΣ ΔΙΑΘΕΤΟΝΤΕΣ ΑΥΤΑΣ ΟΠΟΥ ΤΥΧΗ, ΚΑΤΑ-
ΘΕΣΑΤΕ ΤΑΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΝ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΠΟΥ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΔΟΚΙΜΑΣΜΕΝΗ
ΕΠΙ ΕΝΑ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΟΝ ΑΙΩΝΑ.

Τὸ ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκη Κατάστημα τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Τραπεζῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος λειτουργεῖ ἐν 51 MAIDEN LANE, ὑπὸ
τὴν αὐτὴν διεύθυνσιν καὶ τὸ ἴδιον προσωπικόν, ὡς καὶ ἡ

HELLENIC BANK TRUST COMPANY

ἡ ὁποία ἐπίσης εἶναι ἴδρυμα τῆς Ἐθνικῆς Τραπεζῆς

Ἡ ΜΟΝΗ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΕΓΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΕΞΗΣ: -

Ὅτι τὸ μὲν Κατάστημα (National Bank of Greece, Agency) εἶναι διὰ νὰ διευκολύνη τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἰς
τὰς μετὰ τῆς Ἑλλάδος συναλλαγὰς, τὴν δὲ Hellenic Bank Trust Co., διὰ τὰς ἐδῶ Τραπεζικὰς ἀνάγκας
τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

Ἀποταθῆτε εἰς οἰονδήποτε ἀπὸ τὰ δύο αὐτὰ ἰδρύματα καὶ θὰ εἴχητε πρόθυμον καὶ λίαν συμφέρονσαν ἐξυπηρέτησιν
τῶν συμφερόντων σας.



Fraternity News



ZELUS CHAPTER OF WARREN, OHIO, CELEBRATES EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY IN OLYMPIAN FASHION

High State and City Officials Unanimously Praise the Work of Ahepa

THE Third District of our order has a way of its own in celebrating the annual commemoration of the establishment of Ahepa. In the last three years the people of three states, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, were given an opportunity to witness the growth and expansion of the Ahepa which has in the last eight years spread its vast wings throughout the breadth and length of our country. Two years ago the little city of Steubenville was the hostess to a thousand Ahepans celebrating the founding of the order, while last year the city of Wheeling, W. Va., was actually amazed at the rapid progress the Greeks of America are making. But it remains for the fair city of northwestern Ohio to put on the official approval and broadcast to the world of the strides we are making towards our noble objectives. For the city of Warren, Ohio, has put on the stamp of approval and told the world through its mayor, Mr. Lynn and the other celebrities, who spoke at the mass meeting, that Ahepans are most desirable citizens worthy, indeed, of Warren's love and respect. Moreover, Mr. Rybolt, former mayor of Akron and personal representative of the Hon. C. Cooper, the Governor of Ohio, expressed the governor's greetings to the thousands gathered for the gala event and told in a convincing manner of the tremendous work, which he knows is being carried on by Ahepa throughout the glorious state of Ohio. Speaking on Americanization, the former mayor said that he was not worrying about the Greeks of his state as long as there is an organization of the reputation and scope of the Ahepa.

The city of Warren for the first time in its history played the rôle of hostess to more than three thousand Greek people, who gathered there from all parts of the state and the neighboring states — West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. Fully one thousand Ahepans uniformly dressed in white outfits and wearing proudly the red fez of the order marched from the Greek Church down the main streets of the city while thousands of citizens, along the sidewalks and even on top of the roofs of the buildings, looked upon the parade and cheered the dark complexioned boys who marched under the scorching July sun. The famous V. F. W. Band, consisting of Warren boys, led the long parade with the Weirton Ahepa Band closely following and the New Castle High School Band closing the parade. The beautifully decorated banners, were proudly carried by staunch Ahepans. Among them I noticed the names of Akron, Ohio; New Castle, Pa.; Weirton, W. Va.; Warren, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Erie, Pa., and others. I also noticed a contingent of Cleveland young ladies parading with a blue badge, the symbol of "Athena" and a number of young boys wearing the blue fez of the

"Sons of Pericles." There were, also, hundreds of members of the different patrols who marched with their uniforms arousing a spontaneous applause from the crowd. Patrols were sent by the following chapters: Cleveland, Weirton, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo.

The long parade terminated at the beautiful Packard Park, and light lunches and refreshments were served to the marchers. Then



Our Flag

OUR flag carries American ideas, American history, and American feelings. Beginning with the Colonies and coming down to our time, in its sacred heraldry, in its glorious insignia, it has gathered and stored chiefly this supreme idea—divine right of liberty in man. Every color means liberty, every thread means liberty, every form of star and beam or stripe of light means liberty, not lawlessness, not license; but organized, institutional liberty—liberty through law, and law for liberty. Henry Ward Beecher.

Brother Basil Aronis, the tireless president of the Warren Chapter, doing his best to please everybody, opened the meeting, thanked the participants for their hearty cooperation, and welcomed the thousands on behalf of his chapter. He enthusiastically commented upon the splendid spirit displayed by the Ahepans of the Third District. Then he introduced Brother James Chacona, of Erie, Pa., who acted as master of ceremonies.

Following Mr. Lynn's address, in which we could detect the friendly spirit of the mayor of Warren and his extreme enthusiasm over the unusual success of the celebration, Rev. R. E. Schultz, rector of the Episcopal Church, emphasized the ideals of the Ahepa and urged a closer cooperation between our and his church. V. I. Chebithes, the Past Supreme President, was then introduced to the au-

dience. Chebithes talked along the lines that are well known and appreciated by the Ahepans, and he was loudly applauded.

Brother George E. Phillies, our beloved and energetic Supreme President, in an eloquent address, electrified his audience, for he has never heretofore delivered so inspiring, so constructive a message. Fiery as he was with his mind and soul concentrated upon his subject, he alluded to the memorable work of the eight laymen who laid the foundation of the Ahepa in 1922, and predicted that some day Hellenism would dedicate as a permanent landmark and shrine the little school house in Atlanta, Georgia, where Ahepa was first conceived in the minds of its founders. He laid emphasis upon the timely appearance of the order and upon the fact that Hellenes of this country could never have made the strides of progress socially or commercially if they had not grasped the sound and helpful ideas found in the principles of the Ahepa.

"This organization," he said, "is continuously building landmarks for the Greeks here. It has enhanced their prestige, and enthroned them in the hearts and esteem of their fellow American citizens. The people of our adopted country, having known us collectively and judging us by our record, appreciate the fact that we are here to make not a living, but a life, to establish a record in good citizenship, which will vie with that of our Athenian forefathers. It is our aim to perfect the highest type of American citizenship, the kind of citizen who is distilled from the idealism of Greece and the practicalism of America."

In concluding, the Supreme President pointed out that a grateful world has ever befriended and revered the sons of Greece.

"But," he said, "the time of romanticism and poetic expression belongs more to generations of the past, and we are here to distinguish ourselves upon our merits; we must not rest upon the shields of our forefathers, nor think of benefiting by their laurels. It is our duty to cull our own in the land of equal rights and equal opportunities."

The supreme president established himself firmly in the admiration and hearts of his audience by his eloquence.

Then Brother Lambrinides of Lorain, Ohio, G. Ingersoll, G. P. Gillmer, George J. Henry and C. C. Walker of Warren Harding High School also spoke enthusiastically about Ahepa and its work. Brother Issaris of Wheeling, W. Va., was introduced to the brothers and brother Dr. Gatsopoulos of Cleveland recited a poem of his own conception inspired at the grounds. The writer also talked on the pilgrimage to Greece and the program was brought to an end.

The marshals of the day were Brothers George Annos, and M. Gongaris. The general committee consisted of Basile Aronis, chair-

August

man, V. Chris Kalogeros, John N. Lar. The most heartiest District remain

AND T

AN at day, J. of Greece member Chapter. From C. Moines promise banquet initiation of the chapter and a sponse followed ter of possible the C. applica the ch. Poulos ter.

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The lined talks and the Ten electes James Secret Stana Pappa the G. Gust Karig Nick

man, William Hatoopis, William Cominos, Chris Charnas, Mike Foundoulis, Nick Kalogeras, Evrypides Chebithes, Harry Kefalos, John Kaladjis, George Macrinis, Costas N. Lardas, John Tsougaris and John Aronis. The members of the Zeus Chapter deserve the heartiest congratulations of the entire Third District of the Ahepa. Their work cannot but remain as another milestone of Ahepa progress.

ANGEL ALEX.

ANOTHER CHAPTER JOINS THE AHEPA PARADE

New Chapter Established in Dubuque, Iowa

AN unusually inspirational event took place at the Knights of Pythias Hall Wednesday, June 4th, when twenty-four Dubuquers of Greek extraction were initiated into the membership of the newly organized Dubuque Chapter of the Order of Ahepa.

Prominent members of the organization from Chicago, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and other points, and a number of prominent Dubuquers were guests at the banquet and program which followed the initiation of the members and the presentation of the charter to the officers of the new chapter. Several high officers of the Ahepa and a number of the Dubuque guests responded to toasts during the program which followed the banquet. The granting of a chapter of the organization in Dubuque was made possible through the activities of members of the Cedar Rapids Chapter. The Dubuque applicants for membership were initiated and the charter was presided over by Samuel G. Poulos, President of the Cedar Rapids Chapter.

George Marvillas, President of the Waterloo Chapter, was toastmaster at the program following the banquet. Responses were made by Stylianos Reckas, Chicago, Supreme Governor of the organization; City Solicitor M. H. Czizek, representing the city government; E. F. Lusch, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Rev. A. R. McLaughlin, pastor of the First Congregational Church; Harlan G. Melchior, former Mayor, and R. P. Roedell.

The high ideals of the organization as outlined by its supreme officers in their banquet talks were lauded by City Solicitor Czizek and the other Dubuque speakers.

Tentative officers of the Dubuque chapter elected following the initiation are: President, James Yiannias; Vice-President, Peter Takos; Secretary, Theodore Poulos; Treasurer, Stanatios Konstatinou; Chaplain, Harry Pappas; Warden, George Pappas; Captain of the Guard, Charles Petrakis; Outer Sentinel, Gust Bogas; Board of Governors, Peter Karigan, Gust Paul, Peter Petrakis, Mike, Nick and Gust Prezas.

Complete Equipment for AHEPA CHAPTERS

American and Greek Flags, Patriot Costumes, Banners, Electric Carpets, Spankers, Swords, Bibles, Seals, etc.

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UTAH CHAPTERS HOLD ANNUAL STATE OUTING

CROWN UTAH QUEEN OF AHEPA

MORE than 2,000 Ahepans and their friends gathered at Mermitage Park in Ogden Canyon, Ogden, Utah, Sunday, July 13th, at the third annual Utah State Ahepa outing. From Salt Lake City, Bingham Canyon, Price, Magna, Brigham City, and other cities in Utah, and some from Wyoming and Idaho, the most came to enjoy the cool air and the magnificent scenery of the Ogden Canyon.

The Salt Lake (Beehive) baseball team, Bingham Canyon team, Magna team and the Junior Ahepa band, consisting of twenty-two boys of Hellenic extraction, arrived in two large busses.

After lunch, which was served from 12 to 1:30 o'clock, the Junior Ahepa band played the national anthems of America and Greece.

Athletic contests aroused great interest among the picnickers, and kept them "keyed" up to the several events, which were strenuously contested.

Later a beauty contest was held in the dance pavilion in which six beautiful (Alices and Penelopes) American-Hellenic girls participated. They were Miss Margaret Stavropoulos, Miss Mary Cairo, Miss Irene Papajimas, Miss Martha Politz, Miss Athena Dakounakis and Miss Mary Theas. Miss Mary Cairo was elected Queen of Ahepa for the year 1930, winning over Miss Margaret Stavropoulos by one vote.

The committee responsible for this remarkable outing, where a fine spirit of good fellowship was exemplified throughout, consisted of Brothers Gus J. Cutrubs, chairman, William J. Pappas, Ernest K. Pappas, Tom Politz, Gus Poulos, Sam Kounalis, Christ Bapis, Peter Athas, Peter Pitchios, and Andrew D. Batestas.

LEWISTON AHEPA BASEBALL TEAM CHALLENGES AHEPA TEAMS OF NEW ENGLAND

MANY members of the Lewiston Chapter of Ahepas joined the Portland Ahepas in their outing at Odd Fellows Park in Scarborough, recently. The Lewiston Chapter was able to bring home a silver cup, having won the greatest number of points for sporting events, beating Portland by a score of 19 to 8. Those who scored the points, divided among them, were: S. Frangedakis, P. Barbalias, N. Doukakos and P. Frangedakis. Not content with this, the Lewiston visitors also beat their hosts by a score of 15 to 5 in a baseball game held during the outing.

The Lewiston team is so sure of its powers that it challenges any Ahepa team in New England for a match, and promises to beat it like they did that of Portland.

Which team shall take them up?

Τὰ καλλιεργητικώτερα Στέφανα καὶ Βαπτιστικά, τὰ καλλίτερα Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκους ἀγοράσατε ἀπὸ τὸ

GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπεὶ δύνανται δωρεάν

MAYOR PRESENTED WITH PICTURE OF ATHENS

MAYOR HARRISON of Louisville, Ky., hung in his office a framed picture of "Athens at the Golden Age of Pericles," presented to him by the George Dilboy Chapter No. 129 of the Ahepa. Alex J. Giannacakes, representing the Louisville Chapter No. 129, made the presentation and handed the Mayor a letter from Brother Louis P. Maniatis, President, expressing the appreciation of the Greeks of Louisville for courtesies shown them by the head of the city government. "We want to marshal into active service the glorious traditions of Hellenism coupled with the highest ideals of American citizenship for development of Louisville," Brother Maniatis wrote.

FRESNO INCREASES IN MEMBERSHIP

ELEVEN new members have been admitted to the altar of the Fresno Chapter No. 151, at an impressive initiation, officiated by Brother P. Murphines, president of the chapter.

Speakers at the initiation, who eloquently explained the work of the Ahepa to the new members, were Brothers Murphines, D. Sterios, Rev. A. Mandillas, Paul Mihcaelides, Pete Pappas, Emmanuel Psomas and James Pulos.



AHEPA BELT BUCKLE \$1.00 EACH

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NEW CHAPTER ESTABLISHED IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

IN the presence of a score of members representing chapters from the Southern States, the installation ceremony of a new chapter in Greensboro, N. C., took place in Moose Hall recently. The impressive ceremony of inducting the new members into the fold of Ahepa was officiated by Rev. S. S. Spathy of Richmond, Va., Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, who impressively charged the new candidates with the oath and obligations incidental in the establishment of a new chapter and the induction of the members into the fraternity.

The reception tendered to the Supreme Governor and also to the visiting members from the neighboring chapters, who assisted him in his ritualistic work, was cordial and enthusiastic.

The name of the new chapter was officially adopted to be "General Greene," and the following officers were elected to guide its destinies: John Plakas, President; Nick Drakoulakos, Vice President; D. H. King, Secretary; Peter Skalchunes, Treasurer; Theodore Antonakos, Chaplain; Comas Bartis, Captain of the Guard; Tom Gianoulis, Warden; Peter Maranglis, inside sentinel; George Zouros, outside sentinel; Nick Kontoulas, Chris Bahalis, Harry Pappas, Andrew Callis, and Pete Cavarinos, Governors.

The new chapter is formed under promising circumstances and a broad field of activity lies ahead of it. May its career be successful and its activities plentiful and useful.

SUNSHINE STATE CHAPTER SHINES AT ANNUAL PICNIC

THE second annual picnic of the Sunshine State Chapter No. 190 of Sioux Falls, S. D., was held Thursday, July 31st, at East Sioux Falls Park. About two hundred members including delegations from Sioux City, Mitchell and Watertown, S. D., and Rock Rapids, Iowa, with their families, attended the event. The picnic began at eleven o'clock in the morning and closed with supper in the evening, followed with dancing.

A program of athletic events took up the afternoon, with prizes given to the winners.

A special feature of the picnic was the barbecued lambs.

The committee consisted of Brothers Gust Dariotis, Louis Douglas, George Constantine and Pete Curtis, who are congratulated for their hard work in making the picnic a success.

THE BUFFALO PICNIC AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR

THE second annual outing of the William McKinley Chapter No. 191 of Buffalo, N. Y., held recently at General Brock's Monument, Ontario, Canada, assumed an international aspect. Many Canadian chapters of the Ahepa, joining those of Buffalo and the surrounding district, participated in the memorable event. Many were the features of the picnic, the outstanding of which were the athletic games and other diversions of amusement.

The Canadians were well represented, displaying a remarkable Ahepa spirit. Brothers Frank Bazos, P. Exacoustos, Stanley Masters, Sr. and Jr., Policrones, Christopher and Cooper, leading the Canadian legions of the Ahepa, are particularly commended for cheerfully rendering their services, which helped in the success of the outing.

Brother Theo. E. Phillies, the intrepid secretary of the Buffalo Chapter, was the guiding spirit in arranging and carrying out the interesting program. Favorable mention should be made of Brother John Melandinos and Paul K. Condrell, who were active in behalf of the Buffalo Patrol.

Brother Exsaris of Wheeling, W. Va., was the "life of the party." Brother Geo. E. Phillies, the Supreme President of the Ahepa, who was the honor guest at the picnic, delivered an inspiring and appropriate address, and was followed by Brother S. H. Marcopoulos, President of the William McKinley Chapter, who greeted all in behalf of his chapter.

In the athletic games, the Canadians "bested" the Americans, for they were well prepared.

Over one thousand Ahepans and their guests took part in the merry-making, and enjoyed a splendid outing.

The entire committee in charge is congratulated on the success of the picnic.

MARLBORO CHAPTER HOLDS BENEFIT RECEPTION

THE Marlboro Chapter No. 195 of Marlboro, Mass., held an entertainment and social party in Odd Fellows Hall, June 20th, attended with success. The program consisted of music by the Santella Orchestra of six pieces, which rendered a very pleasing program. Mr. Thomas Kenney, past master of the Masonic Order in Marlboro, gave a fine exhibition as a magician. This was greatly enjoyed by everyone. The children, who were

the invited guests, were especially delighted with Mr. Kenney's mystifying act.

Mr. Walter Williams, a member of Marlboro Order of Odd Fellows, gave a pleasing exhibition of stereopticon views of Greece and Egypt, and accompanied the pictures with a descriptive talk.

A gold piece was awarded to Platon Exarhopoulos for writing the best essay on the benefit he derived by becoming a member of the Sons of Pericles.

Refreshments were served, donated by the members of the Ahepa.

The net proceeds, a substantial sum, were turned over to the local Greek church and school.

The success of the reception was due to the energetic efforts of Brothers Aristides Peltekis, and Louis Tsingaridas, the committee, ably assisted by Brothers Badavas, Granitsas, Scouras, Kapetanopoulos, Agoritsas, Rev. Constantinides, Alex Hassapes, George Dabouras, and Voutas.

The spirit of the Ahepa hovered with radiant brilliance over all. Everyone was happy.

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AHEPA FLOAT WINS HONORS IN FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Beautiful Display Depicts Presentation of Ahepa to Columbia

GREECE presenting Ahepa to Columbia was the theme of the float entered by Santa Barbara Chapter No. 243, winner of first place among the national organizations in the Fourth of July parade. On the front of the float was a miniature of the Statue of Liberty and the back a replica of the Parthenon. Before the Parthenon stood Miss Helen L.



Brother George Ellis, President of the Santa Barbara Chapter, proudly displays the award

Alexakis, as Miss Greece, just releasing hold of the hand of Ahepa, impersonated by little Frank Daskalu, as he advanced to Columbia, represented by Miss Helen Poulos. Four little girls, representative of the virgins of Greece, riding at the corners of the float were Joyce Ellis, Florence Daskalu, Mary Coloursis, and Louise Tony. The float, outside of the parts depicting action, was banked with red and pink gladioli, donated by Cosmo Stathados.

The float was accompanied by a marching formation of 120 men led by Anthony Arony in the uniform of the Greek royal guard. At the head of the marchers were P. J. Andres of Los Angeles, Supreme Governor of District 12; George Papageorge, President, and George Alex, Secretary of Hysperia Chapter of Los Angeles; Louis Alexarkis, President, and George Poulos of Ventura Chapter; George Ellis, President, N. F. Liatas, Vice-President, and Ernest Caloudes, Secretary, of Santa Barbara Chapter; Nick Dimas, Andrew Cagoulidis, Tom Seatriles, Sam Velliotis, John Simitze, George Paios, Nick Milonas, John Ganol, Gus Daskalu, James Nadis, James Coloures, Gus Costakis, Pete Arhondis, Paul Polizonis, Pete Canalis, Gus Miraliotis, Louis Tony, Gus Terry, S. Contovris, Pete Batzanis, John Kirk, Tony Firos and Gus Simitze.

Read what the *Evening News* said about the Ahepa editorially, appearing in the Topics of the Editor page.

FOR RESULTS - ADVERTISE IN THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. REPRESENTATIVES WANTED



The Victorious Ahepa Float majestically marches on

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA HOST OF AHEPA IN BANQUET DELIVERS INSPIRING ADDRESS

SATURDAY, June 21st, will remain historic in the annals of Oakland Chapter No. 171. For on that night, the chapter had the privilege and honor to be the host to the Governor of the Golden State, Hon. C. C. Young.

The banquet took place at the Blue Room of the Hotel Oakland, attended by the officers of the local chapter, the deputy supreme governors, and the presidents of the various chapters of the Twelfth District and other prominent citizens. Brother James P. Zerikotes, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Oakland Chapter, acted as the toastmaster and introduced the Governor.

At the conclusion of the banquet the toastmaster called on Brother Nickolas Nitsos, Past President of the Oakland Chapter, who gave an outline of the history and accomplishments of the Ahepa.

Following the banquet, the Governor and the officers retired in a body to the Madison Street Temple, where Governor Young spoke before a large representative gathering. Brother J. C. Polos, President of the Chapter, presented the Governor to the audience, who, at the outset, greeted the members of the Ahepa in behalf of the State of California. He spoke very enthusiastically about the Greeks in the State of California and eloquently praised Greece. The Governor highly complimented the Order of Ahepa, and advised its members to carry on the work so well started. "I am glad to hear that you call yourselves American-Greeks, and not Greek-Americans," the Governor said. "You came to this country of ours to adopt it as your own country, and you already decided that Amer-

ica is your permanent home. This is where you are going to live. That flag is your flag." the Governor continued, pointing to a large American flag decorating the hall.

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Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπέλλονται δωρεάν

MAMMOTH GATHERING MARKS BRILLIANT AHEPA CELEBRATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DAY—MANCHESTER HOST TO AHEPA LEGIONS

AHEPANS from nine New England cities gathered in Manchester, N. H., to help the Manchester Chapter No. 44 of Ahepa to celebrate New Hampshire Day, one of the special programs planned preliminary to the national convention to be held in Boston the last week in August.

More than 1,500 Ahepans came to Manchester from Lowell, Lynn, Haverhill, Woburn, Boston, Nashua, Portland, Lewiston, Dover and Portsmouth, attending church services in the morning, paraded in the early afternoon, took part in a class initiation in Odd Fellows Hall and ended the day with a banquet which was addressed by Brother George E. Phillies, the Supreme President.

Perfect weather greeted the Ahepans and the colorful parade in which nearly 700 members of the organization took part and which was also the outstanding event on the day's program, was watched by several thousand persons who lined both sides of Elm street. All the merchants on Elm and Hanover streets put out their curb flags, adding color to the affair.

The 700 men, several of whom were members of the Sons of Pericles, offered a striking spectacle in their white trousers, blue serge coats and fezzes.

Brother Soterios Ducos of Manchester was marshal of the parade. His aides included Nicholas Flione, John Caraphilakis and Charles Tsiales. Heading the long line was the Lowell Ahepa Band followed by its patrol. The patrol which included sixteen men, was the feature of the parade. The men were neatly attired in white flannels, a light green cape and fez. All along the march they made formations to the delight of the crowd.

Nashua Chapter of the Ahepas formed one of the largest marching units in the colorful demonstration.

Banquet Follows Parade and Initiation

Following the parade an impressive initiation ceremony took place when several new candidates took the oath of the order in the presence of the large gathering. Then a banquet was served, and after the banquet all the Ahepans gathered into the hall to hear addresses by Supreme President Phillies, Supreme Governor Harris Booras, and Stanley Harris of Lynn, George Eliades of Lowell and Chris Agrafiotis of Manchester, all deputy supreme governors. George A. Hatzes, president of the local chapter, presided at the banquet.

Supreme President Phillies delivered an inspiring talk on the Ahepa and citizenship and also reviewed some of the things which the organization is doing.

The reception committee from the local Chapter included, Dr. Alexander P. Cambanis, Dr. Nicholas Michou, Dr. G. J. Kappoulos, Dr. Arthur Bafalis, John Damos and Thomas Papanastasiou. George A. Hatzes, president of the chapter, was chairman of the general committee while Nicholas Procovas was chairman of the banquet committee.

Ahepa hails you all!

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

THE Sunshine Chapter No. 15, of St. Petersburg, Fla., celebrated the Centenary of Greek Independence with a picnic held recently at the beautiful St. Petersburg Beach. Many members from the neighboring chapters of Tampa and Tarpon Springs took part in the celebration. They all had a merry time. Lambs, roasted "Greek-style," were served to the guests, followed by both Greek and American dances. The committee in charge took care of everything, and the entire outing was a success.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 31 HOLDS OUTING

THE Washington Chapter No. 31 held its annual outing at the picturesque Great Falls, Virginia. The outing attracted hundreds of Ahepans and their families, who enjoyed the day with the invigorating cool air of the Virginia dales. The feature of the outing was a program of athletic events, which were spiritedly contested, arousing the interest and enthusiasm of the picnickers. Brother James Mallos was chairman of the committee, assisted by several of the brothers of the chapter. Dr. Charles Demas, the president of the chapter, was seen having a good time dancing the "Kalamatiano."

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NEW CHAPTER ORGANIZED IN WASHINGTON STATE

Chehalis Joins the Colors

WITH pomp and ceremony the progressive citizens of Greek descent of the city of Chehalis, Washington, having resolved to join the ever increasing forces of the Ahepa, inaugurated the establishment of the Mt. Ranier Chapter No. 262.

Brother Thomas D. Lentgis, Deputy Supreme Governor of District No. 13, assisted by Brothers N. Zefkalis, President of Seattle Chapter No. 177, A. Morissi, Past President of the same Chapter, T. Pappadakis, the energetic adviser to the Sons of Pericles, and D. Kontometros, representative of the "Atlantis" in the Northwest States, officiated in initiating the new members, charged them with the oath and obligations of the order, and presented them with their charter. Each officer in turn explained the objectives of the Ahepa and the work it is accomplishing.

There were delegations of members present from neighboring chapters adding dignity and fervor to the occasion.

The following were elected to guide the destinies of the new chapter until the end of the year:

Nickolas Zopolos, President; Angeles Pappas, Vice-President; Spiros Kalivas, Secretary; Tom Rusos, Treasurer.

The organization of the Chehalis Chapter was enthusiastically received by the entire community and a bright future is promised to it. We rejoice with you, brothers, in joining our colors and we wish you a glorious career.

AIR CAPITAL CHAPTER CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY WITH PICNIC

THE Air Capital Chapter No. 187 of Wichita, Kans., celebrated their second anniversary by giving a public picnic to several hundred members and their guests, who were served with the finest barbecued meats,

prepared at the picnic grounds, under the direction of Brother John Apostol, its president.

The picnic was conducted in the finest manner under the leadership of Brother Sam Bushong, chairman of the affair.

Brother George Poulson, Gus Jay and Gus Demirris kept busy to see that all visitors were well pleased, while Brother Chris Christianos and his music caused all the grass around him to disappear from the face of the earth. Hot stuff!

Several prizes were presented by the chapter to those who displayed their running and athletic prowess.

Words of the Wise

A brave man is clear in his discourse and keeps close to truth. — Aristotle.

Rich, be not exalted, poor, be not dejected. — Cleobulus.

The worst of slaves are those that are constantly serving their passions. — Diogenes.

Common and vulgar people ascribe all ill they feel to others; people of little wisdom ascribe it to themselves; people of much wisdom, to no one. — Epictetus.

If a man is endowed with a generous mind, this is the best kind of nobility. — Plato.

The fewer our wants the nearer we resemble the gods. — Socrates.

PEORIA, ILL., HOLDS IT FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC IN GRAND FASHION

THE Peoria Chapter No. 234 has been making extensive preparations for its first annual picnic for the benefit of the Greek school and church, recently established there, which was successfully held at the Fritz Luthy Grounds, on Sunday, August 17th.

Those attending the picnic enjoyed various athletic events, music, dancing, and other amusements.

Officials and members from surrounding chapters were present and participated in the merry-making. Hundreds of tickets were sold, and over one thousand people attended the outing.

The Peoria Chapter was organized just one year ago, and has made amazing progress. Its membership increased over 200 per cent. Visiting brothers marveled at the remarkable progress achieved, and it is hoped that the chapter will continue its benevolent work and keep the standards of the Order high.

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REAR ADMIRAL BYRD COMMENDS HIGHLY THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Dublin, N. H., August 4, 1930.

George E. Phillis, Supreme President, Order of Ahepa,
1094 Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

My dear President Phillis:

I greatly appreciate the visit you made to our New York headquarters when you brought me the greetings of the Order of Ahepa. It was a pleasure to meet you and to know that your society had taken such a keen interest in the man who represented the people of Greece on our Antarctic Expedition — Epaminondas J. Demas — who has been with me on three of my expeditions.

The precepts of the Order of Ahepa are well worthy of the highest commendation I can give, and I know that every member is proud of what the order stands for.

For many years I have been interested in promoting good fellowship between nations, and I am glad to note that one of the objects of the Order of Ahepa is to promote good fellowship between the people of Greece and the people of the United States.

I wish you every success in the work you are doing.

With kind personal regards,
Very sincerely yours,

R. E. BYRD,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (Ret.)

Culled Comments

All is not gold that glitters.

Birds of a feather flock together.

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ANOTHER CHAPTER ORGANIZED IN THE BLUE-GRASS COUNTRY

Lexington, Kentucky Joins the Ahepan Colors

A YOUNG thoroughbred donned the Ahepan colors when a new chapter was organized in Lexington, Ky., in the heart of the "blue-grass" country, famous for its thoroughbreds, and, indeed, are thoroughbreds the prominent citizens who have joined hands in the organization of the Lexington Chapter No. 258.

In a ritual of solemnity and before an assemblage of visiting brothers from several chapters from the "blue-grass" and Ohio countries, the presentation of the charter and the initiation of the Charter members was officiated by Brother Parasco E. Volo, Supreme Governor of District No. 3, assisted by Brothers Louis Maniatis and Louis Constant. In fact, the organization of this chapter is due to the untiring efforts of Brothers Louis Maniatis and Louis Constant of Louisville, Ky.

By unanimous decision, the chapter adopted for its namesake that of the famous Philhellene and American Statesman, Henry Clay. May its career be as renowned as that of the man whose name it has assumed.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, HOLDS FIRST PICNIC

MORE than 350 members and their guests attended the first annual picnic of Springfield Chapter No. 247, at Lakewood Beach, Tremont City. Included in the gathering were delegations from Dayton, Columbus, London, Xenia, and other nearby cities.

Serving as Springfield's celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Order of Ahepa, as well as the initial picnic of the organization, the outing combined regular picnic features and a large variety of athletic contests with a number of addresses and exercises fitting to the occasion.

Among the speakers were two local jurists, Judge Golden C. Davis and Judge Harry G. Gram; James T. Leakas of Dayton, Deputy Supreme District Governor; Director of Police George Abele; Henry Worley, representing the Springfield Chamber of Commerce; John Vlachos of Wittenberg College; Mrs. Sam Mackris; Phil Chakeres, President of the Springfield Chapter; Orvil le Wear and Mark Bush.

Brother G. D. Giannakopoulos was chairman of the committee in charge; other members were Brothers Louis Vlachos, Peter Anderson, Peter Manos and Sam Mackris. Assisting these were Nick Patsy, John Stathos, Gus Zootes, Anthony Bitgos, George Kanelis, George Keymas and George Vasilou.

ACTIVITIES OF NEW ENGLAND CHAPTERS

BROTHER JOHN G. CHAMBERS, the alert and capable Supreme Deputy Governor of District No. 1, in his frequent visits to the chapters in New England, among other things, reports enthusiastically about the spirit and the good work which is being done in the district.

The Connecticut chapters are functioning wonderfully. The annual ball of Danbury Chapter was a wonderful affair, and Brother Nicholson, the president, should be congratulated.

One of the best initiation ceremonies I have ever witnessed was that conducted by the Bridgeport Chapter just before the excursion left for Greece, and their degree team is certainly smart and wonderfully drilled. Brother Regas, the president of the chapter, deserves congratulations for his fine efforts.

Of course you know all about the wonderful New Haven banquet. Brother Andria is certainly doing things in grand fashion.

The Hartford annual ball was one brilliant success, and Brother Starr, the president, is a real live wire.

The Waterbury Chapter is certainly hitting on all cylinders. They are imbued with a fine Ahepa spirit.

In Norwich they are not falling very far back from the Waterbury Chapter.

The newly established chapter in New London is going ahead with rapid strides.

I want to mention the splendid work of the Springfield patrol, who are always on the go when it comes to helping live affairs in any chapter in New England. Brother Cokkinos, the president of the degree team of the same chapter is also another enthusiastic Ahepan.

The Meriden Chapter held a splendid celebration. The community is small, but their hearts are big, and they do things on a big scale.

New Britain is perhaps one of the liveliest chapters in Connecticut. Their public installation was one of the finest affairs I have ever attended.

You will hear from me again in the near future in regard to the rest of the chapters, but let me conclude in telling you that the Ahepa spirit is functioning splendidly throughout New England, and each and every chapter is doing its best to carry on the good work.

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GALLUP, N. M., JOINS THE AHEPA COLORS

ANOTHER standard-bearer joins the Ahepa colors in the organization of the Gallup, N. M., Chapter, when thirty prominent citizens of Greek extraction were initiated into the fold of Ahepa and Charter No. 265 presented to them by the Supreme Governor of District No. 11, Brother P. S. Marthakis.

Impressive were the inauguration ceremonies followed by the installation of the newly-elected officers to lead the promising future of this newly established chapter.

The following officers were elected: Nick Totos, President; Peter Theodoratos, Vice President; Nick Morros, Secretary; James Trifilis, Treasurer; Peter Blatsios, Warden; Harry Katsimoutas, Chaplain; Nick Lahakis, Captain of the Guards; James Lagos, Inside Sentinel. The Board of Directors includes: George Ade, John Sarris, James Doimas, Steve Moutsios and Bill Maggos.

In welcoming the new chapter into the fraternal domain of the Ahepa we wish them a successful career and steady galloping to reach their goal.

SANTA FE, N. M., ALSO FALLS IN LINE

THE progressive citizens of Santa Fe, N. M., inspired by the deeds of the other chapters in the domain of the Ahepa, have banded together and organized the 264th Chapter of the Order of Ahepa.

The inauguration ceremonies were conducted by Brother P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Governor of the Eleventh District, who presented them with their charter and also administered to them the oath and obligation of the fraternity incident to the establishment of a new chapter and the induction of the new members into the fraternity.

The following officers were elected to serve until the end of the year: John Legits, President; Louis Carrelas, Vice President; James Karamouzis, Secretary; Jim Ipiotis, Treasurer; Paul Pagis, Warden; Mike Keros, Chaplain; Theofan Keros, Captain of the Guards;

Peter Columbus, Inside Sentinel. The Board of Governors is made up of Messrs. Phillips, Minary, Karman, Bousalis and Assimakis.

We extend our sincere congratulations to the newly inaugurated chapter and wish them success in their endeavor. May their conduct be saintly and their career fair and useful.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA AT BOSTON

SUNDAY, 24th

Morning — Church Services at the Hellenic Cathedral of Boston. His Grace, Archbishop Damaskinos will officiate.

Afternoon — Sight seeing tour for the delegates and alternates.

Evening — Special Initiation ceremony to be conducted by the Supreme Officers.

MONDAY, 25th

Morning — Official opening of the convention. Prayer by Rev. Constantinos.

Afternoon — Organization of the convention, election of convention officers and reports by Supreme Lodge Officers.

Evening — Entertainment of delegates.

TUESDAY, 26th

Morning — Grand Parade in the City of Somerville.

Noon — Dedication of Dilboy statue.

Afternoon — Athletic Exercise at Dilboy Field.

Evening — Grand Convention Ball.

WEDNESDAY, 27th

Convention Session throughout the day and evening.

THURSDAY, 28th

Morning — Convention Session.

Afternoon — Convention Session.

Evening — Grand Convention Banquet.

FRIDAY, 29th

Morning — Convention Session.

Afternoon — Convention Session.

Evening — At 11:00 p. m., midnight theatrical performance.

SATURDAY, 30th

Morning — Election of new Supreme Lodge Officers.

Afternoon — Farewell Boston Baked Bean Supper.

Evening — Installation of the new Supreme Lodge Officers.

THE CONVENTION COMMITTEE.
DEMOS KAKRIDAS, Chairman.

Thank You

ONE of the highest types of magazines coming to Sterling, Illinois, is found in "The Ahepa," of Washington, D. C., official organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

The magazine is beautifully illustrated and has splendid articles in its pages, making it an outstanding publication.
—Sterling Daily Gazette.

TEN GOOD HEALTH RULES FOR BABY IN HOT WEATHER

- Keep him cool.
- Keep him clean.
- Reduce clothing to a sleeveless vest and diaper.
- Keep flies and insects away from him.
- Insure him quiet, freedom from excitement and handling.
- Provide him with fresh air.
- Reduce his food.
- Increase the water, internally and externally.
- Keep up breast feeding.
- Consult a physician regularly, and early if there are any signs of illness.

These simple, common sense rules have been the means of saving thousands of babies' lives and may mean health and life to many others if adhered to.



Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

Υπό ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

Διά του βιβλίου τούτου ο αναγνώστης εισέρχεται εις τα μυστήρια της γιγαντιαίας Οργανώσεως των Φιλικών, ή οποία υπήρξεν ή κινητήριος δύναμις, ή μαγνητίσασα το δούλον Έθνος κατά τας μαύρας ημέρας της δοκιμασίας του, άφελνίσασα και ώθήσασα αυτό άποφασιστικώς προς το έπικράνθρον μεγαλόσφγγημα του 21. Η Βαθμολογία, ο Μέγας Όρκος, αι Μυσήεις, το Κρυπτογραφικόν Άλφάβητον, το Μετωνυμικόν Λεξικόν και γενικώς το Λειτουργικόν της Έταιρίας αποτελούν ένα σύνολον θρόνων και έθνικής μυσταγωγίας. Η πίστις και ο φιλογερός πατριωτισμός των Φιλικών περιγράφονται λεπτομερώς εις το Έξοχον και πρωτότυπον σύγγραμμα, αποτελούμενον εκ 300 περίπου σελίδων, άρίστου γάρτου και πλείστον εικόνων. Είναι Έξοχον δώρον διά μαθητάς ή φίλους σας. Αποστέλλεται εις οιοδήποτε μέρος του Κόσμου αντί δύο δολλαρίων. Ζητούνται πωληταί δι' όλα τά μέρη της Αμερικής και των άλλων χωρών με καλά ποσοστά.

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ATHLETICS AND SPORTS

(Continued from page 25)

periodically after warnings from Wolf, only to fly off the handle again.

As the finish drew near, Shikat still looked a tower of strength, while Londos, whose clowning is too familiar to be mistaken for anything else, seemed genuinely tired. His throaty gasps could be heard far away from the ring as he struggled, pulled and pushed.

An hour and twenty minutes gone, the Greek found himself at the ropes with Shikat's head wrapped in his arm. Jim did the sensible thing and discarded the head by giving Dick a ride through the air, all 217 pounds landing on the mat. Jim tried for an encore on that one, but this time the defending champion forestalled him by putting on a crotch hold, with which he lifted the challenger high in the air and dumped him back to the soggy canvas.

The crotch hold has done heroic service for Shikat in the last few years and has helped him achieve victory in almost every one of the 115 matches he has wrestled since and before he won his title by defeating Lewis in the Sesqui Stadium last August.

This application of the grip did not succeed, however. Londos, instead of falling hard, rolled on his back and jumped quickly to his feet. Dick picked him up and slammed him down a second time with no better results. Attempting still another such maneuver, he fell into the trap which led to his downfall.

Springs Japanese Toe-Hold

As the German reached out to get the necessary hold Londos snatched the outstretched arm, quickly turned around to get his shoulder under it and by the leverage thus obtained he catapulted Shikat through the air to drop him heavily on his back.

Before Dick could arise, Jim pounced on him, grabbed one foot and twisted it with a ferocity that paralyzed it beyond further service. It was a Japanese toe-hold, the first time ever used here, Londos said afterward.

Having crippled the defending king to his complete satisfaction, Londos then released the foot and let Shikat regain a standing posture.

His strength ebbing steadily, Shikat sought one avenue for escaping defeat, a desperate offensive. With a pronounced limp he advanced on Londos and reached again for a hold, and once more was tumbled to the mat with a flying mare, Londos sprawling on him, pulling the unparalyzed foot up under his prostrate form and at the same time circling his free arm around the German's head.

Referee Wolf, on all fours to observe the fall, counted Shikat out and a new champion in.

The dazzling climax had brought the entire crowd of close to 20,000 fans, who paid \$43,672.20 to gain admission to the park, to its feet, transfixed with excitement.

As first Wolf, and then Londos, and lastly Shikat arose, managers of the grap-

plers, officials, friends, policemen and other ringsiders began to climb aboard until the entire battle scene was crowded. It was some time before Charley Walsh was able to "introduce" the new monarch of catch-as-catch-can—a monarch with a domain thirty-one States greater than the king he had just dethroned.

Shikat, woefully depressed, went home directly from the park. Londos, promising that he would make himself a popular champion, repaired to his manager's headquarters at the Ritz-Carlton, where his victory was celebrated in grand style. Promoters, wrestlers, matchmakers and others chattered far into the night about the great triumph.

EVENTS IN GREECE

(Continued from page 24)

way Piraeus-Athens with the railroads of the rest of Attica. The station is the last word in cleanliness, comfort and efficiency and it has changed the appearance of Concord Square very much for the better. The railway uniting Athens with her seaport, Piraeus, was the first to be built in Greece about the middle of the last century. It is a far cry from its crudeness in those days to its present elaborateness and efficiency, which are a measure not only of technological progress in general but also of the rapid expansion of the two neighboring and historic cities, especially during the last ten years.

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**NEW BEDFORD WINS
FIRST PRIZE IN TERCEN-
TENARY PARADE OF
CIVIC BODIES**

NEVER before in the history of the city was there such a demonstration of civic pride and spirit than the night of July 28th, when New Bedford's Tercentenary celebration was formally ushered in with the most brilliant and colorful, if not actually the longest parade, ever held in the history of the city. The brilliant spectacle required over an hour to pass the reviewing stand at the municipal building.

For the best appearing civic organization in line the first prize went to the Golden Rule Chapter No. 101 of the Ahepa.

Led by their president, Brother Stephen S. Johnson, the prize-winning Ahepa group marched in two divisions. First came the Junior Order of Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles. These youths made a striking appearance in blue and white formal attire and blue fez. Then followed the patrol of the Golden Rule, dressed in blue capes, with the emblem of their cross on the right shoulder, blue sash, white trousers and red fez and all carrying canes.

The Ahepa committee on parade arrangements was headed by Brothers James Gouletas, chairman, Arthur Courouris, Mike Mitchell, and Stephen Johnson.

The New Bedford Times in an editorial, which appears in the "Topics of the Editor's" page, commends highly the work of the New Bedford's Chapter of the Ahepa. Read it!

Sincere congratulations to the Golden Rule boys.

**ROCHESTER CHAPTER CHEERS
BROTHER JACK DEMPSEY**

THE Rochester Chapter No. 250, bearing the name of the great Greek Doctor of Antiquity, Ippokratris, plays the rôle of the Good Samaritan nowadays. In that city is located the celebrated Mayo Brothers' Clinic, and many a suffering soul makes his pilgrimage to be healed and otherwise repaired by the magic hands of the great surgeons.

On the occasion of Brother Jack Dempsey's recent pilgrimage to that city to undergo a minor operation, Brother John Gormanos, the intrepid secretary of the Rochester Chapter writes as follows:

"Our sick committee of which Brother Gust Mehos has taken a very active part, has been doing wonderful work in making cheerful many of the sick brothers who come to our city from all over the country. Recently, Brother Jack Dempsey was a patient at the Mayo Brothers' Clinic, and Brother Mehos, learning of his presence in our city, presented him with some beautiful flowers. Brother Jack Dempsey wrote a nice letter of appreciation to our chapter."

We herewith print copy of Brother Dempsey's letter which proves the splendid work done by the Rochester Chapter to cheer our sick brothers.

"Thanks for the lovely flowers. It was awfully nice of you to think of me at this time. Please convey my best wishes to all my good brothers. Thanking you again for the flowers, I remain

"Fraternally,

"JACK DEMPSEY."

**THEODORE E. PANTAZIS
(KING)**

Greetings to All Brother Ahepans

BROTHER PANTAZIS was born in Kakayia, North Epirus, in 1899. He emigrated to the United States in 1916, was graduated from the High School of Commerce, Worcester, Mass., in 1926, studied for two semesters in Northeastern University. He is a member of the following societies: I. O. M., A. S. M., F. O. E., Ahepa, I. R. A., and the Y. M. C. A.



He has been manager of a department in the Worcester Y. M. C. A.

He has been an active member in the Ahepa in Worcester. In 1927 he acted as chaplain, was elected governor and served as chairman of many important committees.

He has a host of acquaintances among prominent people and his American friends recently gathered at Doctor Holbrook's home and gave a birthday party in his honor.

Recently he has been connected with the mail order business of general merchandise. Therefore, if you desire anything in the way of jewelry, novelties, gifts, or any such merchandise, write to Mr. Theodore E. Pantazis, Box 700, Worcester, Mass. (Ad.)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 21)

my genuine congratulations upon the first-class periodical which you are editing; it is learned, lucid, forceful, and comprehensive.

GEORGE DEMETER,
Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.

NEW YORK CITY, July 29, 1930.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

I wish to congratulate you for the May-June issue, which is an admirable collection of articles and news. It is noble of you to struggle along with whatever you get and present such fine material to the order at large.

Yours brotherly,

KIMON A. DOUKAS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 11, 1930.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

The MAGAZINE certainly is a credit to Ahepa and particularly to its editor. It is dignified, illuminating — a labyrinth of news and knowledge. Congratulations.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL D. KONOMOS,
Supreme Governor, District No. 10.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

On behalf of St. Petersburg Chapter No. 15 I wish to congratulate you on the wonderful issues of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. Every one of our members greatly enjoys reading its contents. Well done.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

THEO J. DIMAS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that we are following with intense interest, pleasure and pride, the development of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE under your most able editorship.

Every member of our chapter is highly pleased with it and we wish to congratulate you on your splendid work.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GEORGIU,

Past President, North Shore Chapter No. 94.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 13, 1930.

Dear Mr. Meletiadis:

You are to be congratulated on the fine work which you have shown in the issues of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE. The publication of the MAGAZINE certainly lives up to the Ahepa policies.

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR THOMAS COSPOL,
Treasurer, Adolphin Chapter No. 9,
Sons of Pericles.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

My dear Editor:

I thank you for sending me THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, which I consider one of the finest magazines not only among the people of foreign extraction, but among our own American people.

It was highly interesting to me because it gave such a complete picture of the activities your wonderful organization is carrying on. Ahepa certainly has my whole-hearted congratulations for the things it is accomplishing.

THOMAS L. COTTON,

Foreign Language Information Bureau.

ATLANTA, GA., July 17, 1930.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

Upon my return from Greece, I found, much to my satisfaction, all of the copies of THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, and enjoyed each one immensely. The quality and presentation of the material in our magazine is certainly worthy of commendation, and you should be congratulated for your noble efforts.

Fraternally and sincerely,

AUGUSTUS E. CONSTANTINE,

Supreme Deputy Governor,
District No. 6.

STAMFORD, CONN., August 6, 1930.

Dear Brother Editor:

The members of my chapter have delegated me to extend to you their appreciation for the work you are doing in connection with the MAGAZINE, and congratulate you for your fine efforts.

To these, I add my own congratulations to you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

JAMES N. KARUKAS,
Secretary, Stamford Chapter, No. 99.

WICHITA, KANS.

Dear Brother Editor:

Accept my congratulations for your splendid work on the AHEPA MAGAZINE. I consider it the finest treasure that I possess.

I keep them all in file like an encyclopedia. The work that is in the AHEPA MAGAZINE cannot be measured with gold.

Sincerely

GEORGE A. POULSON,
Past President, Air Capital Chapter No. 187

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An Oath 25 Centuries Old

FOR twenty-five centuries medical men have subscribed to the same credo. No higher praise can be said of Greek medicine than that it developed standards which are still today the basic principles of the ethics of medical practice.

The credo is known as the Hippocratic oath. There is a difference of opinion between Greek scholars, however, as to whether the oath really goes back to the days of Hippocrates.

The oath is still used by many universities as the formula with which medical degrees are granted.

By it the physician swears to "follow that system of regimen which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients and abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous."



Hippocrates laid down the following qualifications for medical men:

A natural talent and inclination for the practice of medicine.

A love of labor and perseverance.

Hippocrates also laid the foundations for many modern practices including con-

sultations in serious and doubtful cases.

But medicine in the time of Hippocrates was hampered by a lack of exact knowledge of human anatomy.

Some progress was made later in the time of Aristotle. By that time the dissection of animals was common and as a result a fair knowledge of anatomy was accumulated.

But dissection of the human body was

forbidden. We find Aristotle complaining in one of his writings that "the inward parts of man are known least of all."

Knowledge of anatomy being bad, physiology was in a still worse state.

Ideas of the functions of various organs were hazy and in many cases entirely wrong.

There was no understanding, for example, of the basic fact of the circulation of the blood.

Aristotle recognized that the heart and blood vessels contained the blood but there was no idea of the motion of the blood through the vessels and no understanding of the function of the heart as a pump.

There was a somewhat better knowledge of the lungs but it was far from good in the light of modern understanding.

Centuries had to pass before physiology could become a real science.

Gems of Wisdom

Quotations from the Library of Congress

Memory is the treasurer and guardian of all things. — Cicero.

The foundation of every state is the education of its youth. — Dionysius.

Ancient of days august Athena! Where are thy men of might? thy grand in soul?

Gone — glimmering through the dream of things that were.

— Byron, "Childe Harold."

Man raises, but time weighs. — Greek Proverb.

The noblest motive is the public good. — Virgil.

WEDDING BELLS RING

Brother Peter L. Dounis, Past President of Washington Chapter No. 31, and an esteemed member of the Washington community, was married Thursday, July 3, 1930, to Miss Anastasis Papadias, a charming and highly cultured lady.

The ceremony took place in the Greek Orthodox Church of Saint Sophia, in the city of Washington. A large attendance was at hand.

Congratulations and best wishes for a happy life are extended to the newlyweds.

GOOD TIMES

OR BAD



Whether times are good or bad the expansion work of this company must go on. There can be no retrenchment during depressions.

If we do not build today for that growth which comes tomorrow . . . if our capacity is not sufficient to give service to increased populations who seek it . . . the company is unable to do its full duty and the community suffers.

That is why day after day the construction work of this company goes on. It is this constant expansion which assures you of adequate electric service in the future.

NORTHERN STATES

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Aspects of Life

Humorous Stories for Speakers

Shrewdness

Shrewdness in driving a bargain is not restricted to Scotsmen, as anyone widely acquainted with people can testify.

A Scot stepped into a telegraph office and picked up one of the blanks. He looked at the clerk behind the counter. "How much," he asked, "is a telegram to Chicago?"

"A wire to Chicago," responded the clerk promptly, "will cost you five cents a word for ten words. There will be no charge for the signature."

The Scot looked musingly at the clerk. "There will be no charge for the signature?" he repeated after a pause.

"That's right," said the clerk.

The Scot rubbed his forehead with the pencil. "Well," he finally stated, "suppose you just send my signature."

The clerk grinned. "All right," he cried, "I'll do that for you. What's your name?"

"I may not look it, but I'm an Indian. And my name is I-Won't-Be-Home-Till-Friday!"

More Money in It

The habit of cupidity is essentially selfish. When it has reached certain stages it cares nothing for friendship, even if the sacrifice of life is involved.

Two tramps, Bill and Bob, were sitting on the bank of a river pondering and talking how they would raise some money. Finally Bill remarked:

"I have it; you throw yourself into the river and then I will jump in after you and save your life and then the people will give me a reward for my bravery and then we'll divide the money."

"Well, here goes," said Bob, as he jumped into the water.

After Bob had floundered about in the water for some time and was almost exhausted he looked up at Bill and yelled:

"Bill, for heaven's sake how long are you going to sit there; aren't you going to save me?"

Bill looked up earnestly and replied:

"I've been thinking that I might make a great deal more money out of you at the morgue if I leave you drown."

"Be Sure You're Right"

We cannot vouch for the following story, but it has in it a lesson on circumstantial evidence that our readers might well appropriate.

The story is told that a certain young man was recently speeding merrily along the road when he caught up with a party of children on their way to school. He asked them if they cared to ride, and for an answer they piled into his Ford, until it was so completely filled that one little girl had to sit on the driver's lap. She was a plump little thing and the driver cuddled her close to keep her away from the steering wheel. "Do you like school?" he asked her.

"Yes, sir," she lisped.

"Do you go every day?"

"I haven't missed a day this year," the little girl replied.

"Good little girl!" said the driver, kissing her soft cheek. "Do you like your teacher?"

"Yes, sir," said the girl, "I'm the teacher." And the Ford darned near went into the ditch!

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Τὸ φάρμακον Παναγιώτας Κέκα εἶναι τὸ πλέον ἀποτελεσματικὸν διὰ τὴν θεραπείαν πύσης παθήσεως τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν. Εἰδικῶς δὲ διὰ τοὺς ἐρεθισμένους ὀφθαλμούς. Πωλεῖται εἰς τὸ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΙΟΝ Β. ΠΡΩΤΟ-ΠΑΠΑ, 520 Eighth Avenue, New York, ἀντὶ μόνον Δολλ. 1.50, πρὸς ἐπιφυλακτικὴν δοκιμὴν τῶν πωσόντων.

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JOHN BOORAS

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Ἄγαλτοι ὁμογενεῖς,

Λορδῶνα τὴν παροῦσαν τέταρτιαν γὰ σὰς ἀπενθυμῶσα ὅτι εἶμαι πάντοτε πρόθυμος γὰ σὰς δῶσα ὁτιδήποτε πληροφορίας διὰ ταξείδια, μεταναστευτικὰ ζητήματα καὶ ὅ,τι ἄλλο σχετίζεται μετὰ τὴν μετανάστευσιν. Τὸ Πρακτορεῖόν μου, ἰδρυθέν ἀπὸ τοῦ 1891, πάντοτε ἐξυπηρετεῖ τὸν Ἕλληνα ἐπιβάτην καὶ πάντοτε ἐβοήθησεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὰς δυσκολίας του.

Ἡ πείρα τῆς 35ετοῦς πρακτορειακῆς ἐργασίας μου εἶναι ἀνεκτὴ διὰ κάθε θέλοντα γὰ ταξιδεῖσθαι ἢ γὰ φέρη τοὺς συγγενεῖς του ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, διὰ γὰ ἀποταθῆ εἰς τὸ Πρακτορεῖόν μου, τὸ ὅποιον ὄχι μόνον εἶναι τὸ ἀρχαιότερον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ εἰδικότερον εἰς τὸ εἶδος του.

Γενικὴ στρατιωτικὴ ἀμνηστία ἔδωθη ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως δι' ὅλας τοὺς ταξιδιώτας Ἕλληνας μέχρι τῆς 31ης Δεκεμβρίου 1930. Μὴ παραλείψατε γὰ ἐπισκεφθῆτε τὴν πατρίδα σας καὶ ἐσοτάσθε μετὰ τῶν συγγενῶν σας τὴν ἐκπαινετικὴν τῆς ἀνεξαρτησίας τῆς πατρίδος μας.

Εἰς τοὺς ἀγοράζοντας εἰστέταρα μετ' ἐπιστροφῆς δίδεται ἑξαπλοῦς 10 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑκατόν.

Γράψατέ μας δι' ὁτιδήποτε πληροφορίας θέλετε, ἀναχωρήσεις ἀποπλοίων, τιμὰς εἰσιτηρίων, ἀδείας ἐπιστροφῆς ἐνὸς ἔτους, INCOME TAX, Διαβατήρια, ἀδείας γὰ φέρει τοὺς συγγενεῖς σας ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τέταρτος θα σας ἀνευθύνω.

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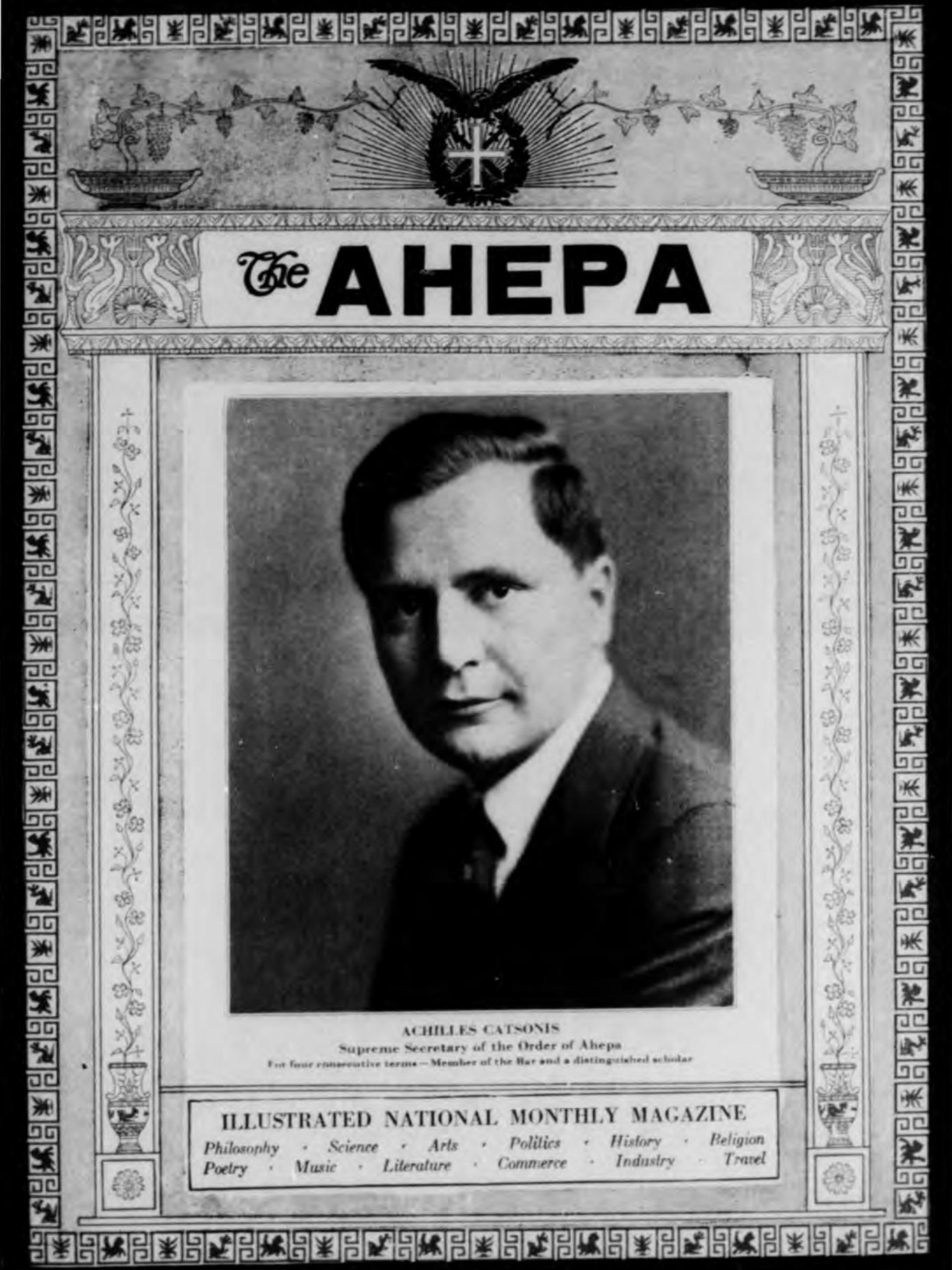
The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

September 1930

Volume IV

Number 8



The **AHEPA**



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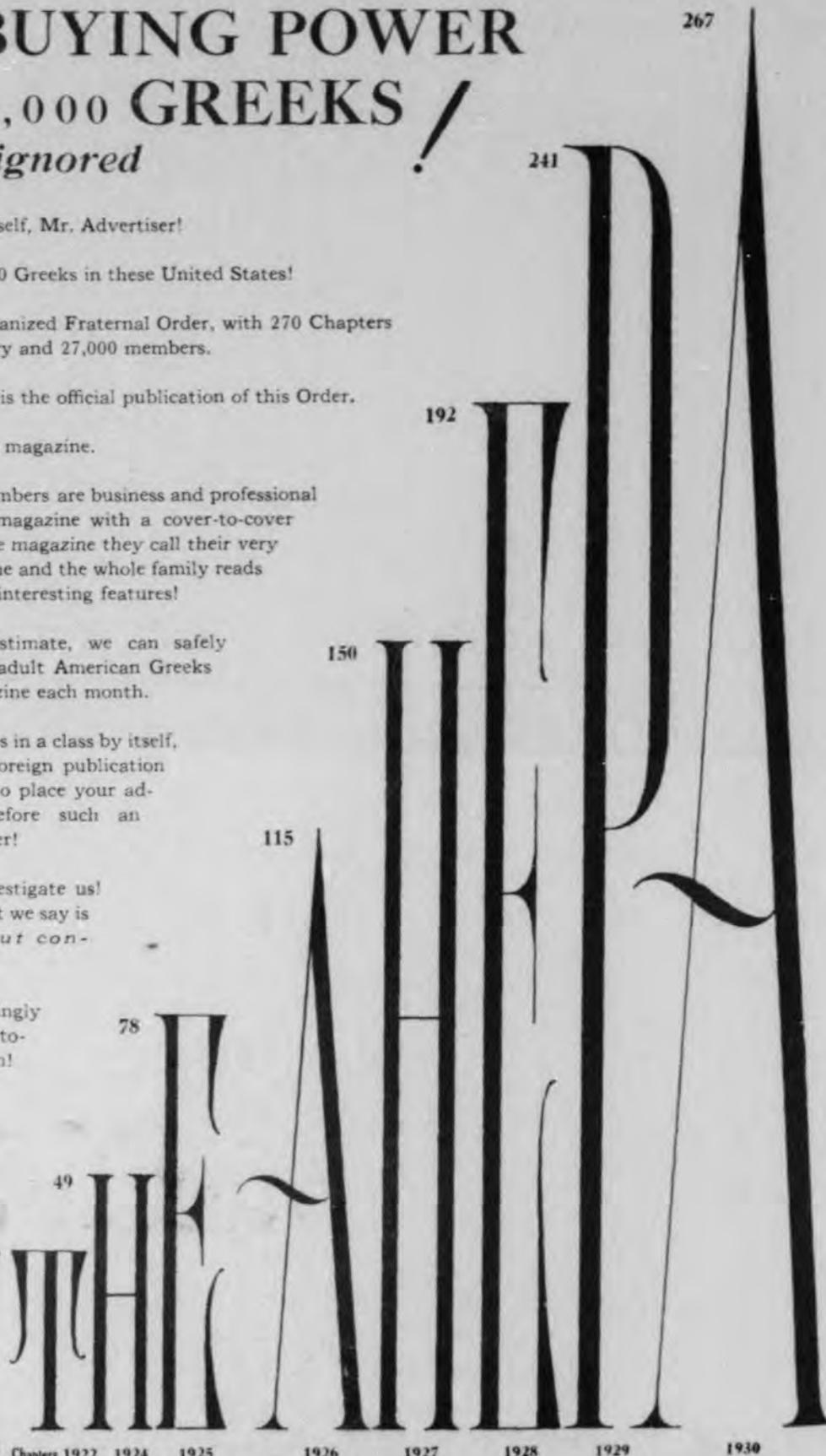
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The AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the
AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION
MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor

VOLUME IV

SEPTEMBER, 1930

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.

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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; ELIAS JANETIS and PETER SIKORIS, members of the board.

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.

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THE AHEPA

 ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association

 Volume IV SEPTEMBER, 1930 Number 8

Dedication of the George Dilboy Monument

At Somerville, Massachusetts, August 26, 1930

Dedicatory Address Delivered by

GEORGE E. PHILLIES

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

THE story of the heroism of George Dilboy is one of the epics of American history. To recount it to you, of Massachusetts, might seem a repetition, but still the retelling of a valorous story adds to its tender memory.

It is generally said that the histories of nations are the biographies of their men. If George Dilboy has added his mite to the making and molding of American history, let me take you for a few moments to the scenes which surrounded the short span of life allotted to this boy.

In a humble Ionian village, at a time when the oppression of the Turkish Crescent and Scimitar was felt most keenly and at a time too when within the breasts of its inhabitants the spirit of Hellenic liberty was quickened, George Dilboy first saw the light of day on May 15, 1895. In this atmosphere of natural revulsion against despotism, Dilboy grew and played and learned, but as he grew there also grew in him the love of liberty; as he played he beheld the vision of freedom, and as he learned he tasted the bitterness of the oppressor's cup. Can we then deny this youth the natural inheritance of freedom which was instilled in his very soul and inculcated in his deepest thoughts?

Time came when America beckoned and Dilboy embarked on the stream of immigration coming to the land of opportunity. He was still a stripling, — a mere lad of fifteen when he took up his abode amongst us. A scant six years elapsed when trouble arose on the Mexican Border in 1916, and with the enthusiasm of youth he enlisted with the American forces. Hardly had he been mustered out of service

when the rumblings of war were again heard from afar. Seasoned with the years of service and fired with American patriotism, Dilboy, then a resident of your illustrious city of Somerville, enlisted in Company H of the 103rd Infantry, and became a part of the 26th Army Division which was later to gain renown as the brilliant "Yankee Division."

America's youth assembled in many cantonments, and soon a bridge of men spanned the spacious ocean. It was not long before the 26th Division was actively engaging the enemy in "No Man's Land," and the American Forces were valiantly stemming the on-rushing advance of the enemy. It was at Belleau Wood on July 18, 1918, that George Dilboy gave to his country his last full measure of devotion. An enemy's machine gun nest had been established in a railroad station, the key to the entire position. Dilboy started out alone to rush this nest, and with a hand grenade put this station out of commission. But that was not all. Let me give you the version of the incidents which

immediately followed, as viewed by an eyewitness, Colonel S. M. Shumway, who commanded Dilboy's company at the time:

"It was the taking of that station that made the attack a success," said Colonel Shumway. "We could not have advanced a foot without it. That feat was no more wonderful than what Private Dilboy did immediately after. On gaining his objective he found a nest ahead, and beside the track we were exposed to fire on our extreme right. Dilboy, without assistance and alone, started to take that nest. He would



The Dedication of Dilboy Monument at Somerville City Hall. Left to right — John Stratis, Capt. Boston Patrol; Mrs. Frank Pofanti; Costas Dilboy; Catherine E. Phillies; Mary Zacharias (kneeling) as "Greece"; Julia Macrokanis (kneeling) as "America"; Thalia E. Phillies; John Dilboy and Thomas E. Phillies of the Buffalo Patrol

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run and drop and crawl and run again, but once, while running, a burst of fire from a machine gun struck him above the knee. I could not see how many bullets struck him, but a great many. With one thing in mind he continued to crawl, pushing himself along with one leg. He did get into a position where he could fire and he did fire and he did drive that machine gun away, first killing a German, but another machine gun immediately located his position and George Dilboy was almost cut in two. It was one of the most impressive sights I experienced in the war. He died facing the Germans, carrying on while wounded with his gun in his hands. He routed a machine gun alone. I can say no more. He was as fine a soldier as ever served under the Stars and Stripes."

On July 9, 1919, the Secretary of War directed the award of a Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously, the highest testimonial of honor within the gift of the nation, to the gallant soldier whose statue we now unveil.

The Unveiling

Private George Dilboy, comrade of many of those who are assembled here, from your celestial abode you have returned to us today. Your spirit will ever be with us; spirits never die. We have come in our humble way to honor your deeds of valor and do obeisance to your immortal memory, but we have also come to extol in tangible form your example of devotion to principle, so that the youth of tomorrow may stand in this very place and from you receive the inspiration to carry on despite difficulties that may beset their paths.

Fortunate, fortunate boy! Homer in his greatness was claimed by seven cities of his motherland. Proud were they, indeed, to make known their ties upon this famous son. Like your illustrious ancestor, two nations in this age are reverently and rightfully asserting their claims. America, the inspirer of your undaunted courage and patriotism, and your motherland, Greece, which endowed you with her rich heritage of love for country and obedience to duty. That little land across the waters is spiritually here participating in the honor which is America's today. You are the fortunate son of these two glorious lands, the two noble sisters in the loftiest ideals of humanity.

Fellow citizens, brothers in blood, and brothers in spirit, in flag and allegiance, we are assembled here today to pay fitting tribute to him, the martyr of the great cause, — to him who gave his all to save all but himself, — to honor him who thought last of his life and first of his country; who thought ever of duty and never of danger; who dared death, and with a death missile in his hands fearlessly advanced into the very chasm of eternity. Him, who with impetuous heart, erect and facing fire, alone accepted the combat, ran forward, fired and destroyed. Then he was struck and mutilated, but he crawled and boldly struck back to quell fire with his mighty charge; to preserve precious lives of his comrades and earn merited victory for his country. Him, who with a pierced and bleeding body hushed a fierce enemy, and not until then he willingly trod in the very brink of the grave, smiling at his inevitable fate like his ancestor, Athanasios Diakos, in 1821. To him the very incarnation of Leonidas in heroism, and of Achilles in super-human endurance and fortitude. Him, whose noble impulse was the cause of liberty and democracy and for them to do and to die.

George Dilboy, to you, the obedient boy, the grateful son, the dauntless soldier and faithful citizen, the noble man, the Christian gentleman, to you who died once that you might ever live, whom we missed from this life when the angel of history added your name to the starry scrolls of the immortals, we, the beneficiaries of the peace which you by

strife and blood for us preserved, are today dedicating this cenotaph, and pray that beneath this shrine your martyred soul when on earth may find more blissful and sweet repose.

Brothers of Ahepa, proud you ought to be of the testimonial erected on the consecrated ground where American liberty was born; here where the rays of famed Bunker Hill are beaming day and night, where Paul Revere's spirit alertly rides as in the days of yore; here where Prescott's voice is heard in the still of the night directing Warren, Parker, Gardner, McCleary and Moore swiftly to throw up that little redoubt which arrested the power of a mighty Empire; here, upon earth, which has itself been drenched with the blood of patriots given freely that the seed of liberty might find enriched soil in which to take root.

Dilboy, 'ere we part, we must admit that with your blood a great part of a debt of gratitude has been paid for the American blood given by the beloved Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe of Boston and others for Greece in 1821; for every considerate act of President Monroe's administration, and for the sympathetic words expressed in the Halls of Congress by the illustrious Philhellenes, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Edward Everett for the cause of Greece.

Senator Walsh, Honorable Mayor, and citizens of Massachusetts, in expressing to you our appreciation and gratitude for the patriotic reception you have accorded us today, for your rich contribution to the success of this memorable occasion and for the designation of this fitting place for the erection of the monument to one of the ten greatest heroes of the Nation, at this time, on behalf of the Order of Ahepa, it is my profound privilege and unaffected pleasure to present you the statue of George Dilboy and into your hands to entrust its care within the intent and sense of the American poet's words when he said:

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood you gave!
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.

"Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

"Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of holy light
That gilds this glorious tomb."

The Sons of Hellas

*Editorial in the Boston Evening Transcript,
August 27, 1930*

IF YOU look about you in Boston this week you can hardly fail to see again and again a vivid illustration of what it means when Greeks join Greeks — not in the old traditional way for a tug of war with the Trojans or the Persians, but for the more auspicious purpose of binding still closer the ties of heritage and language and glorious tradition which unite them in their new home in the Western World.

This Eighth Annual Convention of the Greek Fraternal Order of Ahepa brings together Greeks from all parts of the United States. Among so many it would not be strange to find descendants of men who once made the civilization of Greece a standard by which all culture and civilization have since been measured. For all you know you may within

(Continued on page 15)

Oration on the Dedication of the George Dilboy Monument

At Somerville, Mass., August 26, 1930

By HON. DAVID I. WALSH
United States Senator from Massachusetts

THIS is indeed not only a sacred occasion, but a most unusual and epoch-making occasion.

We have witnessed the outpouring of the population of a great city of a hundred thousand people. We have seen gathered here representatives of the nation, of the state, and of the city.

From far-away Greece has come a high representative of the great church, the Greek Orthodox Church, his Grace Damaskinos, and here to honor this occasion is the representative in Washington of the Republic of Greece, the Minister of Greece.

Surely something unusual, something extraordinary, has happened to bring this great concourse of representative people together.

What is it? First and foremost, we have assembled not to dedicate a monument to a great general, to a celebrated statesman, to one of high rank in the civic or military life of the nation, but we have assembled to honor and revere the memory of a private soldier of the American Army. (Applause.)

No other country in the world has recognized the dignity, the importance, the contribution, of the private soldier, as the United States of America. (Applause.)

Without the valor, without the courage, without the suffering and the sacrifice of the private soldier, there would be no hero generals to carry on war. (Applause.)

This very act of ours is evidence of our democracy, that we are a people's government, that the government is ours, and the plain, poor, everyday man and woman shall enjoy equal opportunities and equal honors with those in the highest stations in the land.

The second lesson from this occasion is that this monument, erected as a result of this boy's deeds, stands as an answer forever to those who doubt and question the loyalty and the contribution to America of those of alien blood. (Applause.)

It has been altogether too frequent that we have had to listen in the past to the slurs and to the insults, against those of poor and humble circumstances who, through no fault of their own, were deprived of the early advantages in early life, and who came to this land asking nothing, wanting nothing, but an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of liberty and willing to make every sacrifice for this land, even life, such as George Dilboy made, to give proof of their love of America. (Applause.)

How appropriate that, in the midst of this Tercentenary celebration, when we are paying tribute to the founders of three hundred years ago, we today, in the city of Somerville, assembled to pay tribute and honor not merely to them, but also to pay tribute and honor the upholders and the defenders of America in 1930. (Applause.)



Hon. David I. Walsh

This is a monument to the new founders, to those who have crossed the Atlantic in later years, who came for the same principles and for the same purpose, with the same ideals, of those who came to these shores three hundred years ago, and during the long years that have passed since the first white man put his feet upon the shores of this Commonwealth.

What did they bring to America? They brought a profound sense of religious devotion, a desire to seek an opportunity to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, free from the oppression and the restraints, and the tyranny of the officials of the governments of the Old World. (Applause.)

They not only sought that, but they sought an opportunity in a new land to establish a democracy, to hold up to the world a new form of government that would allow the citizen to be not a subject, but a citizen, with the power of the king, to vote, to name his officials, to develop and enforce the laws under which he lived, a representative form of government, where every man and woman should have a right to participate in the affairs of government, and no man should rule them, and no law should be imposed upon them without their consent registered at the ballot box. (Applause.)

Now, tell me, you men and women of the America of 1930, what race of immigrants who have come here in recent years has brought more of that old spirit than the sons and daughters of Greece, who are here in such splendid numbers, coming from every part of the nation, to honor a poor American-Hellenic soldier boy whose heroism we applaud today. (Applause.)

Of all of the races of Europe, none have fought more valiantly and none have fought more tenaciously to adhere to the great religious truths and principles of the Christian religion than the people of the Republic today of Greece. (Applause.)

It was a religious people that this young man sprung from. Yes, and a people whose construction and whose position in the firmament of nations have won glory in the sciences, and the arts, and in oratory and literature.

No race among all European races has contributed more to the progress of the scientific, artistic, and literary domain, and the cause of government, than has the race from which this hero sprung, and from which, those of you who are assembled here with the citizens of every other nationality, have sprung to honor him today. (Applause.)

Yes, lovers of religion, and lovers of democracy, believing in the people, and in the government of the people; therefore, it

(Continued on page 13)



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The Centenary of Greek Independence

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A Centenary of the Byzantine Empire

By PROF. JOSEPH McCABE

THE year 1930 commemorates the Centenary of Greek Independence, for though it was in 1829 that the treaty of Adrianople was signed, it was not actually till February, 1830, that Turkey finally acknowledged it.

To the rest of the world, however, the Centenary of Greek Independence is actually more than the centenary of the liberty of an individual race, for the independence of Greece marks the culminating point of a movement against absolutism, which had spread throughout Europe. It was also in 1830 that Belgium obtained her freedom, and that Charles X of France was forced to cede his throne to democratic sovereignty.

The smouldering antagonism of the oppressed Greeks burst into the flame of open revolt with the raising of the flag of independence by Bishop Germanos on the 25th of March, 1821, and the heroic and epic struggle continued unabated until the chance battle of Navarino in 1827 not only enlisted the sympathy of the civilized world, but imbued the peoples of all nations with a fuller sense of the ideals of self-expression and self-determination.

In 1821 Greece had been under a foreign and oppressive yoke for nearly four centuries, a period of servitude long enough to leave its mark on any race; yet, whatever Turkish rule had done, it had not managed to suppress its vitality.

The building up of the new state was a very difficult task. The country was given a youthful and inexperienced monarch, whose Bavarian advisers were completely incapable of understanding that the traditions and idiosyncrasies of the Greeks could not be moulded on the strict German pattern, and that in fact they had just emerged from a bloodthirsty struggle for self-expression and had no intention of changing one master for another. The contribution of the great powers was anything but helpful, and consisted solely in diplomatic intrigue for an ascendancy of influence, in which Greece became a pawn in the game of economic exploitation.

The year 1930 is, however, not only the hundredth anniversary, but coincides with the beginning of a new era for the Greek people. In the last hundred years the territories of Greece have been more than doubled, her population has,

for the first time, been made a compact unit within her shores, and there is scarcely an irredentist problem. The arrangements for the interchange of populations with Turkey, and the influx of refugees from Asia Minor have added a population of a million and a half to Greece. This addition, representing over a quarter of her previous population, has now

been almost completely absorbed, though, in the past few years, its support has been a severe strain. The refugees are now starting to form an element of economic utility to the country, but this has only been brought about after a gigantic effort in which the outside world has had its share. To understand properly the refugee question, it must be realized that this incursion of a million and a half souls was constituted almost entirely of women, children, and old men, a fact that can better be conceived when we take into account Lord Bryce's commission report of 1916, which computed that even then, since the beginning of the war, about a million Greeks had been exterminated in Asia Minor by the process of "disappearing."

Greece can now look around her without envisaging any apparent cause of friction with her neighbors. The handshake of friendship offered by Kemal Pasha on behalf of the new Turkey, on the occasion of Independence Day, is an augury to good relationship with a country that had been the former traditional enemy.

The progress that has been achieved in the last hundred years is astonishing, and with internal reorganization and schemes for roads, irrigation, engineering, etc., duly proceeding apace, the path is now clear for an era that should spell prosperity and peace, and in which Greece should prove an element of stability in the Near East to the general benefit of herself and the rest of Europe.

The Year 330 A.D.

The year 1930 is another centenary of world significance, the full importance of which is somewhat dimmed by the long lapse of time, for it is the sixteenth centenary of the foundation of the Eastern Roman Empire at Byzantium by the Emperor Constantine.

(Continued on page 34)



THE NEW FOUR DRACHMAE POSTAGE STAMP
Issued in celebration of the Centenary of Independence, and depicts the territories of Greece in 1830, and those acquired since then

A Fortunate One

By EPAMINONDAS J. DEMAS

SINCE the return of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, its members have been asked a thousand and one questions about the Expedition. One which is asked time and time again is, "How did you get to go with the Expedition?"

The author will endeavor to answer this and other questions in this article which have been asked of him by his various friends and people with whom he comes in contact. He cannot possibly tell the story of a two years' adventure on the white, bleak, desolate, and frozen regions of the Antarctic in this brief article, but he will enumerate some of the most important events which occurred and in which he played an active part.

It was through the writer's brother, Nicholas J. Demas, that in 1924 — long before the world knew of his ambition to conquer the frozen North, the Atlantic, and the defiant Antarctic — in a small Washington restaurant (which this ambitious American was in the habit of patronizing) that he was introduced to this great and eminent world hero, who has gained the admiration and praise of every nation in the world with his daring, and courageous exploits. It was the pleasure of the author to have had numerous interesting talks with Admiral Byrd, on aeronautics, which were of common interest to both.

In the latter part of 1925, Admiral Byrd, then a Lieutenant Commander, announced that he was preparing an expedition to fly over the North Pole. The writer, who had just graduated from High School, paid Admiral Byrd a visit and was allowed the privilege of filing an application with ten thousand others to be considered as an eligible member of the coming Expedition. Fifty men out of the ten thousand who had applied were chosen after rigid physical and mental examinations. The author considers himself very fortunate in having been one of the fifty men chosen.

After the writer's services with the Byrd Arctic Expedition, he was chosen by Admiral Byrd to assist him in his transatlantic flight, and also chosen to accompany him in his most successful of undertakings, the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

The latter Expedition was one of the largest, most thoroughly planned and equipped Expeditions that has left any shore of the civilized world. Its equipment was the most up-to-date that science had developed; its foods were specially prepared and packed, and of great variety; its clothing and furs were specially prepared to keep the personnel warm and comfortable for their fifteen months' stay on the frozen barrier of the Antarctic. It had Eskimo dogs, airplanes, tractors, one Fordsmobile, two ships (to transport its supplies to the Antarctic), specialists in every line of scientific study, with their scientific instruments to study the unknown and mysterious phenomena of the Antarctic, which have defied the inhabitation of the human race and animal life for millions of years.

The Expedition left the shores of the United States in four units. The dog and aviation departments left from Norfolk with the whaling ships *Sir Clark Ross*, and the *C. A. Larsen*,

which volunteered their assistance to carry the dogs and airplanes to New Zealand in order that they could be transported quickly through the tropics to avoid excess suffering to the dogs (which were not adapted to warm climate), and to protect the planes from the corrosive tropical salt air as much as possible by faster transportation. The Expedition's ships, *City of New York* and *Eleanor Bolling*, departed from New York City.

It is needless to say that an ocean journey of twelve thousand miles from one end of the world to the other was of considerable interest to every member of the Expedition, and the diaries of each are filled with exciting and amusing incidents of storms and humorous occurrences. The romance of traveling on a sailing ship, as of old, furling sails, climbing the rigging, walking the wire along the yards, and clueing the sails, while the ship pitched and rolled continuously from the ponderous ocean waves

of the Antarctic Ocean, was exciting and interesting work.

The first time the writer went up the mast, he assures his reader that there was very little work done, even though he does fly in airplanes. When one sees the deck of the ship seventy-five feet below, and the next moment sees the roaring and icy waters of the Antarctic Ocean twenty feet below him coming up to meet him, it's no joke until he gets used to it. The author believes he cut a ring around the mast where he held it, but he assures you that this condition was soon overcome, for the work had to be done and it was not long before he did his share of work in his seaman's duties.

The Expedition arrived at its destination, the Bay of Whales, on the 28th of December, 1928, two thousand miles from the nearest civilized city in New Zealand, which lay beyond ice fields stretching three hundred and fifty miles in width and across the mouth of the Ross Sea. During the winter there is a solid sheet of ice from the Bay of Whales, extending eight hundred miles to one thousand miles northward into the Antarctic Ocean.

A party went out with three dog teams equipped with tents, fur sleeping bags, food, cooking utensils, radio, dog food, and navigation instruments to locate a safe and suitable location to establish a permanent base.

This location had to be protected from the severe storms of the Antarctic, and consist of a suitable flying field, far enough inland to insure that it would not float out to sea, for there was no land within one hundred and fifty miles to the east, four hundred miles to the south, and three hundred and fifty miles to the west. There was a depth of one thousand, five hundred feet of water under the base, which was situated on the barrier, one hundred and fifty feet in thickness at this



Brother Epaminondas J. Demas in front of the "Floyd Bennett" just before the expedition left the shores of the United States.

particular location. The location was fifteen miles inland from the water's edge and an advanced party was sent out to receive the supplies and lay out the base.

The equipment had to be transported by dog teams carrying a thousand, five hundred pounds as an average load. There were ten of these teams and they were only able to make two trips a day, traveling over dangerous bay ice, broken up by pressure ridges which change constantly and varying from five to forty feet in height. Many a time the sleds would turn over and the dog driver would have to unload and reload his sled to continue his journey. The men worked continuously from six in the morning until eight in the evening. There was another hindrance which complicated matters and caused a lot of worry and work. The bay ice along the side of the ship would break from the continuous pounding action of the waves, endangering the lives of the men and the possible loss of the equipment. It was therefore necessary to move the ship whenever this occurred. A new dock would have to be located and the long and tedious work of securing the vessel would have to be repeated.

The following is from the writer's diary, dated January 29, 1929:

"The spare motors and the two Whirlwind motors of the Ford were hauled to the top of the barrier. We unloaded the center section of the Ford on the ice.

"We had no sooner done so, and I was walking over to it to remove some bolts, when the ice cracked between my feet. I instantly jumped back yelling the sad news. The entire piece of the side of the barrier, about an acre on which we were anchored, crumbled to a

thousand pieces without any warning whatsoever. The piece which I stepped back from moved three feet in

thirty seconds. I immediately called for help and began rescuing the aviation gear such as skis, pedestals, tools, etc. Some sleds that were loaded ready to be hauled to the top were hanging over the edge of the cakes of ice between the cracks with their loads half dumped. Goodale, who was

coming down the slope just made it in time to the cake nearest the ship. All hands were called, and we all began hustling and rescued all except the broken airplane crates.

"Joe Degnahl tied on the end of a line, lashed the sleds with their loads on another line for the rest of us to haul to safety and on to the ship. The Admiral took charge and every man on the ice was forced to wear a life preserver, or stay on the ship. The center section was tied to the whip of the boom and was hauled back on board,

safely and undamaged.

"Balchen and Bubier were working on the Fokker and I was not sure that they were safe. They had only left us a few minutes before the mishap. The whistle of the ship was blown six times but they did not answer the call. The anxiety for their safety arose. The whistle was blown again and they

appeared on the edge of the barrier to the relief of every one."

The author could enumerate various instances, both amusing and interesting, to the reader but limited space prevents his doing so in this particular article. But, he does wish to state, he is proud of his Hellenic birth and feels highly honored to have been able to represent his nationality in Admiral Byrd's undertakings. Too, he has not forgotten to honor the country of his ancestors, taking on his travels several Greek and American

can flags, one of which was dropped at the South Pole with the American, Norwegian, French, and English flags.



Dropping the Greek Flag at the South Pole

BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

REAR ADMIRAL, R. E. BYRD, U.S.N., (Ret.)

CAPTAIN H. H. BAKER, JR., R.N., U.S.A.
Personal Representative

Hotel Biltmore
New York
July 14, 1930.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to state that when the airplane "Floyd Bennett" reached the South Pole, the flag of Greece was dropped on the South Pole from the airplane, in honor of the people of Greece, and more particularly, in honor of their representative on the expedition *Spanicoudas J. Demas*.

Demas has been with me on all three of my undertakings, and such has been the nature of his contribution to the success of these undertakings that the expedition desired to honor him by dropping the *Grecian Flag* on the South Pole.

R. E. Byrd
R. E. Byrd.

FAMOUS PICTURES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Spring



Summer



Autumn



Winter



Wisdom



Understanding



Knowledge



Philosophy

The Seasons.—By F. W. Benson. The Seasons are personified by female figures, with varying landscape and development of vegetation. *Spring* with a bud, *Summer* with a lapful of full blown blossoms, *Autumn* with flying draperies, and the falling leaf, *Winter* in a landscape cold and bleak.

Wisdom, Understanding, Knowledge, Philosophy.—By Robert Reid. *Wisdom* holds a tablet, *Understanding* has a scroll, *Knowledge* holds a book, *Philosophy's* attitude is of reflection and meditation; in the background is a Greek temple, the ancient home of philosophy.

Address at the Opening Session of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa

By **ACHILLES CATSONIS**

Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa

SUPREME SECRETARY CATSONIS: Ladies and gentlemen: While the distinguished and eloquent orator, who is so much steeped in Greek literature, was narrating the story of Diodorus Siculus, about the man who had anticipated him in his thoughts, I was keenly sympathetic with poor Diodorus, as I found myself this morning in a similar predicament. The speakers who preceded me dwelt very ably upon the few thoughts that occurred to my mind; and I would be completely at a loss as to what to say in reply had it not been for the profound impression made upon me by the learned representative of the Mayor, as he spoke with reverence and respect of his appreciation of Greek culture and the universality of its application.

Professors Goodwin and White, to whom Mr. Mullen alluded, and under whose tutelage he caught the Greek spirit, which he so conspicuously manifested this morning, are two brilliant men in the history of American literature, who for many years interpreted Greece and Greek literature to America, and whose memories should, therefore, be forever enshrined in the hearts of Greeks everywhere. You can see the love and respect for Greece they have inculcated and impressed upon the minds of their students. And if there be in the Athens of America, one hundred men like Mr. Mullen, so deeply versed and genuinely appreciative of the contributions of Greece, it is fair to assume that Athens, the violet crowned of Greece, will forever be resplendent in the history of the world. (Applause.)

I was completely engrossed in the grandeur of Hellenic civilization, while Mr. Mullen was pouring out his full measure of devotion to Hellas. He made me feel proud of my race, and I suppose you feel the same way. (Applause.) Remember, however, that the greater the tribute paid to our ancestors, the greater our duty to keep high the name which they have handed down to us. Our responsibility is greater than if we derived our origin from obscure sources. People expect to see in a Greek a Socrates, a Phidias, a Pericles or some other of those giant intellects, who stand throughout the ages as conspicuous beacon lights. While this expectation is a handicap, it is likewise an incentive for us to exert ourselves, in order to measure up to them. Let us not shirk the task, therefore, but assume it whole-heartedly and prove that we are worthy descendants of worthy ancestors.

The first thought brought out by Lieutenant Governor Youngman, speaking both for himself as Acting Governor of Massachusetts, and for Governor Allen, was that we opened our exercises with religious services. Why, my brothers, if you go back into history, you will find this incontestable fact that, during the centuries which have intervened since the Greek made his advent upon the horizon of civilization, he never forgot his language, his religion, or his God. (Applause.) 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. (Applause.)

It is this tenacity of faith and purpose that has for these many years kept the Greeks together and strengthened the sinews of their racial consciousness, so that today they face the future with hope and aspiration, not an indistinguishable and inchoate conglomeration of humanity, but a unified and resolute nation, honored among nations. (Applause.)

The Lieutenant Governor further commended you for the love and respect you evince toward your motherland, and urged you to keep these sentiments constantly in mind. And well may you do so, for a man who readily forgets the sacred spot upon which he first saw the light of day, the man who scorns the tenderness of a mother's love, can just as easily forget and renounce his new allegiance, and will not make a good American citizen. (Applause.)

We have never tried to conceal our love for our motherland, nor for the cultural inheritance our ancestors have bestowed upon the civilized world. We share with others the accumulated contribution to the knowledge of the world made by the men of our race, whose names adorn the pages of history and whose concerted genius is epitomized in the phrase, "The glory that was Greece." The men whose mental acumen penetrated distant realms to explain various phenomena of the universe, whose dexterity of hand gave form and breathed life into marble, and whose yearning for self-expression evolved a system of self-government which forms the basis of our present civilization, are as fascinating to us as they are to others. But we of Greek blood lay no exclusive claim to the contribution of the Greek genius. It is universal. For it, every place is a temple, every human heart a shrine, and the civilized peoples of the world, its grateful beneficiaries. (Applause.)

But while showing this affection to the land of our origin, we are not thereby precluded from becoming good American citizens, nor is our loyalty and allegiance to the land of our adoption in any way diminished on that account. (Applause.)

The third observation made by the Lieutenant Governor was that the Greeks are enterprising, useful and constructive citizens of the United States, and that the Ahepa is promoting that spirit of enterprise. One of the purposes of the Ahepa is to bring to the attention of the American people the nature of the Greek immigrant, his adaptability to his new environment, his progress since reaching these shores, and various other qualifications that commend him as a highly desirable and productive citizen. He is no longer the unlettered and passive wage earner, whose dominant thought was to make a living for himself and those dependent upon him, but the cultured American citizen, who is taking advantage of the educational, social, cultural and commercial opportunities offered by his adopted country, who is taking an active interest in the political developments of the United States, who has served with distinction and with the valor of a George Dilbooy under the Stars and Stripes, who takes just pride in his acquisition of American citizenship and earnestly and faithfully assumes the duties which are necessarily interwoven with and correlated to, his newly acquired rights.

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He is, in brief, in complete harmony with the spirit of his adopted country, in whose social, cultural, political and artistic evolution he sees a magnified fulfillment of dreams long ago conceived and initiated by his ancestors—a grateful citizen, willing to assume his part in the further development of America. (Applause.)

Mr. Youngman was followed by Attorney General Warner, who said that he came here this morning in response to a personal invitation, because he was acquainted with so many members of the Organization of whom he thought well. The point that I wish to make is this, that the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts honors us this morning because his contacts with members of this Organization make him feel proud of the Ahepans and the Organization which they represent. There is but one conclusion we can draw from this statement, that it is the bounden duty of every Ahepan to acquit himself in such a way as to make his fellow citizens proud of him. (Applause.)

The presence and participation in these exercises of His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister of Greece to the United States, and of His Grace, Damaskinos, the Exarch of the Œcumenical Patriarchate, is edifying and inspiring. The unalloyed efforts of His Excellency toward the elevation of the Greek in the United States and the full-hearted and unstinted cooperation he has given to the Ahepa are most genuinely appreciated by us. And we sincerely hope that His Grace will bring to a successful termination his high mission, which he has thus far so nobly advanced.

We are meeting today in the Athens of America, to which we have been whole-heartedly welcomed on behalf of the host chapter by Supreme Governor Harris J. Booras, and on behalf of the state and city by their distinguished representatives. The week ahead of us is momentous in its possibilities. On the results of this Convention will depend largely the course of the Fraternity for the next twelve months. Let us subdue the *ego* and stress the *alter*. In the welfare of the many, we shall find the happiness of the one. With these thoughts in mind, let us begin our task, let us continue building the Temple of Ahepa. (Applause and cheering with delegates standing.) (Prolonged applause and cheering.)

Oration on the Dedication of the Dilboy Monument

(Continued from page 8)

is most appropriate that we should honor during the days of these ceremonies, commemorating our founders, their contribution to American civilization, this example of so much that has been contributed in later days to the progress and advancement of America.

Let this monument be an inspiration for every young man of every nationality.

Here is a hero. Here is a man who smelled the smoke of battle, aye, a youth who was an alien when he went into the service of our beloved country, and whose citizenship papers were not recorded in the regular legal manner in the courts of law, but whose citizenship to America was written in blood, his own blood, upon the battlefield. (Applause.)

Let harping critics look at this monument and turn their faces in shame. Let them read here the story of love and of service and of sacrifice that those who are of alien blood have given, did give, and will forever give to preserve America and all that America represents to humanity throughout the world. (Applause.) How appropriate that this memorial should be erected in this city of Somerville with its great cosmopolitan population, the home of this youth, where naturally there would be the greatest outpouring of affection. And how appropriate, too, it is that his ashes should be buried in far-away Washington in the National Cemetery at Arlington, where all of the great and mighty, where all those who have served her in all of her wars, where the remains of the Unknown Soldier rest in peace.

George Dilboy belongs not only to Somerville. George Dilboy belongs to America. Yes, he belongs to the heroes of the world, and our pledge today here and now dedicating this memorial is that we too shall seek to emulate him and in times of peace, or in war, we will be ready to give, to serve, to sacrifice, to die, to preserve the liberties, the free institutions, and the blessings that George Dilboy fought and bled and died for. (Applause.)

Decalogue of Science

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

THE other day the Rev. David Rhys Williams sought to interpret the spirit of science by suggesting ten commandments that the spirit of science gives to a groping humanity.

There is so much sound sense and saving grace packed into the ten sentences drafted by Mr. Williams that I pass them on to the readers of this magazine.

The spirit of science speaks:

"1. I am Truth, the God of Science, who hath brought thee out of the land of ignorance, out of the bondage of superstition.

"2. Thou shalt not make thee any final image of the Truth, or any fixed dogmas concerning the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them, nor serve them; for I, the Truth, am an exacting deity.

"3. Thou shalt not take the name of Truth or Science in vain.

"4. Remember my sabbath days to keep them holy, not

the days wherein I rested from my labors, but the days wherein I made my sublimest achievements.

"5. Honor thy sons and daughters and their sons and daughters, that the days of posterity may be more abundant with the civilization which I can give them through thee.

"6. Thou shalt not murder a fact.

"7. Thou shalt not adulterate the blood stream with idiocy, imbecility or insanity.

"8. Thou shalt not steal from thy fellowmen by concealing thy real convictions or by withholding from them important discoveries.

"9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against those who claim to be my prophets, nor bring trumped-up charges against them, nor force them to recant, nor stone them, nor persecute them in any way, for some of them may prove to be my prophets.

"10. Thou shalt not shun thy neighbor because of his religious beliefs, nor because of his political opinions, nor because of his economic views, nor because of any conviction which is thy neighbor's."

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Topics of the Editor

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Ahepa

THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa, held in Boston the week of August 25th, undeniably was one of the largest, if not one of the most important conventions held by the fraternity so far.

From all over the States, the sturdy sons of Ahepa, representing 265 chapters composed of 27,000 American citizens of Greek decent, came to Boston. Away from their daily tasks, they came unselfishly and self-sacrificingly, conscious of the great obligations they had undertaken and determined each to do his bit and give the best that was in him to help solve the problems of the fraternity and to further shape its future course and activity.

It may be genuinely stated, and without any contradiction, that the Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa was the most significant and vital convention of all those yet held by the order; significant because it struck a new and by far the finest note ever sounded in Ahepa history, and, vital because it produced in its momentum reaction from the delegates, representing 27,000 active members, a new and more comprehensive understanding of all that the Order of Ahepa stands for. It firmly crystallized the objectives of the Ahepa into a complete solidarity of purpose and action. In truth it might be said that the Eighth Annual convention marked the beginning of a new era for the Order of Ahepa for its transition from the highly promising youth of the past into definite and perfect manhood of the present; to the thinkers and visionaries of the Ahepa, this fact denotes permanently the spirit of the Boston Convention.

Coincidentally, the Eighth Annual Convention brought together, in the City of Boston, 25,000 people of Greek origin, whose hearts were beating in unison responding to the same tune, their attention focused to the same objectives and all together happy in celebrating the Tercentenary of the founding of the Bay State Colony, where the present form of American Government was nurtured, the Centenary of Greek independence, an event of world significance which liberated the Greeks to marshal once more their forces in the service of humanity, and the dedication of the Dilboy monument at Somerville, Mass., as a symbol of devotion and loyalty on the part of the Greek people to everything that America represents.

Furthermore, the Ahepa Convention has proven not only the solidarity of the Order of Ahepa but also the tremendous influence of its principles and its plan of unity in bringing together the people of Greek origin in America. The astounding spectacle of 25,000 people in whose veins courses the blue blood of the Greeks, all gathered to participate in one of the outstanding public functions, the dedication of the Dilboy monument, from all over the States and particularly from New England, was a most inspiring event to witness, because of the Ahepa. These unifying efforts are of far reaching significance and upon this structure of co-operation the Ahepa can depend to build a future structure of grandeur and usefulness.

The delegates met on the battlefield of deliberation as on the Pnyx of yore and sought to solve many vital problems facing our people in this country; and they have emerged from the fight victorious, because they have come to appreciate and they have learned the value of concerted action and the importance of co-operation in our activities.

The mammoth dedication ceremony of the Dilboy monument, witnessed by 50,000 citizens, if it has not proven anything else it has proved this: that when we are able to co-operate we can impress our activities and carry out our plans on a grand dignified scale.

The deliberations of the delegates and the genuine interest which they have shown has convinced even the most pessimistic skeptics of the Ahepa that there is a deep rooted conscious apprehension of the weightier problems confronting our people and its ability to find the way out to remedy and solve them.

The Ahepa Convention has displayed rare judgment as a deliberative body. The legislative and other measures which have been adopted prove beyond question of doubt that the Order of Ahepa has matured. Every step that it has taken was well calculated and balanced. It has wisely avoided in adopting unreasonable and impossible projects, and only striven to adopt such measures as it is in a position to carry out. It has not adopted grandiose and bombastic measures highly pleasing to the ear, but difficult of accomplishment. It has gone on record telling the world all it has decided to adopt, and that what is legislated, it can and will carry out. Furthermore, the delegates have proven their generous and altruistic attitude and a broad and sympathetic understanding of the problems which confront not only our people but also the people among whom we live and prosper.

To sum it up, the Eighth Annual Convention has demonstrated the following: First, the absolute solidarity of the fraternity. Second, the ability of the fraternity to feel the pulse of the needs of our people and to proceed conservatively, but surely, to solve and remedy them. Third, it has further proved the magnanimity of the fraternity and its sympathetic attitude toward every worth-while purpose. And last, but not least, its clear-cut vision of the grandeur that awaits our people in America and its readiness to help achieve every worthy end. All hail to the Ahepa!

The Philosophy of Smile and Humor

SMILE and humor, like the Einsteinian philosophy of relativity, are relative. They cost nothing but a little effort and practice, and yet they produce dividends. They enrich those who receive them without making poorer those who give them. They take but a moment, but the memory of them sometimes lasts forever. None are so mighty or rich that they can get along without them, and none are so poor that they cannot be enriched by them.

A smile creates happiness in the home, fosters good will in business. It is the countersign of friendship and understanding. It brings rest to the weary, cheer to the discouraged, and

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sunshine to the sad. It is nature's antidote for troubled minds and shattered nerves, yet it cannot be begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is of no value to anyone until it is given away, and given gladly and without reservation.

Life, as Mark Twain lightly remarked, is a conglomeration of humor. It is like the rainbow, a sign of tranquillity and peace of nature after the thunder and stress of storm. Humor dissipates sulkiness — it is a sure medicine against the ugly depressions that eat away the best side of the nature of Man. It cultivates the mind to see both sides of a question. Blessed be those who can appreciate and emanate humor — it is the salt of life, the benefactor to a healthy mind and body. Humor leads to optimism, while lack of it leads to pessimism and deprives man of seeing the finer side of life.

Some people are too tired to give a smile or take things in a humorous manner. Give them one of yours, as no one needs a smile so much as he who has none to give. Sure enough life has its serious sides, and what life can be worth while when it lacks the sweet smile of an open heart and the humorous attitude of good naturedness and receptiveness.

Practice humor, which radiates smiles, and you will come to enjoy life from a new angle.

Dedicated to the Founders of Ahepa

Ahepa

By Angel Alex

(Translated from the Greek by J. B. Edwards)

WHO is the man that has heard how into the world alone
Thou camest, a helpless babe, but fed by our hopes
untold?

Who is the man whose heart thou didst not at once make
thine own,

Swaddled babe though thou wast, drawing him into the
fold?

Born a child wast thou, but thou wast not like all the rest;

Brave wast thou and didst win men's hearts with heroic
grace;

What chains hast thou struck from our minds, shackles that
long had pressed!

What wonders of healing performed! — all in so brief a
space!

Thou didst not come to make men rich beyond wildest dreams;

But, Ahepa, a greater message, a higher ideal, to impart;
Not programmes creating dissension, to divide men follow-
ing . . . gleams . . .

But revealing the senseless guilt and the wrongs that have
kept men apart.

Now, thy full stature attained, suddenly bold, elate,

Ahepa, weaver of wonders, dazzling our souls with light,
Thou warest a shrewd campaign against suffering, envy
and hate,

An ever relentless war putting all such ogres to flight.

For thou camest with magical might, all glorious, dear to us
all,

Queen of our greatest ideals, stooping to sacrifice,
Teaching the human truth and turning our hearts to the call:
Love between brothers is held in honor beyond all price.

It is better for a city to be governed by a good man
than by good laws. — *Aristotle.*

A TOAST TO MERRIMENT

MAKE merry! Though the day be gray
Forget the clouds and let's be gay!
How short the days we linger here:
A birth, a breath, and then — the bier!
Make merry, you and I, for when
We part we may not meet again!

What tonic is there in a frown?
You may go up and I go down,
Or I go up and you — who knows
The way that either goes?
Make merry! Here's a laugh for when
We part we may not meet again!

Make merry! What of frets and fears?
There is no happiness in tears.
You tremble at the cloud and lo!
'Tis gone — and so 'tis with our woe,
Full half of it but fancied ills.
Make merry! 'Tis the gloom that kills.

Make merry! There is sunshine yet,
The gloom that promised, let's forget,
The quip and jest are on the wing,
Why sorrow when we ought to sing?
Refill the cup of joy, for then
We part and may not meet again.

A smile, a jest, a joke — alas!
We come, we wonder, and we pass.
The shadow falls; so long we rest
In graves, where is no quip or jest.
Good day! Good cheer! Good-bye! For then
We part and may not meet again!

— *James W. Foley.*

AHEPA

America the land of the free and brave,
Heroism the finest of all our aims.
Equity the rule of Nations,
Power for all alike
Anon, we are all as one, in

AHEPA.

Baltimore, Md.

RUTH HARTZELL.

The Sons of Hellas

(Continued from page 7)

the next day or two rub elbows with some far-off son of Pericles or Anacreon or Plato, here on the streets of our modern Athens. What more fitting place for a meeting of a brotherhood of Greco-Americans? Long ago some wise philosopher bestowed that title upon Boston because he perceived a distinctly Athenian tang in the atmosphere of the place. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that our Greek visitors will catch some lingering vagrant breaths of it, if the east wind is kind, and so may fancy for a little while that they are back once more in the land which the gods made their playground long ago.

Chide a friend in private and praise him in public. —
Solon.

The Eighth Annual Convention of The Order Ahepa

Held in the Bradford Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts, During the Week of August 25th to 31st — An Epoch-Making Event Crowned with Brilliant Success

President Hoover Extends Cordial Greetings

Fifty Thousand Attend Dilboy Monument Dedication Ceremonies

Opening of the Convention

AMID a magnificent setting of splendor and a fraternal and optimistic spirit visibly permeating throughout, the Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa honored by National,

State and City officials and other distinguished religious and civic

First Day leaders, opened its session on the 25th day of August, 1930, in the imposing hall of the Bradford Hotel, one of the leading hostilities, at Boston, Mass. Fully 250 delegates and alternates, the pick of the cream and flower of Hellenism in America, representing 265 flourishing Ahepa Chapters with a membership of 27,000, and with 5,000 members and their guests attending, all forming an inspiring spectacle, the Convention formally opened its session, and was called to order by Brother Harris J. Booras of Boston, Supreme Governor of District No. 1.

An impressive liturgy for the welfare of the United States and the members of the Ahepa was said by His Grace, Damaskinos, Bishop of Corinth and Exarch of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in the United States. He was assisted by Rt. Rev. Joachim, Bishop of Boston; Rev. Emmanuel Papastefanou of Boston; Rev. Panos Constantinides of Lowell; Rev. Pantelimon Papageorgiou of Athens, Greece; and Deacon Parthenios Commenos.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa was one of the largest Conventions held in Boston this year and was an epoch-making event, and glorious history has again been written into the eventful pages of Ahepa history. As is always the case with great and momentous happenings, we find that words are inadequate to express the real significance of the memorable week during which the representatives of the Order of Ahepa convened in Boston to deliberate on the problems which confronted them, and to solve and shape them in a manner to further promote its future usefulness in the United States, our adopted home.

The Convention was an unusual one because it also marked the celebration of the Tercentenary of the City of Boston, the Athens of America, the Centenary of Greek independence and the Dedication of the Dilboy Monument at Somerville, Mass., a patriotic gesture on the part of

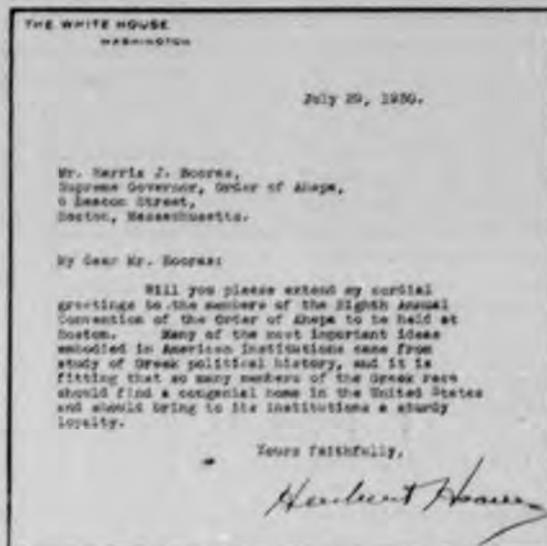
Ahepa in remembering to honor those who served with valor the country of their adoption and a tribute to George Dilboy, a Greek lad who gave up his life in the service of America.

Words are never able to portray a perfect likeness of great and momentous events and though there may be no words strong

people of Boston were wide open to receive their guests of illustrious ancestry and present worthiness. Fully 25,000 people of Greek descent, from every nook and corner of the United States, but particularly from New England, were in Boston during the week attending the Convention and witnessing the unusual events that took place during the week, culminating with the dedication of the Dilboy Memorial Monument at Somerville, Mass. The undeniable hospitality of the citizens of Boston, happy in their self-appointed mission of making the Ahepans feel genuinely at home, and the interest with which every delegate and visitor 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. The wholesome spirit which was expressed in all the festivities and entertaining activities was refreshing and highly inspiring.

As aforesaid, it is manifestly impossible for us to chronicle in this brief outline in minute 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 were evolved into reality.

In fact, the Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa, it may be said, opened several weeks in advance of Monday, August 25th, when the delegates finally came together to give expression to those things which have been uppermost in their minds the entire year. First of all, there had come to Boston those indefatigable workers, the members of the Supreme Lodge, and the Convention Committee, whose work it was to pave the way for the coming of so many. These loyal workers had an immeasurable part in the success of the Convention and, of course, so did also the delegates, alternates and visitors, as well as the National, City and State officials, who with their presence at the different functions, gave importance and significance to the events. Before the actual opening of the Convention, many important matters which had the earnest attention of the officials and members of the Athens Chapter No. 24, the host Chapter of the Convention, were diligently attended to. All in all, everything cooperated to



and vivid enough to relate to those Ahepans and others who were unable to attend and witness the mightiness of the Convention, we will strive to give a vivid impression of the sense of bigness and proud attitude which permeated those attending the Convention from the moment the first Ahepan delegate set his foot in Boston until the last one of them departed to his home; indeed, such a fine sense was present throughout the week of August 25th — the remarkable spirit of brotherhood and altruism, of helpfulness and comradeship was present not only in the delegates themselves from the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa down to the rest of the officials, but even more significantly in the wonderful and wholesome reception given the delegates and visitors by the whole City of Boston.

The City of Boston, which rightfully claims the title "The Athens of America," was gaily decorated with the flags of the United States and the mother Republic, Greece, and as it were, the hearts of the

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make the Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa a complete success and an epoch-making event. As we have afore-stated, and because space does not permit, the minute discussion of everything that took place during that memorable week is almost impossible, and we shall confine ourselves to chronicle briefly the events which took place during the week of the Convention.

The early arrivals were greeted Sunday morning, August 24th, at a service of worship in the Greek Cathedral Church. His Grace, Damaskinos, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in America, officiated at the services attended by nearly 10,000 local and visiting Greeks.

Immediately after the invocation at the opening session Brother Booras welcomed the delegates and distinguished guests on behalf of Athens Chapter No. 24, the host Chapter of the Convention and the other New England Chapters. Among many notable things, Brother Booras expressed himself as follows: "This is the most appropriate year for an Ahepa Convention to be held in the City of Boston, for this year marks the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the Bay State Colony, the Centenary of Greek Independence, both of which events we can jointly celebrate here in the 'New Athens of America.' . . . In behalf of all the New England Chapters and the Athens Chapter No. 24 under whose immediate auspices the Convention is held, I officially welcome you. Boston has opened wide its gates to you. In your sojourn among us, our only desire is to please you, and our only aim to make your short stay enjoyable. The Ahepans of Boston and New England are at your service and command. Our hearts are open to you; our homes are yours. Welcome ye all to the New Athens of America." (Brother Booras' full address will appear in a forthcoming issue.)

Brother Booras then read a letter of greetings sent by the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, and which is reproduced herewith.

Then Brother Booras presented Honorable William S. Youngman, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, who officially welcomed the delegates and their guests on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He expressed the regrets of the Governor for not being able to attend because of his absence from the State. "I am here," he declared, "to welcome you not only as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, but also as a representative of my Chief, Governor Allen, but Governor Allen, now being out of the State, under the Constitution of Massachusetts, I am Governor in his absence. So I greet and welcome you as the Chief Executive at this time of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts I want to say that we honor you and your great organization, the Ahepa, in the invaluable patriotic work it is accomplishing. (Mr. Youngman's full address will be printed in the next issue of the MAGAZINE.)

The next official presented at the Convention was Honorable Joseph E. Warner, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who also welcomed the delegates and highly praised those of the Ahepa with whom he had come in contact. Mr. Warner among other notable things stated: "There must be respect for law and order and government must be stable, and

you have dedicated yourselves as a primary proposition to the maintenance of the Constitution of these United States, and because of that patriotic impulse and for all of the things you have done, and the patriotism that you have manifested, I wished to be present here today and express to you, as the law officer of this Commonwealth, the deep gratitude for the work you have already undertaken, and express my best wishes for all future success which may come to you."

Mr. Thomas A. Mullen, a personal representative of the Mayor of Boston, Honorable James W. Curley, welcomed the delegates to the City of Boston. Mr.

GEORGE E. PHILLIES
The Elected Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa



V. I. CHERTRES
The Chairman of the Convention

Mullen, a profound student of classic Greece, delivered a scholarly address and was vociferously applauded when he said that he had never let a day go by, but one — and that was a day spent entertaining the Vice-President of the United States — without devoting at least one hour to the study of the Greek classics in the original tongue. (Mr. Mullen's full address will appear in the next issue of the MAGAZINE.)

Mr. H. J. Johnson, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, then welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Boston business men. Among other things Mr. Johnson

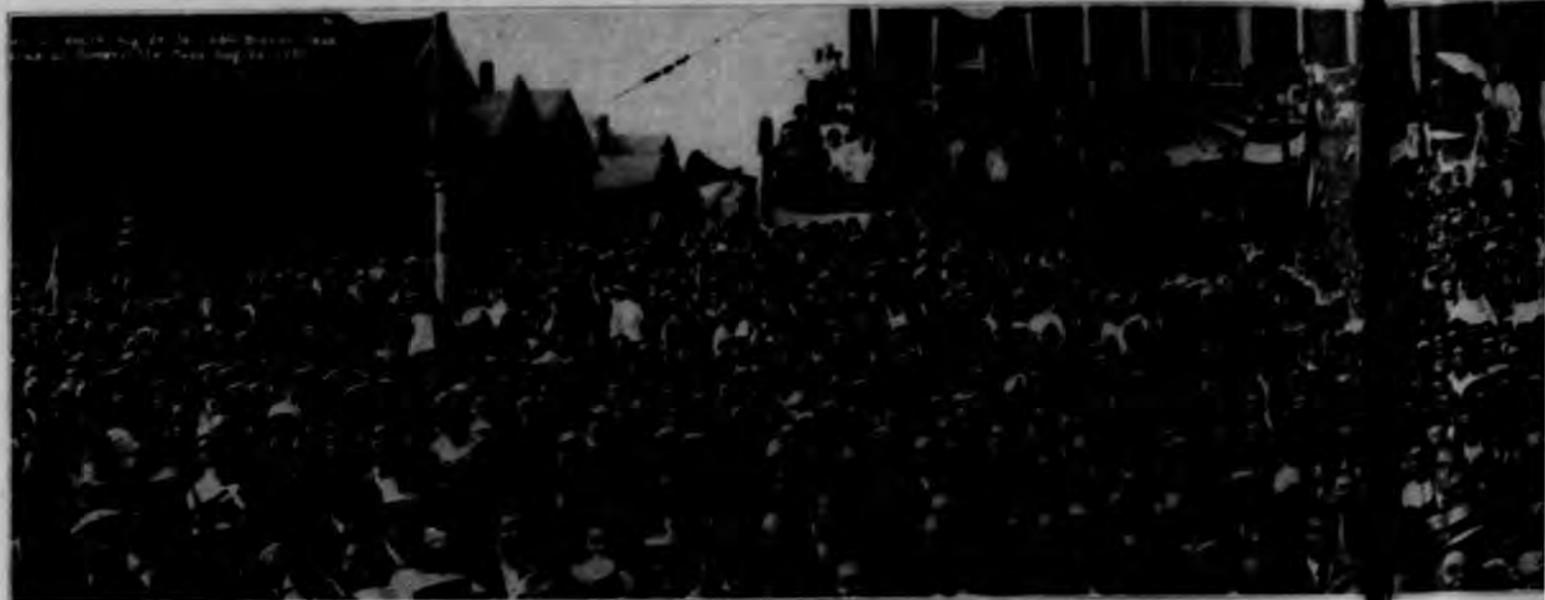
declared that "we business men of Boston are glad to see you here not only as Ahepans, but as business men, and as such we welcome you. We welcome you for the good that you are doing to all business through the propagation by your organization of that in which we are mostly interested, namely, the work of building better business men." (The complete and significant address of Mr. Johnson will also be printed in a forthcoming issue of the MAGAZINE.)

His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, the Minister of Greece, addressed the delegates in the Greek language and was roundly applauded for his significant remarks.

Then the members of the Supreme Lodge, from the Supreme President down to the Governors of the several Districts, were introduced to the delegates by the acting Chairman, Brother Booras. On behalf of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, the Supreme Secretary, Brother Achilles Catsonis, answered the welcoming addresses of the several distinguished speakers, thanked them for the highly pleasing and inspirational attitude they expressed in behalf of their respective official capacities, and gratefully acknowledged the debt which the Order of Ahepa owes to those who honored with their presence the Convention. (Brother Catsonis' address appears on page 12.)

Election of the Chairman of the Convention

The first business session of the Convention opened Monday afternoon with Supreme President, George E. Phillies, presiding. It began with an invocation by Rev. S. S. Spathy, Supreme Governor of



PART OF THE 50,000 PEOPLE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DEDICATION CEREMONY OF THE GEORGE DILBOY MONUMENT. THE WOR

District No. 4. Supreme President Phillis exhorted the delegates to keep the spirit of the prayer in mind and to conduct the work of the Convention in accordance with its precepts.

Chief White Duck of Arizona, who later revealed himself as Constantine Pulakos of Erie, Pa., the newly elected Governor of the 3rd District, was presented to the assembly and made the following speech, which contained a lot of good advice: "Heap big chief bring happiness from Arizona. You boys work, and don't fight like Indians. (Laughter and applause.) The more you fight, the more it costs you down here (referring to and indicating the reporter)."

Brother Booras then read the following telegram from President Hoover:

White House, Washington,
August 25, 1930.

Harris J. Booras, Supreme Governor,
Ahepa, Bradford Hotel, Boston:

Please extend my cordial greetings to the members of the Ahepa Convention and my warm appreciation of the contribution made to American life by our citizens of Greek origin who have brought to this country the high ideals of democracy and their passion for education and human progress.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

Several other telegrams were read by the Supreme Secretary, Brother Achilles Catsonis, followed by the report of the Convention Credentials Committee. At the termination of the report, the election of the Convention Chairman took place, with the result that Brother V. I. Chebithes, Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was elected Chairman of the Convention, with Brother C. G. Economou of Youngstown, Ohio, as Vice-Chairman, and Brother James Chazonas of Erie, Pa., Secretary. Immediately after the election of the Convention officers, and upon their installation into their respective chairs, and introductory remarks by the Chairman, the Convention took recess, followed by a night session lasting until late, when the several committees were appointed and the reports of the retiring Supreme Lodge officers were rendered.

Dedication of the George Dilbo

Nation, State, City, Republic of Greece, Greek Church, Ahepa, Citizens, Honor Foreign-Born American War Hero

The morning session of Tuesday, August 26th, was devoted to the completion of the **Second Day** reports of the Supreme officials, and concluded with the reading by Brother Vournas of a message received from Prime Minister Venizelos of Greece, reading as follows:

"Please convey to the Delegates of the



HARRIS J. BOORAS

The Supreme Counsellor of the Order of Ahepa and the Most Popular Man at the Convention

Ahepa Convention and through them to the Americans of Hellenic descent my heartfelt greetings and sincere congratulations for the solution of the Ecclesiastical question in America and the restoration of concord and peace in the various communities. I am certain that Hellenism in

America, united, hereafter will travel the road to love and progress."

The assembly adjourned at noon to prepare for the dedication exercises of the George Dilbo Monument at Somerville, Mass.

Tuesday, August 26th, the second day of the Convention will remain historic in the annals of Ahepa history and to the people of Greek descent in general in America, for on this day the Ahepa honored George Dilbo, the hero of the World War. The significance and aim of this gesture was to forever cement American and Greek friendship. Amid fitting tributes to his bravery and patriotism, prominent officials of the Nation, State, City, the Republic of Greece, a high dignitary of the Greek Orthodox Church, the American Legion, thousands of Somerville citizens, and legions of the Order of Ahepa from New England and from all other States throughout the Country, paid high tribute to the valor of George Dilbo and dedicated a monument to his memory at the City Hall of Somerville, Mass. Fully 10,000 people representing military, religious, civic and local organizations took part in a parade throughout the streets of Somerville, terminating in front of the City Hall, where, on a specially constructed platform were assembled the high dignitaries who officiated in the dedication of a bronze bust of George Dilbo resting upon a granite pedestal.

Dilbo was born at Alatsata, Asia Minor, on February 5, 1896. He came to the United States when a young man and became an American citizen. He enlisted and served on the Mexican border in 1916. He reenlisted in the World War and went overseas with Company H, 103rd Infantry, 26th United States Division. He was killed in action on July 16, 1918, near Belleau Wood, France. He was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest decoration possible that the United States Government can bestow on any man. His body, which had been taken to his home in Asia Minor for burial, was desecrated by the Turks, who captured that country. The

United remains were laid in the Cemetery.

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Fully City H dedicati with a parade, every a of Bro Franklin wood St was Dil ment to Congre Bow St to Hig it was guests.

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DEDICATION OF THE WORLD WAR HERO, IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL OF SOMERVILLE, MASS., AUGUST 26, 1930

United States Government rescued his remains and brought them back, and they were laid to rest in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Parade Opens Ceremony

Fully 50,000 people assembled at the City Hall of Somerville to witness the dedication exercises. The program opened with a five-division military and civic parade, imposing and spectacular in its every aspect, which moved from the corner of Broadway and Cutter Sts., through Franklin St., to Washington St., to Linwood St., passing a decorated house which was Dilboy's home at the time of his enlistment for services in the World War, to Congress Place, to Somerville Ave., to Bow St., to Summer St., to Benton Rd., to Highland Ave., to City Hall, where it was reviewed by officials and invited guests.

Those on the reviewing stand included: His Grace, Damaskinos, Bishop of Corinth and representative of the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church; His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Minister at Washington; U. S. Senator David I. Walsh; Hon. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary General of the Commonwealth, representing Governor Allen; Congressman Charles L. Underhill of the 9th District; Mayor and Mrs. John J. Murphy, and the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Murphy; Rt. Rev. Alexopoulos, Bishop of the Greek Orthodox Diocese of Boston, who delivered the opening prayer at the dedicatory exercises; Harris J. Booras, Supreme Governor of District No. 1, Charles O'Shea, general chairman of the Citizens' Dilboy Day Committee, and Mrs. O'Shea; Dr. and Mrs. M. W. White; John Stratis, as honorary Chief of Staff of the parade; George E. Phillis, Supreme President of the Ahepa; Ex-Alderman James W. Kenney of Somerville, who introduced the Orator of the Day, Senator Walsh; Somerville's Representatives in the General Court and Aldermen, the Mother Lodge members and the Supreme Lodge members, past and present, and other distinguished persons.

Line of Parade

Charles R. Robinson of Dilboy Post 529, V. F. W., was chief marshal of the parade; Commander John E. Walsh of that post, chief of staff; Major Carl H. Tobey, adjutant, and divisional marshals were Arthur Nugent of Somerville Post 19, A. L.; John A. Dickerman, past commander of Dilboy Post; Alex Terzis of the Ahepa, with Spyros Stauropoulos and Nick Ellis as aids; James F. Danehy of the Somerville Letter Carriers' Assn., and Ernest A. Sawyer of Sergt. Frank E. Draper Camp 41, U. S. W. V.



GEORGE DILBOY
The World War Hero

The first division consisted of a Navy Band, one company of U. S. Marines, two companies of sailors, four companies of the 101st Engineers, M. N. G. and 101st Field Artillery, M. N. G. Somerville Legion and Dilboy Post bands furnished music for the second division, which was led by veterans of Willard C. Kinsley Post 189,

G. A. R., in automobiles. Sergt. Frank E. Draper Camp 41, U. S. W. V.; George Dilboy Post 529, V. F. W.; and Ladies' Auxiliary, and Somerville Post 19, A. L., followed. In this division rode John and Costas Dilboy, brothers of George Dilboy, who were later introduced to the people from the reviewing stand.

Spectacular Division

The third division was the largest and most spectacular, being made up of about 2,000 members of the Ahepa from Boston, Nashua, N. H.; Springfield, New Bedford, Haverhill, Waterbury, Lowell, Fall River, Providence, Pawtucket, Newport, Rutland, Vt.; Lynn, Woburn, Watertown, Bridgeport, New London, and Norwich, Conn. Music was by Boston Lodge of Elks Band, Stiles Band of Winchester and the famous Springfield Fife and Drum Corps. It was led by the handsomely uniformed guards of the Order who escorted the Supreme Governors of all districts. Lowell Chapter's Patrol gave an exhibition in front of the reviewing stand, forming an X and Greek cross, double Greek cross and sword flag salute, which were warmly applauded. The marchers wore white flannel trousers, dark coats and red fezes, with blue and white tassels.

The fourth division was composed of the Letter Carriers' Association of Somerville, with the Letter Carriers' Band, and the Greek Hellenic Society of Somerville, escorting a group of children of Greek parentage. Floats and city motor vehicles made up the fifth division.

Dedicatory Ceremonies

The dedicatory ceremonies followed the review of the colorful parade. Music was furnished by the Somerville Legion Band of 40 pieces, under the leadership of Marlo Carmosino.

Mr. O'Shea, as Chairman of the Citizens' Committee which helped organize the parade, thanked all those who participated in making the event a success and introduced the Supreme Governor of the 1st District, Harris J. Booras, who acted as Master of Ceremonies. On the platform there



MEMBERS OF AHEPA CHAPTERS OF PORTLAND, MAINE, PAWTUCKET, R. I., PROVIDENCE, R. I., AND FALL RIVER, MASS., IN THE LINE OF THE DILBOY PARADE

was installed a megaphone through which several speakers addressed the gathering.

"We are gathered here in solemn assembly to pay tribute and honor to one of the greatest heroes of the World War, Private George E. Dilboy," declared Brother Booras, and introduced Rt. Rev. Bishop Joachim of Boston, who rendered an appropriate invocation. At the termination of the prayer the band struck the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" with the immense gathering in rigid attention.

Brief, but highly significant addresses were delivered on the occasion by Honorable Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, representing his Excellency, Governor Frank Allen. Among other things Mr. Cook declared:

"It is a rare privilege and an honor today in behalf of his Excellency, Governor Allen, and representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to welcome you here to our Commonwealth. The Mayor of Somerville will welcome you to the City, but the Commonwealth certainly greets you all, and it is a privilege, and a rare privilege, too, in this year when we are celebrating our Tercentenary, we in Somerville—my own city—to participate as it has in the past from where the first Governors of the Massachusetts Bay Colony came. In my own office at the State House, I have that precious charter which was brought over to these shores. We honor him, but we honor all of the other men who came with him, and we honor every soul who has come to this country since and made possible the splendid government which we have and do now enjoy. Particularly today I am glad to be here. Directly opposite my office in the corridor of the State House is a tablet placed there only a short time ago. I want to read to you what is engraved on that tablet in the State House in Boston. It is headed 'Valor: Charles W. Whittlesey, Michael J. Perkins, George Dilboy, Ralph Toibert.' Just those four names, among the names of all of the men who went from Massachusetts to the Great World War, awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor beyond the strict call of duty in the World War of 1917-18. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, mindful of their heroes' services, gratefully dedicated this tablet. And so today, I am glad to come here and extend the Governor's welcome, greetings, and my own felicitations to the City of Somerville for the erection within our borders of this monument to be unveiled today."

George E. Phillis, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was then introduced, who, in a stirring patriotic address and in the silence of the immense gathering

attentively listening, broken only occasionally by protracted cheering, delivered a most eloquent and touching address. It was a solemn and reverential moment when he officially presented the Monument to the City of Somerville on behalf of the Order of Ahepa and the unveiling of the hero's statue revealed its bronze features on which were focused the tearful eyes of the participants at the ceremony. Brother Phillis' address appears on page 6 and its lofty eloquence speaks for itself.

Then the Mayor of the City of Somerville, Honorable J. J. Murphy, was introduced, and in an inspirational speech, accepted the Monument in behalf of the City of Somerville, solemnly pledging to treasure it as a priceless possession of the City and as an expression of high patriotic valor and example. In accepting the Monument the Mayor declared:

"Today, a grateful Nation, State and City is assembled to commemorate the name and deeds of one of our outstanding heroes, George Dilboy, him whose life stands as a shining example of the ultimate measure of loyalty, devotion and love, which a citizen of foreign birth may offer to his adopted country. Born on the shores of Greece which for centuries struggled for



JOHN AND COSTAS DILBOY
Brothers of the Hero
Miss Julia Macrokanis, a relative, on the left

its own independence and during which period produced heroes not surpassed by those of any nation, and which struggle culminated one hundred years ago today in the establishment of the Greek Government, it is no wonder that with that background, Dilboy was imbued with the spirit and ideals of America, and with that spirit he was able to offer up his life for the love of justice and equality. And so today, on behalf of the City of Somerville, I take great pleasure in accepting the bust of our mutual hero, George Dilboy, and I am sure, gentlemen and members of the Order of Ahepa, that with the same love and devotion with which we cherish the name of George Dilboy, so will we always treasure and preserve this bust of the immortal George Dilboy."

The next speaker presented was His Excellency, Charalambos Simopoulos, Minister of Greece, at Washington, D. C., who in part said:

"I wish to thank you for your kind invitation, and I am indeed very happy to be with you today. This Monument however, does not represent in my opinion merely an American soldier of Greek descent, but I sometimes consider that it is a testimonial of the love of all of the Greeks of the United States for their adopted country."

Then a bosom friend of Dilboy and a man who was his comrade in the Army during his last days was introduced, Mr. James Pefkar. The two living brothers of the hero, John and Costas Dilboy, were presented and also the sculptor of the Monument, Mr. Peter Grenier, of Boston. His Grace, Damaskinos, Exarch of the Greek Orthodox Church was introduced, who blessed the gathering.

Brother Booras then presented Mr. James Kenney, who as Chairman of the City's Unveiling Committee, introduced the orator of the day, Honorable David L. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts. The highly significant and inspirational oration of the Senator appears on page 8. Upon the conclusion of the Senator's oration there was a spontaneous outburst of cheering and prolonged applause. He struck a high note of loyalty and devotion of a foreign-born citizen in the service of this country when he said that George Dilboy's citizenship papers were signed with his own blood on the field of battle, when he bravely offered his very life as a full measure of his loyalty and devotion to the land of his adoption.

Miss Julia Macrokanis, a senior of the Somerville High School, and Mary Zaharias, a pupil of the Southern Junior High School escorted by John and Costas Dilboy, brothers of George Dilboy, placed a large wreath at the base of the monument. After

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MEMBERS OF NASHUA CHAPTER OF AHEPA IN THE LINE OF THE DILBOY PARADE.

the closing prayer by Bishop Joachim of Boston, Battery C of the 101st Field Artillery fired three rounds and four buglers from the American Legion-Dilboey Post, stationed at the four corners of the City Hall, while the gathering was attending in solemn silence, sounded taps, facing in the four directions of the compass. And thus Ahepa has paid fitting tribute to the memory of George Dilboey, the World War hero, as a significant gesture of forever cementing the friendship of the American and Greek people, for Dilboey belongs to both America and Greece.

The band then struck the National anthems of America and Greece, and a mighty voice of song arose from the immense gathering like another Hosanna, reaching to the very Heavens.

Boxing Bout

Under the auspices of the George Dilboey Post, V. F. W., a boxing bout was staged at Dilboey Field, Somerville, for the Convention delegates and visitors. There was a large attendance on hand and the bouts were hotly contested.

The Appointment of Committees

Third Day The Convention was called to order by Brother V. I. Chebithes, who appointed Brother Nicas of Allentown, Pa., Captain of the Guards, and who performed his duties in commendable fashion. The Chairman, Brother Chebithes, then announced the appointment of the several Convention Committees and explained to them in explicit terms their duties. The following were appointed Chairmen of the several Committees:

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
Legislative	Philip Stylianos
Ritual	Pericles P. Stathas
National Projects	C. J. Critzas
Officers' Reports	James Poulakis
Budget	Andrew C. Angelson
Excursion	Nicholas J. Garis
Canadian Ahepa	S. H. Marcopoulos
Ladies' Auxiliary	Theodore C. Andronicos
MAGAZINE	Demos Kakridas
Insurance	Nicholas Lambadakis
Grievance	Dr. G. M. Saliba
Sons of Pericles	George Giakas
Resolutions	Harris J. Booras
Convention City	John K. Douglas

During the session the same spirit of optimism prevailed notwithstanding that most of the time was devoted to the general discussion of business and many other interesting topics touching upon the important problems of the Fraternity.

During the afternoon session and after

the termination of the Supreme Governors' reports, the privilege of addressing the Convention was extended by the Chairman to Dr. White, President and Founder of Anatolia College of Salonica, Greece. Dr. White outlined briefly but comprehensively the work of the College, what it hoped to accomplish in the near future, and its need of assistance. (Dr. White's address will appear in a forthcoming issue of the MAGAZINE.)

The Convention was then adjourned by the Chairman, in order to give ample time to the committees to organize and work out their respective assignments and report to the Convention as soon as they were ready.

The Grand Convention Ball

The Grand Convention Ball, under the auspices of Athens Chapter No. 24, was held at the ball room of the Bradford Hotel, the evening of Tuesday, August 26th. All the delegates and a large number of guests attended the ball which was, all in all, a brilliant affair. The ball afforded an opportunity for the delegates to meet old friends and to make new acquaintances. The belles of New England lost no time in displaying their charms and many a heart was won. It is predicted that announcement of engagements and weddings will follow in rapid succession since the termination of the Convention and ere the delegates reach their homes. Observing the array of beauty and grace as displayed by the New England Athenas, we do not blame the delegates or those matrimonially inclined.

The Grand Convention Banquet

Fourth Day The morning and afternoon of Thursday, August 28th, occupied the delegates in session to deliberate the several Committee Reports as presented to them by those ready to report. The evening of Thursday, however, will

remain indelible in the minds of those who had the good fortune to participate in the brilliant banquet held in the ball room of the Bradford Hotel. The banquet was tendered in honor of the officials and delegates, under the auspices of Athens Chapter No. 24 in cooperation with the New England Chapters. In attendance, general interest, and the distinguished guests who made up the colorful gathering of more than 1,000 guests, it equaled if not excelled, any similar affair of its kind held in the past. A happy spirit of gayety, stimulated by the strains of sweet and melodious music rendered by leading bands of Boston, added to the enjoyment of the splendid dinner which was served at the banquet. Also to the joy of the banqueters was added the splendid addresses delivered by the eloquent orators of the evening.

Supreme Governor Booras, rightfully acclaimed the most popular man at the Boston Convention, acting as Temporary Chairman, introduced the toastmaster of the evening, Brother George Demeter, aide-de-camp to Governor Allen, Captain of the State Militia, and Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa. Brother Demeter, master of the art of presentation, with tact and consideration, after a brief but impressive address in which he praised the work of the Ahepa and stretched the point of its active participation in the welfare and progress of the United States and in its desire to revive the illustrious Periclean Age, welcomed the delegates and the distinguished guests and presented to the gathering the members of the Supreme Lodge, the Mother Lodge, and other distinguished guests. He then introduced the Consul of Greece at Boston, Pericles Polyvios; Mr. S. Delta, a Trustee of Athens College from Athens, Greece; George Bassett, President of the Boston Chapter No. 24; His Grace, Bishop Damaskinos,

THE UNVEILING OF THE DILBOY STATUE



MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE LEADING THE PARADE



Members of the Ahepa Chapters of Watertown, Conn., Lynn, Mass., and Woburn, Mass., in the line of the Dilboy parade in which all the New England Chapters of the Order of Ahepa participated forming the longest division of the historic parade

Exarch of the Greek Orthodox Church; Rt. Rev. Bishop Alexopoulos and Mr. Warren L. Bishop, First Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County. He then introduced Major Frederick Breen, personal representative of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



SKETCH OF GEORGE E. PHILLIPS
Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

of the State on important official business, and expressed the appreciation of the Governor on the fine work that the Ahepa is doing and his pleasure in welcoming them to the Athens of America, the City of Boston. Major Breen remarked:

"His Excellency, Governor Frank Gilman Allen, wishes me to express his deep regret in being unable to be present this evening to join you in the celebration of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Centenary of Greek Independence, to congratulate you on the aims and purposes of your Society. Your Society has done and is doing a great work in permeating the teaching of your famous men, especially the teachings of Aristotle whose principles, I know, are being inculcated into the minds of your young. It is remembered that the framers of our Constitution brought well within its order, a government of, for and by the people, which had its origin in that philosopher of the Greek Nation. You are indeed to be congratulated to think that Greek thoughts today predominate our schools and universities. As we scan the history of our government and its principles, you find that we go back to those principles to make clear the idea of life and its purposes. I wish on behalf of the Governor to congratulate you on your fine convention and the work that you have performed and, in the name of his Excellency, I extend to you the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The next speaker introduced was Honorable William M. Butler, formerly United States Senator and Chairman of the

National Republican Committee. Mr. Butler, among other things said:

"It is a great thing to organize, and you have a great organization all over this continent, and I congratulate you upon that. Organization furnishes the means for contact between individuals, furnishes the means for the interchange of thoughts and ideas, and furnishes the opportunities for planning for your own interests, but best of all you have in mind, I am sure, the interests of this great country in which we all live."

The Toastmaster then introduced General C. R. Edwards, a distinguished soldier of high merit, Commander in Chief of George Dilboy during the World War and the man who signed the citation that was given to him. Applause and cheering followed the introduction of General Edwards, with the audience standing in attendance. General Edwards' address, instructive, inspiring and patriotic, will appear in its entirety in a forthcoming issue of the MAGAZINE. Referring to the bravery and heroism displayed by George Dilboy, he remarked:



HIS GRACE DAMASKINOS
Exarch of the Greek Orthodox Church

unifying efforts and appealed to the American people of Greek origin in the United States to work together and cooperate for their present welfare as well as for a better tomorrow. His speech was enthusiastically applauded.

The Toastmaster then introduced Dean Alfange, Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, who in an oratorical outburst, expounded the principles of Ahepa and its constant strife to place the Greek name on the high pedestal of respect and honor in the United States. Dean Alfange struck a high note when he said: "If civilization is to take a forward step, it must commence to dramatize the glories of peace and the glories of common understanding, and this will be done. In the emulation of

the Ahepa principles, the aspiration and ideals of all racial groups can be reduced to a common denominator and a mutual understanding of respect and fellowship may ensue for the welfare, contentment and happiness of humanity."

The next speaker introduced was the official representative of the Greek Republic at Washington, the Greek Minister, Honorable Charambos Simopoulos. He addressed the audience in Greek, highly praised the work of the Ahepa and the influence it exerted in bringing about the reconciliation of the Church factions in America. "The result of peace and cooperation among the Greeks in America, with the support of the powerful Ahepa organization, will have far-reaching benevolent results for the Greeks in America in the future," he declared, concluding his address.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. S. Delta of Athens, a Trustee of Athens College at Athens, Greece, who has recently arrived in America for the purpose of securing help for the enlargement and further development of Athens College, and who, speaking in the Greek language, explained his mission and related the splendid accomplishments of the College in the field of education in Greece.

Then Miss Esther M. Andrews, a distinguished member of Governor Allen's Council, was introduced, and in a most inspiring and eloquent manner addressed the banqueters. After praising the Order of Ahepa for its splendid work in Americanization and citizenship, she explained that "We women of America have entered politics for the purpose of purifying politics. We are just hoping that each generation will produce something better, will rise above the preceding one, and we all feel like that young woman, when she was married and the minister turned to her and said, 'Are you satisfied to take this man to be your husband?' replied: 'I am not satisfied, but it is the best I can do.'"



HON. WILLIAM M. BUTLER
Former U. S. Senator

Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville was then introduced. His address, impressive and weighty, centered in praising the Ahepa for its noble gesture and initiative in paying due tribute and honor to the American war hero, George Dilboy, and expressed the gratitude of the City of Somerville for having had the privilege of becoming the recipient and safe-guard of the Monument.



The Boston Mayor banquet



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THE BRILLIANT BANQUET OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA HELD AT THE BRADFORD HOTEL, AUGUST 23, 1930

Flag of the City of Boston Presented to Ahepa

The representative of the Mayor of Boston, Mr. Thomas A. Mullen, was then presented. Expressing the sincere regrets of Mayor Curley for his inability to honor the banquet, he related the appreciation of the Mayor for the good work that the Order of



HIS EXCELLENCY
C. SIMOPOULOS
Minister of Greece

Ahepa is doing in the City of Boston, especially along citizenship lines, and further explained what a great pleasure it was for him to come to know and appreciate the qualities of the Greek citizenry of the City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Mullen then presented to the Toastmaster, to be transmitted to the proper officials of the Order of Ahepa, the flag of the City of Boston. In presenting this flag Mr. Mullen said: "By virtue of the authority delegated to me by his Honor, Mayor James M. Curley, I do present to you, for you to turn over to your organization, this emblem, this flag of the City of Boston. Keep it, keep it, Mr. Chairman, as a sacred trust. We hand it over to you, feeling that we have tried here in America to appreciate the beauty of the Greeks."

Brother V. I. Chebithes, Chairman of the Convention and Past Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was next presented. In his inimitable and masterful way, Brother Chebithes, in an overflow of wit and humor, convulsed the banqueters. "The Greek has never failed to rise to every and any occasion throughout the ages, and this today is only an expression of that spirit of altruism, of that spirit of fellowship, of that spirit of community interest, of that spirit of brotherly love, that emanates from Greek to Greek, and from Greek to everything that is good and noble and beautiful. I am really and truly proud of the fact that I am a Greek. I never have felt so proud of it as I feel proud today, and every day that goes by, and every hour that passes, when I see so many

wonderful achievements, when I meet so many wonderful men, when I see so much that my race has accomplished and is continuing to accomplish, I just feel like jumping up and down and cracking my heels together and saying, 'I am a Greek, too'."

Then the last, but not the least, speaker of the evening was introduced, the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, George E. Phillis. Brother Phillis, in an eloquent address, sustaining the interest of his listeners throughout, and in a masterful manner, brought out the value and advantage of good will, understanding and brotherhood. His address was like the "Sermon on the Mount." Speaking of Ahepa, among other things he said: "The paramount object of the Order of Ahepa is to teach its members loyalty to America, obedience to its laws, and respect for its traditions. As citizens the Greeks are the very embodiment of American virtue, pride and prowess, and nationally they are the flesh of the flesh and the bones of the bones of the comrades of Mayflower origin, because when the Greek assumed his permanent residence here and made strides as a factor in the commercial pursuits, he became a willing comrade, a cheerful associate in the sacred responsibilities



GEORGE DEMETER
The Toastmaster of
the Ahepa Banquet

of citizenship. He did not evade the soldier nor did he desert the American patriot or forget the American citizen. By their deeds they have shown it."

Several telegrams sent by distinguished persons who were unable to be present at the banquet were read. Among the telegrams read were those sent by the editor of *Atlanta*, Mr. Adamantios Polyzoides, and the publisher of the *National Herald*, Mr. Petros Tatanis, which made fine impression.

In bringing the brilliant banquet to a close, the Toastmaster thanked the distinguished guests and distinguished speakers who graced with their presence the social occasion and the delightful gathering of ladies and gentlemen who were good

enough to be there to make it a complete success.

Work on the Reports of Committees

Fifth and Sixth Days

The fifth and sixth days of the Convention, Friday, August 29th and Saturday, August 30th, were occupied with the reports of the several committees, the debates and discussions on same, and the adoption or rejection of the legislative and other resolutions submitted by the committees.

United States Senator, Honorable George H. Moses of New Hampshire, former American Minister to Greece, was the guest of the Supreme Lodge at a dinner tendered in his honor during the evening of August 30th. He was given the privilege of the floor by the Chairman, and he addressed nearly 1,000 delegates and members present. Senator Moses, referring to a recent visit that he paid to Greece, said that he noticed great progress being made in industry, and peaceful conditions in Greece. He attributed the progress to the absorption of Hellenic refugees into a homogeneous Hellenic life and to the statesmanship of Premier Venizelos, whom he ranked as the foremost Statesman of that part of the World. His final words were in Greek (as the Senator speaks the language), which, translated, were: "I hope that Ahepa will follow its traditions." His address, which will appear in a forthcoming number of the *MAGAZINE*, was greeted with prolonged applause.



MISS ESTHER M. ANDREWS
Member of Council,
State of Massachusetts

The 1931 Convention City

Last Day of the Convention

The selection of the 1931 Convention City was spiritedly contested. Many aspirant Cities, through their representatives, gallantly fought to win the Convention for their own. The representatives of the San Francisco Chap-



MAJ. GEN.
CLARENCE R.
EDWARDS

ters, with their golden promises, attempted to stampede the Convention in behalf of their city. There was the City of Dayton however, tenaciously holding on, promising the delegates free airplane rides and good times above the din and noise of the cities, to breathe the pure air of the high skies, and survey the endless horizon to their hearts' desire. The Milwaukeeans came out with more practical promises. In the hot summer days what could one better desire to quench his thirst than a cool foaming glass of beer, which has made Milwaukee famous.

The City of Tampa offered each delegate a box of pure Havana cigars to smoke the time away, and so on and so forth, until those that inhabit the shores of the Golden Gate carried the day after an impassioned oration by Brother Andronicus singing the beauties of the setting sun as it disappears beyond the peaceful waters of the Pacific. He won the day. And so the 1931, or Ninth Ahepa Convention shall be held in the beautiful and hospitable city of San Francisco.

Speaking of Convention Cities, the Nation's Capitol, Washington, has started the ball rolling to secure the Convention for 1932 in order that the Ahepa may join in the Bi-Centennial celebration of the birth of Washington, the Father of the Nation.

Election and Installation of the Supreme Lodge Officers

After the debating gladiators had spent their fury in deliberating on the constitutional, legislative and other resolutions that were brought before the Convention, each expressing his sincere opinion and conviction on each subject, demonstrative of a truly Democratic body, and many lost their vocal expressive powers, including the Chairman of the Convention, for even his thundering and shrieking voice had suffered a temporary setback from hoarseness, Brother Chebithes impulsively sensing the end of his authority as Convention Chairman where he ruled like another dictator, all mighty, all powerful, threatening, defiant, but considerate and impartial at critical moments, let the gavel fall for the roll-call, commencing the battle for the nomination and election of the Supreme Lodge officers to guide the destinies of the Fraternity for the year 1930-1931.

In dignified fashion worthy of the best traditions of the Ahepa the spirited and more or less passionate nomination speeches began to fill the Convention Hall, always for the good of the Order, with the result that the following Supreme Lodge officers were elected to lead the mighty host of the Ahepa for the year 1930-1931:

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Supreme President

George E. Phillips, Buffalo, N. Y.
(re-elected)

Supreme Vice-President

P. S. Marthakis, Salt Lake City, Utah

Supreme Secretary

Achilles Catsonis, Washington, D. C.
(re-elected)

Supreme Treasurer

Andrew Jarvis, Portsmouth, N. H.

Supreme Counsellor

Harris J. Booras, Boston, Mass.

SUPREME GOVERNORS

District No. 1

George C. Eliades, Lowell, Mass.

District No. 2

George A. Stathes, New York City

District No. 3

Constantine G. Pulakos, Erie, Pa.

District No. 4

Rev. S. S. Spathey, Richmond, Va.
(re-elected)

District No. 5

Dr. G. M. Saliba, Savannah, Ga.

District No. 6

Nick Chotas, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 7

C. R. Nixon, Tulsa, Okla.

District No. 8

James T. Leakas, Dayton, Ohio

District No. 9

A. Geo. N. Spannon, Chicago, Ill.

District No. 10

Michael D. Konomos, St. Louis, Mo.
(re-elected)

District No. 11

C. E. Athas, Magna, Utah

District No. 12

P. J. Andrews, Los Angeles, Calif.
(re-elected)

District No. 13

Dr. N. S. Checkos, Portland, Ore.
(re-elected)



HARRIS J.
BOORAS

the Convention and Past Supreme President of the Ahepa, Brother Chebithes, and the Past Supreme President, Dean Alfange.

Other Convention Phases

A résumé of the important general resolutions and constitutional legislative measures passed upon by the Convention will appear in the next issue of the MAGAZINE.

Lack of space prevents us giving a detailed account of individual happenings and events. We leave such details to the delegates, who we believe shall intelligently and fully relate to their Chapters their impressions.

Brother Janetis in his characteristic and inimitable way, gives you personal glimpses from the Convention, to be found in the pages of this and subsequent issues. However, we shall mention at this time, brief though the mention may be, the work of the following persons who have contributed to the success of the Convention.

To the Board of the AHEPA MAGAZINE two additional members were elected, Brother Peter J. Sikokis of Chicago, Ill., and Brother Elias Janetis of Springfield, Mass.

The installation of the Supreme Lodge officers took place in the ball room of the Bradford Hotel immediately after their election, in an impressive ceremony presided over by the retiring Chairman of



A GLIMPSE FROM THE CONVENTION

Left to right: The Editor, Elias Janetis, Dean Alfange, George Vournas, Mrs. Frank Pofanti, Frank Pofanti, A. Karkalas, George Kyriakopoulos and Paul Peppas

Credit, first of all, shall be given to V. I. Chebithes, the Chairman of the Convention. At times threatening, at times pleading, he always strove to do the best he knew how and endeavored, in an impartial manner as was possible under the circumstances, to conduct and terminate the Eighth and Historic Annual Convention to a glorious end. And he did.

Comments and sincere congratulations are in order for the able and tactful assistance rendered by the Vice Chairman of the Convention, C. G. Economou of Youngstown, Ohio.

Much praise and commendation is also extended to the able Secretary of the Convention, Brother James Chaconas of Erie, Pa.

The soldierly austerity of the Captain of the Guards, Brother Nicas of Allentown, Pa., who excelled in the discharge of his duty, is complimented.

We wish also to mention the magnificent work of the Boston, Lowell, and Springfield Patrols, which, during the parade the day of the dedication of the Dilboy Monument, gave splendid exhibitions and attracted the applause of the immense gathering. The Lowell Patrol's drilling exhibition in front of the reviewing stand and the Dilboy Monument at the Somerville City Hall, was a splendid spectacle of military discipline, drill formation and execution. The Captain of the Lowell Patrol, Brother Constantine Ganellas, deserves sincere congratulations.

It will be an omission if we fail to mention the splendid hospitality rendered to the delegates by the officers and members of Athens Chapter No. 24 who left nothing undone to make the Convention and the stay of the delegates and their



BISHOP JOACHIM
OF BOSTON

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guests in Boston pleasant and unforgettable.

Praise and congratulations are in order for Brother Harris J. Booras, Supreme Governor of District No. 1, who should rightfully feel proud of the splendid showing of his District in making the Eighth Annual Convention such a huge success; Brother Demos Kakridas, Chairman of the Boston Convention Committee; Brother George Bassett, President of Athens Chapter No. 24; Brother George Demeter, Chairman of the Banquet Committee; Brother Nicholas Loumos, Chairman of the Reception Committee; Brother James Caracostas, Chairman of the Ball; Brother Kostas Yerontitis, General Treasurer of the Convention Committee; Brother Steve Girdis, Treasurer and Chairman of the Program Committee; Brother Nicholas Panos, General Secretary of the Convention; Brother Louis Krest, Secretary of the Convention Committee; Brother Kyriakos Aslanides, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Brother Charles Reveliotis, Official Captain of the Guards of New England and Secretary of the Ball; Brother Basil C. Desportes, Editor of the Convention Program, who has done splendid work in connection with it; Brother Angelo C. Kirios, Supreme Deputy Governor at Large of District No. 1; Brother Andrew Jarvis, Publicity Man for the Convention in all New England; Brother Nicholas Ellis, General Chairman of Publicity; and to the officers and members of the following New England Chapters which have displayed a most inspiring Ahepa spirit:



ANOTHER GLIMPSE FROM THE CONVENTION
Left to right: Michael D. Konomos, Mrs. F. Pofanti, F. Pofanti, Achilles Catsonis and George E. Phillis

Brookline, Mass.; Nashua, N. H.; Haverhill, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; New Britain, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Lynn, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Danbury, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; New Bedford, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Marlboro, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Norwich, Conn.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Peabody-Salem, Mass.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Lewiston, Maine; Fall River, Mass.; Woburn, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Rutland, Vt.; Newport, R. I.; Dover, N. H.; Saco-Biddeford, Maine; New London, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Portland, Maine.

We wish to further extend our thanks and appreciation to His Grace, Damaskinos,

Bishop of Corinth and Exarch of the Greek Orthodox Church in America; to the able and ever pleasant diplomat, Honorable Charalambos Simopoulos, who so ably and creditably fills the post in Washington of the Greek Minister to America; to Senators Walsh and Moses, who have graced the Convention with their presence and addresses; to the officials of the State of Massachusetts from Governor Allen on down the ranks; to the officials of the City of Boston from Mayor James M. Curley on down the ranks; to the officials of the City of Somerville, from its intrepid Mayor John J. Murphy on down the ranks; to the Chambers of Commerce of the Cities of Boston and Somerville; and particularly we wish to extend our thanks and appreciation to the members of the Committee in charge of the George Dilboy Memorial Parade; to the Chairman and Members of the Ladies' Committees, which so nicely entertained the wives and daughters of the delegates and made their stay in Boston pleasant and enjoyable; and last but not least, to that splendid soldier and patriot, General C. R. Edwards.

If there should be any persons who have contributed to the success of the Convention, with the exception of course of the delegates and alternates, we beg their pardon for failing to mention their names individually for the part they have taken in making the Ahepa Convention a huge success, for our thanks and gratitude are heartily extended to them also.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HISTORIC CITY OF BOSTON, THE SCENE OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AHEPA



Fraternity News

DULUTH JOINS THE AHEPA PARADE

DULUTH, MINN., is one of the latest cities to join the Ahepa colors when thirty-two prominent citizens of Greek origin united in establishing the 267th Chapter of the Order.

In a solemn ritualistic ceremony conducted by the capable Supreme Governor of the 10th District, Brother Michael D. Konomos, and before an assemblage of members representing several Chapters in the district, the inauguration of the new chapter took place and thirty-two members were administered the oath and obligations of the Fraternity. The Supreme Governor and his aides fully explained the principles and tenets of the Fraternity. The election and installation of the officers of the Duluth Chapter took place with the election of Brother Charles Stratig as President and Brother Alex F. Zarbas as Secretary.

In a communication addressed to the Supreme Secretary, Brother Zarbas among other things writes, indicative of the splendid spirit which immediately enveloped them: "We are all happy to be members of the Archontic Order of Ahepa. The impression which Supreme Governor Konomos made in explaining to us about the Ahepa was not only convincing but also revelatory to us. It is indeed a privilege for us to be members of an organization with such high ideals and principles. The Ahepa has given us a new lease on life and the optimistic attitude which prevails among the members is astonishing. Everyone is pledging himself to sincerely carry out the work of the Order." With such a spirit as is displayed, we feel certain that the Duluth Chapter has in store a splendid career, and may it excel in the service of the Fraternity.

VERMONT CHAPTER HONORS JONATHAN MILLER, GREAT AMERICAN PHILHELLENE

THE Rutland, Vermont, Chapter No. 244 paid tribute to the memory of Colonel Jonathan Miller by placing a wreath of flowers on his grave at Montpelier, Vermont.

Colonel Miller's exploits during two years of fight with the Greek forces and the hardships he underwent for the cause of Greek freedom earned him the name of "The American Dare-Devil" among the leaders of the Greek revolution of 1821.

Many prominent people and citizens of Montpelier participated in the parade composed of the members of the Ahepa from Rutland and other surrounding sister Chapters, led by the American Legion Band.

Inspiring addresses, appropriate for the occasion, were delivered by the Mayor of Montpelier, Riley C. Bowers, Major General Johnson, the Lieutenant Governor Stanley Wilson, special representative of the Government of Vermont, Reverend Frank Knapp of the Episcopalian Church and Brother George

Pappas, President of the Rutland Chapter No. 244.

Many distinguished persons, leaders in the educational, military, commercial and religious life, participated in honoring this brave son of Vermont. Incidentally, it may be stated that this ceremonial affair, and the parade that preceded it, were the first of its kind ever held by the people of Greek origin in the State of Vermont.

Another Tribute

MR. GEORGE T. POOLITSAN,
President of Middletown Chapter
No. 209,
Middletown, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Poolitsan:
The copy of your National Monthly AHEPA has been received and carefully examined. It is a very interesting and worthwhile magazine, and I was very much pleased to receive it. The purpose of your organization seems to be a splendid one in that your members are endeavoring to understand the fundamental principles of our government.

This is a most worthy undertaking and it has my hearty endorsement. If at any time I can be of any service to you, I shall count it a favor if you will call upon me.

I should be pleased to meet and know more of your people here in Middletown. I come in touch with your boys and girls in the public schools and have been very much impressed with their earnestness and ability.

Very truly yours,
R. W. SOLOMON,
Superintendent Public Institutions,
Middletown, Ohio.

HAMMOND HOLDS ANNUAL PICNIC

THE Hammond Chapter No. 123, of Hammond, Ind., held its annual picnic on Labor Day, meeting with success.

In connection with the picnic, Brother Michael Ross, the energetic secretary of the chapter and chairman of the entertainment committee of the picnic, among other things, writes as follows:

"We wish to thank the members for the splendid cooperation and the help they gave the committee. The picnic was a success. True to the ideals of Ahepa, we conducted the picnic for the enjoyment of the membership and their guests and not for profit. To that end we were successful. Due credit is given to Brother Poulos, who worked all through the day; Brother Mazines, the resourceful; Brother Zorbas, the commissary for the occasion; Brother Sotos, who was in charge of the dance and orchestra; and the rest of the committee, Brothers Colias, Spironson, Koutas, Brahos, Skufakiss, and all others who helped."

GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

OUR intrepid Brother Dr. E. Apostolides, the capable president of the Golden Gate No. 150, of San Francisco, Calif., relating the activities of his chapter in San Francisco reports as follows:

"And now, I come to give you some news concerning our activities. Sunday, August 10, 1930, there was an Inter-Chapter Picnic, under the auspices of the Oakland Chapter No. 171, and I am proud to say that our Golden Gate Chapter No. 150, and our auxiliary, the DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE, were the champions, carrying off two loving cups out of three!

"First, our Chapter won the prize for the tug-of-war. The team had as its captain, Tsingares, and as anchor man, Calogeropoulos. The stalwart eleven proved more than a match for the Pacific Chapter's fighting Cretans, who were obliged to sweep the dust and surrender their ground to the Golden Gate Eleven, who pulled them clear of the parting line, and would have pulled them clean off the park, if the judges had not stopped them!

"The next contest, participated by four different groups of four Greek ladies' Societies in Greek Folk dancing, and the DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE won one of the loving cups; the four young girls who danced for the glory of the new auxiliary were: Miss Effie Pantazy, Miss Georgia Malamis, Miss Helen Getas, and Miss Helen Phillips.

"They were dressed in Queen Amalia period costumes, causing prolonged applause. Their modest dignity and bearing, during the entire performance, won unbounded acclamation. In short, they proved that the new auxiliary is not only willing to help Ahepa win its laurels, but also active in winning some of them themselves!

"On Monday, August 11, we had a delightful surprise; our Supreme Governor, Brother Andrews, came to visit with us, and get acquainted with all the Brothers who did not have the pleasure to meet him before. And for this purpose, several affairs were given in his honor. While with us, Brother Andrews visited the Mayor's office and was introduced to the Mayor's personnel; and then paid his respects to several newspapers of our metropolis. On Tuesday night an Inter-Chapter meeting was called at the Lodge Rooms of the Golden Gate Chapter in which Brother Andrews was received with great honors, accompanied by officers from different Chapters and escorted by the magnificent Golden Gate Patrol, which was under the orders of our Brother John Filios, Captain. The Inter-Chapter part of the meeting was presided over by our Supreme Governor, and the impression he made on all will never be forgotten.

"On Wednesday morning Brother Andrews left for San Jose, Salinas, and Modesto, in company and care of Brother Demetrios, the famous organizer of Northern California, a man who is never weary or stinting with his time and energy for the glory of Ahepa."

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SPARTANBURG, S. C. THE LATEST CITY TO JOIN THE AHEPA

WITH the Past Supreme Governor of the 5th District, Brother Theophiles officiating, the organization of another Chapter took place recently, the newest addition to the Ahepa domain, in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

In a solemn ceremony and in the presence of officials and members from the Fifth District, the charter, extending the right of the establishment of the 268th Chapter of the Ahepa, was delivered to twenty-five prominent citizens of Spartanburg, S. C. After the execution of the ritualistic ceremony and the administration of the oath and obligations to the charter members, the election and installation of the officers of the Chapter took place, to lead it for the year 1930. Brother Peter Mandanis was elected President and Brother Walter Demopoulos, Secretary.

The appropriate name of "Spartan" was adopted by the newly organized Chapter and may it, in the course of its career, live up to the reputation of discipline, bravery, courage and patriotism of the Spartans of yore, whose illustrious name they have happily adopted.

GREEK MINISTER HOST OF SYRACUSE AHEPA BANQUET

BRINGING a message of world peace, Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek minister to the United States, was welcomed to Syracuse as guest of honor of the Syracuse Chapter No. 37 at a banquet held at the Onondaga Hotel.

Mayor Marvin of Syracuse greeted him at the City Hall and had a luncheon with him.

The Ahepa banquet was attended by 400, including most of Syracuse's citizens of Greek ancestry.

Mr. Simopoulos said he was proud that Greeks in America almost invariably were good citizens, and he said they were pioneers in establishing a commercial and friendly bond of contact between Greece and America.

He is, like his countrymen, an advocate of world peace.

Dean Alfange, past supreme president of Ahepa, prominent New York attorney and a native of Syracuse, was the principal speaker at the banquet.

Other speakers were William P. Graham, vice-chancellor of Syracuse University; Joseph A. Griffin, Nicholas S. Valentine, Theodore H. Limpert, D. E. Macris, president of Syracuse Chapter of Ahepa, and Mayor Marvin.

A 15-gun salute was accorded the Greek minister when, with a party of about 50, he visited the Manlius Military Academy. The Manlius Band played the Greek national anthem, and the minister inspected the school with Colonel Guido F. Verbeck, superintendent, and witnessed a drill in the gymnasium by Company C, Manlius Battalion, R. O. T. C.

Τὸ ἀρχαιότερον καὶ μεγαλύτερον
Βιβλιοπωλεῖον ἐν Ἀμερικῇ
καὶ Καναδῇ

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48 Madison St., New York.

Τιμοκατάλογοι ἐπὶ ἀλλοτρίῳ ὄρειν

AHEPA OF SEATTLE HOST TO DEMPSEY

JUAN DE FUCA Chapter No. 177 of Seattle was host to Brother Jack Dempsey during his recent visit to that city.

The Ahepa is proud of Brother Jack, a

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA

Elected at the Boston Convention,
August 31, 1930, Period 1930-1931

SUPREME PRESIDENT

George E. Phillips Buffalo, N. Y.

Supreme Vice-President

P. S. Marthakis Salt Lake City, Utah

Supreme Treasurer

Andrew Jarvis Portsmouth, N. H.

Supreme Counsellor

Harris J. Booras Boston, Mass.

SUPREME GOVERNORS

District No. 1

George C. Eliades Lowell, Mass.

District No. 2

George A. Stathes New York, N. Y.

District No. 3

C. G. Pulakos Erie, Pa.

District No. 4

Rev. Stamo S. Spathey
Richmond, Va.

District No. 5

Dr. G. M. Saliba Savannah, Ga.

District No. 6

Nick Chotas Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 7

C. R. Nison Tulsa, Okla.

District No. 8

James T. Leakas Dayton, Ohio

District No. 9

A. George N. Spannon Chicago, Ill.

District No. 10

M. D. Konomos Kansas City, Mo.

District No. 11

C. E. Athas Magna, 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 subsequent issues of this publication.

member of the Pullman, Ill., Chapter No. 205. He was guest of honor at a dinner in the home of George Mandas.

Brother Nick Zefkeles, president; Brother Tom Lentgis, deputy supreme governor; Brothers Gus Pappas and others did their share.

Jack was given a handsome pen and pencil set and good wishes by the bushel.

He had such a good time he almost didn't get to the luncheon which Seattle business men were giving for him in the Olympic Hotel.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CHAPTER ENTERTAINS

OVER 600 guests and members of Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170, of Freeport, L. I., attended the chapter's second annual entertainment and dance in the Freeport Fire Headquarters Hall, North Main St.

Visitors included members of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queensboro chapters, and village, town and county officials.

Among local officials were Mayor Clinton M. Flint, Village Trustees William E. Crevoiserat, George M. Bird, Joseph McCloskey and John F. De Lorme, Chief of Police John N. Hartman and Chief Bernard F. Looan, Jr., of the Freeport Fire Department.

A one act playlet, "The Faithful Wife," was given by performers of the Greek National Theatre. A. Martin was master of ceremonies and Miss Irene Vassilaki, star of the Greek Theatre of New York, sang popular and native Greek songs.

General arrangements were in charge of a committee headed by George P. Gumas of Freeport.

Others in charge of the event were: Peter Langis, Peter M. Ferras, Peter Cosmos, Manuel Staros, Costas Chingos, James Bouloukis, William Georgas, Nicholas Poulakis, George Facopoulos, Charles Troumbas, Peter Langis, Peter Stavropoulos, James Janetros and Argiris Mastin.

DOVER CHAPTER'S BASEBALL TEAM VICTORIOUS

THE baseball team of the Thessem Chapter No. 248 of Dover, New Hampshire, under the leadership of Brother Nick Colovos, President of the Chapter, has met and defeated two worthy opponents, that of St. Mary's Academy by a score of 16-7 and the Junior Gaps of Dover by a score of 14-13. Congratulations, keep up the athletic spirit.

IS YOUR CHAPTER Giving a Picnic, Parade, or Outing?

Give your guests some SOUVENIR of the affair. For instance:

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Pennants — Beautiful pennants which cost so little that you can afford to give away hundreds of them.

Flags — Greek and American flags, inexpensive and attractive. Also decorations of all kinds for autos.

Bathing Suit Emblems — Now, you can proudly display the emblem of the Ahepa on your bathing suit.

Canes — Fine, hardwood quality, brightly polished.

Neckties — Rich Greek blue ties with embroidered Ahepa emblem.

Celluloid Buttons — If you can't afford any other souvenir, buttons are the cheapest, suitable article.

Borrow some samples from us. No obligation to order. Write NOW!

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NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA CHAPTERS OBSERVE AHEPA-DAY

IN THE beautiful park "Ai Karyae," five miles out of Gastonia, N. C., the society Araboviton "Ai Karyae" held their seventh annual gathering, which lasted three days, starting August 17. The third day of the gathering was dedicated to the Ahepans of the district. Under the auspices of the Marathon Chapter No. 2, of Charlotte, N. C., and with the assistance of the Textile City Chapter No. 242 of Greenville, S. C., and General Greene Chapter No. 257 of Greensboro, N. C., a very impressive ceremonial took place, followed by a banquet and dancing.

Ahepans from Charlotte, Salisbury, Gastonia, High-Point, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Raleigh and Greensboro, N. C., and Spartanburg, Charleston and Greenville, S. C., assembled outside of the park gates and marched into the park, with banners and flags leading the parade. Over five hundred people welcomed the Ahepans who, dressed in uniform attire, made a wonderful showing marching under the strains of the Greek Orchestra, playing the Ahepa March and the national anthems of America and Greece.

The pavilion of the park was especially prepared for the occasion, decorated with Greek and American flags and the Emblems of Ahepa. The ceremonies were conducted in an impressive manner, under the chairmanship of Brother Chris Pappas, President of the Marathon Chapter, assisted by Brother Theo. Antonakos of High Point as Chaplain, Brother M. E. Mitchell of Salisbury as Warden and Brother James Kokenes, as Vice-President. The patrol team consisting of brothers: John Veras, Nick Dongas, Gust Angeles, James Constand, Alex Caloxelos and Louis Costakopoulos, skillfully drilled, receiving much comment and applause from the spectators.

Past Supreme Governor of the district, Brother John Theofilis of Miami, Fla., delivered an inspiring address, touching the high spots of the history of the Ahepa, and concluding with a brief eulogy of the American Philhellenes, who contributed to the independence of Greece. Brief remarks from Brother John Panaiotou, in behalf of the General Greene Chapter, Brother George Cheros of the Textile City Chapter and Brother Chris Pappas of the Marathon Chapter were expressed.

At the banquet, Major Bulwinkle, Ex-Congressman of the 9th District, spoke highly commending the work of the Greeks and their ideals. The climax of the celebration was reached, when Supreme Governor Theofilis made the happy announcement that arrangements were completed for the establishment of a Chapter in Spartanburg, S. C.

The chairman of the Ahepa-Day committee, Brother James Kokenes deserves all the praise that can be bestowed upon him and his

committee for their untiring efforts to make this day a Gala-Day for the Ahepans.

The board of governors of the Society "Ai Karyae" are to be congratulated also for their warm reception, and for their splendid arrangements to make the stay of the Ahepans in the park enjoyable. To be sure, much good can be accomplished from celebrations of this nature, and we hope that in the near future the North and South Carolina chapters will again get together for the benefit of all concerned.

PEORIA CHAPTER PROUD SPONSOR OF SCHOOL

THE members of the Peoria Chapter No. 234, under the leadership of its President, Brother Peter Hatzis, and the Greek community of Peoria in general, proud and happy, witnessed the commencement exercises of the Greek School of Peoria, an event taking place for the first time in their fair city. Never before in the history of the community, dating back 35 years when the first Greek immigrant arrived in Peoria to seek his fortune until this year, was there an affair of this nature. The happiness of the parents of the youngsters attending the Greek School under the tutelage of George Sakellaris, the teacher, cannot be described, for there were over forty school children of Greek parentage undergoing examinations in the language of their parents. The establishment and functioning of the School is attributed entirely to the Ahepa Chapter, and its members are therefore heartily congratulated for their educational endeavors. Keep up the good work — you are doing fine!

KOKOMO, IND., CHAPTER HOLDS ANNUAL OUTING

THE Kokomo, Ind., Chapter No. 227 held recently its annual outing. A record was established in that each and every member of the Chapter attended the outing accompanied by their families and guests. Delegates from many Indiana Chapters were also present as guests of the Kokomo Hoosiers. A splendid dinner was served to the picnickers, followed by athletic events which were hotly contested. Then dance and merriment followed, interrupted by impromptu speechmaking, at which Brother Paikos excelled. Many other Brothers expressed brief remarks.

Supreme Governor of the District, Brother Rorris, was a guest of the Chapter. The President of the livewire Chapter, Brother Nick Mavrick, the Secretary, Brother Theodore Lioumpus, and the Committee are complimented for the fine work they have done in making the picnic a success.

SUCCESS CROWNS BATTLE CREEK OUTING

THE annual outing of the Battle Creek Chapter No. 214 was held on the picturesque shores of Lake Lee and met with huge success.

Caravans of automobiles carrying the members of the local chapter, together with their families and guests, and also delegates from many neighboring chapters arrived early on the picnic grounds and proceeded to enjoy a good time.

One of the outstanding events of the picnic was the baptism of the daughter of Brother and Mrs. P. Gouta. She was christened as Miss Phigalia. The baptismal ceremony was conducted by Rev. Petridis of Detroit. Brother P. Pashalinos, president of the Battle Creek Chapter, on behalf of the chapter, assumed the duties of godfather.

A select dinner was served to the picnickers and many a toast was raised for the health and future of the child and her parents.

Athletic events took place and were followed by the awarding of prizes to the winners. Refreshments and dancing concluded the outing.

The committee is highly commended for its efforts in making the outing a success in every respect.

FRESNO CHAPTER OFFICERS HONOR OFFICIALS

ON an inspection trip of the district before leaving for the annual national convention of Ahepa at Boston, J. P. Andrews of Los Angeles, supreme governor of the district, and D. C. Demetrios, organizer for northern California, were honor guests at a dinner held at the Pleasanton Caf , attended by P. Murphy, president of the Fresno Chapter, and the following brothers: D. Sterios, past president; Steve Kotarinos, treasurer; Tom Kourafas, chairman of the board of governors; Leon Benesis, warden; John Marinos, past governor, and Snyder Derdevanis, past treasurer.



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ANOTHER STAR IN THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY NEW CHAPTER AT FITCHBURG, MASS.

THE ever expanding and ever active forces of the Ahepa in the New England States have won another victory by storming the City of Fitchburg, Mass., and establishing another stronghold of the Ahepa domain.

To the energetic efforts of that sterling Ahepan, Brother A. C. Kirios, Deputy Supreme Governor at Large of District No. 1, of Lynn, Mass., is due the credit of the organization of the Fitchburg Chapter.

In a solemn ceremony which took place August 3, twenty-seven prominent citizens of Greek origin of Fitchburg were duly initiated and admitted into the fold of the Ahepa.

The President elect of this new stronghold, Brother C. Gelep, in accepting the charter granting the establishment of the Chapter, solemnly pledged to uphold and perpetuate the principles and ideals of the Ahepa and to unceasingly work in its service. Brother Charles Mann was elected Secretary and entrusted with the duties of his office.

Many prominent Ahepans and members from New England participated in the inauguration ceremony of this newly organized Chapter.

In welcoming them into the realm of Ahepa, we extend to them our congratulations and sincerely wish them success and happiness in their endeavor.

□♦□

CALUMET CHAPTER OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS

THE Calumet Chapter No. 157 of Indiana Harbor, Indiana, voted upon two fifty-dollar (\$50) scholarships to be given to a boy of Roosevelt and Washington High Schools. The qualifications for these two scholarships are first: That the students should be members of the local chapters of the National Scholarships Society, and second: That these scholarships should be given to boys who find it financially impossible to attend a university away from home. This scholarship makes it possible for the boys to take the Indiana University Extension Course offered at Washington High School.

The Calumet Chapter is to be highly commended for its thoughtfulness and spirit in offering these worth-while scholarships to the students of the Roosevelt and Washington High Schools. This is a splendid action and will be appreciated by the students who receive the benefits of these scholarships and also by the community. Well done!

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HENRY CLAY CHAPTER ENJOYS OUTING

MORE than 150 members and guests of Henry Clay Chapter No. 258, of Lexington, Ky., held a picnic and outing at Joyland Park recently. The picnickers met in Lexington and formed a motocade for the trip to the park. The string of gaily decorated automobiles moved down Main street before starting for the scene of the outing.

Brother Louis P. Maniatis, of Louisville, Deputy Supreme Governor of the district, was the principal speaker at the gathering.

Former Congressman Virgil M. Chapman of Paris, Ky., also spoke. Mr. Chapman praised the order's high ideals and the members of the Hellenic race in Lexington and other sections of the United States.

Words of the Wise

We must so strive that each man may regard himself as the chief cause of the victory. — *Xenophon.*

□♦□

When we cannot act as we wish, we must act as we can. — *Terrence.*

□♦□

The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way in the value of the thing itself. — *Seneca.*

□♦□

Virtue is chok'd with foul ambition. — *Shakespeare.*

□♦□

When anger rises, think of the consequences. Be master of thine anger. — *Confucius.*

□♦□

A beneficent person is like a fountain watering the earth, and spreading fertility; it is, therefore, more delightful and more honourable to give than to receive. — *Epicurus.*

The outing program included games and sports and a fried chicken dinner.

The Lexington Chapter of the Order of Ahepa was organized June 22, this year, and already has a large number of members. Its officers are Tony Wallace, President, Nick Stamatis, Vice-President, George Varillas, Treasurer, and Gus Collis, Secretary.

□♦□

He who hath many friends, hath none. — *Aristotle.*

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STAMFORD CHAPTER HOLDS ANNUAL PICNIC

ON September 7th the Stamford Chapter No. 99 held its third annual picnic at Borglums Grounds, Turn-of-River, Stamford, Conn.

There were spirited athletic events, and silver cups and medals were presented to the winners of the several contests. A well prepared and delicious dinner was served, and then dancing and other amusements followed, lasting until late.

The affair proved one of the biggest in the history of Stamford, and was attended not only by the members of the Ahepa, their families and their friends, but also by many delegations from neighboring sister chapters.

The members of the Sons of Pericles, a local chapter, were the guests of their senior brothers.

□♦□

MUNCIE IN SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC

THE second annual picnic of Muncie, Indiana, Chapter No. 210 was held on Sunday, August 24th, at the Memorial Park at Newcastle, attracting a large gathering. Delegations of Ahepans from Anderson, Kokomo, Indianapolis, Marion and Newcastle, Indiana, were on hand as guests of the Muncie Chapter.

One of the high marks of the picnic were athletic events, which were hotly contested, and the winners were awarded valuable prizes. The boys of the Muncie Chapter proved their athletic prowess by beating their rivals from other participating chapters.

A delicious dinner was served, followed by dancing and other entertainment. Plenty of refreshments were available to quench the thirst of the picnickers.

The committee which so successfully conducted the picnic is highly commended for its fine work.



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Managing Director

ΤΟ ΤΕΛΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΜΑΡΤΩΛΟΥ

Ο ΠΑΝΑΓΟΣ Χτενάς ήτο ένας πτωχός και άγραμμάτος άνθρωπος, αλλά πολύ ήσυχος και έργατικός. Είχε νηφρευθή την συγχωριανή του την Σταυρούλα του Σπανού που ήτο και κεινή πτωχή χωριατοπούλα, αλλά πολύ γνωστικά και σκληραγωγημένη σαν άνδρας με όλες της άγροτικές δουλειές. Είχαν αποκτήσει τρία άγοράκια που το μεγαλύτερο ο Νίκος ήτο μόλις έξι ετών. Έπειδή ή περιουσία των ήτο πολύ μικρή, άνδρας και γυναίκα έξενοδούλευαν με το μεροκάματο στ' άμπέλια και στη σταφίδα για να φρομοζούν.

«Δέν είναι ζωή αυτή καυμένη Σταυρούλα», είπε μιá μέρα ο Πανάγος στη γυναίκα του, κατόπιν κοπιώδους έργασίας. «Μεροδοούλι μεροκαί και ή φάμελια μεγαλώνει. Όλοι πάνε στην Αμερική και καζαντζουν. Έχουν εκείνες της 250 δραχμές, θα της πάρω και θα φύγω και γώ. Σε πέντε χρόνια θα γυρίσω με άρκετά χρήματα να πάρω μερικά καλά κτήματα, να σπουδάσωμε τον Νίκο μας και να ζήσωμε και μετς σαν άνθρωποι».

Η Σταυρούλα που άγαπούσε πολύ τον άνδρα της, ήσθάνθηκε μεγάλη λύπη για την αίφνηδιαν τον άπόφασιν, να άφου έπρόκειτο για το καλό των και για να σπουδάση το πρωτοπαίδι των, ο Νίκος, άπεράσιος να δεχθή τον καιμό του χωρισμού. Έκαμε τη καρδιά της πέτρα και ήστερα από χίλια δύο όνειρα και προβλέψεις ο Πανάγος με καμπόσους άλλους συγχωριανούς τον άνεχώσει για την Αμερική άφου έφίλησε το παιδιά του και έλλαψε με τη Σταυρούλα για τον ζωντανό χωρισμό των.

Μόλις ο Πανάγος έφθασεν εις την Αμερικήν, συνήτησε μερικούς χωριανούς του που τον πήραν στη κάμαρά των και την δεύτερη μέρα έβαλεν ένα γραμματιούνη νο και τουγραψε ένα γράμμα στη Σταυρούλα γεμάτο από άγάπην και τριφερότητα και της υπέσχετο πως γρήγορα θα έπιανε δουλειά και θα της έστελεν τακτικά χρήματα για να μη ξενοδούλη. Πράγματι, σαν έργατικός που ήτο έπιασεν άμέσως δουλειά εις ένα έργοστάσιον και σε 15 μέρες έγραψε και δεύτερο γράμμα στη Σταυρούλα, της έβλε μέσα στο σάκελλο ένα γαστονόμισμα των 5 δολλαρίων και της έγραψε τα καλά νέα για τη δουλειά του και πως περνούσε καλά.

Η Σταυρούλα άμα πήρε το γράμμα και ήδρε μέσα τα 5 δολλάρια και τας καλώς ειδήσεις ήτο όλα χαρά και ήργισε να ξεγυά την πίκρα του χωρισμού. Έγραψε του Πανάγον δυό φορές τον μήνα, τουγρασε τα νέα του χωριού, για τα παιδιά των και τον συνεβούλευε να

ζωή καλή, να περιποιηται τον εαυτόν του και να προσέχη να μη κραιώση.

Έν τω μεταξύ ο Πανάγος εύρεθη εις ένα περιβάλλον νέον και πολύ διαφορετικό από κείνο του χωριού του, άφου ήγόρασε καινούργια ρούχα, ξύρισε το μουστάκι του και φόρεσε κολλάρο, πήγε στον καθρέφτη και είδεν ότι δέν ήτο ο ίδιος ο Πανάγος του χωριού, με τα μπλοκωμένα ρούχα, με τα άξέβριστα και ήλιοκαμμένα μούτρα και με της χονδρές στρατιωτικές άρβύλες που δούλευν σκληρά για 2 δραχμές την ήμέρα. ή-

ζωή που ξεγασε γυναίκα και παιδιά, ή Σταυρούλα έξηκολούθει να γράφη τα, χτικά χωρίς να λαμβάνη άπάντησιν. Ο Πανάγος έλάμβανε τα γράμματά της, αλλά δέν πήγαινε σε κανένα να του τα διαβάση, τα πετούσε ή τα έκαι χωρίς να έχη καν την περιέργειαν να τα άνοιγη. Έν τέλει ή Σταυρούλα άπελιπθείσα έγραψεν εις τον συγχωριανό της τον Καραλιά που ήτο στην ίδια πόλι να της γράψη τί έπαθεν ο Πανάγος και ποία είναι ή αίτια που δέν γράφει. Ο Πανάγος όμως όταν κάτι πήγε να του



Ήλιον δόσις εις τα ρομαντικά παράλια της Τρέας

χισε να αισθάνεται μιá περιφρόνησι προς τον παλαιόν εαυτόν του. Έβλεπε της γυναίκης της γειτονιάς τον όλον των έθνικότητων να είναι άφράτες και άμορφες, ντυμένες κομψά και έλκυστικά και έφερον μες το νού του την Σταυρούλα με τα σκληρά της χέρια με τα χωριανά της χονδρά ρούχα και το ήλιοκαμένο της πρόσωπο και ή σύγκρισσι αυτή τον τραπούσε διαρκώς μέσα με μινα νέα ζωή που ήτο γεμάτη από ψεύτικα και άπατηλά θέληγητρα. Δέν ήργησε να πέση με τα μούτρα στην άπόλασι της νέας ζωής και να νεκρωθή μέσα του κάθε αισθημα άγάπης και στοργής προς την οικογένειάν του. Ήρχισε να πηγαίνει στα καφενεία, να χορεύη με της τριμαντώνες, να καπνίση πούρα, να πίνη, να κερνά, να διασκεδάση και να διάγη ένα βίον άμέρμνο. Έν τω μεταξύ τοιδύσαν καλύτερη δουλειά στο έργοστάσιο, εκέρδιζε 60 δολλάρια περίπου την εβδομάδα, στη δουλειά του ήτο τακτικός και κατώρθωσε να βάλη στη τράπεζα πότε 10 και πότε 20 δολλάρια την εβδομάδα. Τα υπόλοιπα τα σπαταλούσε δεξιά και άριστερά σε ρούχα και σε διασκεδάσεις με άλλους γκετζέδες.

Ένω ο Πανάγος έπιασε στ' αυτή τη

πή ο Καραλιάς τον προπήρε σχεδόν και του είπε να τηρήη τη δουλειά του και να μην άνακατέβεται σε ξένες άποθέσεις. Ο Καραλιάς θεώρησε φρόνιμο να μη γράψη στη Σταυρούλα δια να μη την λυπήση και έτσι περνούσαν τα χρόνια χωρίς να άπαντή ο Πανάγος στα γράμματα και στα παρακάλια της γυναίκας του. Υστερα από πέντε χρόνια γεμάτα από άγωνίες και πίκρες ή Σταυρούλα το πήρε άπόφασι πως την παρήτησεν ο άνδρας της και άφροσιώθησε στα παιδιά της μείνασα πλέον με την άνάμνησιν των 2 επιστολών και των 5 δολλαρίων που της είχε στείλει.

Παρ' όλην όμως την θλίψην και την άπογοήτευσιν που ήσθάνθηκε ή Σταυρούλα, σαν φιλόστοργη μάνα με άνδρικό χέρια και θέλησι, έπιασε με τα μούτρα στη δουλειά εργαζομένη μέρα και νύχτα για να ζήση τα παιδιά της και να τα μίθη μερικά γράμματα. Έτσι ένω ο άθλιος Πανάγος εκέρδιζεν άρκετά χρήματα και έξη με κτηνόδη άφέλειαν με όλα του τα αγαθά, ή πτωχή, τμηία και μεγαλόμυχη Σταυρούλα έβρισκε στη δουλειά και στας σιγήσεις για να ζήση τα παιδάκια των με τιμή και με ύπόληψη, χωρίς ποτέ να κακολογήση ή

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να καταρασθῆ τὸν ἀπιστὸν σύζυγόν της.

Πέρασαν ἔτσι 20 χρόνια πού εἶχαν πλέον λησμονηθῆ τὰ πάντα. Σταυρούλα καὶ παιδιὰ δὲν ἔπηρεγον γιὰ τὸν Πανάγο, οὔτε Πανάγος γιὰ τὴ Σταυρούλα. Μιά μέρα ὁ Καραλιᾶς ἔλαβε ἕνα γράμμα ἀπὸ τὸν γιὸ τοῦ ποῦ ἦτο χωροφυλάκος στὴ Θεσσαλονίκη καὶ μέσα στὸ γράμμα ἦτο μία φωτογραφία δύο χωροφυλάκων. Ὁ ἕνας χωροφυλάκος ἦτο ὁ γιὸς τοῦ Καραλιᾶ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ἦτο ὁ Νίκος ὁ γιὸς τοῦ Πανάγου. Μόλις τὴν ἔλαβεν ὁ Καραλιᾶς, τὴν πῆρε στὸ δωμάτιο τοῦ Πανάγου καὶ τὸν ἤθελε νὰ ντυνέται γιὰ νὰ βγῆ ἔξω. Ἐβγαλε τὴν φωτογραφίαν ἀπὸ τὴν τσέπη του καὶ δείχνοντάς τὴν στὸν Πανάγο τοῦ λέγει:

«Βλέπεις βρέ Πανάγο ἕνα λεβέντη γιὸ τοῦ τὸν ἔχω; Παλληκάρη μιά φορά. Τῆρα κομοστασιὰ, μονοτάσι καὶ ἀνιάστημα. Πού ξέρεις ἂν δὲν γείνη καμμιὰ μέρα καὶ ἀστυνόμος?»

«Νὰ σοῦ ζήση Καραλιᾶ. Μὰ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος εἶναι λεβεντόπαιδο καὶ θάναί μάστα νομιατόρη; γιατί βλέπω κ' ἔχει διὰ γαλόνια ἐνὸς γιὸς σου ἔχει μόνον ἕνα. Φίλος τοῦ γιου σου εἶναι ὁ νομιατόρης.»

Ὁ Καραλιᾶς δὲν ἤξευρε πὼς νὰ τὸ φέρῃ τὸ πρῶγμα καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἀπολοκότητά του, χωρὶς καλά καλά νὰ σαφῆ λέγει μετὰ θυμὸν πρὸς τὸν ἀνεύποτον Πανάγο:

«Βρέ κακοῦργε Πανάγο, δὲν τὸν γνωρίζεις βρέ χαμὲν τὸν νομιατόρη. Εἶναι ὁ γιὸς σου ὁ Νίκος βρέ ἄθλιε! Νὰ πάρτην αὐτὴν τὴν φωτογραφίαν καὶ ἂν δὲν μετανοήσης κακομοιρη, ὁ θεὸς θὰ σὲ παιδέψῃ.»

Ἄφησε τὴ φωτογραφία ἐπάνω στὸ τραπέζι καὶ ἔφυγε κλείσας τὴ πόρτα μετὰ ὀργήν.

Κραταμένος ἂν ἔπιπτε ἐκείνην τὴν στιγμήν ἐπάνω στὸ κεφάλι τοῦ Πανάγου δὲν θὰ τὸν σινεκλόνησε τόσο ὅσον ἡ ἀποκάλυψις καὶ τὰ λόγια τοῦ Καραλιᾶ. Ζαλισμένος σὰν κεραυνὸ ἄητος, πῆρε τὴ φωτογραφία στὰ χεῖρά του, ἐκάθισε στὴ καρέκλα, τὴν ἐβλεπεν ἀχόρταγα, ἤρχισαν νὰ ζωντανεύουν μέσα του διάφορα συναισθήματα νεκρωμένα ἐπὶ τόσα χρόνια. Ἔφερε μπροστά του σὰν φάντασμα τὴν καλὴν τὴν γυναῖκα, τὰ παιδιὰ του καὶ τὸν Νίκο τοῦ ποῦ τὸν εἶχε ἀφῆσει 6 χρόνων, ἤρχισαν νὰ συναισθάνεται τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ κακούργημάτος του καὶ τὴν μεγάλην ἀτιμίαν ποῦ διέπραξε καὶ ἔλασε διαρκῶς μετὰ λυγμοὺς καταβρόχων τὸ τραπέζι μετὰ κρονοῦς σαρκίνων. Ὅλην τὴν νύκτα δὲν ἔλειπε μίτη. Ἐλάσε διαρκῶς καὶ ἐσαλπτετο πλέον πὼς νὰ διορθώσῃ τὴν ἀτιμίαν του καὶ ἤρχισαν νὰ τὸν κυριεύῃ μία ἀκατανίκητη λαγμία νὰ πῆν στὸ σπῆτι του, νὰ ζητήσῃ ἀπὸ τὴ Σταυρούλα καὶ τὰ παιδιὰ του συγγνώμην καὶ νὰ ζήσῃ πλέον μαζὴ τὸν ἐν μετάνοιᾳ σὰν καλὸς σύζυγος καὶ πατέρα ἴστω καὶ ἀργά.

Τὴν ἄλλην ἡμέραν τὸ ποῦ, πῆγε στὸν ἱερέα τῆς παροικίας εἶπε τὴ τραγικὴν τὴν ἱστορίαν καὶ τὸν παρεκάλει νὰ τοῦ

κἀμῃ δύο γράμματα, ἕνα γιὰ τὴ Σταυρούλα μετὰ τὸ ὅποιον θὰ ἐξῆται συγγνώμην καὶ ἄλλο γιὰ τὸ ἄλλο στὸ Νικό του. Ὁ ἱερεὺς ἔνοησε δύο ὥρα καὶ συγγνωμητικὰ γράμματα ἐνεθάρρυνε τὸν ἀμαρτωλὸν Πανάγο καὶ κατόπιν πῆγαν στὴ Τραπεζάν μαζὴ, τραβῆξεν ἀπὸ τὸ βιβλίον ποῦ εἶχε 10,000 δολλάρια δύο τσέκια, τὸ ἕνα 1000 δολλαρίων γιὰ τὴ Σταυρούλα καὶ τὸ ἄλλο 200 γιὰ τὸν Νίκον του καὶ τὰ ταχυδρόμησεν ἐπὶ σιστάσει.

Ἐπειτα ἀπὸ ἕνα μῆνα ἦλθε γράμμα ἀπὸ τὴ Σταυρούλα γεμάτο συγγνώμην καὶ ἀγάπην εἰς τὸ ὅποιον ἡ δυστυχὴ Σταυρούλα ἔγραψε τὸ μέγεθος τῆς εὐτυχίας τῆς καλοῖσα τὸν Πανάγο νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ γιὰ νὰ ζήσουν πλέον μαζὴ χωρὶς νὰ ἀναφέρουν λέξιν γιὰ τὸ πικρὸν παρελθόν.

Ὁ Πανάγος γεμάτος καὶ κείνος ἀπὸ εὐτυχίαν ποῦ βόηξε τὸν δρόμον του καὶ τὴν συγγνώμην τῆς Σταυρούλας ἤρχισε νὰ ἐτοιμάσῃται γιὰ τὸ ταξίδι, ὅταν μίαν ἡμέραν ἔλαβε γράμμα ἀπὸ τὸν Νίκον του καὶ ἔτρεξε στὸν ἱερέα νὰ τοῦ τὸ διαβάσῃ. Ὁ ἱερεὺς τὸ ἤνοιξε καὶ διέλεγε μέσα τὸ τσέκ τῶν 200 δολλαρίων ποῦ ἔστειλεν ὁ Πανάγος καὶ τὸ ἐξῆς γράμμα:

Κύριε Πανάγο Χτενά:

Σὰς ἐπιστρέφω τὰ 200 δολλάρια ποῦ μοῦ ἐστείλατε διότι ἀναμφιβόλως πρόκειται περὶ λάθους. Ἐγὼ δὲν ἔχω πατέρα. Ἐχω μόνον μίαν ἀγίαν μητέρα ποῦ ἐμαρτύρησε γιὰ τὰ παιδιὰ της καὶ μόνον αὐτὴν γνωρίζω καὶ λατρεύω. Τὸν ἐπιτιθέμενον πατέρα μου δὲν τὸν γνώρισσα οὔτε θέλω νὰ τὸν γνωρίσω, ἀφοῦ ἄλλως τε ἔχει χαθῆ πρὸ εἰκοσαετίας. Παρακαλῶ μὴ με ἐνοχλήτε μετὰ τσέκια καὶ γράμματα, διότι σὰς ἐπαναλαμβάνω δὲν ἔχω πατέρα.

ΝΙΚΟΣ ΧΤΕΝΑΣ

Τὸ γράμμα αὐτὸ τοῦ γιου πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἐπῆρε τρομερὰ τιμωρία γιὰ τὸν Πανάγο. Ἡ ἀγωνία γιὰ τὸ ἔγκλημα τοῦ ἤρχισε νὰ τοῦ φθείρῃ τὴν ὑγείαν του, ἀλλὰ ὁ ἱερεὺς τὸν ἐνεθάρρυνε καὶ ἐν τέλει τὸν ἔπεισε νὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ γιὰ τὴν Πατρίδα. Ὅταν μετὰ ὀλίγον καιρὸν ὁ Πανάγος εὐρέθη στὸ σπῆτι του καὶ εἶδε νὰ τὸν δεχθῆ ἡ γυναῖκα του μετὰ ἀληθινὴ ἀγάπην καὶ τὰ παιδιὰ τὸν εὐχόμενον ἀποκαλοῦν πατέρα, ἠσθάνθη ἄ



Τὸ Καπιτώλιον τῶν Ἑλλήνων Πολιτικῶν ἐν Ἀθῆναις

νεκροῦστον εὐτυχίαν. Ὁ Νίκος ὁμοίως ἐθίμωσε μετὰ τὴν μητέρα του ποῦ ἐδέχθη τὰ 1000 δολλάρια πρῶτον καὶ κατόπιν τὸν ἄθλιον σύζυγόν της καὶ ὄχι μόνον ἠονήθη νὰ πῆν νὰ τὸν ἴδῃ ἀλλὰ ἔγραψε καὶ τὴν ἀλληλογραφίαν ποῦ εἶχε μαζὴ της. Ἡ ὑγεία τοῦ Πανάγου ἤρχισε νὰ κλονίζεται σοβαρὰ καὶ ἐγένετο σκεδὸν παράλυτος. Προσηθύνετο τὸν θάνατόν του καὶ ἔκλαιεν ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα, παρακαλοῦν τὸς πάντας νὰ τοῦ φέρουν τὸν Νίκον του νὰ τὸν ἴδῃ. «Θέλω πρῶτα νὰ δω τὸν Νίκον μου νὰ με συγγορέσῃ, νὰ με πῆ ἐπατέρω καὶ νὰ ξεσηχῆσω.»

Τῆ ἐπεμβάσει συγγενῶν καὶ φίλων καὶ εἰδικῶς τοῦ δ' ἀπότη τῆς ἐπαρχίας ὁ ὀπίσθιος ἔγραψε στὸν διοικητὴ τῆς χωροφυλάκῃς Θεσσαλονίκης, ὁ Νίκος ἦλθε στὸ χωριὸν πῆγε στὸ σπῆτι τῆ συνοδείας τοῦ προέδρου τῆς κοινότητος καὶ τοῦ ἱερέως, ἐπλήσιασε στὸ κρεββάτι ποῦ ἦτο κατὰ κράτος καὶ βαρέως ἀσθενὴς ὁ πατέρας του, τοῦ ἄρπαξε τὸ χεῖρ, τὸ φίλησε καὶ τοῦ εἶπε:

«Συγγορέσέ με καὶ συγγορευμένος νάσαι πατέρα.»

Ὁ Πανάγος τέντωσε τὰ χεῖρά του ἔπιασε τὸ κεφάλι τοῦ Νίκου, τοῦ χάιδεψε μετὰ λαγμία τὸ κεφάλι καὶ τὸ ποῦ, σποπο, κατόρθωσε νὰ ἀρθρώσῃ τὰς ἰδέξεις «εὐχαριστῶ παιδί μου ποῦ μ' εἶπες πατέρα» καὶ ἐξεσηχῆσε.

ΝΑΞ

ΕΞΥΠΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΕΡΓΑ

Ὅταν ἐρώτησαν μιὰ φορά πρὸ ἑτῶν κάποιον συνταγματάρχην ποῦ εἶναι τὰ μεγαλύτερα κράτη τῆς Ἑσθῶτης, ἀπάντησεν ἐπιτομωτάτα:

—Ἡ Γαλλία, ἡ Γερμανία, ἡ Ἀγγλία, ἡ Ρωσία καὶ ἡ...γυναῖκα!

Μεταξὺ δύο νεοπλουτῶν:

—Ἡ ἀπόφασις τῶν πόλεων εἶναι πολὺ ἀνθυγιεινὴ τῶρα τὸ καλοκαίρι, ἐνῶ τῶν ἑσυχῶν εἶναι ὑγιεινότερη.

—Τότε γιατί δὲν χιζοῦν τὰς πόλεις στὴν ἑσυχὴ;...

Ὁ δικαστὴς.—Κατηγοροῦμεν, δὲν ντρέπεται ἐπὶ τέλους; Δὲν θὰ πάψῃ νὰ ἔχη κακὰς συνανατροφάς;

Ὁ κατηγορούμενος.—Ἐγὼ, κύριε πρὸς δεξ'... Μὰ ἐγὼ μόνον... μετὰ σὰς ἔχω πάντα ντραβέρινα!...

—Ἀκολουθήσατε λοιπὸν τὴ συμβουλὴν μου ἐναντίον τῆς ἀπηνίας;

—Βεβαίως. Ἐμίστησα, ὅπως μοῦ εἶπες, μέχρι τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ 29,927...

—Καὶ κατόπιν ἀποκοιμηθήκατε;

—Ὁχι, γιατί μου, ἦσαν πλέον καιροὶ νὰ σηκωθῶ, γιατί εἶχε φέξῃ...

Ἡ Σερβία ἀρθμῆ τοὺς περισσότερους ἀνθρώπους ποῦ φθάνουν μέχρι 100 ἔτων.

Εἰς τὴν εὐλογημένην αὐτὴν χώραν ἕνας ἀπὸ τοὺς 2,500 φθάνει τὰ 100.

Εἰς τὴν Ἰρλανδίαν ἕνας ἀπὸ τοὺς 8,130 ἀξιοῦνται νὰ συμπληρώσῃ ἕνα αἶμα ζωῆς.

Εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἕνας εἰς τοὺς 43,000.

Εἰς τὰς Βρετανικὰς νήσους ἕνας ἀπὸ τοὺς 177,000.

Καὶ εἰς τὴν Γαλλίαν ἕνας ἀπὸ τοὺς 180,769.

Η ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΔΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΟΓΔΟΟΝ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΠΑ

Τὸ ὄγδοον Συνέδριον τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ ἐτιμήθη ἐφέτος διὰ τῆς παρουσίας μεγάλου ἀριθμοῦ Ἑλληνίδων. Ὅλοι σχεδὸν ἦσαν ὄρσοιαι, χαρίεσαι, διαχρυσταί, με ἀμιεσίαι τῆς τελευταίας λέξεως τῆς μόδας. Ἐσχημάτιζαν διαφόρους θιάδους εἰς τὸ LOBBY τοῦ ξενοδοχείου, χαριεντιζόμεναι καὶ γελῶσαι ἴσως διὰ τὴν οὐραρότητα τῶν Ἀρχεπατέρων. Ἄλλα πάλιν ἀνέμενον με Ἰάβειον ἰσομοιήν τὸ μεσημεριανὸν διάλειμμα, τὸ ὁποῖον συνήθως ἐγένετο στὰς 5 τὸ ὄραδν, διὰ νὰ ἴδουν τοὺς συζύγους τῶν ἢ νὰ συμφωνοῦν. Πολλὰς ἑμάδες Ἑλληνίδων ἐξήρχοντο εἰς περιπάτου ἀνά τὴν πόλιν ἢ μετέβαιον εἰς τὰ θέατρα καὶ τὰ μουσεία τῆς πόλεως διὰ νὰ σπουδάσωσιν τὴν ὥραν των. Ὅταν κατεφηφίσθη ἡ πρότασις περὶ ἰδρύσεως γυναικείων στοῦν τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ βγήκα ἔξω διὰ νὰ ἴδω ποῖαν ἐντύπωσιν θὰ προσέξεν ἡ εἰδησις εἰς τὰς κυρίας τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ. Τὴν εἶδον τὴν ἦκουσαν με ἀπάθειαν καὶ ἀδιαφορίαν, ὡσὰν νὰ ἐπρόκειτο περὶ ζητήματος ποῦ δὲν τὰς ἐνδιέφερε. Μεταξὺ τῶν πρώτων συνήντησα τὴν ἐκ Σακάγου κ. Μαρίαν Ποφάντη. Εἰς ἐρώτησιν μου περὶ τῶν ἐντυπώσεών της διὰ τὴν ἀπόφασιν μου εἶπε:

—Δὲν με λύπησε καθόλου ἡ ἀπόφασις. Μὲ τὴν ΑΗΕΡΑ ἔχουν χάσει τὰ ἑλληνικὰ στίγματα τοὺς ἄνδρας των, με τοὺς Υἱοὺς τοῦ Πελοπίου τὰ ἀγόρια των καὶ με τὰς κόρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὰ κορίτσια των. Ἄν ἐγένοντο καὶ γυναικεῖαι στοαὶ θὰ ἔχασαν καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας. Καὶ τότε ποῖο θάμειαν νὰ περιποιηθῶν τὰ σπῖτια;

—Οἱ λαποδέται θὰ τὰ περιποιῶντο, κυρία μου, ἀπήντησεν ὁ Γκύρος, ποῦ παρεκώλυθη τὴν συζήτησιν.

—Ὅχι, ὄχι, ἐξηκολούθησεν ἡ κυρία Ποφάντη, ἂς μᾶς λείπουν αἱ γυναικεῖαι στοαὶ, αἱ ἄνδρες εἶναι ἄνδρες, ἡμεῖς ὅμως αἱ Ἑλληνίδες ἐξ ἀνατροφῆς καὶ ἐκ παραδόσεως

πρέπει νὰ διατηρήσωμεν τὴν ἀρχοντιά τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ σπιτοῦ μῆσα εἰς τὸ ὅποιον ἡ Ἑλληνὶς πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ἀληθὴς βασίλισσα, ἰδεώδης σύζυγος καὶ στοργικὴ μητέρα.

Τὴν ἰδίαν ἄποψιν ἐπεστήριξαν καὶ ἄλλαι Ἑλληνίδες. Μιὰ μάλιστα ἐξ αὐτῶν, ἀναμνηνοσα ἐπὶ πολλὰς ὥρας τὸν σύνεδρον σύζυγόν της γὰρ νὰ τοῦ πάρῃ τὸ κλειδί τοῦ θωματίου, εἶπε πῶς θὰ ἀνάγῃ μιὰ λαμπάδα στὸν Ἄϊ Σταμάτη, ὅταν σταματήσῃ ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ.

Πάντως ἡ παρουσία τόσοσιν πολλῶν Ἑλληνίδων συνετέλεσεν εἰς τὸ νὰ λάβῃ τὸ Συνέδριον ἐξαιρετικὴν χάριν καὶ νοστιμάδα.

Ἡ κ. Γεωργίον Φίλη, σύζυγος τοῦ ὑπάτου προέδρου, μετὰ τῶν χαριτωμένων δεσποινίδων θυγατέρων της Κατίνας καὶ Θελαίας, ἦσαν τὸ κέντρον τῶν συναναστροφῶν. Ἡ κ. Φίλη εἶναι ὄχι μόνον πρότερον Ἑλληνίδος μητρὸς καὶ οἰκοκυρᾶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ σπανίως μορφώσεως ἑλληνικῆς καὶ ἀμερικανικῆς. Ἡ κ. Ντὴν Ἀλφάτζ, σύζυγος τοῦ τέως ὑπάτου προέδρου, συμμετέσχεν ὅλων τῶν γυναικείων παρτίδων καὶ συναναστροφῶν τιλοσρηθείσα Ἑλένη τῆς Τροίας ἀπὸ τῶν ἀντιπροσώπων τοῦ Δημάρχου, διακοσῶντος τοῦ ἐπισήμου δείπνου. Ἡ κ. Μαρία Ποφάντη ἀπὸ τὸ Σακάγο, εἶδε παντοῦ ζῶν διὰ τῆς παρουσίας της. Πάντοτε εὐχαρῖς καὶ διαχρυστὴ ἐφωτογράφη διαρκῶς τοὺς ἀσχήμους καὶ τοὺς φαλακροὺς καὶ ὡς τοσοῦτος ἐξέλεξε πρώτους τὸν ἰστορικῶν καὶ τὸν Γκύρον. Ἡ χαριτόδωτος Δίς Ὀλγα Κάλδη, θυγάτηρ τοῦ ἐν SCRANTON, PA., ἐθνικοῦ ΑΗΕΡΑ καὶ λεβεντανθρώπου κ. Π. Κάλδη, στανεστρέφετο κυρίως τὸν ὄμιλον ποῦ ἀπετέλων ἡ κ. Θ. Κοινταντάν μετὰ τὴν Δίδα θυγατέρα της Εἰρήνην ἀπὸ τὸ NEW LONDON, CONN., ἡ κ. Ἀθηνά Κοπάνου ἀπὸ τὸ CLEVELAND, O., ἡ κ. Ἑλένη Πουλάκου ἀπὸ τὸ ERIE, PA., ἡ κ. Γ. Παναγιωτάκου καὶ ἡ Δίς Ἄννα Παναγιωτάκου ἀπὸ τὸ

YOUNGSTOWN, O., καὶ ἡ κ. I. Παπούλια, μετὰ τῶν δεσποινίδων θυγατέρων της Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἀντιγόνης ἀπὸ τὸ STEUBENVILLE, O. Ἐπίσης παρεκοιούθησαν διατὰς ἑορτὰς τοῦ Συνεδρίου ἡ κ. Φερμαόσα, ἐκ Νέας Ὑόρκης, ἡ κ. Γ. Γεννηματὰ ἀπὸ τὸ DETROIT, ἡ κ. LOUIS CONSTANTINE ἀπὸ τὸ PORTLAND, ME., ἡ κ. CHARLES COTSILIMBAS, ἀπὸ τὸ WORCESTER, MASS., αἱ Δίδες Μαρία καὶ Ἑλένη Ζαχαρίου ἐκ PORTSMOUTH, N. H., ἡ κ. Σοφία Κοινάρη ἐκ NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Mrs. G. Mathews and Miss Mathews, Hartford, Conn., Mrs. C. Entas and Mrs. A. Benois, New London, Conn., Mrs. John Tragakis, Westerly, R. I., Miss Antonas, Lynn, Mass., Mrs. P. Jervas, Miss Dina Jervas and Miss Catherine Jervas, Sandusky, Ohio, Mrs. and Miss Calliopi and Lula Zachars, Dayton, O., Mrs. Arthur Syran, N. Y., Mrs. Ernest Papps and Miss Platonía Papps, Detroit Mich., Mrs. James Manos and Miss Mary Manos, Canton, Ohio., Mrs. Wm. Chelopsis, Youngstown, Ohio, Mrs. Wm. Lestar, New Castle, Pa., Mrs. N. Askounis, New Castle, Pa., Mrs. Const. Mantis, Reading, Pa., Mrs. Artemisia Papachristou and Miss Pinelopi Papachristou, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Paul Pappas, Malden, Mass., Mrs. M. Nicholson, Dunbury, Conn., Mrs. Geo. Christy and Miss Cordella Christy, Mount Clemens, Mich., Mrs. James Pappaioannou, Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Peter Saris, Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Od. Paraskellis, Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Potitsa Cokklinas and Miss Lucy Cokklinas, Springfield, Mass., Miss Eva Stavropoulos, Springfield, Mass., Mrs. N. Diamond, Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Andrew Peterson, Bristol, Conn., Mrs.



Ὅμας Ἑλληνίδων, αἵτινες ἐτίμησαν διὰ τῆς παρουσίας των τὸ ὄγδοον Συνέδριον τῆς Ἀχέπας.

Σχετὰ
ὅτι αἱ ἐπι
ροκῆς πα
γνορζων
θὰ ἐπιθε
κοινοικῆ;
ἄμως περ
ὡς μιὰς
τάξει συ
νκαί του
Πρόεδρου
σοπικῶν
τὰς ἀπρο
προσοικι
ἀποῖον κτ
ἄρισμένα
το μεμον
αὐτὰ ἐχο
ρισσοτέροι
νμοι ὡς ἰ
στηρίζοντε
γας αἱ τ
κων εἰς τ
καὶ ἡ διὰ
τῆς καταν
τὰ τὴν
μετοχῶν κ
χειρήσεις
ἐν Ἀγγλί
τὰς Ἡνω
TIONS, ἰ
καὶ Ἐται
ροθμοῦ, π
ἐρετιέρον
κυρίαρχων
PANIES).
Ὅταν ὁ
ρῆσαν κα
ἄντι ἐπιχι
μᾶς γιγαν
αὐτῶν τίπο
διαφορὰ ν
ὀλιμκος. ἰ
εἶτε περὶ ἰ
σῶτων πρό
ορισμένον,
τῆς χρημα
καὶ τὰ τεχ
δικησίσεως,
προσοικῶν

Geo. Gibas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Apostolos, Malden, Mass., Miss Bassilia Boncouvalas, Lowell, Mass., Mrs. A. Angelopoulos, Patterson, N. J., Mrs. Tem. Zervas, Lynn, Mass., Mrs. G. Balinos, Pittsburgh, Mass., Mrs. N. Cassavetis, New York City, Mrs. Harry and Miss Pappas, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. and Miss Kosifas, Lawrence, Mass., Mrs. Th. Stamas, Lowell, Mass., Mrs. Ph. Sty-

lianou, Nashua, N. H., Mrs. Sp. Stamos, Lynn, Mass., Mrs. Zamzas and Mrs. Achalis, New London, Conn., Mrs. Achliou Bridgeport, Conn., Mrs. Harry Angelopoulos, Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. John Angelopoulos, N. Y. City, Mrs. Andrew Jarvis, Portsmouth, N. H., Miss Djimas, Schenectady, N. Y.,

Κατά την τελευταίην της αποκαλύψεως του ἀνθράκιντος του Γ. Ντολμάνη ἐν SOMER-

VILLE, MASS., οἱ Δίδες Κατίνα καὶ Θά-
 λεια Φύλη ἔσθραν τὸ νήμα τοῦ καύματος
 καὶ ἐκάλυπτε τὸν ἀνθράκιντα, καὶ ἡ κ. Μαρία
 Πουάντι, κατέθηκε στέφανον ἐκ μέγας τῆς
 ΑΗΕΡΑ. Βεβαίως ὁ ἀνώτερος κατάλογος τῶν
 συμμετασχουσῶν εἰς τὰς ἐσθρὰς τοῦ Συνε-
 δρίου Ἑλληνίδων δὲν εἶναι πλήρης, μὴ αἰ-
 σῆς δυνατῆς τῆς λήψεως ὀμων τῶν ὀνομάτων
 τὰ ἅποια ἦσαν ἀρκετὰ ἑκατοντάδες.

ΝΑΞ

ΙΔΙΩΤΙΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΟΧΙΚΟΙ ΣΥΝΕΤΑΙΡΙΣΜΟΙ

Η ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΕΝ ΜΕΣΩ ΑΥΤΩΝ

Ἐπὶ **Γ. ΙΑΣΩΝΟΣ ΚΟΚΚΙΝΑΤΟΥ**

Treasurer Bank of Athens Trust Co.

Σχετὰ ἀκούομεν λεγόμενον ἀξιοματικῶς ὅτι αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς παρακμάζουσιν. Ἐνὺς ἀκροατῆς, μὴ γνωρίζον καλῶς τὰ ἐν Ἀμερικῇ πράγματα, θὰ ἐπέθετεν ὅτι πρόκειται περὶ ἰδιαιτέρως οἰκονομικῆς παρακμῆς μιᾶς ἐθνικότητος. Καὶ ἴσως πρόκειται περὶ τῆς στενοχοῦρου θέσεως μιᾶς τάξεως ἐπιχειρήσεων, ἐν τῇ ἁποῖα τάξει συμπεριλαμβάνονται ὄχι μόνον Ἑλληνικαὶ ταισῆτα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλων ἐθνικότητων. Πρόκειται γενικῶς περὶ τῶν λεγομένων προσηρικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων, κατ' ἀντίθεσιν πρὸς τὰς ἀπροσηρικὰς μετοχικὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις. Αἱ προσηρικὰ ἐπιχειρήσεις εἶναι ἐκεῖνα τῶν ἁποῖων κτήτορες καὶ ἄμισοι διεσθνεταὶ εἶνε ὀφισμένα καὶ συγκεκλιμένα πρόσωπα, ὁρῶντα μεμονομένως. Κἀποτε αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις αὐταὶ ἔχουν ἓνα ἰδιοκτήτην καὶ κἀποτε περιοριστότερος. Ἀπροσηρικὰ ἐπιχειρήσεις, ἀνώτατοι ὡς θὰ ἐλέγομεν, εἶναι ἐκεῖνα αἱ ὁποῖα στηρίζονται ἐπὶ μετοχικῆς βάσεως. Ἐν ὀλίγως αἱ τελευταῖαι αὐταὶ ἐπιχειρήσεις ἀνήκουσιν εἰς πολὺν κόσμον καὶ ἡ κυριότης τῶν καὶ ἡ διεσθνεσις τῶν κατανέμεται ἀναλόγως τῆς κατινομῆς τῶν μετοχῶν ἀρχικῶς ἢ κατὰ τὴν μετὰγενεσιτέραν μεταβάσειν τῶν μετοχῶν καὶ ἀλλαγῆν τῶν κατόχων. Αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις αὐταὶ, αἱ ὀνομαζόμεναι γενικῶς ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ LIMITED COMPANIES, ἐν ταῖς Ἡνωμέναις Πολιταῖς CORPORATIONS, ἐν Ἑλλάδι δὲ Ἀνόνομα Μετοχικὰ Ἐταιρεία, ἀδιάφορον ποῖον τύπου ἢ μεθοῦ, πολλάκις δὲν εἶναι παρὰ μονάδες ἐξουτέρων πολυσυσθθέντων ἐπιχειρήσεων ἐπικεκλιμένων Ἐταιρειῶν (HOLDING COMPANIES).

Ὅταν ὁμιλοῦμεν περὶ Προσηρικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων καὶ περὶ Ἀπροσηρικῶν (ἢ Μετοχικῶν) ἐπιχειρήσεων, ὁμιλοῦμεν φυσικὰ περὶ μιᾶς γιγαντιαίας διαφορᾶς μεταξὺ τῶν δύο αὐτῶν τύπων τοῦ ἐμπορικέσθαι. Εἶναι δὲ ἡ διαφορὰ νομικῆ, μεθοδολογικῆ καὶ διαφορὰ ὀλισκοῦ. Εἰς τὰς προσηρικὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις, εἴτε περὶ ἐνός εἴτε περὶ περισσοτέρων ἀπροσηρικῶν πρόκειται, τὸ κεφάλαιον εἶναι περιορισμένον, περιορισμένα εἶναι καὶ τὰ μέσα τῆς χρηματοδοτήσεως αὐτῶν, περιορισμένα καὶ τὰ τεχνικὰ καὶ ἐπιστημονικὰ μέσα τῆς διοικήσεως. Τῷ ὄντι, πολλάκις αἱ ἰδιοκτηταὶ προσηρικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων διαθέτουν ἀπὸ ἀ-

πόψεως γνώσεως μόνον τὴν ἰδίαν τῶν περιορισμένην πείραν. Ἀφίνομεν κατὰ μέρος τὸ γεγονός ὅτι, εἰς προσηρικῶν συνεταρισμοῦς ἢ εὐθὺν θὰ βαρύνει ὀλων τῶν συνεταίρων προσηρικῶς, πολλάκις δὲ τὸ λάθος ἐνὺς ἐκ τῶν συνεταίρων ἢ ἡ ἐκ προμηλέτης κακῆ διαχείρισις βαρύνει ὀλων καὶ συνεπάγεται κίνδυνος ὄχι μόνον τῶν ἐν τῇ ἐπιχειρήσει συμπεριόντων αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἰδιοκτητῆς τῶν περιορισίας. Ἀπαναντίας δὲ, εἰς τὰς μετοχικὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις καὶ τὰ κεφάλαια εἶναι ἐξουτέρω, καὶ ἡ περαιτέρω χρηματοδοτήσις ἐνκαλιτέρα, καὶ ἡ διοίκησις κατὰ πολὺ μεθοδικότερα καὶ ἡ κλίμαξ τῆς ἐνεργείας κατὰ πολὺ πύρυντέρα. Μία μετοχικῆ ἔταιρεία εἶναι περισσοτέρον ἐπιστροφῶς καὶ προσοαρμοσῶσιμος εἰς τὰς νέας περιστάσεις καὶ ἀνάγκας, ἐνοσιταὶ δὲ πάντοτε, φυσικὰ, ὅτι οἱ ἀρχικοὶ ἰδρυταὶ καὶ οἱ διάδοχοί τῶν πρέπει νὰ ἔχουν προσόντα διανοητικὰ καὶ ἠθικὰ. Ἀλλὰ αὐτὸ ἐνοσιταὶ εἰς ὀιονδήποτε τύπον ἐπιχειρήσεως.

Εἴπομεν ἀνωτέρω ὅτι τὸ κυριότερον προσόν μιᾶς Μετοχικῆς Ἐταιρείας εἶναι ἡ ἐπιστροφία καὶ προσοαριστικότης αὐτῆς ὡς ἐμπορικῶν ὁργάνων ἐν μέσῳ ὀλων ἐξελισσομένων καὶ μεταβαλλομένων συνθηρῶν. Καὶ τὸ γεγονός αὐτὸ ἀκριβῶς ἐξηγεῖ τὴν ἀκμῆν τῶν μετοχικῶν ἐταιρειῶν καὶ τὴν παρακμῆν τῶν ἰδιοκτητικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων. Ἐν Ἀμερικῇ περισσοτέρον παρὰ ἄλλοῦ, λόγῳ τῆς ἰδιαιτέρας συνθέσεως τοῦ τόπου ἀπὸ πάσης ἀπόψεως, ἡ Μετοχικῆ Ἐταιρεία εἶναι νὰ ἐπικρατήσῃ τελειωτικῶς, ἀνεξαρτήτως τῶν κοινωνικῶν ἀποψων αὐτῆς. Ἀλλ' ἐδῶ δὲν πρόκειται νὰ συζητήσωμεν τὰς κοινωνικὰς ἀποψεις τῶν CORPORATIONS ἢ τῶν TRUSTS. Ἐδῶ ἔχομεν ἓνα γεγονός. Καὶ τὸ γεγονός αὐτὸ θίγει μιᾶν μεγάλην τᾶξιν ἰδιοκτητικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων, αἱ ὁποῖαι ὀλοτε ἀπετίλουν τὴν σπονδελικὴν στήλην τοῦ ἐμπορίου τῆς χώρας. Εἰς τὴν τᾶξιν αὐτὴν ἀνήκουσιν καὶ αἱ περισσοτέροι τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων. Κοι ὀπως στενοχοροῦνται χιλιάδες τοιοῦτων ἐπιχειρήσεων ἰθαγενῶν, ἔτσι καὶ ἑκατοντάδες Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων ἐφίστανται τὴν πείσιν τῶν μετοχικῶν ἢ συμμετοχικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων, αἱ ὁποῖα κατὰ τὰ τελευταῖα 30 ἔτη τείνουσιν νὰ

κατακτῆσουν τὸ ἔδαφος τῆς λιανικῆς πωλήσεως. Ἀλλὰ τί πρέπει νὰ γίνῃ διὰ τὸ διαφύγῃ ὁ Ἑλληὴν τὸν κίνδυνος; Ἀπολοσάτα νὰ κἀμῃ ὅ,τι καὶ ὁ Ἀμερικανὸς συνάδελφός του. Νὰ ὁργανισθῇ μετοχικῶς.

Πολλοὶ τῶν σημερινῶν Ἀμερικανικῶν μετοχικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων ἐδημοσυργήθησαν ὀλο ἓνα ἢ περισσοτέρους ἰδιοκτητοὺς πύρυνας. Αὐτὸ κατ' ἀνάγκην θὰ κἀμῃ καὶ ὁ Ἑλληὴν—ἤρχεισε μάλιστα ἐν μέρει νὰ τὸ κἀμῃ. Εἶνε ὀποχρειομένως νὰ χρησιμοποισθῇ ἐμπορικῶς μεθόδους δυναμείνας νὰ προσοαρισωσθῶν ἐν τῷ πλαισίῳ τῶν νέων συνθηρῶν. Ὁ Ἑλληὴν δὲν διατρέχει ἐμπορικῶν κίνδυνος ὡς τοιοσῶτος, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀνήκουσιν εἰς τᾶξιν ἐμπορῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἡ ὁποῖα διέρχεται κρίσιν. Ὁ Ἑλληὴν εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς δὲν εἶμπορεῖ πλέον νὰ περιορίσῃ τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις του εἰς τὸν μικρὸν κύκλον τῶν ἀτομικῶν κεφαλιῶν ἢ τῆς ἀτομικῆς του πείρας, ἐφ' ὅσον γύρω του ἰδρῶνται καθ' ἐκάστην ἐπιχειρήσεις με ὀργανωμένα μετοχικὰ κεφάλαια, με ὀργανωμένην γνώσιν καὶ με πύρυναν κλίμακα ἐνεργείας. Συνεπῶς, ὅσον ἐνωρίτερα ἀντιληφθῇ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ταύτην τόσο τὸ καλλίτερον δὲ αὐτόν.

**ΤΟ ΦΥΟΤΡΙΧΟΝ
 ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΜΑΛΛΙΑ ΣΑΣ
 ΕΚΤΑΚΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΟΡΑ**



Reg. U. S.
Pat. Off.

Πρὸς οἰκονομικὴν εὐ-
 ωλίαν καὶ διὰ μεγάλη-
 τέραν ὀφέλειαν προσ-
 σφίρει μιᾶν φιάλην
 τῶν 16 σγγιῶν Φυο-
 τριχῶν καὶ μιᾶν φιά-
 λην Shampoo ἢ ἐν
 κριῶν ὀλοαφῆς ἐπίσης
 ἐκ τοῦ Φυοτριχῶν, ἀξι-
 ας 3 δολ. ἀντὶ 4 δολ.
 μόνον. Ἡ ὀλοαφῆ εἶνε
 διὰ κάθε δερματικῆν
 πάθησιν. Γράψατέ μου τὴν πάθησίν
 σας διὰ νὰ σᾶς στῆλω τὰ κατάλληλα
 φάρμακα, ἢ ἐπισκεφθῆτέ με. Ἐξέτα-
 σεις δωρεάν.—Στέλλονται παντοῦ προ-
 πληρωτέα ἢ C.O.D. 10 ὀλο ἔκπτωσης
 διὰ τοὺς Ἀρχίαντας.

N. D. FARAKOS
 371 W. 56th St., N. Y. City

The Centenary of Greek Independence

(Continued from page 9)

Though the Empire was formed as a Roman Empire, it soon became only such in name, for the population, language, culture, and traditions were purely Hellenic.

Constantinople has probably had a more important rôle in the history of Europe than any other city, inasmuch as for over ten centuries it acted as its guardian, being the eastern bulwark that prevented the West from being overrun by the Tartar and Turkish hordes.

Our interest in this centenary, however, lies in the fact that Constantine was the first head of a State to adopt Christianity not only for himself, but as an officially acknowledged State religion.



ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΜΠΟΥΡΑΣ

ΤΟ ΜΕΓΑΛΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΝ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΚΤΟΡΕΙΟΝ ΕΙΣΙΤΗΡΙΩΝ

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Ἀγαπητοὶ ὁμογενεῖς,

Λαμβάνω τὴν παροῦσαν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ σᾶς ὑπενθυμίσω ὅτι εἶμαι πάντοτε πρόθυμος νὰ σᾶς δώσω ὅτιδήποτε πληροφορίας διὰ ταξίδια, μεταναστευτικὰ ζητήματα καὶ ὅ,τι ἄλλο σχετίζεται μετὰ τὴν μεταναστεύσιν. Τὸ Πρακτορεῖόν μου, ἰδρυθέν ἀπὸ τοῦ 1891, πάντοτε ἐξυπηρετεῖ τὸν Ἕλληνα ἐπιβάτην καὶ πάντοτε ἐβοήθησεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὰς δυσκολίας του.

Ἡ πείρα τῆς 35ετούς πρακτορειακῆς ἐργασίας μου εἶναι ἀνεκτὴ διὰ κάθε θέλοντα νὰ ταξιδεύσῃ ἢ νὰ φέρῃ τοὺς συγγενεῖς του ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, διὰ νὰ ἀποταθῇ εἰς τὸ Πρακτορεῖόν μου, τὸ ὁποῖον ὄχι μόνον εἶναι τὸ ἀρχαιότερον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ εἰδικότερον εἰς τὸ εἶδος του.

Γενικὴ στρατιωτικὴ ἀμνηστία ἐδόθη ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Κυβερνήσεως δι' ὅλους τοὺς ταξιδιώτας Ἕλληνας μέχρι τῆς 31ης Δεκεμβρίου 1930. Μὴ παραλείψητε νὰ ἐπισκεφθῆτε τὴν πατρίδα σας καὶ ἐπιστάσῃτε μετὰ τῶν συγγενῶν σας τὴν ἐκπονητικὴν τῆς ἀνεξαρτησίας τῆς πατρίδος μας.

Εἰς τοὺς ἀγοράζοντας εισιτήρια μετ' ἐπιστροφῆς δίδεται ἑκπεσθεῖς 10 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑκατὸν.

Γράψατέ μου δι' ὅτιδήποτε πληροφορίας θέλετε, ἀναζητήσατε ἀτμοπλοίων, τιμὰς εισιτηρίων, ἀδείας ἐπιστροφῆς ἐνὸς ἔτους, INCOME TAX, Λαοαθῆνα, ἀδείας νὰ φέρετε τοὺς συγγενεῖς σας ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ εὐχαρίστως θὰ σᾶς ἀπαντήσω.

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Volume IV

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The Official Organ of the

AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

MILTON E. MELETIADES, *Editor*

VOLUME IV

NOVEMBER, 1930

NUMBER 9

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.

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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; ANDREW JARVIS, Secretary-Treasurer; MILTON E. MELETIADES, Editor and Managing Director; ELIAS JANETIS and PETER SIKOKIS, members of the board.

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

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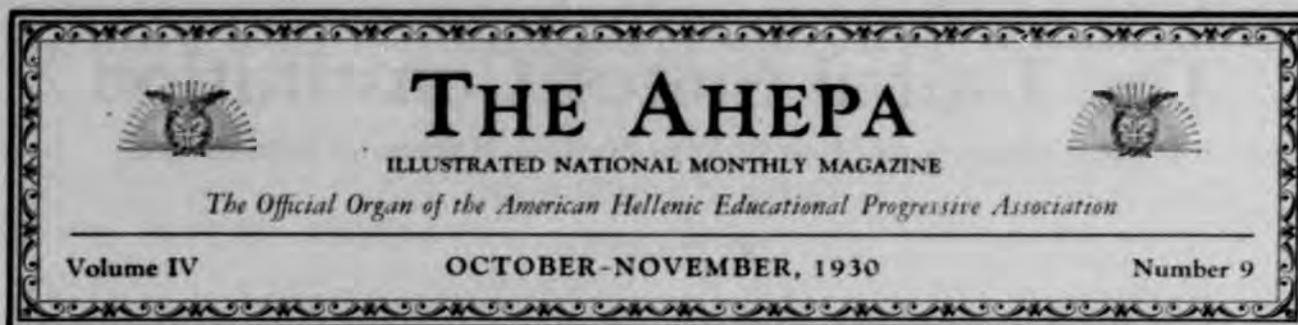
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Message to the Delegates of the Eighth Annual Convention

Delivered at the Opening Session, Monday, August 25, 1930, in Boston

By **GEORGE E. PHILLIES**

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

IT IS a venerated tradition, accepted as part of the unwritten law, not only by our fraternity but by every well-constituted organization, for the one who has been made responsible for its general activities to report the state of the Order at the regular Convention of those who are elected to represent and act for the constituency of the entire body. The object of this tradition is not only to review past records and the progress made during the incumbency but primarily to submit to the assembly the result of the officers' experience and reflections together with recommendations conducive to the betterment of the Order.

Mindful of the great responsibility attached to the highest office of the fraternity; of the uninterrupted growth of the organization and of the creditable contributions of my predecessors; mindful of its multiform requirements and the expectations of my fellow members since September, 1929, when the Seventh Annual Convention honored me with the leadership of the Fraternity, I set forth upon the performance of my duties with a promise to my conscience not to permit personal sacrifices to stand in the way of these duties, and with a prayer to our Creator to endow me with the resoluteness of carrying out the letter and spirit of my oath and sacred trust. And now, upon the conclusion of our joint labors, calm of conscience, I feel happy with the record made this year and the conditions prevailing throughout the fraternity. The achievements are numerous and outstanding, and some of them are without precedence in our annals.

It was the year of achieving confidence and good-will; the year which demonstrated that untruths and antagonistic influences shall not prevail against the Ahepa. A three-year battle ended with all scores on our side. In this achievement the present year cannot be equalled by the past nor excelled in the future.

At this time I deem it quite proper and fitting to pay high tribute to the altruism noted and the whole-hearted cooperation I have received from the members of the Supreme Lodge, and it is further my irrevokable duty to officially express our deep appreciation to the officers and members of

the Chapters who, by their steadfastness and unstinted cooperation and loyalty, made the success possible.

Intending to dwell at length upon recommendations to be made, and also in view of the fact that the Supreme Secretary and the Supreme Treasurer are to report in detail upon the several subjects, I deem it sufficient at this time to confine myself to a brief survey giving a limited perspective of the activities and present conditions of the fraternity.

Membership

At Washington, D. C., in 1924 the strength of the fraternity consisted of 49 Chapters with about 2,800 members; in 1925 at Chicago we had 79 Chapters and less than 6,000 members; at Philadelphia in 1926, 115 Chapters appeared in the books with a total of 9,700 members. In the Miami Convention in 1927 the fraternity had 152 Chapters and close to 13,500 members and in Detroit in 1928 we numbered 192 Chapters with a membership of 17,516. At the Seventh Annual Convention in Kansas City we mustered 241 Chapters with 23,328 members. The increase was phenomenal. Past Supreme President Alfange reported that in his opinion we had reached the point of saturation.

If so, our increase of about 5,000 new members this year is more than phenomenal. It is close to miraculous when we take into consideration the adverse industrial conditions prevailing since last September. We have established twenty-five new Chapters, and have revived four of the inactive ones in the South. The increase is second only to our record year of 1928-1929 and exceeds by over eight hundred all records of previous years. The increase is a momentous proof of the vitality of our fraternity and of the broad field of prospective extension. The Ahepa should number not less than 50,000 members within the next four years, if the enthusiasm of the present year continues, and it should.

Financial Report

Impressive as the increase of membership is, yet we have achieved other records by far more impressive. Most of you
(Continued on page 24)

The United States Constitution

A Brief History of How It Was Made — Names of Signers and Dates of Ratification

BY POLITICUS

DURING the time of the Revolution, the Thirteen Original States — New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia — had been united more or less loosely under the Continental Congress.

In 1775 Benjamin Franklin suggested "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union." But many members of Congress hoped that the troubles with England would be settled. After the Declaration of Independence, however, a committee of thirteen, with John Dickinson of Pennsylvania as chairman, prepared the Articles of Confederation, which were approved by Congress in 1777, but did not go into effect until 1781, when the last of the States — Maryland — approved them. The weakness of these Articles was that they failed to give Congress enough authority to carry out the powers granted it. James Madison seems to have been the first to suggest that Congress be given more power; George Washington sent a circular letter to the governors advocating a supreme power to regulate the affairs of government; and finally Congress itself stated it could not conduct the government with the limited powers given it.

In 1785 commissioners from Maryland and Virginia, appointed to adjust the matter of the control of the Potomac River, found that the interests of other States were involved, and the Virginia commissioners suggested that an invitation be extended to all the States to send delegates to a convention at Annapolis, Md., to discuss the commercial interests of the United States as a whole. The delegates of some five States met in 1786, when it was found that the New Jersey delegates had been instructed to discuss "other important matters." Alexander Hamilton was

struck by this phrase and proposed calling a convention in Philadelphia the next year to revise the Articles of Confederation. On February 21, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation

passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient that on the second Monday of May next, a convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress, and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union."

Twelve of the States sent delegates, Rhode Island alone refusing.

This convention met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, May 14, 1787. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams did not take part, as they were in Europe as ministers to France and England; Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams did not believe in strengthening the central government. However, with some exceptions, the greatest men of the country were delegates, the group including George Washington, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton. Washington was president of the convention. Most of the delegates were men of wealth and many of them had investments in public securities which would be much enhanced by strengthening the central government.

The convention met from day to day for the transaction of business until July 26, when it adjourned until August 6, on which day it reconvened and "The Committee of Detail," consisting of Nathaniel Gorham, Oliver Ellsworth, James Wilson, Edmund Randolph and John Rutledge, presented the

Signers of the Constitution

<i>Name</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Abraham Baldwin	Georgia
Richard Bassett	Delaware
Gunning Bedford, Jr.	Delaware
John Blair	Virginia
William Blount	North Carolina
David Brearley	New Jersey
Jacob Broom	Delaware
Pierce Butler	South Carolina
Daniel Carroll	Maryland
George Clymer	Pennsylvania
Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey
John Dickinson	Delaware
William Few	Georgia
Thomas Fitzsimmons	Pennsylvania
Benjamin Franklin	Pennsylvania
Nicholas Gilman	New Hampshire
Nathaniel Gorham	Massachusetts
Alexander Hamilton	New York
Jared Ingersoll	Pennsylvania
Daniel Jeffer of St. Thomas	Maryland
William Samuel Johnson	Connecticut
Rufus King	Massachusetts
John Langdon	New Hampshire
William Livingston	New Jersey
James Madison, Jr.	Virginia
James McHenry	Maryland
Thomas Mifflin	Pennsylvania
Gouverneur Morris	Pennsylvania
Robert Morris	Pennsylvania
William Patterson	New Jersey
Charles Pinckney	South Carolina
C. C. Pinckney	South Carolina
George Read	Delaware
John Rutledge	South Carolina
Roger Sherman	Connecticut
Richard Dobbs Spaight	North Carolina
George Washington	Virginia
Hugh Williamson	North Carolina
James Wilson	Pennsylvania

draft of the Constitution to establish a National Government. On September 17, 1787, the convention adjourned, having passed a resolution to submit the drafted Constitution to the States.

The real struggle in the Constitutional Convention was on the subject of the adoption of the New Jersey or the Virginia plan. The plan eventually adopted was the Virginia one, providing for the three independent branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The New Jersey plan proposed



LANDING OF COLUMBUS ON SAN SALVADOR

to amend the Articles of Confederation by creating judicial and executive departments and to give Congress the power to control commerce and levy taxes, but the representatives in Congress were to be considered purely as representatives of the States and not of the people of the nation, and the representation from all States was to be equal.

There was a feeling on the part of some of the delegates that changing the whole form of the government was entirely beyond the scope of their mission to amend the Articles of Confederation, therefore some of them refused to participate further in the convention and returned home.

Gouverneur Morris actually framed the Constitution, but its execution was due to James Madison, who has been popularly given the title "Father of the Constitution."

The word "God" does not appear in the Constitution. The omission was intentional, as the United States was designed to be the refuge of the oppressed, regardless of creed.

Amendments

Several of the States ratified with the recommendations that there be a number of amendments, therefore the first ten amendments were adopted by Congress and ratified by the States shortly after the beginning of the new government. These are known as the "Bill of Rights." They were proposed by James Madison.

The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Georgia do not, by the record, appear to have ratified.

These amendments were declared in force December 15, 1791.

The XI amendment, construing the judicial powers, gives a State the privilege of repudiating its debts, as suit cannot be brought for recovery. It was proposed March 5, 1794, declared ratified in a message from the President to Congress dated January 8, 1798.

The XII amendment, changing the manner of choosing President and Vice-President, was proposed to the Legislatures December 12, 1803, and declared ratified September 25, 1804. It was ratified by all the States excepting Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The XIII amendment, abolishing slavery, was proposed on February 1, 1865, and declared ratified December 18, 1865. It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; Texas took no action.

The XIV amendment, known as the Reconstruction Amendment, providing that all citizens born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and cannot be discriminated against; this made negroes citizens. Under the Dred Scott Decision, they were not citizens.

Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment provided that in the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, if the right of suffrage should be denied any male citizen 21 years of age and over, or should be abridged for any reason but participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation should be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in the State.

Section 3 provided that no person should be elected Senator or Representative, or should hold Federal office, either civil or military, or be elected to any State Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, if that person had taken an oath while serving in any of these positions to support the Constitution of the United States and had afterwards engaged in rebellion or given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States. It was further provided that Congress might remove this disability by a two-thirds vote in each House. Congress's right to remove such disability was repeatedly exercised until during the war with Spain in 1898, all remaining disabilities were removed. It was proposed June 16, 1866, and was declared ratified July 28, 1868. It was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and ten Southern States; California took no action. Subsequently it was ratified by the ten Southern States.



THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS

The XV amendment provided that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This was proposed February 27, 1869, and was declared ratified March 30, 1870. Tennessee did not act on this amendment; California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon rejected it; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870; New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

The XVI amendment, authorizing the income tax, was submitted July 12, 1909, and declared ratified February 25, 1913. All the States ratified excepting Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia.

The XVII amendment, providing for the direct election

(Continued on page 29)

Praiseworthy Address to Ahepa at the Boston Convention

By HON. GEORGE HIGGINS MOSES

United States Senator from New Hampshire

NO ONE can regret more than I the confusion of dates which prevented me from being with you last evening.

No one can rejoice more than I at the opportunity now presented to me to meet so many of the representative American citizens of Hellenic extraction. I know the Ahepa embraces the best in both Hellenism and Americanism. It is a combination rare, indeed, that men who bear the traditions of the Hellenic people can bring them into an atmosphere so sympathetic as that which is to be found in the United States of America.

I know something of the opportunity which you have found and which you have grasped and I congratulate you upon every manifestation which you have given of your devotion to those principles which you brought here with you and to those principles which you have added to them as you have met America as it is, and it should be, and as you and I hope to help to make it.

I am able to bring you some recent greetings from Greece, because it is not so many weeks since I found myself once more amid all those glories and among all those friends who made so much of that episode in my life which I have always counted the most significant period of my existence, when I represented my country in Athens. (Applause.) And, among those friendships which I found again there was that great Hellenic leader, the present Prime Minister, as I believe, the foremost statesman of any country of the world, Mr. Venizelos. And, I cannot tell you, my friends, with what delight I picked up that friendship of twenty years ago and discussed

with him more than once, and at great length, the progress which has been made in the New Greece, and the hopes which every Philhellene indulges in for the future of the Greater Greece, as I hope it will be. I have seen Athens grow from a quaint little capital into a metropolis. I have seen the problems which confronted Hellenism seven years ago, when I was last there, well on their way towards complete solution. I have seen the triumph of one of the finest pieces of patriotic devotion which the world has ever seen in modern days, the absorption of the Hellenic refugees into fellowship of Hellenic life. (Applause.) And, those people so rudely torn from their

associations of centuries, have been so permeated and so motivated by the Hellenic spirit that they have become one with the free Greeks of the Mother Country, and through their industry, which they have brought there from Asia Minor, making Greece one of the foremost industrial and mercantile countries in all Europe.

I saw nowhere a greater degree of prosperity. I saw nowhere a greater promise for the future. I saw nowhere a finer spirit than that which is shown by rejuvenated Greece, under the leadership of its great Cretian statesman. And I rejoiced in that, my friends, because it fell to me twenty years ago to take some part in those Hellenic movements which brought about this new Greece, of which we are so proud and which still connects itself with the older Greece, for which we have so much affection.

And, as you have come here from that background into an atmosphere of freedom such as every Greek desires to bring, you find certainly in this Order an opportunity which should be seized and made use of. It cannot fail to redound to the greater glory of both Hellenism and Americanism. (Applause.)

I have been privileged to know at short range something of the work which the Ahepa does, and no one has taken greater satisfaction than I in watching the development of the Order under the inspired leadership of your present President, Mr. Phillis. Because of a business connection which I chance to have with your publication I have known something of the difficulties with which your President has had to deal. I have noted

his tact, his patience, and above all, his tremendous courage in advancing the interests of Ahepa. And it may be permitted to me, I hope, to say this much for one who to me has embodied the principles of this Order.

I understand that the Ahepa is ambitious, as Greece always has been, to take on more territory. Your Macedonia lies to the north of you. And, I do not know that in doing that and adding to the Ahepan map, the Dominion of Canada, there will be encountered as many problems as you used to find when you wanted to draw an Athenian map of Macedonia.

(Continued on page 29)

Significant Message of Hon. Charalambos Simopolous, Minister of Greece to the Ahepa Convention

I TAKE the opportunity to address this convention in behalf of Greece. Your organization can well be proud of the successful excursion to Greece during this our 100th anniversary of freedom, which you are now celebrating in conjunction with Massachusetts' Tercentenary during this meeting. My joy is unbounded, for I have heard from all words of praise for the progress you have made and of which I have had many occasions to extol. The good that is derived from such excursions both for America and for Greece is significant.

"The Greeks in America have been advertisers of American goods in Greece, the unofficial attachés of America to Greece. Now that economic conditions have been bettered from every point of view there is open to you new vistas so that you may consummate the work that you have started and in turn may become the advertisers of our own goods in this great country. I am sure that such a study has been made in your organization and is of interest to you all. The cultivation of this spirit shall be an important factor in the advancement of the welfare of our own country also."

Increasing Emphasis on Study of the Classics

Editorial which appeared in the Allentown Morning Call September 7, 1930

THE recent action of Lehigh Chapter of the Order of Ahepa in offering \$300 in prizes to students of Cedar Crest College for the best work next year in the study of the Greek language and of the dramas of Sophocles and Euripides, is typical of the modern spirit which has begun to reemphasize the classics. In this local expression there is the additional motive of interest and pride in racial background and traditions which have been one of the greatest glories of the world's civilization.

During the first quarter of the Twentieth Century there was a decided reaction against the study of Greek and Latin, with a corresponding emphasis upon modern literature, modern languages and vocational subjects.

Now, in many quarters the pendulum is swinging back to the classics, local indications of which are the emphasis upon Latin in the High School under Prof. J. Warren Fritsch, the production of Greek plays at Cedar Crest and the work of the department of Greek at Muhlenberg College under Dr. Robert C. Horn.

The obvious effort of President Curtis and his faculty at Cedar Crest to reestablish the classics as a background against which to throw the entire work of the college is in keeping with advanced educational programs in other insti-

tutions. In the Experimental College at Wisconsin, those famous educators, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn and Dr. Glenn Frank, have given up the entire Freshman year to the study of Greek civilization—Greek religion, Greek philosophy, Greek scientific methods, Greek literature, Greek art and the economics of ancient Greece.

One of the reasons for this increasing emphasis upon the classics is the growing conviction on the part of American educators that many of the failures in education in America can be traced to the lack of familiarity with the life and literature of the ancient world.

It is a common criticism that we are superficial in many things. We owe this superficiality in many cases, these educators believe, to our lack of information about the past, information which Americans for over a hundred years secured from their education in the classics.

The fact that in our community we have an institution like Cedar Crest which is so conspicuously fostering this new modern spirit against obvious obstacles must stimulate civic pride, especially as the excellent results attained from the effort are observed.

Calvin Coolidge on the Centenary of Greek Independence

THE Greek people are celebrating the completion of a century of independence. One hundred years ago they were relieved of Asiatic domination and enabled to resume their rightful place as a European nation. The interest of the United States in their struggle for freedom was manifested by a great speech in the House of Representatives by Daniel Webster.

The whole of western civilization will join in the spirit of this celebration because of the vast influence of Ancient Greece upon our modern life. From that source we drew our conception of liberty. In the arts the Greeks have never been surpassed. They remain supreme in architecture, sculpture and literature. After all the centuries, their names lead in poetry, oratory and philosophy. Even the science of today exists because their philosophers taught men how to use their minds.

Down through the ages liberal culture has had for its foundation a study of Greek thought. This little nation, nurtured by the mountains and the sea, revealed the proper relation of man to man. Because of the intellectual service they have rendered, the world will rejoice in the revival and prosperity of the Greeks.

(Courtesy the Washington Post)



A Girl

HOLDING a myrtle-branch she blithely moved,
And a fair blossoming rose; the flowing tresses
Shadowed her shoulders, falling to her girdle.

Archilochus (Symonds)

The Ahepa, Master of Its Destiny

By **ACHILLES CATSONIS**

Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa

I NOTE with considerable regret that certain outside influences are projecting themselves into the Ahepa. This is sincerely to be regretted, as a continuation of this policy would redound to the detriment of the order.

A brief reflection upon the circumstances attending the founding and early history of the Ahepa should convince us that the present attitude on the part of various agencies to identify themselves with our organization is predicated on selfish interests. When the Ahepa for some time after its advent upon the horizon of American life was struggling against traditional bias and powerful odds to gain a foothold and assume the status of manhood, the institutions now competing for its favor were conspicuous by their absence. Where were the news agencies in those early days, when encouragement was sorely needed by the founders, when elucidation upon the objects and purposes of the Ahepa would have facilitated greatly the growth and expansion of the idea; where were the financial institutions in those hectic days when the fraternity had not enough in its coffers to pay its rent; where were the religious teachers at that time to spread the gospel of fraternal love and understanding, which the Ahepa pledged itself to teach to our countrymen in the United States; where were all the prolific and sagacious counsellors who now offer advice gratuitously and assert they have the true light, which they insist must guide the course of the Ahepa? If all these were living, they were not known to, or would not know the Ahepa. They did not condescend to believe that any organization, aiming to teach fraternal love, harmony and coöperation among the Hellenes, could come even within the purview of probability. Their only response to the apostles who labored faithfully, announcing throughout this broad land the dawn of a new day, was a half-witted, incredulous sneer that they were laboring in vain; that it had not been possible for three thousand years, ever since the Greek made his appearance on the arena of civilization, to make him understand that extreme individualism and chauvinistic adherence to his own locality must be subordinated for the general welfare. Numerous examples were adduced from history to prove this contention. How then, argued these cynical and pessimistic gentlemen, could the Greek change now his inherent nature and discard those characteristics which trace their origin back three thousand years? How could he cast off the leopard's spots, as it were, to assume an altogether new raiment? In short, to them the idea of a broad, powerful fraternity, working resolutely and in unison for the amelioration of the Greek name in the United States was a thing impossible, inconceivable.

Yet, in the face of such discouragement and opposition, the pioneers of this new movement pushed on, laboring earnestly and untiringly, traveling from city to city, explaining the *raison d'être* of the Ahepa, expounding its principles, arguing, convincing and persuading the best elements of the Greek population in the United States to join hands for a common cause.

The result of all that effort, argument and persuasion is the Ahepa, conceived in the minds and hearts of those faithful pioneers, nurtured to maturity by their devotion, and dedicated to the welding together of those persons who are in

accord with its principles, impelling a spirit of harmony and coöperation, serving on the one hand to make the Greeks appreciate the opportunities offered them by their adopted country, and on the other, to interpret for America the significance of Hellenic culture.

This, in substance, is the Ahepa. We know its origin and its history. We see its achievements and we glory in its future prospects. But time is the inexorable foe of careless planning. Thus far, the Ahepa has attained a reputable self-independence. It has moved in its course over forest, dale and creek, and often stumbled upon hidden obstacles. But none the less, it is stronger because it has overcome them. The road to success is not always the easiest. Alone and unassisted, the Ahepa stands today erect, looking toward the rising sun and delving into the future to determine the course it shall follow.

At this juncture there are many well wishers who out of the goodness of their hearts offer a guiding hand; persons and institutions who like parasitic fungi struggle to attach themselves to the body of a healthy tree and sap its vitality. But mark this well; the destiny of the Ahepa lies with the Ahepans; with you who for the past eight years have sacrificed time, energy and money, who have often neglected your business and family to build up this institution, and with no one else. The moment Ahepans permit the inference that they are not able to plan for the Ahepa, or show the least sign of weakness, that very moment rapacious and greedy vultures hovering nearby will pounce upon the abandoned corpse of the Ahepa and devour it. And oh what rejoicing for them on that day!—which may it please God shall never come.

It is for us to resolve here and now that the Ahepa, born and nurtured of Ahepans, is to be governed by them and for their welfare. Let not our hands be bound by the manacles of compulsion, nor the free spirit of our minds imprisoned in the golden urn of extrinsic influences. We want the Ahepa to walk free and erect. Let us vow now and irrevocably to insure her continued independence.

Modern Greek Proverbs

The ant doesn't say anything, but teaches a whole lot.

The good bee keeps away from the withered flowers.

The wily bird always gets caught by both legs.

The unpunished one never learns.

Do not judge your friends from the amount they can advance you.

Friendship is not a fruit for enjoyment only, but also an opportunity for service.

The king shall best govern his realm, that reigneth over his people as a father doth over his children. — *Agesilaus*.

Excess of grief for the deceased is madness; for it is an injury to the living, and the dead know it not. — *Xenophon*.

Right and Justice for All

By HENRY S. SWEENEY

Grand Master of I. O. O. F. of Michigan



BRING you greetings from that great American, democratic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which it is my honor and privilege to be the Grand Master of the Grand Jurisdiction of Michigan with its

membership in this state of 90,000 men and 60,000 women, reaching into an estimated home population of more than 300,000.

I feel decidedly at home in the extension of these greetings for our order points with pride to one of its 550 subordinate lodges having a membership of 180, all of whom rather boastfully proclaim themselves as being of Hellenic ancestry, while scattered throughout the many other subordinate lodges of this state we have many splendid members who are in every respect qualified to become members of your order.

This year the Odd Fellows celebrated the 111th anniversary of the birth of the order, rejoicing in a growth from an original membership of five to where it now crowds the three million mark, and an extension of its lodges from one to the point where its work is now exemplified under no less than sixteen national flags.

I have enjoyed with you and am sure that I share your delight in the realization of the value of material things and the great progress which has marked our nation and this state along material lines. On the other hand, I am reminded that the work of fraternities with which they were largely concerned throughout the years of the last century in meeting the demands of the more unfortunate members for relief of distress, proper burials, education of the orphans, hospitalization and fitting medical attention, has now largely become a National and State function; work of this kind now being carried on by public agencies administered by public officials and paid for from the public fund. Even now our good Governor is most concerned with the raising of a fund of millions of dollars to be used for the proper hospitalization of those of our citizens who either mentally or physically are unsuited and unable to assume their respective places in society.

But we must do more than care for the physical wants of our unfortunate ones. The work of fraternities is not by any means accomplished. There is a greater need of fraternity today than at any time in the history of the world, in my humble opinion. But this work for us must largely be along the moral and spiritual lines. We dare not stop until we have written into the very conscience of our national and states' lives that ideal of human conduct which truly recognizes the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. And that is a work for

ages. Probably it will always remain unattainable. Certainly it shall never come when nations are concerned only with their material interests, while new markets are secured by force and national trade and policies expanded and enforced by the rule of blood and iron.

Perhaps it may be in point to quote the impressions gained by Bruce Barton fol-



ARMED LIBERTY—MODEL IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE STATUE SURMOUNTING THE CAPITOL DOME

lowing the ceremonies at the grave of America's Unknown Soldier. The writer tells how, in the night time, when only the guard remained at the grave of the Unknown Soldier, three dim figures from nowhere gathered and stood uncovered beside the tomb. One had fought with Leonidas at Thermopylae, one with Charles Martel at Tours, and one with Wellington

at Waterloo. Each told his story of how his respective nation had sent him forth to fight to make the world better; to bring a better faith, a permanent peace; a lasting good will. Each wondered and questioned if it had been worth while to have so died for each had seen the promise of faith, of peace and of good will die with the making of those promises. And so they questioned the sincerity of this nation and the world today. "Do these honors mean that the hearts of men have changed? They broke faith with us; will they keep faith with him?" were the questions upon which they pondered.

Your fraternity and my fraternity must see to it that the hearts of men are changed. We must meet the demands of a reconstructed world; the calls from people disillusioned, and now awake to justice. The peace which is now ours can be made enduring only by steadfast loyalty, by a constant devotion to the ideals we proclaim and by a constant vigilance in an unselfish service to mankind.

There is a fine, old Greek adage which expresses the truth that, "Life is a gift of nature, but beautiful living is a gift of wisdom." Alexander made use of this proverb when he gave his illustrious teacher Aristotle the credit for showing to him the art of living, saying in one of his letters to Aristotle: "For my part, I had rather excel in knowledge of what is good than in the extent of my power and dominion." But even Alexander did not apply the wisdom of this personal desire, for within two years after making this statement he was to mount the throne and ride the world, lead on by the ancestral passions which filled "this fiery son of a barbarian princess and untamed king."

My hope is that your order may not only strive to "excel in a knowledge of what is good," but that you may fully comprehend and know that ideals alone survive, worthy sentiments alone persist. You have started along the right lines. Your outlined course is toward the attainment of a beautiful living not only for yourselves but for all people in that neighborhood wherein your order may carry on its activities. Ever cling to those ideals and sentiments to the end that the influence of Ahepa may ever be a dominant, living power for right and justice to all men everywhere.

Odd Fellowship has survived and with power and strength greets its 111th Anniversary because it has striven to enoble humanity, to bestow not only material but moral benefits. Accept the parallel, if you please, to the end that this Order of Ahepa may in like power and strength welcome its 111th Anniversary, a vigorous apostle of good deeds, a living testimonial of the virtue of fraternity.

Address of Welcome at the Opening of the Eighth Annual Convention of Ahepa

By HARRIS J. BOORAS

Supreme Counsellor of the Order of Ahepa

WHEN yesteryear, at Kansas City, I invited the Eighth Annual Convention of our fraternity to come to Boston, little did I then realize or dream that the year would so swiftly pass as to find you here, proudly assembled in the New Athens of America. Little did I then dream that I would be privileged with the most pleasant duty of officially welcoming you to the proud District of New England.

In 1926, at Philadelphia, I had tried, but without success, to secure the following convention for the City of Boston. I am indeed glad that I did not succeed in Philadelphia, because this is the most appropriate year for an Ahepa Convention to be held in the City of Boston, for this year, my brothers, marks the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the Bay State Colony, and the One Hundredth Anniversary of Hellenic independence, both of which events we can jointly celebrate here in the New Athens of America in connection with our Eighth Annual Convention.

Here on the historic soil of our commonwealth was the emancipation of political government in America. It was the civilization of Plymouth and of the Bay State that made possible this Government of ours. On this soil the Pilgrim Fathers and the Puritan Fathers settled in the year 1630, giving to it the name of Boston, a colony founded upon the prerogative rights of men in the balances of equality, freedom and independence.

My friends, Boston is the cradle of American liberty, and a spot not far from our present meeting was the scene of the famous Boston massacre. It was in this colony that Britain found her first reaction to the obnoxious tax on the colonies in the famous Boston Tea Party. Within a stone's throw from here proudly stands the Old North Church, from the tower of which emanated the timely signal of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.

In the outskirts of this great city are the towns of Lexington and Concord where the first shot of the American Revolution was fired, a shot whose echo resounded throughout the entire world, a shot, which, echoing back brought here the thrilling cry of Patrick Henry: "Give me Liberty or give me Death."

By Harvard College in Cambridge, beneath the Old Elm, you will find the post where George Washington, the Father of our Country, assumed command of that army of tradesmen, farmers and mechanics,

who, in a spirit of sublime prophecy, dared to call themselves continental and who won freedom from the trained soldiery of Great Britain and gave visible form to a government that has made good the name its soldiers bore.

And at nearby Charlestown you will behold the historic Bunker Hill Monument majestically rising above the battlefield, in whose sainted soil ran the blood of the

Inspiring Pronouncement to the Convention by His Grace Damaskinos, Official Representative of the Greek Orthodox Church

I BRING to you the blessings and the best wishes of the Mother Church. I greet you with all the fatherly affection towards the children that have emigrated very far and are successful in their work in a great country and are honoring their race. The organized cooperation that you have so well carried on promotes a spirit of good fellowship, enlivens the spirit of brotherly love, inspires high ideals, gives a foundation to the faith of our church and our traditions, creates a common feeling, and a common consciousness towards a common endeavor for the progress of us all."

immortal patriots. You come, my brethren, proud American citizens that you are, to join with us in these remarkable celebrations, and to share with us in the payment of tribute and reverence to the immortal forefathers of this great American democracy.

And you come also, my brethren, proud descendants of the glorious Hellenic race that you are, to join with us in the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Greek nation. In 1821, as you know, the Greek people raised the standards of revolt against their barbarous Turkish oppressors. For several long years they fought, struggled and died, for the price of liberty. In their heroic struggle they found inspiration and encouragement in the great American precedent of 1776. The sympathetic references to Greece in President Monroe's epoch-making Message of 1823, were the first recognition by a responsible government to the sacredness of the Greek cause, in the service of which were enlisted the eloquence of Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, the devotion and professional skill

of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the altruism and generosity of the entire American people. By the London Protocol of February 3, 1830, a small part of the Hellenic homeland was internationally recognized as an independent state. This great event my brothers, the centenary of which is being celebrated during the present year throughout greater Greece, and in many parts of the world, we, the descendants of the immortal Hellenic race here in America, will also jointly celebrate at the occasion of this, our Eighth Annual Convention.

But since our forefathers could not have taken part in the glorious American Revolution of 1776, because they had not immigrated here at the time, their forebears, who later came, and not so very long ago, were ready to die, ready to give their lives for the cause of the country of their adoption. In 1917 when the trumpet of war marshalled the American youth unto the colors, the Greek lads throughout the United States, seventy thousand in number, answered the call like true Spartans. One of them, faithful to the proud name of his heritage, and true to the land of his adoption, died with superhuman heroism and valor on the battlefield of France. General Pershing called him one of the ten greatest heroes of the World War. He was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal, and his remains lie resting in

the Arlington Cemetery at Washington, D. C. This lad's name was George Dilboy. We are gathered also, my brethren, in this convention to pay honor, tribute and respect to the memory of this great hero. Tomorrow our fraternity will officially unveil the statue of George Dilboy at the City Hall Grounds of the City of Somerville, from which city he enlisted under the Stars and Stripes.

But we have also assembled here in our Eighth Annual Convention to deliberate upon the great problems of our fraternity. I will not take further time now to enter into any discussion of the Order's principles, or to pronounce any eulogies upon its magnificent work. This I leave to my more learned brethren for a later hour of our convention, and I will close my remarks. In my humble way I merely want to express a word of welcome.

Comrades of the Ahepa, in behalf of all the New England Chapters and the Athens Chapter No. 24, under whose immediate auspices this convention is held, I officially

(Continued on page 38)

Official Welcome to Ahepa by the City of Boston

By THOMAS A. MULLEN

Representing the Mayor of the City, Hon. James M. Curley

YOUR Chairman has spoken to you about historical Boston. The Tercentenary, which we are celebrating all over the Commonwealth during this year has been adverted to by all of the speakers who have preceded me, and I am frank to say, as I believe your famous scholar said so many years ago, "Perish the man who has set these facts before me, for he leaves nothing for me to think." And there is nothing for me to talk about. Well, I shall talk about something. We have heard that Boston is the Athens of America (applause), and I think that I may, as one Boston born and Boston bred, say that for a long time the appellation has not been considered as unworthy. I think there is this particular fitness in my being here as a representative of his Honor, Mayor Curley, this morning, because of the love that I have always had for Greek literature. I remember when I was at the University beyond the Charles, almost fifty years ago, I took four years of Greek under the greatest men (applause), the greatest professors that this country had, Goodwin of "The Greek Moods and Tenses," and John William White, and they so stimulated me with a love for your literature, as that literature told us about the arts and sciences for which Greece was so well known, when I came to study Thucydides in my junior year. I could not help sitting down here in the Athens of America and committing to memory the first twenty-three chapters of the first book of the great historian, and the entire Periclean oration in the second book. And, so much did your literature impress me as an everlasting thing, that from the day that I was graduated from Harvard College forty-five years ago — and, believe me, when I tell this, Mr. Chairman, it seems almost incredible, but it is actually true, that I have never let a day pass, but one, and on that day I was entertaining the Vice-President of the United States, without spending one hour in the reading and in the study of the classics in the original tongue. (Applause.)

Now, I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I have not some right to be here this morning. (Applause.) And then, again, I said to myself, as I looked upon this great gathering, well, inasmuch as I thought of the figure of Athena and how beautiful she looked in sculpture, and when again I thought she was a goddess of wis-

dom, I looked upon the beautiful women here in this gathering, and I said, "Do they not remind me of Minerva, both in their beauty and in their wisdom?" (Applause.)

I am glad, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, to be with you here this morning. I know the work that has been done by the Greeks in the City of Boston. I know that there is no place where you could more fittingly hold your exercises this year than in the City of Boston. Just think of it, Mr. Chairman, while in the City of Athens in this Centenary year of the independence of Greece, the Mayor, from whom I had a communication only a short while ago, was putting on the stage a celebration of the freedom of the people of antiquity of Socrates, while we here in the City of Boston were putting on through Mr. George Demeter one of the great dramas of the same man.

Well, I think I am growing old here. When I look into the faces of some of us who are going down fast toward the western bars, I say to myself, "Well, no matter how dilapidated these bodies of ours may become, perhaps our minds will remain with us," and I think how they charged the great tragedian Sophocles with insanity, or something that was closely akin thereto, and how when he was more than eighty years old, he brought before the Judges his

great work which he had written, which confounded the Judges, and he lived many years afterwards to be a guiding genius and friend to the generations that were to come.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg of you, because I do not want to speak of the same things which have been spoken of hitherto, I beg you to preserve the culture that comes down to you, aye, for more than a thousand years before Christ.

Was it not Chesterton who said that if the Homeric poems were the only poems that the world could see, the world would be so rich in poetry that the word "riches" would take on an entirely new meaning?

Greece had a dark day. Greece had a dark night, but as you said yourself, Mr. Chairman, in 1821 the public opinion of the world, which was stimulated by the Declaration of Independence of 1776 here in America, rose and said that the Greece that gave us the poets, that gave us the tragedies, Aeschylus, Euripides and Sophocles, that gave us Pindar, that gave us Aristotle and that gave us Phidias, in sculpture, that people must rise again. Rise, they did. Then, you have referred to Daniel Webster, Henry Clay of Kentucky, Samuel Gridley Howe, who used to take my hand and walk with me up and down Broadway in South Boston, when I was a little fellow, and our own Edward Everett

— with the help of them, stimulating public opinion, and with the help of Byron — and when I speak of Byron — and, I know I am taking altogether too much of your time — but, when I speak of Byron, I think of the Isles of Greece, when he wrote:

"The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece,

Where burning Sappho loved and sung,

Where grew the arts of war and peace —

Where Delos rose, and Phoebus sprung!

Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set."

Now, Mr. Chairman, Byron was wrong. Not all except their sun is set, because the resurrection day came in February 1830 and Greece has been advancing down unto this day. Now, by coming to Boston to help celebrate our Tercentenary, we are glad to have you, as we are glad to help you celebrate your one hundredth year of your independence.

(Continued on page 38)



HISTORIC MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE FAMOUS BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Official Welcome to Ahepa by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By HON. WILLIAM S. YOUNGMAN

Lieutenant Governor of the State of Massachusetts

MR. BOORAS, members of Ahepa, I brought along a megaphone, because of my voice. An American doctor put me to bed Saturday night and said I must stay there this morning, but a Greek doctor got me out. (Applause.) So here I am, not only in my own personal capacity as Lieutenant Governor Youngman but as a representative of my chief, Governor Allen, but Governor Allen being out of the State, under the Constitution of Massachusetts, I am Governor in his absence.

I want to say first how much I was pleased on behalf of this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in a hope for a great future for the people of this Commonwealth, to see this great organization begin its exercises with religious devotion. On the Liberty Bell, which tolled the announcement of the Declaration of Independence of the Original Thirteen American Colonies, of which Massachusetts was one, was inscribed the words: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto the inhabitants thereof." And that, my friends, means proclaim liberty to all the inhabitants of America, whether they were born here, whether their parents were born here or not, and when these great national groups that have developed in America, like the Greeks, like the people of Hellenic origin, come here and are loyal to their religion, when they

love their beautiful Blue and White Flag — and the heart of the Greek man and the Greek woman is big enough to include a love for that flag as well as for the Stars and Stripes (applause); when they keep alive their own splendid traditions and above all when they are true to their own religion we respect them, and in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts we honor you and your great Organization. (Applause.)

We have great and serious problems in this country right now. We have them in this State. We have industrial depression. We have unemployment. It is true the statistics show it is not so bad in this state as in many others, but we have that problem, and we know that we have great assistance in the solving of that problem in the enterprise, the courage, the skill and the generosity of the people who came to Massachusetts from Greece. (Applause.)

I believe that we have passed the point of the extreme low tide of our industrial, our business depression, and of unemployment and that now the flood tide is coming in. It will come slowly, my friends, as does the great tide of the sea, but it is rising just the same. And you represent an important group of our citizens who are contributing great powers to the rising of that tide. I travel all over this State. I have visited probably every town and city in the state

during the past year, and I want to tell you wherever I go, and I find our citizens of Greek origin anticipating whether they will take a chance to start a little store or start some enterprise, and they are appealed to by the local chambers of commerce and what not, you find them as ready to go ahead and take the risk as was that famous hero, George Dilboy. (Applause.)

And speaking of George Dilboy, my comrade of the world war, I want to say this, that there was another boy with him in that great encounter, when as General Pershing, the Commander of all of the American forces said he won the title to be one of the first ten of all of the American heroes in the world war, whose life was saved, but he lost both of his legs, and tomorrow, when you have that parade and dedication in Somerville, I am furnishing my own personal car, with a State number on it, to carry George Dilboy's comrade, who has no legs to carry him. (Applause.) I want you to know, wherever I go, and in whatever national group I may happen to be, you will find the same honor extended to heroes. And, such devotion as George Dilboy's, as you will find extended here, that is what is forging America ahead. It is our love and loyalty, and the more we can pull together the more certain we are to get back or bring about a return of prosperity.

Business Leaders of Boston Highly Praise Ahepa

By H. L. JOHNSON

Vice-President Boston Chamber of Commerce

MR. CHAIRMAN, Mr. Supreme President, Supreme Council, and members of this great organization of Ahepa: Before the war, up at Camp Devens, the commanding officer was coming home one night on horse back and at a new place he heard the command to halt, dismount, come forward and be recognized. It surprised him a little, but he got off his horse, came forward and told who he was. The man said, "All right, proceed on your way." The general started. Then he stopped a minute and said, "By the way, who placed you here?" "Nobody, sir," the man said to the general, "I am just practicing." (Laughter.) So, I am just practicing on behalf of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and, to tell you that the business men of Boston are mighty glad to have a group like you with us. I think he picked on me, because more than anybody else among the officers, I attend the conventions and know their value. I know the good

that comes from an association, just getting men together, and men interested in matters of brotherly affairs, as you are. I have found from personal experience that one gets a different idea of different cities as one goes around. One may also get false impressions of cities. I remember I always thought of Kansas City as a place of stock yards, packing houses and cattle pens, until an association in which I am interested went there, and when I saw the beautiful residences, my idea was changed.

False impressions have to be corrected.

A friend of mine met another friend on the street, and this friend said to him, "I heard that that son of yours has done mighty well." He says, "What do you mean?" "I heard that he had just made \$65,000 in the real estate business in Chicago." "But," he says, "No, that is not exactly true. It wasn't in the real estate business. It was in the oil business. It was not in Chicago. It

was in Oklahoma." And he says, "He did not make \$65,000, he lost it." (Laughter and applause.)

Now, to correct those false impressions, our Chamber of Commerce, like every other, has booklets they give out and somewhere here you will find some of these very interesting booklets, and I urge all of you to take fifteen minutes to read one of them, because you are in the midst of the most interesting historical city in the country, with the possible exception of Washington. Every man, woman and child should come to Boston once during his lifetime and take this hour's walk described here in the early pages of this booklet, around the places to which your Chairman has referred. There you will find the old State House, from which the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of Boston. Not far from that spot, occurred the Boston Massacre, five years ahead of

the Battles of Concord and Lexington. Then, not far away is Bunker Hill Monument, from which a splendid view of this narrow-streeted city can be had.

I urge every friend that comes to the city to take three trips. First, take some one of these rides around Boston. I understood you had such a ride yesterday. Then, take that walk, a walk such as I have described and then a three or four hour ride out to Concord and Lexington.

On the 30th of May, it was my privilege to be up at Plymouth, Vermont, where President Coolidge was born. It is not even a crossroads. It is just a place where one road meets another, and there are only six houses there, a church, a country store, a quarter of a mile around the road, and I got a real thrill as I stood in that little spot and realized that great men in this country come from such places as that. Next, I will urge you to take the trip out to Concord and Lexington, and I am sure that every man and woman here will get that same thrill, if you just take that trip out there and see that little common there, in the middle of the town, no larger than this room, where the Americans lined up, and when the British came, they do not know who fired the first shot, but that is the place where the first shot was fired when the British were marching on Concord, and you will see that little bridge no wider than this stage—not as wide—where the farmers held the British on the other side and drove them back. You will get that same thrill and realize what a wonderful country this is when one can start from such a humble birth.

I say, you should take that trip, and then if you can find time, the third trip is to go down to Plymouth, which is only fifty miles away. As a Chamber of Commerce, we are mostly men interested in business, and if you are interested, read that other book. It tells first of all what we are and what we have here. On another trip around the country I found there was a false impression. Boston is not, as people think, a city of 800,000. That is what the Census says, but really we have in the area of Boston a population of 2,000,000. We have the most closely populated, most densely populated section of this country. Within fifty miles, we have 4,500,000 people.

Of course you know that Boston is the greatest fish market in the country. Whenever you come to Boston, eat our fish and lobsters. We have the finest refrigeration plant, and it is the largest fish market in the Western Hemisphere. Grimsby, England, I believe does a little more business, but Boston is second in the world.

Boston is the largest shoe and leather market in the world.

Boston is the largest wool center in the United States, also cotton manufacturing center, and printing and book business, and we have a number of things like coffee, tea, and confections, that we are leading in.

There are over two-thirds of the industries in the United States Department of Commerce list which are represented here

in Greater Boston, so you see we have got a very diverse industry. Now, a few other things and I am done: We have a remarkable harbor. We are second in imports.

A funny thing is, besides being two hundred miles nearer Europe than New York, if any of you are here from San Francisco, as I understand you are, it might surprise you to know that we are a thousand miles nearer the Panama Canal and South America than you are in San Francisco.

We have an airport which is really remarkable. We were the first city in the country to have a municipal airport, and we have got the handiest airport to the city, of any city on the East Coast.

Now, then, if you do not already believe it, you do not have to take my word for it, but we are in the midst of one of the richest industrial centers of this world, with a population of 2,000,000 in Greater Boston, and within a radius of a few miles, a population of 4,500,000, with varied industries, with workmen who are the highest skilled in this country, workmen who are saving, because Massachusetts leads the states in this country in its amount of savings.

In addition to this, we are the greatest educational center in the country. There are over two hundred schools and colleges of higher learning in Greater Boston.

I like to attend these conventions. They are splendid things, and it seems to me that the spirit of brotherly love that they beget is a wonderful thing. They are based, as institutions like this are, on service, unselfish service, and when I think of that I think of that beautiful story that was told of the Prince of Wales, who, at the close of the war, was invited to visit a small hospital where thirty-six men were so badly wounded that they could not possibly live. Well, he went there. They were awful specimens of humanity to look upon. It tore his heart, but he spoke a kind word and said something to everyone there. As he turned to go, he said, "Are there any others here?" He was told that there were six others, but nobody sees them, they are so hopeless to look upon. He said, "Oh, I must see them." So, he went into this little room and spoke just a kind word, loving greeting to all who were in the room, and he turned

around to go and he said, "There are only five, I thought you said there were six." "Yes, there is one other man who cannot hear or see anything, he is just a hopeless mass of humanity. It does no good to see him, and it would just shock you." He says, "I must see him." Finally, after some demurring, they took him into the room where this wreck of humanity was, and when he saw him, he turned white, and then slowly he went over and stood for a moment, and stooped over and kissed the man. Then, he stood at attention and in a prayer for a moment, and the guide who witnessed that event said it was as if there were another person who had entered the room.

Now, members of Ahepa, we business men of Boston are glad to see you here as Ahepans. As business men, we welcome you as business men. But, we welcome you more for the good that you are doing to all business, through your organization in propagating that in which we are most interested, namely, the work of building better men, for we know, in your work in this splendid gathering, you are mainly interested in building better men.

One more story and I am through.

A minister from one of our big churches in one of our big cities was up in the country, spending his vacation. They had a church, but they had no minister. They were too poor to afford one. So they heard that this minister was there and they asked him if he would preach. And, he was glad to do so. On his way to the church—his little boy of six or seven went with him. When he got inside, he saw a collection box there. So the minister took a dollar out of his pocket and put it in the box. Well, they were so excited over having this great man preach that they forgot to take up a collection. The Elders said, "Well, Reverend, we are sorry we haven't got anything. We can't pay you. But, if you will please take what is in the collection box at the door." And, when he opened the box, there was a dollar in it, and he took it and on the way home his little boy said to him, "Father, if you had put more in you would have gotten more out, wouldn't you?" (Laughter.)

And, so with this Convention, after all, if you will put more in, you will get a lot more out. (Applause.)

FAMOUS PICTURES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



The Senses.—By Robert Reid. In the ceiling the *Senses* are idealized as beautiful young women. *Taste* is sipping from a shell; the accessories are bunches of grapes. *Sight* contemplates herself in a hand glass; she is attended by a peacock, pleasing to look upon. *Smell* inhales the fragrance of a full-grown rose, plucked from a bank of flowers by her side. *Hearing* presses to her ear a shell which murmurs of the sea. *Touch* looks with delight upon a butterfly which has alighted on her arm; by her lies a dog.

Greece to Erect World War Memorial in Athens

Venizelos Cabinet Appoints Captain Harry E. Warren, A. I. A. of New York City, Architect

Location—Facing the Acropolis in Shadow of the Parthenon

GENERAL DESIGN DESCRIPTION

THE basic idea in the design of the exterior has been to avoid trying to compete with or to imitate directly any particular antique monument and at the same time to produce a building of the simplest, most dignified and most monumental character, modeled according to strict Greek tradition. The colonnade, therefore, has not been modeled in competition with any of the monuments of the Acropolis or of the Temple of Theseus, but has capitals studied after the simpler Corinthian order, similar to the one the writer photographed many years ago in the Theater of Dionysus and of which similar examples occur in the Tower of the Winds. The motifs on the plain walls flanking the colonnade suggest the typical Greek stele, but are not studied from any particular example. The great round wall of the *Convention Hall*, appearing above the front block, has been kept extremely simple and monumental.

The main floor is raised about 2 meters above the street level. The spaces in the main wall behind the columns are entirely occupied by bronze grilles from floor to ceiling, the idea being to give a background for the columns absolutely uniform from end to end of the colonnade, rather than introducing into this space a variety of doors and windows.

MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY

Access to the Memorial Hall is gained through inconspicuous hinged portions of the grilles, which in no way detract from the monotonous effect of the grille work. Even when the Memorial Hall is closed to the public, one may see its beauties through this grille work. At the right end of the colonnade is a separate entrance to the Legion quarters and on the left end, an entrance to the Library, so that these portions of the building may be used at times when it is not desired to open the entire building.

The main feature of the first floor front of the building is the Memorial Hall, surrounded by square marble columns extending the full height of the exterior columns. The Memorial Hall serves not only as such, but as a grand vestibule to the building generally and more particularly to the Convention Hall. It is possible, however,

LEGION QUARTERS

This consists of two stories and basement, with club rooms, shower baths, etc. in the basement, Legion offices and general lounge or reception room on the first floor and a Legion and Assembly Hall and quarters for the reception of distinguished guests on the second floor. There is space in



THE PROPOSED WORLD WAR MEMORIAL IN ATHENS

to enter the Convention Hall through the many side entrances, if so desired. There are ample spaces between the passages to the Convention Hall for the addition from time to time of statues or monuments, and also for inscriptions to be carved between the columns. Square columns are chosen as being unique and even more solemn than round columns. They are reminiscent of the monument of Thrasybalus and of parts of various monuments. The walls of the surrounding corridors are well designed for the future installation of mural paintings.

the height of the building for a third story of small offices (over the Legion Offices). A ticket office and fire-proof vault is provided in connection with the Convention Hall.

A small public library containing several thousand volumes and equipment for its operation is incorporated in the plan. The Convention Hall will seat 4,000 persons. The Proscenium opening is about 19 meters wide.

Two diagonal entrances have been provided, of sufficient width to permit the entrance of trucks onto the floor proper, in the event it is desired to carry heavy exhibits.

Sign of Love

By Sapho

WHILE gazing on thy charms I hung,
My voice died faltering on my tongue,
With subtle flames my bosom glows,
Quick through each vein the poison flows;
Dark dimming mists my eyes surround,
My ears with hollow murmurs sound,
My limbs with dewy chillness freeze,
On my whole frame pale tremblings seize,
And losing color, sense, and breath,
I seem quite languishing in death.



TWO KINDS OF LOVE

DEAR heart, to you I gave my love,
You did not want it; my kind of love.
Dear heart, to me you gave your love,
I did not want it; Your kind of love.

So I dream of what might have been,
Were not my love such a lonely thing,
Somewhere in the nowhere,
And your love such a snug thing,
Somewhere in the everywhere.

F. R. G., 1929.

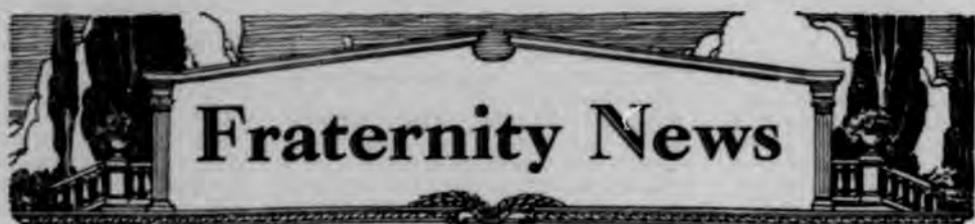
A king ruleth as he ought, a tyrant as he lists; a king to the profit of all, a tyrant only to please a few. — Aristotle.

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AUDIENCE OF SIX HUNDRED SEE GREEK PLAY

THE annual Greek play during commencement week at Cedar Crest College has come to be a traditional festival of great beauty and artistic merit. Six hundred persons, comprising a large and most appreciative audience enjoyed the "Electra" of Euripides to the superb musical accompaniment of Pauline Schadt Kocher, who composed the score herself.

Five chapters of the Order of Ahepa were represented in the audience and were enthusiastic about the performance. Among the Ahepans present were President John Stathius of the Allentown Chapter No. 60, Past President James Ducas and the President of the William Penn Chapter of Reading.

The Allentown Lehigh Chapter No. 60 presented a basket of flowers to the leading lady, Kathryn Sweeney, and a bouquet to each of the principal characters, as well as roses to each of the members of the chorus, in recognition of the work of the Cedar Crest girls from the American citizens of Hellenic ancestry for their encouragement of ancient and immortal Greek culture.

AHEPANS DONATE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO SCHOOLS

THE Altis Chapter No. 85 of Springfield, Massachusetts, recently donated \$1,000, divided in five equal parts, for charitable and educational purposes to the following Greek-American institutions:

St. George Greek Orthodox Church, Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Community, both of Springfield; St. Constantine and Helene Greek Orthodox Church of Chicopee Falls; Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church at Holyoke and the Charitable and Educational Greek Society of Chicopee.

Brother James Pappaioannou, President of the Altis Chapter, states that the money was given out of the proceeds of the Sixth Annual ball of that chapter held in Springfield recently.

SEATTLE SPONSORS LECTURES ON GREECE

PRINCIPALLY for the benefit of Pericles and the Maids of Athens and generally for the purpose of creating an interest in the study of the immortal culture of Ancient Greece, the Educational Committee of the Juan de Fuca Chapter of Ahepa has arranged for a series of eight lectures to be given on the first and third Tuesday of each month, which began the 2nd of September.

The lectures will be given by Bro. E. T. Morisse, while the entertainment will be in charge of a subcommittee made up of Messrs. Lentzis, Katopothis, Pappadakis and Surapas. The first lecture was on the subject of the "Origin and Early Life of the Greeks."

JUDGE BECOMES AN AHEPA MEMBER

"AMERICA will be a better country because of the Ahepans and the ideals of the order which they represent." This was the word of Judge Will P. Stephenson, of the common pleas court of Adams county, in an address following his initiation into the Middletown Chapter No. 209 recently. Special initiation ceremonies for the distinguished candidate were held.

President Theodore Chifos presided over the meeting, and both George T. Poolitsan, Secretary of the Middletown Chapter and James T. Leakas, District Governor of the Order gave very interesting speeches.

Culled Comments

Knockers never win; Winners never knock.

Egotists cannot converse; they talk to themselves.

Fanaticism, whether political or religious, has no stopping place short of heaven or hell.

Labor rids us of three great evils — irksomeness, vice and poverty.

Suspicion and persecution are weeds of the same dunghill and flourish together.

The crow, when stripped of borrowed plumage, excites our laughter.

AND HE CALLS HIMSELF "THE GREEK"

THERE is a bright young Ahepan at Lewiston, Maine, who, judging from his splendid record in his school and civic work, promises to develop into executive timber.

His name is Cristos Orestes. He is a member of the George C. Chase Chapter. Brother Orestes has taken such an active part in his school work and has risen to such unrivaled leadership in junior civic affairs and sports, and in dramatic works, that the influence of his happy personality has passed beyond the borders of his city.

Brother Orestes is to be congratulated on his splendid achievements, and particularly on the fact that he has so patriotically caused himself to be nicknamed and pointed out by his entire community of friends as "The Greek."

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY PORTLAND CHAPTER

ON the evening of October 14th, the H. W. Longfellow Chapter No. 32 of Portland, Maine, held its first regular meeting for the month.

Following this regular meeting, an open meeting was held for the members and a number of visiting guests, among whom was Brother Harithas, President of the George C. Chase Chapter No. 128 of Lewiston, Maine, who enlightened his audience as to the legal procedure necessary to be compiled with before being admitted to citizenship in the United States.

Brother Harithas also introduced Mr. Carleton Small of Portland, Maine, who also addressed the meeting and gave a very interesting talk of his extensive travels in Greece.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND ILLINI CHAPTERS HOLD UNITED PICNIC

ABRAHAM LINCOLN Chapter No. 189 of Springfield, and the Illini Chapter No. 201 of Champaign, Illinois, held their annual united picnic for the benefit of the Greek Church and School of Decatur, Sunday, September 21st, at the beautiful Elks Country Club. A large crowd attended and many prizes were given to the winners of various games.

Church services were held at the Club, and Brother Father Demetriades delivered an impressive speech, explaining the standing of church and school in this country, and the principles of our fraternity.

A large dinner was given followed by dancing.

The committee is to be complimented for their accomplishments and the success of the affair.

HE WALKS A MILE FOR AHEPA

BROTHER S. LAGGES, President of the Red Rose Chapter of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for three consecutive terms has not missed a single meeting of his chapter, although he lives at Coatesville, which is some distance from Lancaster, where the Red Rose Chapter is located.

His example is worthy of emulation.

OGDEN CHAPTER GIVES BANQUET

OGDEN Chapter No. 184 of Utah held a very successful banquet on the night of September 18th at Brigham City.

Brother P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice President, and Brother Chris Athas, Supreme Governor of District No. 11, were the two distinguished visitors, who entertained the gathering with speeches.

POLITICAL CLUB FORMED IN LEWISTON FOR CLEAN POLITICS

A NEW civic organization, the Aristides club, has been formed in Lewiston. Brother Nicolaus Harithas, president of Lewiston Chapter and prominent young attorney of Mechanic Falls, is president, Brother Harithas, who originated the idea of the club, is a graduate of Yale College and Law School, in the class of 1925, and a member of the Maine, Massachusetts and U. S. Bar. Other officers of the club are: 1st vice-president, Charles Bournakel; 2nd vice-president, Matthew Frangedakis; 3rd vice-president, George Jarvis; secretary, Leon Frangedakis; and treasurer, Louis Mandrapelias. They will hold office for one year and are all Ahepans.

These officers, with the following, form the board of trustees: John M. Moskovis, Stanley Frangedakis, John N. Stratos, Andrew Doukas, Mrs. Bessie Frangedakis, and Anthony J. Zimbis.

The club derived the name "Aristides" to honor the Athenian patriot whose unbending integrity gained for him the name of "The Just." Aristides, after gaining great honor for virtuous conduct, died poor, in 468 B.C., and to his unfinished task this club is dedicated.

The object of the club is to promote and maintain the principles of good citizenship; to instruct its members on the political issues of the day, and in the governmental affairs of the State and Nation. To strengthen the bond of political belief among its members by opportunities for social intercourse, and exchange of their views; and to discuss the qualifications of aspirants to public office. The club is politic minded in a clean way.

AHEPA MEMBERS TO VISIT CHARLESTON

JOHN NICHOLAS, President of Solon Chapter No. 5 of Savannah, Georgia, announces that a large delegation will escort Dr. G. M. Saliba, Supreme Governor of this district, to Charleston, South Carolina, where he will make an official visit to Plato Chapter of that city.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS "CRASH" AHEPA CLUB RALLY

ABOUT one hundred Ahepans were addressed by several of the candidates for office at a rally given in the quarters of the Altis Chapter No. 85 of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Nicholas G. V. Nestor, chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Ahepa, introduced the many prominent Republican and Democratic candidates, who in turn entertained the meeting with interesting speeches.

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ANNUAL DANCE HELD BY PULLMAN IN BENEFIT OF LOCAL HELLENIC SCHOOL

PULLMAN Chapter No. 205 of Pullman, Illinois, held its first annual dance on the night of October 12, 1930.

The affair was spoken of as being one of the most aristocratic functions of local interest held in that community recently.

Among the distinguished guests present were Past Supreme Vice-President Sikokis and Supreme Governor of the Ninth District, Brother Spannon.

The North Shore Chapter, the Oak Park Hellenic Center, Hammond and several other chapters of that environment, including the Sons of Pericles from the Ypsilanti Chapter, were well represented at the dance.

BUILDS THE BEST HOTEL IN HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

BROTHER JAMES KOLIOPULOS, President of the Hagerstown, Maryland, Chapter No. 193, well-known hotel owner and operator, has presented Hagerstown with an up-to-date hotel in the construction of the Colonial Hotel.

Brother Koliopulos, one of the pioneers of Hagerstown, where he has been established for the last 25 years, operates the Maryland Hotel, famous for its home-like atmosphere and its excellent cuisine.

The Colonial Hotel, under his progressive management, is destined to become one of the landmarks of western Maryland and surpass in its reputation for hospitality and service that which was enjoyed by the Maryland Hotel.

Our congratulations are extended to Brother Koliopulos for his fine enterprise, and our best wishes for his ultimate success. Progressive and energetic as he is, there is no doubt that his Colonial Hotel will make good.

CUPID WINS AGAIN

BROTHER PETER SARES was recently married to Miss Mary Athanasiou of Tarpon Springs, Florida.

The happy event took place in the Greek Orthodox Church, and Father Theodore Karaphyllis officiated at the ceremony.

Congratulations and best wishes to the happy couple.

THE Order of Ahepa grieves in the loss of the very loyal and industrious Ahepan, Brother Pamfilis, President of Worthington Chapter No. 30 of Baltimore, Maryland.

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JIM LONDOS, THE WRESTLING CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, POPULAR WITH WASHINGTON FANS

JIM LONDOS, the wrestling champion of the world, is very popular with the Nation's Capital wrestling fans as was attested the other day by the large attendance on hand to witness his match with Chief White Feathers, a mighty Indian wrestler contender for the championship.

The large audience cheered Londos, not only when he was presented on the stage by the promoter of the match, Mr. Turner, but also when, breaking the deadly jaw hold of the Indian, he picked him up on his shoulders, catapulted him on the mat and pinned his shoulders for a win.

In an interview that we had with Londos at his quarters he made this statement: "My greatest happiness is derived from the fact that I have won the world championship, not because of the monetary value that there is in it for me, but because of my dream to revive and bring to all the prowess of our people in athletics and to bring fame and reputation to our own people."

Londos is proving a popular champion everywhere he goes to wrestle, and rightly he's acclaimed the "Apollo of the Mat."

A FAMILY OF ATHLETES

IN western Pennsylvania there is a well known athletic family named Demas. Tom plays football for Georgetown. George is the well-known tackle of Washington and Jefferson College. John is an attendant at Ypsilanti College in Michigan, and Chuck, the oldest of the family, who is high up in athletics at Grove City College, is now playing professional football for the Homewood Club of Pittsburgh, Pa.

He makes his debut at Akron, Ohio, Sunday, September 21st, against the strong Akron Awnings team. A large following is going from Elwood City and Newcastle, Pa., where this family is a member of the Ahepa, and it is expected that friends and admirers of Chuck Demas in Akron will be on hand to cheer him and his team to victory, as the Homewood Club is sponsored by P. J. Demas, of 711 Homewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chuck Demas is considered one of the few Greek boys playing college and professional football in the United States. He plays center position and is rated the best pivot man in the Pittsburgh district.

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AHEPANS OF WASHINGTON, D. C., HONOR E. J. DEMAS AT DINNER—HIS EXPLOITS AS ASSISTANT TO BYRD ARE PRAISED

BROTHER EPAMINONDAS J. DEMAS of Washington Chapter No. 31, and known affectionately to the members of three expeditions led by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd as "Pete," was the guest of the Ahepa at a dinner at the National Press Club, recently.

Many leading Greeks of Washington were present at the dinner, at which Soterios Nicholson acted as toastmaster. Emile C. Vrisakis, First Secretary of the Greek Legation, expressed the regrets of the Greek Minister at being unable to attend, and emphasized the pride which the Greek nation feels in the achievements of young Demas, who was airplane mechanic for the Byrd expedition.

Brother Achilles Catoanis, the Supreme Secretary, also paid high tribute to Brother Demas.

Sergt. Kennard F. Bubier, U. S. M. C., Brother Demas' pal among the sixty-five members of the expedition, was another guest at the dinner. He spoke in high praise of Demas, who, he declared, probably was easily the most popular, most courageous and most willing worker at the pole.

LEWISTON'S PRIZE ESSAY OF GREEK CIVILIZATION

GEORGE C. CHASE Chapter of Lewiston sponsors prize winning essay in commemoration of Greek Independence.

Glories of Grecian art, culture and song through the ages; the valor of Hellenic warriors of ancient and modern times; the sayings of her philosophers and the influence of Grecian mythology upon the literatures of the world; were ably discussed in an essay by William Newall Randell of Jordan High School in Lewiston, Maine.

Young Mr. Randell was given the first prize of \$10.00 by the George C. Chase Chapter.

FRESNO CHAPTER GIVES DANCE

MEMBERS of the Fresno Chapter No. 151 held their annual dance on the evening of October 23rd.

Tom Kurafas was chairman of the entertainment committee, and the affair met with success.

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NASHUA CHARITY BALL A BRILLIANT SOCIAL SUCCESS

THE sixth annual charity ball of the Nashua Chapter No. 35 of Nashua, New Hampshire, was given recently and was well attended by over five hundred couples.

Brothers George Willis, chairman; Philip Stylianos, secretary; John Dimtsios, publicity director; and the members of the Nashua Chapter are to be congratulated on the splendid success of this function.

Difficulties

BECAUSE the task is difficult
don't quickly let it go.
The harder is the thing to do the
greater joy they know
Who stick it out and see it
through;
Who try and fail and try anew
And work it over, bit by bit
Until they do accomplish it.

"I can't do this," the weakling
cries, and gives it up as vain,
But still the harder is the feat, the
greater is the gain.
One thing is sure: he never will
Who says "I can't" and then
sits still.
But he retains a chance to win
Who has no thought of giving
in.

"Twixt worth and mediocrity, the
difference is wide.
The good man sees his problems
through: the other lets them
slide.
The strong man at a task will
stick
And work it out through thin
or thick.
The weaker cries: "I plainly see
That job is much too hard for
me."

*Because the task is difficult too
many tire and quit,
But that's the time to summon up
your patience and your grit,
And that's the time to prove
your skill.
So stick it out and work until
You justify your faith that you
Can do what any man can do,
Anonymous*

THE AHEPA IN SPOKANE, WASH.

SPOKANE is the largest city in Eastern Washington and prides herself for the small but exceptionally well organized Greek colony, which maintains, outside of a Community, a Hellenic Club for men, one for women, and about two years ago added the Mt. Olympus Chapter No. 180. Its membership at present is nearing 100, and while so young the chapter has been displaying a commendable activity. Its officers and members are thoroughly imbued with the lofty ideals of the order and are constantly cooperating with the other chapters of the state in everything which tends to promote the welfare and the improvement of our people.

INTERCHAPTER DEBATE BY SONS OF PERICLES

AVERY interesting debate was given recently between the New York Chapter "Renaissance" and the Paterson Chapter "Marathon" of the Sons of Pericles.

The interesting question for debate, "Resolved: That Armaments Should be Abolished Except for Such Forces That Are Necessary for Police Purposes."

The affirmative was taken by the New York Chapter, and the Negative by the Paterson Chapter.

The debate was attended by a large interested audience. V. I. Chebithes, Past President of the Order of Ahepa and other officials of a number of chapters in and around New York were present.

The gathering of Ahepans showed its appreciation and were greatly surprised by this, the first debate, of the Sons of Pericles. Speeches and praise of the Sons of Pericles were expressed by prominent Ahepans. Brother Chebithes, particularly, encouraged the Sons to continue this phase of social activity.

The question for debate was well represented by both sides, the affirmatives being declared the winner by judges by a two-to-one vote.

INTERCHAPTER PICNIC

OVER twelve hundred attended a picnic given by Michigan Chapters. The affair was staged on the 20th day of July and was supervised by the Deputy Governor of the 8th District, Brother Takis F. Kekesis, and the presidents of the following chapters: Wolverine Chapter of Lansing, Furniture City Chapter of Grand Rapids, Greater Muskegon Chapter of Muskegon, Kalamazoo Chapter of Kalamazoo, and the Battle Creek Chapter of Battle Creek, Michigan.

The picnic was a huge success, and the Governor of Michigan extended his good wishes in a telegram.

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Message to the Delegates of the Eighth Annual Convention

(Continued from page 7)

being business men must have realized the relentless industrial depression. Despite it, Ahepa, defying the business barometer, has reached this year its highest peak of prosperity since its inception.

The comparison from year to year is most impressive. The year last past has by far outdistanced all previous years, and has established an outstanding record.

Scholarships

Two thousand five hundred dollars was awarded by the Supreme Lodge in its plenary meeting in February to twenty-three needy students enrolled in Universities. The award was made upon the merit of the applicants. The Convention should reappropriate the amount of \$2,500 to be used for the same purpose for the ensuing year. Besides this amount we have received \$1,375 in payment of pledges towards a Scholarship Loan Fund. I am reporting in detail further on in this matter.

Agricultural School of Corinth

We received \$500.00 on account of the Agricultural School Fund. The amount was delivered to the proper authorities and is now on deposit with the balance of the funds in the National Bank of Greece, Athens, approximately \$40,000.00.

It is a pleasure to inform you that while in Athens I had conferences with the officials in the ministry of education concerning the school and also visited the site of it at Vello, Corinthia. Several acres of the most fertile and well-cultivated land were appropriated for the purpose by a writ of eminent domain issued by the Government. The place is ideally located at a junction of a number of the main highways of Corinthia. Construction of the school buildings has been necessarily delayed due to the tremendous task of rebuilding and rehabilitating the City of Corinth upon which the officials of the autonomous organization have concentrated their efforts. Copies of the survey of the school site and of the plans showing, in perspective, the proposed structures were delivered to me and are on file at the headquarters. I have been officially informed that the school will be under construction within the next three months.

The stricken Province of Corinthia has rejoiced over our gift and appreciates its value more than all the other contributions made to its cause. The Corinthian people have admired our initiative and Greece has been deeply impressed by our good judgment in creating something which is not only to be permanent but which is to serve the immediate needs of all the people in the territory. Prime Minister Venizelos personally expressed his gratification and his

admiration for our foresight and generosity. The Prime Minister promised to give the school his personal attention and unqualified support. At this time it is with heartfelt emotion that I am to discharge the further duty imposed upon me of conveying to the Convention and, through it, to the members of the Ahepa the grateful appreciation of the people of Corinthia. They cherish our gift and told me to assure you that Ahepa's name is not only dear but it will ever be venerable to them. Such acts of charity will live and speak for Ahepa eternally.

Excursion

Ahepa's excursion to Greece was not alone a pilgrimage but an unofficial diplomatic mission of good-will. The bonds of friendship and better understanding between the people of the two nations grew closer and heartier, and the foundation of their relations became firmer and sounder. We are proud of the new era that we have created and of the fact that other organizations copy the events that we inaugurate. It is leadership.

To the seven members of the Supreme Lodge, who, at a great personal sacrifice in money and time, attended the excursion we have publicly and through the columns of the magazine expressed our gratitude. Their contribution sealed the success of the expedition. The steadfastness of the Supreme Lodge officers and loyalty to duty, and the tireless efforts and devotion, enthusiasm and admirable decorum of the participating pilgrims are responsible for the laurels which have gloriously crowned Ahepa's brow. The impression has everlastingly been engraved in the memory of the people of Greece. Their ostensible response was not merely cordial but unaffected and sincere. We are indebted to the Prime Minister, His Excellency, E. Venizelos, and the members of his cabinet, to Senator King and Mr. Morgenthau, to His Excellency, Robert P. Skinner, to Mr. Syros Merkouris, Mayor of the Athenians, and the Reception Committee composed of leading citizens of Athens, to our honorary Brother Panyotopoulos, Mayor of Piraeus, to Mr. Ailianos, Ahepa's altruistic and devoted friend, Active Chairman of the Athenian Committee, to His Holiness the Metropolitan, to every Athenian newspaper in existence, to the officers and members of the American Legion Post, to the officials and the force of the Pharos Agency

and to the efficiency of the members of the Excursion Committee headed by our esteemed Brother Manos, for the signal success of the epoch-making event.

We have profusely lavished affection upon Greece and we have been the recipients of the highest honors in hospitality within the gift of that State. The appreciation, love and esteem are mutual. The fame and reputation of the Ahepa, built by the quality of our work and by the true impression left concerning the character of our organization, have been rooted as deeply in the hearts of Greece as the firm foundation of the Parthenon. Nothing hereafter can upset these relations nor create future misunderstandings. The last excursion following its successful predecessors completed the monumental work.

Magazine

The magazine is the voice of the organization. It is the defender of our causes and the advocate of our objectives. In it our activities are mirrored and the prestige and influence of the organization reflected. Through it we are penetrating the innermost recesses of human mind within and without our ranks and diffusing the light of our conception of morality and civic virtue. The magazine has made friends for us and is substantially responsible for the successful representation of our organization and the furtherance of its projects. To avoid duplicity I am not detailing the financial aspect of it at this time. The editor will report fully to the assembly. The magazine has done well with the limited means under its command and, I am confident, that its future is very promising despite pessimistic prognostications. Let it be remembered that no tree will bear fruit before its maturity. This is the formative period of the publication. It has gained character, but it needs time and money to develop in other directions. Brother Meletiades, our Editor, has done all that one man could when confronted with the diversified tasks. I approve of his office system and heartily

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endorse his judgment in regard to the form and the main material of the periodical.

Ritualistic Committee

For years our Conventions have been seriously occupied with the question of developing a ritual adaptable to our needs and purposes. By the Seventh Convention the task was entrusted to a committee headed by Brother Chebithes with the direction to produce a three-degree ritual basing the two degrees of it on subjects exemplifying Greek history and moral lessons therefrom. Impliedly the motive of the third degree was left to the committee's discretion. The committee after months of study produced its best result.

In my opinion the ritual evolved is a masterpiece of literature. The work has been executed in the purely classic style, closely resembling that of the ancient Greek drama. It is profound and therefore not very simple. The underlying thoughts are lofty and very instructive and the performance of the ceremony would be impressive.

In principle and predominant motive, however, the proposed ritual is a material departure from our present work. In the first and second degrees it depicts the fall of Greece. It explores heretofore unknown regions and expounds thoughts not previously cultivated by the Ahepa. In its deep strata men with background in history will readily discern the desired objective lesson. They will discern the philosophical admonition to the effect that we should ever be alert, courageous, loyal and self-sacrificing, because it is through these virtues that our native legacies "liberty and democracy" are to be sustained. It is through the exercise of these virtues that our collective contribution will be effective and reflect credit. It is with these virtues that we are to vindicate our noble heritages. Incidentally it can be inferred that it is through vigilance that we are to continuously sustain the glory, power and prowess of the land of our adoption.

The third degree is a brilliant digest of American history. The charges, as in the first two degrees, are lucid, inspiring, clear and eloquent. If there is anything lacking here it is the absence of speculation. The story is narrated succinctly. There is no allegory or symbolism exemplifying any particular moral lesson or precept. Neither is the narrative directly pointing out any duty as in the present initiatory degree.

Summarizing, I believe that the work is excellent as a production of literature and that its fundamental principles are worthy of adoption, but the exposition is in need of retouching or perhaps recasting in order to render it more comprehensive and responsive to our needs in the present stage of development. More allusions to our civic duties of the present day would decidedly improve, in principle, the first two degrees. Bearing in mind the extreme difficulties in executing ritualistic work I believe that

our product is worthy of high commendations as a first attempt.

My recommendations are:

1. That degree teams be trained in a few of the larger Chapters for the purpose of exemplifying the work. Let us observe carefully the effect of the ceremony with respect to the aesthetic, the moral stimulations, mental reaction, time needed for the performance, and its adaptability for our purposes.

2. The talent in our ranks is praiseworthy, but because we are building something for eternity it cannot be perfected by a single trend of mind or even by the trend of thought of a single generation, and because we are about to adopt a ritual which is intended to become an innate part of our lives and which will be as difficult to part with as other habits of nature, I believe that it would be advisable for us to find one or more experts, specializing in ritualistic work, initiate them in our present degree, let them attend the meetings and witness the ceremony of the new ritual, give them opportunity to study our needs and form their own independent opinions. We then could join forces in deliberating and with our multifariousness of resources, guided by practical experience, we are bound to develop the most perfect ritual.

Education

Education is the vital organ by which our order must fulfill its mission. The strides made under the guidance of our practical educational activities are too obvious and beyond dispute. Leadership is revealed daily in the Chapter rooms. Men who never had or would have an opportunity of participating in public discourse are now excelling as executives in the art. It is a pleasure to note the talent springing up in oratory, argumentative ability, parliamentary procedure and kindred activities among people who erstwhile would collapse were they asked to stand on their feet and say a word in public. By the benign influence of education we have learned to respect and to appreciate merit in our people. We have educated a whole nation to appreciate and esteem us as worthy factors of her progress.

Redoubled attention must be paid to our educational activities. In this connection in our outline of activities, released to the Chapters in October, 1929, we pointed out a practical method by means of special lectures in open Chapter meetings. Due to the tremendous burdens, which were heavily levied upon the time of this administration, it was unable to put the project in operation. The incoming administration ought to be in a better position to undertake it. The subject is too important to be overlooked.

Furthermore, two projects of the first magnitude, the Scholarship Loan Fund and the Ahepa Institute of Learning, have been adopted by previous conventions. Both have remained in abeyance for reasons beyond our power. Our prestige and honor permit no further delay in the execution of

these mandates. Our prestige and honor demand action. Our welfare demands decisive action with no procrastination. Openly and unreservedly we have pledged our word of honor to the world and far be it from us to spare our fortune and fail in our pledge. We are too chivalrous, unselfish and honorable to permit the challenge. In this life of avoidance and abysmal uncertainty we are too independent and self-respecting to miss our chance in showing proof of our reliability and positiveness. We either do or die. The world must be taught to respect our pledges and depend upon our covenants.

The first of the projects is the Scholarship Loan Fund of \$100,000. It was unanimously adopted by the Sixth Annual Convention. The financial depression of the last few months caused it an inevitable setback. Conditions are improving and beyond any doubt they will be more auspicious in the immediate future. It is to be understood that this is not a universal levy upon the membership but an offering from a limited number of privileged members who have pledged personal contributions ranging from \$200 to \$1,500. It is expected that the original endowment fund will be further increased in the future by donations or bequests made under wills of brothers or other sources.

The entire fund will be administered by a Board of Trustees. The income of it shall be awarded in scholarships annually and the principal shall be advanced in loans to needy and meritorious students of Greek descent enrolled in American universities.

Having repeatedly asserted that our fraternity by its record has demonstrated that a group of people are capable of edu-



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cating themselves and of being of capital aid to the government, we can well imagine the tremendous moral influence and the credit to be gained by the Order as soon as the fund is collected and the plan functioning. It will be constantly aiding young men of high character who tomorrow will be the leaders of the Hellenic race. We will see them attaining the highest offices of trust and honor. Some of them may be our own children. We will have cause to be proud of them. It will sustain those who uplift and keep high the good name of our people in this country. It will be a monument to the everlasting glory of the Order and of the race. It will be the partial fulfillment of our mission as an educational association.

The second major project is the Ahepa Institute of Learning. It is needless for me to elaborate upon the subject. Young and old, men and women alike, have talked about it at home and in public. Its fulfillment is a foregone conclusion. The underlying cause is noble and it rests upon our paramount constitutional duty "to marshal into service for America the highest ideals and noblest attributes of Hellenism." Faithful to its tenets this organization, at a convention, decreed and pledged itself to build the Institute as soon as feasible. To venture successfully into a gigantic enterprise we need not alone initiative but power. Such power is found in organizations only. Power of organizations knows neither bounds nor resistance, and a project of astounding proportions and universal significance is brought within the realm of possibility only under the leadership of the Ahepa.

The proposed institution will be the Hestia of Hellenic culture blended with American learning — the center of learning where the aesthetic of Hellenism will be distilled from the practical of Americanism, where beauty will be fused in with positive actions and deeds. A tremendous amount of work and sacrifice are awaiting us at the beckoning of this great achievement but we are equal to the task. Millions will be needed but the funds will be found. No everlasting Temple was ever built solely by a Croesus' might but many were erected with the wage earner's collective power and mite, and, without a question, organized Hellenism is capable of accomplishing the monumental undertaking. This Foundation of Learning will be the Order's Palladium and beacon of intellectual light. Liberty, Justice and Democracy, the trinity of America's precepts, and Greece's profundity in art, intellect and philosophy, all these elements, fused in the cause of freedom, will underlie its fountain of thought. The choicest attributes of Hellenism will be joined with the choicest attributes of Americanism, out of which the highest type of American citizen will grow. Our goal is to harmonize, foster and immortalize the thoughts, scope and precepts of Hellenism — leader of antiquity — and of America — the leader of modern nations. These achievements will mark our progress and shall be our milestones along the way.

Often I have spoken about landmarks.

These two projects are the most outstanding landmarks within the contemplation and range of our accomplishments. We have erected monuments to Ypsilanti and Dilboy. We have generously contributed to the Corinth and the Mississippi and Florida sufferers' reliefs; we are emptying our pocketbooks in the coffers of the church and school maintenance; we have graced America with brilliant banquets, parades and festivals evidencing the avidity of our people in social progress. We have taught our fellow citizens to esteem and respect us for our virtues as Americans and our worthiness as members of a noble race. We are copiously achieving good-will for Hellenism. Ahepa's fame and lustre have torn down international and transcontinental barriers but the fulfillment of her perfect mission shall not have been accomplished, her fame and name shall not be shared with greatness nor shall it be indelibly inscribed with golden letters upon the scrolls of Immortality, it shall not, until these monumental projects, the Scholarship Fund and the Ahepa Institute, have seen the light of day.

Policy

For eight years our organic law has been developing and its fundamental principles have stood the acid test. By their own operation these principles have proven to be sound, salutary and correct. With applause they have received the approbation of the American public and the respect of sound-thinking Hellenism throughout the world. We have scrupulously inculcated them upon ourselves and in fact we have made them vibrant parts of our very life. From their splendor we draw inspiration, confidence, hope and pride. In them we find comfort and support. Through their loftiness we have elevated to the highest pinnacle the prestige of Hellenism in America. Upon them we have established a tower of strength for our children and a haven for the immortal Hellenic traditions. No code of laws has ever cultivated our people more or served them better.

I am entirely against the idea of changing even an iota from these principles or from the method of conducting our business, nor should there be any deviation from our time honored policies. We have perfected the best formula possible for an organization suitable to the place and purpose. Let it stand. Let Ahepa remain as we have built it; let its sovereign form reign supreme today and as a precious heritage be bequeathed to our children.

We, of course, are mindful of our duty to marshal into service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of Hellenism. We are mindful of our covenant to support and perpetuate all the institutions whence those attributes and the traditions, history, language and religion of Hellenism emanate. We deem it our duty and privilege to preserve and propagate these patrimonies. But having lived in America, having breathed in its wholesome democratic atmosphere and being cognizant of our

duty to the glorious Hellenic race, we are convinced that our ideals in this direction will better be realized by preserving these principles and policies forever unscathed and unmodified.

Needless for me to recall the conditions prevailing and the spirit which infested the atmosphere when the day of birth dawned for this administration last September. Suffice it to say that the press was warping gullible minds while anxiety and pessimism reigned without restraint. The Ahepa, although founded by grateful Sons of Greece and worthy American citizens, with the object of serving them as such, yet, maliciously, by its critics she was billeted to the furies of ignominy and perdition.

The Supreme Lodge, clear in its conception of duty, youthful and vigorous, with confidence assumed its task and sought the solution of the dilemma. The Supreme President necessarily devoted his first official message upon the subject of controversy and then, delineating the course of conduct in his first circular letter, he wrote:

"By our conduct; it must be dignified, chivalrous and tolerant. It must be of constructive and not destructive nature. To forget ourselves and resort to recrimination or revenge in this fray or to take cognizance of ungentlemanly and untrue things said about us, would signify lowering of our positions as gentlemen and setting a bad example. It would be destructive. Our conduct must be instructive to others and such that they may emulate. We must be noble.

"Then let it be remembered that greater and more everlasting victories were won

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Στέφανη και Ηλεκτρονικά
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by words than by swords. Socrates and Plato were calm and dignified. They held no royal scepter or swords but their words of wisdom will reign forever. Let us be led by the spirit of such leaders as Socrates and Lincoln; and as they did, let us also use words and thoughts of wisdom, and cultivate feelings of kindness for all. Ahepa must never resort to militant leadership; she must content herself with spiritual guidance."

Unassailable arguments poured forth from coast to coast from the array of the Supreme Lodge officers past and present. Chapter officers and all other leaders who rose with one voice in the defense of the fraternity. Inexpressible praise is due to these volunteers whose voices thundered for months in the public forum and at the Chapter meetings. We presented a united front by word and deed.

Resting our defense solely upon our past record and upon the tenets of our constitution and without reprisals or fiery recriminations, we were able to harmonize the discord, disillusion the public and correct our critics. Being forced upon the public forum we fought with lances full and fair. Being crucified for three long years upon the cross of a thoughtless press we were fully sustained by public opinion. When our issues were made clear we not only weathered the storm but gained control of the tide. Ahepa's victory was decisive and in its illustrious career, it is one of the greatest achievements of the organization. Peace, cordiality and respect prevail now everywhere. Things are as they should be.

For all time to come, our indubitable policy should be to foster the thought of harmony and good-will; to engender clear understanding between our organization and the public and to cultivate friendly relations. Our relations ought to be cordial with everybody. Everybody should speak with reverence of Ahepa and the Ahepans ought to speak well of everybody. Acrimonious disputes and inimical deportment are inconsistent with the scope and purpose of a fraternal organization. In fact by our fraternal conduct we should be able to attract more of our people to join the Order. Hellenism needs one strong organization and no more.

While deporting ourselves with cordiality towards everybody, it must, at the same time, be borne in mind that we should steer clear from any entanglements with other influences or institutions except those which espouse the promotion of Hellenism in America in accordance with the conception and the avowed principles of the Ahepa. Let the Ahepans resolve to be always for the Ahepa, for the whole Ahepa and nothing but the Ahepa.

With these thoughts in our minds, may the Leader of unrestrained thought, our Risen Lord help us and keep us, may the divine light light our way in these deliberations and endue us with the realization that we are here to hold a conference and not a controversy, we are here to serve ideals of the fraternity and not ideas of the indi-

vidual nor personal interests or inclinations and that, conferring in peace and brotherly love, we are resolved to stifle strife and to achieve victories of peace. We are here not to yield to destructive impulses but to minister to constructive and edifying thoughts. May God inspire us and ennoble our contemplations for the everlasting glory of Ahepa.

MILLION DOLLAR LEASE FOR A RESTAURANT

ONE of the largest leases for a restaurant was signed recently by Brother George Spyropoulos of 68 Broad St., New York, N. Y., a member of the Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42, New York.

The lease contract covers the first floor and basement of the new Maritime Building now under construction at 80 Broad St., New York City. The basement, comprising 5,000 sq. ft., will be used as a grill room and the first floor, comprising 3,000 sq. ft., will be used as the restaurant, operating under the title "George's Restaurant." The adage, "Let George Do It," applies to Brother George and the best wishes of the fraternity are extended to him for the success of his enterprise.

WEDDING BELLS RING

WEDDING bells merrily rang for Brother Peter Sares, member of the Sunshine Chapter No. 15, St. Petersburg, Florida, who recently married Miss Mary Athanasiou, a charming young maiden of Tarpon Springs, Florida.

The wedding ceremony was performed in the Chapel of the Greek Orthodox Church by Father T. Karaphillis, and the reception was held at the Municipal Pier Ballroom. Over two hundred guests of the newly-weds were entertained.

Congratulations and best wishes for a happy married life.

Brother Nicholas D. Panouchopoulos, a member of Atlanta Chapter No. 1, was married to the charming Anastasia Athanasopoulos, of Washington, D. C., on Sunday, July 6th, at the home of the bride's parents. May their lives be as happy as their hearts desire.

OBITUARY

THE untimely death of Brother A. Baites, a beloved member of the Gary Chapter, Indiana, and also an esteemed and progressive citizen of Gary, was keenly felt by a large number of acquaintances and the members of the Order of Ahepa, of which he was an active member and sponsor.

Three hundred and eighty-five floral wreaths were sent by his friends, and his funeral was attended by a large number of people.

May Providence give rest to his soul and console the family and kin of the departed.

BROTHER ANASTASSIOS CORONEOS initiated into the Worthington Chapter No. 30 of Baltimore, Maryland, May 6, 1926, died October 7, 1930. Age 68. Funeral took place Thursday, October 9th.

The Order of Ahepa joins with the Worthington Chapter in grieving the loss of Brother Coroneos.

GEORGE JARVIS Chapter No. 80 of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Order of Ahepa grieves in the loss of Brother Nichol Peterson, who, on August 11th, was killed in an automobile accident at Norwich, Connecticut.

Brother Peterson's cheerful personality was beloved by all who knew him, and his energetic endeavors for the order are a great loss to his chapter and to Ahepa.

We join with his wife and family in mourning his passing away.

STORK VISIT

BROTHER PANAGES G. DIKEOU, Secretary of Denver Chapter No. 145, is the proud father of a bouncing baby boy. Congratulations.

THE HORSE AND THE STAG

A HORSE had the whole range of a meadow to himself, but a Stag coming and damaging the pasture, the Horse, anxious to have his revenge, asked a Man if he could not assist him in punishing the Stag. "Yes," said the man, "only let me put a bit in your mouth, and get upon your back, and I will find the weapons." The Horse agreed, and the Man mounted accordingly; but instead of getting his revenge, the Horse has been from that time forward the slave of Man.

Revenge is too dearly purchased at the price of liberty.

Πόλλους Πόνον, μονόκιν, φονό-
γροά και δίδουκ, διδία,
Στέφανα και Βαρπτόκ,
παγαγγιλιατε τις το
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
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Τηλεκατάλογοι στέλλονται δωρεάν

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Reg. U. S.
Pat. Off.

Ηρός οικονομικήν εν-
ταίαν και διά μεγάλη-
τέραν ωφέλειαν προσ-
σέγει μίαν γάλην
των 16 σγγών Φυο-
τρίχου και μίαν γά-
λην Shampoo ή εν
κατίον αλοφής επίσης
εκ του Φυοτρίχου, αξί-
ας 5 δολ. αντί 4 δολ.
μόνον. Η αλοφή είνε
διά κάθε διεματική
πάθηον. Γράφατε μου την πάθηον
σας διά να σας στείλω τά κατάλληλα
φάρμακα, ή επισκευθίτε με. Έξέτα-
σε δωρεάν.—Στέλλονται παντού προ-
σληρωτά ή C.O.D. 10 οιο έκτακτος
διά τους Άχέλαν.

N. D. FARAKOS
371 W. 56th St., N. Y. City

How to Run a Restaurant Successfully

By M. LYDIUS

KEEPING a restaurant today is developing to be not only an important profession, requiring knowledge, tact and ability, but, at the same time, it is becoming an art.

People generally get tired going into a restaurant to choose and eat the same thing day in and day out without any variations whatsoever. Today the people are looking for something better or something new. They want something different. They want a change, and they want to taste, perhaps, what they did not taste before. It is truthfully said that "Variety is the spice of life." This statement is as true today as it ever was, and applies to the restaurant business as it may to any other.

It is not enough that you should have your place of business fitted up-to-date with artistic fixtures and comfortable environment, but you have got to keep the interest of your patrons or customers by serving them meals that most appeal to them; for instance, with such fruits and vegetables that are in season, and with such variety of foods and salads most desired by the palate of your customers in different seasons.

For this reason, it is the duty of the restaurateur to study not only the whims and desires of his customers, but also to keep track of the ever-changing seasons.

Sanitation, wholesomeness of the food served, and a sincere desire on the part of the restaurateur to cooperate and help his customers in enjoying and appreciating their meals are needed as never before. The restaurateur who figures out how much money he can make out of a customer, disregarding the comfort and satisfaction of that customer, will soon find out his error. The

restaurateur must see that his customer is satisfied and comfortable, and if he succeeds in doing so, then the money-making part of his business will surely follow.

Competition today is becoming keen, and as such is helping the restaurant business, because the better fitted ones withstand the strain of competition, and strive for their own benefit as well as for the welfare of their patrons. The restaurateur who is suffering from an arrested development, and who does not think he should improve upon the things which the modern trend of business progress demands, will soon wake up to find out that he is out of business; and the one who is following up the progress, which is discernible in the restaurant business, will reap the harvest, and enjoy success.

It pays, once in a while, to visit other restaurants, which are doing a large volume of business and are successful, and study their method of business, the manner in which the foods are served, the environment, the behavior of the help and that of the proprietor. You will come to realize, if you pay proper attention and study, that there is a difference in the whole conduct of that business with that of yours, and if you should apply those things, which you think are worthy of application to your business, then sooner or later you will enjoy a change in your business for the better.

People today demand the goods instead of appearances, but above all they demand their money's worth, and such quality of food which is worthy of their patronage. Start from your menu. Eliminate the tiresome and complicated titles of food described. Display appetizing foods in your

windows, announcing a special dish or salads or fruits of the season. Study the tastes and desires of the people, and prepare foods that are welcome in seasons. Render quick and courteous service. Mark your prices reasonably, giving your patrons generous portions of the meals you serve. Employ the right kind of help. See that they are clean, courteous, efficient and obliging. Cultivate the good will and friendship of your customers. Supervise and examine thoroughly if the various foods to be served are well cooked and prepared, and that the food containers are sanitary. The cook is an important link in the successful conduct of the restaurant, and careful attention should be paid in the selection of the proper chef. It is also important that the restaurateur should maintain cordial relations with his creditors, for they are also an important link in his success. The winning of the friendship and good will of your neighbors is also essential. But above all, the successful conduct of a business depends upon the soul and heart which you put into it, and the enthusiasm with which you go at it. You must determine that you are in the restaurant business not only to make a living, not only to make money, but more than all, to better the profession of the restaurateur and win a reputation that you are rendering an appreciated service to the public, in serving it with the best and most wholesome foods obtainable. The taking of a meal in your establishment should be a pleasure and a happy event and not a disappointment.

A pleasurable meal tempers the angry emotions and adds immeasurably to the happy mood of our daily life.

Better Soda Water

YOU have observed, no doubt, that if an ice pick slips from your fingers it commonly drops quickly to earth. Instinctively you will move your foot to save your toes; but you never think of the great fundamental law of physics — that governs the accident — the same law that keeps the sun and the stars in their places. A match that burns your fingers gets an instant reaction without any thought of the chemistry involved.

Pull the cap off a warm bottle of ginger ale and you will be busy mopping up the foamy geyser that spurts forth; pour it out in a glass and you will be disgusted to find that it tastes flat. A physicochemical reaction has taken place that you have not noticed. It is, however, a reaction of such importance to the success of any fountain owner that we would like to so rivet it to your attention that you will never forget it again.

Soda water is the very basis of the whole fountain business — it gave the business its

name — and yet all natural water is more or less soda water. All water absorbs from the air slight traces of carbon dioxide gas. It is because this gas is driven off by heat that boiled water tastes like a warm, flat iron, dull, insipid, flat — just the same flatness there is in a warm bottle of ginger ale or a warm glass of orange phosphate. No amount of syrup, no attention of service, no cleanliness or attractive store decorations will take away that flat taste. It kills trade as poison kills.

Absorbing a gas in water is radically different from dissolving sugar in water. It depends upon the degree of the coldness and the amount of the pressure. When you draw water carrying a supercharge of carbonic acid gas which has been pressed into it in your carbonator you remove that pressure the amount the charged water leaves the pipe. If the water is warm, more of the gas escapes into the air than if it is cold. So much gas escapes in fact from a warm bottle of ginger ale

that it spurts foam all over the landscape.

The critical temperature (as the chemist calls it) is 40 degrees. Soda warmer than 40 degrees is sure to taste flat.

The ideal temperature is 35 degrees, a little colder than ordinary ice water. Elaborate tests by two manufacturers show that the first glass of water drawn from a draft arm in the morning is from 10 degrees to 15 degrees warmer than later ones drawn from the coils not from the connecting pipe. So never serve the first glass to a customer and don't fail to draw off a glass now and then if you are not serving regularly during the day.

But first of all test the temperature of your water — any thermometer will tell you the facts, and one plain fact is that you cannot serve good soda that is flat. According to the tests, you are apt to be serving water too warm — at least, four out of five of the fountains tested were drawing water above 40 degrees.

Better buy that thermometer today.

Praiseworthy Address to Ahepa at the Boston Convention

(Continued from page 10)

However, this problem will undoubtedly find its proper solution. But no matter how far Ahepa spreads the circle of its garment, I beg of you, never to forget the fundamental principles upon which you were brought together: namely, that of devotion to the flag under which you live. (Applause.)

You are meeting, my friends, in the modern Athens, at any rate, the Athens of the West, because here, through ancient seats of learning, here, through the culture which was developed through the generations of New England study, will be found all of those essentials which mark Hellenic culture the world over. It was here that the poet, singing of the lands from which he was driven through the stress of political circumstances said: "New loves may come with duties, but the first is dearest yet; the mother's face and smiles." And so I am sure it is with every one of Hellenic traditions who comes here to join with us to make this a better and more prosperous country. Knowing that if he forgets his mother, he cannot be true to his adopted country. (Applause.) That, I am sure, is the golden thread that runs through all the Ahepan minds.

The United States Constitution

(Continued from page 9)

of Senators, was submitted May 16, 1912, and declared ratified May 31, 1913. All the States ratified it excepting Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia.

The XVIII amendment, providing for prohibition, was submitted December 18, 1917. On January 29, 1919, the Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by thirty-six States, and declared it in effect on January 16, 1920. Early in 1920 the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld by the Supreme Court. Ultimately forty-six of the States ratified this amendment, the States failing to ratify being Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The XIX amendment, giving nation-wide suffrage to women, was proposed to the Legislatures of the States, having been adopted by the House of Representatives May 21, 1919, and by the Senate June 4, 1919. On August 26, 1920, the Secretary of State proclaiming it in effect, it having been ratified by three-fourths of the States. The Tennessee House (August 31) rescinded its ratification. The following States defeated ratification: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Louisiana and North Carolina.

When a State has ratified a constitutional amendment, rescinding has no effect.

Preserving the Constitution

In the presence of President and Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State Hughes and several members of Congress, the original copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were placed in a specially designed shrine in the Library of Congress on February 28, 1924.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—A pocket edition of the Constitution may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for five cents in coin or money order. Postage stamps are not accepted.]

Secure this edition and read it. It is your duty as a citizen to know about the Constitution of your country. It pays to know about your government.

Our Worst Enemy

MAN'S crimes are his worst enemies, following, like shadows, till they drive his steps into the pit he dug. — *Creon.*

Aids to Perfection

TO arrive at perfection, a man should have very sincere friends or inveterate enemies; because he would be made sensible of his good or ill conduct, either by the censures of the one, or the admonitions of the other. — *Diogenes.*

12

ΔΙΣΚΟΙ ΦΩΝΟΓΡΑΦΟΥ

Ποῦ πρέπει νά εὐρίσκωνται σέ κάθε Ἑλλη-
νικό σπίτι. Ἀποστέλλονται εἰς οἰκονομικὸ
μέρος τῆς Ἀμερικῆς C.O.D.

- 56184 Ἑθνικός Ὕμνος, Ὁρχ. Αἰλιανίου
(Μαῦρ' εἶνε ἡ νύκτα στὰ βουνά 1.25
- 139 Ὕμνος πρὸς τὴν Μιρρ Εὐρώπην
(Πᾶμ' εἶσι, Ταγὰ, δωροδία 1.25
- 68992 Καλαματιανός, Ὁρχ. Σακελλαρίου.
(Σπυρὸς Πολίτικος 1.25
- 68981 Ὁ Ἀετός, Τσάμκος.
(Περὶ βόλι εἶχα πάπια μου 1.25
- 58013 Φτώχεια τοῦ Μπόου, Δωρδ. Δημητριάδ.
(Ἀνάμνησι γλυκαῖα 1.25
- 58003 Ἀγνάντικο Ζεῦμαέικο Γ. Δεληγεώργης
(Ἀλαστασιακὴ Καρσολαμία 1.25
- 58038 Κορδιά τοῦ Μάγκα, Π. Κυριακοῦ
(Ὁ Ὑμνοῦμένος 1.25
- 823 Κυρὴ Ντοῦ-Ντοῦ, Χαρολάω
(Ντοῦρου, Ντοῦρου, Ζεῦμαέικο 1.25
- 58062 Μπεροκανάτας, Π. Κυριακοῦ
(Ἐπιστροφὴ τοῦ Κυριακοῦ στὴν Ἀθήνα... 1.25
- 56141 Ἡ Γυναῖκα ποῦ σκοτώνει, Κριωνάς-Καζῆς
(Γλυκὸ μου ἀγάρι 1.25
- 56200 Σουλτανέ, Μανιές, Α. Δαλιγὰ
(Ἄντι νά πεθάνης 1.25
- 58059 Ὁ Καταγυλιζὸς ἀπὸ Φρενοκομείου.
(Ὁ Καταγυλιζὸς στὴν Ἀμερικὴ 1.25

**Πλουσιωτάτη Συλλογὴ ἀπὸ Στέφανου, Βα-
πτιστικά, Ράδια, Φωνόγραμμα, Βιβλία
καὶ Οἰκιακὰ Εἶδη.**

ΖΗΤΗΣΑΤΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΟΥΣ ΜΑΣ ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΥΣ

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ΠΡΑΚΤΟΡΕΙΟΝ ΕΙΣΙΤΗΡΙΟΝ**

Τὸ Πρακτορεῖόν μου, ἰδρυθέν ἀπὸ τοῦ 1891, πάντοτε ἐξυ-
πηρέτησε τὸν Ἕλληνα ἐπαθῆν.

Ἡ πείρα τῆς 35ετοῦς πρακτορειακῆς ἐργασίας μου εἶναι ἀρ-
κετὴ διὰ κάθε θέλοντα νὰ ταξιδεύσῃ ἢ νὰ φέρῃ τοὺς συγγε-
νεῖς του ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, νὰ ἀποταθῇ εἰς τὸ Πρακτορεῖόν μου.
Εἰς τοὺς ἀγοράζοντας εἰσιτήρια μετ' ἐπιστροφῆς δίδεται
ἑκπτώσις 10 ἐπι τοῖς ἑκατόν.

Γράψατέ μου δὲ διτθόποτε πληροφορίας θλίψε, ἀναχω-
ρήσεις ἀποπολιτῶν, τιμᾶς εἰσιτηρίων, ἀδείας ἐπιστροφῆς ἐνὸς
ἔτους, INCOME TAX, Διαβατήρια, ἀδείας νά φέρετε τοὺς
συγγενεῖς σας ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἀμέσως θά σᾶς ἀπαντήσω.

JOHN BOORAS
3-5 BATTERY PLACE NEW YORK, N. Y.
Bowling Green 9371 - 9274

στηγον, προκλήσαν ναυτίαισι, κατασκευάσαν τής φαντασιοληξίας των, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου ἔχουν τὴν ὑπερφίαλον ἀξίωσιν ἢ ἀντικαταστήσαν τὴν ὠραίαν, λεπτὴν καὶ ἁρμονικὴν γλώσσαν τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν. Ὅποια εἶναι ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐθνοκτονίου τζότης ἀνερχομένης κινήσεως; Ἄλλ' ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον ἡ ἀ μ α θ ε ι α ἢ ἡ ἡμιμάθεια! Ἐπιπέθῃ δὲν ἔμαθον καλὰ τὴν γλώσσαν, ἢ τὴν ἔμαθον ἀτελῶς, εὐρίσκουν πλέον πρόχειρον, ἐν φυγοπονίᾳ, νὰ ἠμελιῶν ὅπως τόχῃ, ὅπως «τοὺς κατέβῃ». Ἐπ' ἀρχῶν θεοδικίως καὶ μαρκεῖ φαντασιοληξιοὶ ἐρασιτέχναι, οἱ ὅποιοι, ἂν καὶ ἔμαθον καὶ γνωρίζουν τὴν ἑλληνικὴν καὶ καθαρὴν ἑλληνικὴν, νομίζουσι ὅτι νεωτερίζουσι καὶ φαίνονται προοδευτικοί, ἢ νέοι Ἑρρόστρατοι, ἐν τὴν καταστρέφουσι. Οἱ ἀνισόρροποι ὅμως αὐτοὶ εἶναι ἡ μικρὰ μεσοφύξις. Ἐτὴν μεγάλῃν μᾶζαν τῶν ἀνερχομένων «καλλιτεχνῶν» ἀποτελοῦν οἱ ἡμιμαθεῖς καὶ ἡμαθεῖς.

Ἀέγουμεν λοιπόν, ὅτι, κατὰ κανόνα, ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ὅποιοι ἔαγον τὸ εὐεργέτημα νὰ λάθουν μίαν καλὴν συστηματικὴν διδασκαλίαν τῆς γλώσσας, δὲν τὴν λησμονοῦν. Ἡ εὐεργετικὴ ὅθεν μετὰ τοιαύτης διδασκαλίας ἐπιβάλλεται πρὸ παντὸς ὡς μίσην ἐθνοσωτήριον. Αὐτὸ ἐξήγησέ, ἀφ' ἐνὸς τὴν μεγίστην σημασίαν ἔχον οἱ Ἕλληνας ἀπέδωσαν πάντοτε εἰς τὴν Ἑβρουσιν, τὴν συντήρησιν καὶ τὴν ἀνάπτυξιν τῶν σχολείων, καὶ ἀφ' ἑτέρου τὸν πόλεμον τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος κατὰ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σχολείων καὶ κατὰ τῆς ἑλληνικῆς διδασκαλίας. Ἐβ-τω π. χ. σήμερον οἱ Ἑβρουκοὶ, ὀφθαλμοῦμενοι ἀπὸ τὴν θάρδαρον φανατισμῶν των ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς καταχθονίους μισῆλληνας συμβούλους των, ἐπιβιώνουσι τὴν ἐξόντωσιν τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐθνικότητος διὰ τῆς βολίξας θαθ-μιαίας ἐξοντώσεως τῶν Ἑλλαν-νικῶν σχολείων.

Χωρὶς ὅθεν ἢ ἀναμειβόμεν ποσῶς εἰς τὰ ἐσωτερικὰ πράγματα τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐκαιοτήτων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὀφείλομεν νὰ χαιρετήσωμεν ἐγκαρδίως τὴν ἐθνοσωτήριον κίνησιν ὑπὲρ τῶν καλῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σχολείων. (Ἀέγουμε κ α λ ὦ ν διὰ νὰ ἐμποδίσωμεν τὴν ὑπὸ τινων συχρῆν σύγχυσιν μεταξὺ τῆς καλῆς διδασκαλίας τῆς ἑλληνικῆς καὶ τῆς διδασκαλίας αὐτῆς ἐν γένει).

Ἐκόττον μέρων, ἐπίσης ἐπι-βαλλόμενον. Ἐτὴν διδασκαλίαν τοῦ σχολείου ὀφείλει νὰ συμπλη-ρώνη ἡ ὀ μ ε λ ί α κ α τ' ο ἰ κ ο ν, ὅπως ἡ οἰκογενειακὴ ἀ-γωγὴ ἐν γένει εἶναι ἑλληλέν-

Ὁ Ὀμηρος, ὁ μέγας ἐπικός ποιητής, το-φίλός ἦν καὶ ὀδηγοῦ-μενος ἐπὶ νηυσίν, πε-ρὶ ἄρχοντο τῶν Ἴωνος; ποίαις φάλλον τὸ ἔπη-τοι, ὅτινα τόπον εἶ-χον κάλλος, ὅστε ἐπὶ πάλιν θεωρεῖται ὡς-τος ὡς ὁ ἡμιμαθῶς τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν μεγαλί-ον καὶ ὡς ὁ ποιητὴς δι' οὗ ἀνῆλθεν ἡ Ἑ-λληρικὴ γλώσσα εἰς ὁ-προσπίστατα ἔπη.



πιστος μετὰ τὴν σχολικὴν. Οἱ γο-ναεῖς ὀφείλουσι νὰ λαμβάνουν τὸν κόπον νὰ ἠμελιῶν ἑλληνικὰ εἰς τὰ τέκνα των καὶ νὰ ἐπιβάλλουσι τὴν χρῆσιν τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐν τῇ οἰκο-γενεῇ. Ἐστὸν δὲ ὁ εἰς μόνον ἐξ-αὐτῶν εἶναι Ἑλληνας, ἐπὶ ἐπιτα-κτικώτερον εἶναι δι' αὐτῶν τὸ καθήκον τοῦτο. Ἔσως ἡ Ἑβρουσις φιλικῶν συνεταιρισμῶν, μετὰ πρό-σταμα καὶ ἀμοιβῆς, θὰ ἦτο χρῆ-σιμος ἐν τούτῳ. Ἐν ἀρχῇ τῶν νομικῶν μου σπουδῶν ἐν Ἑλ-λίᾳ, πρὸς τελείαν ἐκμάθησιν τῆς γαλλικῆς, εἴχθησαν συμφωνήσαι ὀλίγοι φίλοι φοιτηταὶ ὁμογενεῖς τὴν ἐπιβολὴν πρυστήριον ὑπὲρ ἐ-νὸς κεινοφρελοῦς σκοποῦ, δι' ἐ-κεῖνους οἱ ὅποιοι δὲν θὰ ὀμίλουσι γαλλιστί. Σήμερον, πολλοχρῶ, κατὰ τοιοῦτον θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ γίνῃ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκμάθησεως τῆς ἑλλη-νικῆς.

Ἡ συστηματικὴ ἐφαρμογὴ τῶν δύο ταύτων μέτρων εἶναι ἀπα-ραίτητος, ἐνώπιον τῆς καταβαλ-λομένης ἀφ' ἑτέρου προσπαθεί-ας πρὸς ἀφομοίωσιν τῶν Ἑλλή-νων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς πρὸς τοὺς Ἀμερικανικοὺς πολίτας κ α τ ἂ ἔ λ λ κ. Αὐτοί, ἄλλως, ἀντὶ τῆς μουσικῆς ἁρμονικῆς συμφωνίας ἐν τῇ Ἑλληνο-αμερικανικῇ ὁρ-χῆστρᾳ—ἔνα ἐπαναλλάθωμεν τὴν γανομένην ποικητικὴν εἰκόνα—θὰ καταλήξωμεν εἰς τὴν ἀπλήν ἀ-

π ο ρ ὀ φ η σ ι ν τοῦ Ἑλληνο-κοῦ κόλου ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀμερικανι-κῆς σάλπιγγος!

Ἐκ τούτων ἐπιταί ὅτι, ἢ ἐ ν ἀ ρ κ α ἰ ὅτι οἱ ἀδελφοὶ τῆς Ἀ-ρχῆς δὲν ἔχουν τὴν πρόθεσιν νὰ περαιοποιήσωσι τὴν ἑλληνικὴν, ἢν θεωροῦν ὡς ἰσότηρον τῆς ἀγ-γλικῆς. Ἡ παραθεωρούμενος δὲ ὡς ἀκριβῆ ὅσα ὁ ἀξίωτος κ. Ἐ-ὠργιος Ε. Φείλης ἐγράφει περὶ τούτου, δὲν ἀμφισβῆλλωμεν ὅτι καὶ ἐκεῖνος θ' ἀναγνωρίσῃ τὴν ἀνάγκην τῆς σ ο μ π λ η ρ ὴ σ ε ω ς αὐτῶν, διὰ τῆς ἀπαντα-χοῦ εὐεργετικῆς μετὰ συστη-ματικῆς, θετικῆς ἐργασίας πρὸς διατήρησιν τῆς ἑλληνικῆς γλώσ-σας, ἣτις εἶναι ἐκ τῶν καλλιτέ-ρων καὶ ἀσφαλεστέρων μέσων πρὸς διάσωσιν αὐτῆς τῆς ἑλλη-νικῆς ἐθνικότητος. Ἡ πάντας οἱ ἀ-ναγνωρίζοντες τὴν ἀνάγκην τῆς διατηρήσεως καὶ διασώσεως τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐθνικότητος ὑπὸ τὴν δι-άστατον, ὑπὲρ τῶν ἑλληνικῆς καταγωγῆς Ἀμερικανῶν πολι-τῶν, ὀφείλουσι ἀναπαροῦσιν ἢ ἀναγνωρίσωσι καὶ τὴν ἀνάγκην διατηρήσεως καὶ διασώσεως τῆς ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσας. Ὄφρα ἐπιπέθῃ δὲ καὶ ἐθνοσωτήριον θεωροῦμεν τὴν ἀνησυχίαν καὶ τὴν φροντίδα ἣς ἐπρουκάλεσαν ἀπανταχοῦ τὸ ζωτικώτατον τοῦτο ζήτημα.

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ΠΕΡΝΙΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΟΣΔΟΟΝ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΛΑΣ

Υ π ό Ν Α Ξ

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Ε. ΦΙΑΝΣ.— Άπαξ ύπατος κυβερνήτης, δις ύπατος αντιπρόεδρος και δις φορέας τήν χλαμίδα τής ύπατείας και τόν ακάνθινον αὐτῆς στέφανον. Ἡνέχθη ἐπιθέσεις, ψευδομύθοις και ἐπιχρήσεις με ἀπάθειαν και ψυχραιμίαν. Κατόπιν ἐνεθεμήθη ὅτι εἶναι δικηγόρος και ὅτι οὐδέποτε ἔχασε δίκην. Ἐφόρεσε τήν πανολίαν του, ἀλέκτρος τήν μαχητικότητά του και εἰσήλθεν εἰς τὸ πεδίον ἔτοιμος πρὸς μάχην. Ἐν τῇ ὁρμῇ τῆς ἀντεπιθέσεώς του, ληρομνήσας ὅτι ὠμίλει πρὸς τοὺς συνέδρους τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ, ἀνεφώνησε: «I STAND BEFORE YOU, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY...» και ἐκέρδισε τήν μάχην.

ΠΑΝΑΓ. Σ. ΜΑΡΘΑΚΗΣ.— Δις ύπατος κυβερνήτης και ἤδη ἐκλεγείς ύπατος αντιπρόεδρος. Ἐργάζεται, σκέπτεται και ὁμιλεῖ με μαθηματικὴν ἀκρίβειαν. Ὡς καθηγητῆς τῶν μαθηματικῶν και τῆς ἀστρονομίας ποῦ εἶναι, κάποτε, προσκληθεῖς, μᾶς εἶπεν: «Ἡ ζωὴ εἶναι ἡ μεγάλη ἔξις τῆς κρῆσεως. Οὐδέν στοιχεῖον εἶναι μεμονωμένον εἰς τὸ στερέωμα. Ἡ γῆ ἐν τῷ ἀπείρῳ εἶναι σταγὼν ἐν τῷ ὁκεανῷ, κόκκος ἄμμου ἐν τῇ ἔρημῳ...» Ὁ Γάρος τὸν ἀφροάται με προσοχὴν και μὴ λέγει σταυροκοπούμενος: «Μέγας εἶσαι, Ἀρχιμήδης, και θαυμαστά τὰ Μαθηματικὰ σου».

ΑΧΙΛΛΑΕΥΣ ΚΑΤΣΩΝΗΣ.— Ὁ μόνος ύπατος ἀξιωματοῦχος τοῦ ἁποῖου αἱ ὑπηρεσίαι ἀναγνωρίζονται ἀσὺζητηταί και ὁ μόνος ποῦ ἐλέγγεται κατ' ἔτος διὰ βοῆς ἀρχικαγκελάριος τῆς Ἀρχιεπικῆς Δημοκρατίας. Αὐτοκρατορικῆς ἐπικρατείας. Ἐξαιρετικῶς εὐαίσθητος συγγενεῖται και διακρίζει πρὸς τὴν παταγόδου πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐκδηλώσεως τῆς ἐμπιστοσύνης τῶν συνέδρων. Αἱ οἰτήσαι ἐκθέσεις του εἶναι πρότετα ἀκαθιέβας και λεπτότερος. Ὁ Γάρος τὸν ἀποκαλεῖ: «χαϊδωμένο μοναχάσπαιδα τῆς μάννας».

ANDREW JARVIS.— Ἐλληνοιστὶ Ἀνδρέας Γιαβῆς. Νέος παράγων διὰ τὴν ΑΗΕΡΑ πρῶτης γραμμῆς. Νέος εἰσέτι, ἀπὸ μεταναστάσπαιδα τῶν βαμβακομύλων τοῦ Λόουελλ. Ἐξελέχθη εἰς ἐπιχειρηματιαν πρῶτης γραμμῆς, τιμῶν ἑαυτὸν και τὸ ἑλληνοικὸν ἔνομα. Καίτοι διαμένει μόνιμος ἐν PORTSMOUTH, N. H., ἔχει ἐπιτείνει τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις του εἰς τὰς πολιτείας Μάιν και Μασσαχουσέττην. Γεμίτας ζοῆν και καλοσύνην ἐνεφανίσθη εἰς τὸ συνέδριον, ἔθεσεν ὑποψηφίότητα ὑπὸ τὴν ταμίαν και ἐκέρδισε. Δίνεται δικαίως νὰ ἐπαναλάβῃ τὸ τοῦ Ρωμαιοῦ: «VENI, VIDI, VICI», ἦτοι, ἦλθα, εἶδα, ἐνίκησα.

ΧΑΡ. ΜΠΟΥΡΑΣ.— Ἐλεγεῖς νομικὸς σάβανος τῆς Ὀργανώσεως, ἀσφαλῶς θὰ τιμῆς τὸ ὑποφύγμα του. Ἀνήκει μᾶλλον εἰς τὴν νέαν γενεάν παρὰ τῇ ὁποῖα θὰ διαπρέψῃ χρησιμοποιοῦν τὴν ΑΗΕΡΑ ὡς σχολὴν ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποῖαν θὰ διδαχθῇ πολλὰ διὰ τὰ ἀναλάβῃ πρωταγωνιστῶν μέρος εἰς τὴν

κατεύθυνσιν τῆς νέας Ἑλληνοαμερικανικῆς γενεᾶς. Δικηγόρει εὐδοκίμως ἐν Βοστώνῃ.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΠΑΙΑΔΗΣ.— Ἐξελέγη ὑπατος κυβερνήτης τῆς πρῶτης περιφερείας. Κατάγειται ἐκ Σμύρνης και ἀφίχθη εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν πρὸ δεκαετίας. Εἶναι ἀπόφοιτος τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ Κολλεγίου Σμύρνης, ἐπαδοθεῖς ἐνταῦθα εἰς εὐρύτερας σπουδὰς ἐν τῷ νομικῷ κλάδῳ. Δικηγόρει εὐδοκίμως ἐν Λόουελλ, Μασσ. Κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν τοῦ Συνεδρίου ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι εἶναι νέος σόφρων, ἐνθουσιώδης και μελετημένος. Ἀσφαλῶς ὡς κυβερνήτης τῆς περιφερείας του θὰ δράσῃ λίαν ἐποφελῶς. Θεωρεῖται ἀπὸ πάντων λίαν δραστήριος και ἀδαμαντίνου χαρακτήρος.

GEORGE STATHIS.— Ἐξελέγη ὑπατος κυβερνήτης τῆς Βας περιφερείας ἐν τῇ ὁποῖα ὑπάγεται και ἡ Νέα Ὑόρκη. Εἶναι γνήσιος Λάκων με αἰσθητὰ εὐγενῆ και ἐψηλόφρονα. Εἶναι ἀπίως μορφωμένος και γλαφυρὸς ὁμιλητῆς. Κεκοσμημένος με σπάνια προτεήματα και μεγάλως ἐπισημοῦμενος ἀπὸ τοὺς ΑΗΕΡΑΝΣ τῆς περιφερείας του θέλει κυβερνήσῃ τὰ ὑπερπαρασπάραντα τμήματά του με δραστηριότητα και σφαιροσύνην.

COSTAS POULACOS.— Ὑπατος κυβερνήτης τῆς Γῆς περιφερείας. Εὐδοκίμως ἐμπορευόμενος ἐν ERIE, PA, συμμετέσχε τοῦ Συνεδρίου ὡς ἀπλοῦς ἐπισκέπτης. Ἐκτιμῶντες οἱ συνέδροι τὰ ἐξαιρετικά προσόντα τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ὡς Ἕλληνας και ὡς κοινωνικοῦ και ἐμπορικοῦ παράγοντος και ἰδιαίτερος ὡς ἐνθουσιώδης και πιστοῦ στρατιώτου τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ, τὸν ἐτίμησαν διὰ τῆς ἐμπιστοσύνης του, ἔχοντες πεποιθῆσιν εἰς τὴν ἐγνωσμένην ἰκανότητά του.

STAMOS SPATHY.— Ἕλλην διαμαρτυρούμενος ἱερεὺς ἐν Ἀμερικανικῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ. Ἐξελέγη και πάλιν κυβερνήτης τῆς τετάρτης περιφερείας. Ὁ Κατῆ Σπάθης, ὡς ἀποκαλεῖται μετὰ τὴν ἐξ Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐπιστορῆν του εἶναι διὰ τὴν ΑΗΕΡΑ πολέμιος παράγων. Καίτοι ἠνδρώθη και ἐποίησεν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ χειρῶν τὴν γλαφυρῶς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλώσσαν τῆς ὁποῖας εἶναι ὑμνητῆς. Ἐκτελεῖ καθήκοντα προπαγανδιστοῦ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος και τῶν Ἑλλήνων και εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν του ἀκόμη ἔχει εἰσαγάγει Ἑλληνικὰς καινοτομίας Βυζαντινῆς προελεύσεως. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς περιφερείας του τὸν λατρεῖσαν και οἱ ΑΗΕΡΑΝΣ τὸν σέβονται και τὸν ἐκτιμῶν.

GABRIEL SALIBA.— Λυποῦμαι μὴ δυνηθεῖς νὰ συλλέξῃ πληροφορίας περὶ τοῦ ΑΗΕΡΑΝ ἁυτοῦ, ὅστις ἐχρημάτισε δις κατὰ τὴν νένησιν τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ ὑπατος αὐτῆς ἀντιπρόεδρος και ἐξελέγη ἑτέρος κυβερνήτης τῆς 5ης περιφερείας. Φαίνεται ὅτι οἱ ΑΗΕΡΑΝΣ τοῦ Σάσθ θὰ ἔχον σαβαροὺς λόγους διὰ νὰ τὸν ἐκλέγουν κατ' ἔτος ἀντιπρόσωπόν των και νὰ τὸν ζητοῦν διὰ κυβερνήτην των. Λαμβάνει ἐντροπὴν μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις

τῶν συνεδρίων και εἶναι καλῶς κατηρητισμένος κοινοβουλευτικῶς. Ἐπαγγέλλεται ἐν Σαδάνη τὸν ὀδοντοίατρον.

NICHOLAS CHOTAS.— Ἐξελέγη κυβερνήτης τῆς 6ης περιφερείας. Εἶναι ὁ πρῶτος ὑπατος πρόεδρος τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ και μέλος τῆς μητρὸς στοῦς. Εἶναι ἀνθρώπος σοβαρὸς, μελετημένος, ἀριστος ὁμιλητῆς και σπουδαῖος. Ἡ ΑΗΕΡΑ κατοικεῖ μέσα στὴν καρδιά του και παρακολουθεῖ με ἐξαιρετικὴν στοργὴν τὴν προοδευτικὴν ἐξέλιξιν τῆς. Ἀναμφιβολῶς ἡ 6η περιφέρεια ἀπέκτησε τὸν ἰδεώδη κυβερνήτην τῆς.

C. R. NIXON.— Ἐξελέγη κυβερνήτης τῆς 7ης περιφερείας. Εἶναι ἀπὸ τοὺς παλαιμάχους στρατιώτης τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ, διατελέσας ἐπὶ σιγῶν ἑτῶν μέλος τοῦ ὑπάτου συμβουλίου και ἐξελληνισθεῖς ἀρεκτά διὰ τῆς συμμετοχῆς του εἰς τὰς δύο πρώτας ἐκδρομὰς εἰς Ἑλλάδα τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ. Ἐχει πλείστους φίλους ἐν τῇ ΑΗΕΡΑ, λόγω τοῦ ἠπίου αὐτοῦ χαρακτήρος και τοῦ ἐνδιαφερόντος του διὰ τὴν Ὀργάνωσιν.

HARRY LEKKAS.— Ἐξελέγη ὑπατος κυβερνήτης τῆς 8ης περιφερείας και διαμένει ἐν DAYTON, O., ἔνθα εὐδοκίμως ἐμπορεύεται. Εἶναι μπῆζνεξς μαν ἐξαιρετικῆς ἰκανότητος με κρίσιν διαγῆ και ἀρχοντικὸν παρρησιαστικόν. Τὰ λόγια του εἶναι μετρημένα και αἱ πράξεις του σοβαραὶ και ἀξιοπρεπεῖς. Εἰς τὴν περιφερείαν του θὰ δράσῃ με σύμειναι και ἐνεργητικότητα ἀσυνήθη.

GEORGE SPANNON.— Ἐξελέγη ὑπατος κυβερνήτης τῆς 9ης περιφερείας εἰς τὴν ὁποῖαν ἀνήκει τὸ ἑξακοστὸν Σικάγο. Εἶναι νέος ἀξιαγάπητος και αὐτοδημιουργητος. Εἰς τὸ Συνέδριον λαμβάνει μέρος εἰς ὅλας τὰς συζητήσεις, διατηρῶν πάντοτε λεπτότητα φράσεων και ἀντικειμενικότητα. Καίτοι φαίνεται ὅτι δὲν ὑπερβαίνει τὸ τριακοστὸν ἔτος τῆς ἡλικίας του, ὁ Γάρος τὸν ἀποκαλεῖ ἐπιθετικῶς γερόντιος, διότι, ὡς λέγει, τὸν ἐγνώρισεν πρὸς τριακόντα ἑτῶν ἴδιον και ἀπαράλλακτον ὅπως εἶναι σήμερον. Δικηγόρει εὐδοκίμως ἐν Σικάγῳ.

MICHAEL KONOMOS.— Ἐξελέγη και πάλιν ὑπατος κυβερνήτης τῆς 10ης περιφερείας. Ὁ Κονόμος εἶναι τύπος ἐξαιρετικῆς ἐκμηρίσεως διὰ τοὺς ἰσπονησίους. Ὅλοι ζητοῦν νὰ ὑποδειχθοῦν ἐκ' αὐτοῦ. Ὁμιλεῖ τὴν ἀγγλικὴν με μίαν πρωτοφανῆ διὰ ξένον εὐχρον ρητορικὴν ἀρμονίαν ποῦ προκαλεῖ κατὰπληξιν. Δύναται νὰ καταταχθῇ εἰς τὴν πρῶτην σειράν τῶν ρητόρων ἐν τῷ Ἀρχιεπικῷ κόσμῳ. Ὅταν ἀνῆλθε διὰ νὰ ὑποδείῃ τὸν Τοιμαῖδην διὰ πρόεδρον τοῦ Συνεδρίου, αἱ λέξεις: PENETRALIA, PERSPICUTTY, PERSPICACITY PROLOCUTOR, MEL-LIFLUOUS κτλ., ἐξήχοντο ἀπὸ τὸ στόμα του με ἀστραπταίαν ταχύτητα ποῦ ἐνόμιζε κανεὶς ὅτι ἀκούει τοὺς κρότους ἡχηρᾶς τρακαρούσας, καίτοι ὁ κ. Κ... ἔχει λόγους

να θεωρή τας λέξεις του Οικονόμου ως του-
βλα, καταπεύοντα επί της κεφαλής του.

C. E. ATHAS.— Έκλεγείς έπατος κα-
θερνήτης της 11ης περιφέρειας εκ SALT
LAKE CITY. Παρακολούθησε τας έργα-
σίας του Συνεδρίου με εξααιρετικόν άφοσιω-
σιν. Όσοις έλάμβανε τόν λόγον όμιλει
πάντοτε επί του θέματος, άντε περιστροφών
και έκπεφυγών. Είναι άνθρωπος άκραιφούς
χαρακτήρος και ένθουσιώδης Άχέλαιος. Θα
συνεχίση εις την περιφέρειάν του τό δημ-
οφιλές έργον του προκατόχου του Μαρθά-
κη με δραστηριότητα και σωφροσύνην.

PETER ANDREWS.— Έξελέγη και πάλιν
κυβερνήτης της 12ης περιφέρειας. Ο
ANDREWS δύναται να όνομασθή COOLI-
DGE της AHEPA. Παρακολουθεί μετά
προσοχής τας έργασίας του Συνεδρίου και
όμιλει σπανιότατα, αλλά και όταν άποφασί-
ση να όμιλήση μεταχειρίζεται λακωνισμούς.
Άκούει πολύ, σκέπτεται περισσότερο και
όμιλει όλίγα. Εις την Καλιφόρνιαν ειργάσθη
με δραστηριότητα και σύνεσιν προς έπέκτα-
σιν και στερέωσιν της Άρχελικής Ιδεολογίας.
Μικρός τό δέμας, αλλά φαίνεται ότι άνήκει
εις την τάξιν των μικροσώμων γιγάντων της
αέφης που θραυαίνονται εις τας έπιδόσεις
των. Μόνον που σκέπτεται πολύ, τόσον πολύ
που όταν του ελτα να ειπή χαριετώματα εις
κάποιον φίλον μου εις τό Λος Άγγελος,
μού ειπε: εδόςε μου τα έγγραφα να μη τά
ξεχάσω.

NICHOLAS CHECKOS.— Έξελέγη και
πάλιν διά βοής έπατος κυβερνήτης της 13ης
περιφέρειας. Νεαρός και διακεκομμένος Ια-
τρός έν PORTLAND, ORE., διαθέτει μέγα
μέρος του πολιτικού χρόνου του διά την
AHEPA, εις την ιδεολογίαν της οποίας είναι
άφοσιωμένος μετά φανατισμού. Θαρμάσιος
ως άνθρωπος ως έπιστήμιος και ως AHE-
PAN άπολαμβάνει της γενικής εκτιμήσεως
και άγάπης των συνέδρων και των AHE-
PANS της περιφέρειας του, οι οποίοι όμο-
φώνως ζήτησαν την έπαντελοήν του.

V. I. CHEBITHES.— Η θραυαίνουσα
έκλογή του ως προέδρου του Συνεδρίου του
έπορεύσει παλαιάς ψυχικάς πληγάς. Ο Παν
τέλης παρομοίωσε την έκλογήν του Τουμπί-
δου με την έξ Έλβας έπιστροφήν του Να-
πολέοντος. Πάντως ή έκλογή του ήτο έξαι-
ρετικώς έπιτυχής διότι ίνα τόσον πολυπλη-
θής και ζωηρόν Συνέδριον μόνον άνδρες της
σοματικής άντοχής και πνευματικής διαγεί-
σες ένός Τουμπίδου θα ήδύνατο να τό διοική-
σων. Παρ' όλην την σοματικήν του άντο-
χήν έβράχυνσε φωνάζων διαρκώς: εκάστοτε
στ' αγά σας. Έπειδή ήλεγε την φράσιν
ταύτην διαρκώς τόν έπλησίασεν ο Γκόςρος
και διά να τόν περιόξη τού λίγη τό του Πυ-
θαγόρου: εκότερον όρνις ή ώόν γεγονέναι
πρώτον; Ο Τουμπίδης, μη άντιληφθεί: τί
του ειπεν, απήντησε: «Βοή αδελφέ, κάνε
τό MOTION και άν περάση, πάρασε!» Ο
Γκόςρος άκόμη γελώ.

DEAN ALFANGE.— Κάθεται πλησίον
των αρχών της Όργανώσεως και να έκπέση
όμιλιαιτος έναντίον παντός που θα έτόλμα
να προτείνη ριζικά τροποποιήσεις ή άλλω-
ώσεις του Καταστατικού. Πολλάκις έκπα-
θεί διά να διασαφήση άσφαείς συζητήσεις.

διευκολύναν διά της έμπειρίας του και της
πίρας του την όμαλήν διεξαγωγήν των έρ-
γασίων του Συνεδρίου. Εις τό ζήτημα του
Καναδά ή μονομαχία Τουμπίδου—Άλφιν-
τζή όμοιάζε με λογομαχίαν γιγάντων έξόχως
θεαματική και άπολαυστική, του ένός ζητούν-
τος την έλαστικότητα των θεσμών, του έτί-
ρου τό άδιάσειστον αυτόν.

C. G. ECONOMOU.— Τό φαινομενικώς
τούλάχιστον BABY των συνέδρων. Πέρσε
έξελέγη γραμματέας του και έμέτος άντι-
πρόεδρος. Μικρός μέν τό δέμας, αλλά μα-
χητής. Όταν έγίνετο κομμά όχλοοή ένό-
μιζε κανείς πως θα τό μέρδιεσαι και όμως
τά κατάφερε θανασία. Τό γεγονός ότι δεν
έχασε την φωνήν του ως ο προεστάμενος
του είναι άθλος διά τόν Οικονόμου. Πάντως
είναι νέος εύφύσιτος και εύρημαθής. Ο
Γκόςρος τόν απτάλει κεντρών ύποθηριαδαμα-
στίν.

JAMES CHACONAS.— Κατά πολύ νεώ-
τερος του νεορού Οικονόμου, έξελέγη Γραμ-
ματέας του Συνεδρίου και έξετέλεσε τά κα-
θήκοντά του με ίσομονήν, τάξιν και ρυθμόν.
Οι γνωρίζοντες τόν νεαρόν Τσάκωνα έκφρά-
ζονται λίαν κολακερικώς περί της ικανότη-
τός του, του χαρακτηρός του και του ύπερ
της AHEPA ένθουσιασμού του.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ ΙΣΣΑΡΗΣ.— Γνωστός ύ-
πό τό όνομα μάγμα Βασίλης. Όσοις έ-
σπρώντο να όμιλήση, έκαμνε για μεταβολή.
Έβγαζε κάτι από τό στόμα του, τό έθετε εις
την τσέπην του και κατόπιν με όλίγα λόγια
έθετε τά πράγματα εις την θέσιν των. Εις
τά παρελθόντα Συνέδρια ο μάγμα Βασί-
λης έκρίνετο αναλόγως με τά σοβαρά και
άσπεία που έλεγεν. Έμέτος όμως απέδειξεν
ότι έχει μυαλά πολύ ηχημένα και κρίση δι-
ωγενεστάτην. Οι συνέδροι έμιναν άνασθα ύ-
ταν είδαν τόν μάγμα Βασίλη να κεντησι-
άζη τας άταξίας και την άδικαιολόγητον

σπατάλην του χρόνου εις άερολογία. Ο-
μίλησεν έλληριστί εις γλώσσαν ροιστήν και
γλαφυράν άντε ρητορικόν σχημάτων και ειπε
πολλάς παράς αλήθειας δια τας όποιας έ-
χειροκρατήθη ένθουσιώδως. Η άλληγορική
του πρότασις να έξέλθουν εδόςε έχουν μου-
λάς, ήτο πολύ έπιτεχημένη. Είναι ο μόνος
και ο πρώτος άντιπρόσωπος που έξελέγη
διά βοής εις τό αξίωμα του ύπάτου κυβερ-
νήτου και ήγήθη την τάξιν. Τό έν WHEE-
LING τμήμα της AHEPA πρέπει να είναι
έπερήφανον διά τόν άντιπρόσωπόν του. Ο
μάγμα Βασίλης κατέστη τόσον άγαπητός
που συνέδριον άντε της παρουσίας του θα
είναι κοινωστικόν και μονότονον, αι δε κε-
ρανοβόλοι παρατηρήσεις του και νοηθείαι
του είναι πάντοτε λίαν διδακτικά.

JAMES CHIFLAKOS.— Άντιπρόσωπος
άπό την Άτλάντα, διαρκώς περιοδίων και
κηρύττων τό ευαγγέλιον της AHEPA. Τέ-
λειος λευκάνθρωπος του όποιον ή σνα-
ναστροφή είναι έξαιρετικώς εύχάριστος.
Κλείει τ' αυτιά του εις τό παχιά λόγια και
γασφλώνει τά μάτια του όταν δλίγη έργα.

JOHN DOUGLAS.— Ο θραυαίνουσιος λέ-
ων του Συνεδρίου κοιτά ο μάγμα Βασίλης
του λέγει: εκάστε κάτω, βοή άρκοόδης. Ο-
ταν θέλη να όμιλήση και άν δεν του δίδουν
τόν λόγον, τόν πέρνει με τό έτσι θέλει. Με
την θροντώδη φωνήν του και την μαχητικό-
τητά του παίζει μέρος πρωταγωνιστού εις τά
εκάστοτε συνέδρια.

PETER BOOTH.— Άπό τό FORT
WORTH, TEXAS. Ηλικιωμένος και σοβα-
ρός κύριος, είναι μια όασις μέσα εις την Σο-
χάραν της νεότητος. Παρακολουθεί τας έρ-
γασίας του Συνεδρίου με πολύ ένδιαφέρον.

DEMOS KAKRIDAS.— Πρόεδρος της
Έπιτροπής των προτομιασίων του Συνεδρι-
ου. Νέος ένθουσιώδης και φανατικός έλληνη-
στής. Ειργάσθη ώόκως διά την έπιτυχίαν
του Συνεδρίου και διά τας σχετικάς ίσορτάς
χάριν των άντιπροσώπων.

JOHN CHAMBERS.— Άντιπρόσωπος
εκ Βοστώνης, λαμβάνον ένεργόν μέρος εις
όλας τας συζητήσεις. Δυνατός μαχητής, δεν
άποχωρεί της μάχης, πριν έξαντλήση και τό
τελευταίον φροσύγιόν του.

ΙΑΣΩΝ ΚΟΚΚΙΝΑΤΟΣ.— Ταμίας της
Τραπέζης Άθηνών και άντιπρόσωπος του
Τμήματος Δελφοί της Νέας Υόρκης. Πα-
ρηκολούθησε με πολύ ένδιαφέρον τας έργα-
σίας του Συνεδρίου, λαμβάνων μέρος εις τας
συζητήσεις με τόνεργον και λεπτότητα.

ARTHUR G. SYRAN.— Άντιπρόσωπος
του Τμήματος Δελφοί της Νέας Υόρκης.
Δικηγόρος τό επάγγελμα και δυνατός δια-
λητής. Είναι νέος με μεγάλην άντίληψιν και
εύφύσιτος πάντοτε επί του θέματος χωρίς
έκπεφυγάς.

JOHN MANDIS.— Είναι ο Στράβων της
AHEPA, με γεωγραφικούς και ταυτογραφί-
κούς χάριτας της AHEPA τούς όποιους έχει
έκπονήσει με μαθηματικόν άκρίθειαν. Είναι
άνθρωπος πολύ μελετημένος με πρακτικόν
πνεύμα και εύχάριστος όμιλητής. Άντιπρο-
σώπευσε έκπαίσιος μετά του έπίσης νουνηχός
και ικανού Ροδαπούλου τό έν Λοβίλ τμήμα
της AHEPA.

P. W. KATSAFANAS.— Καθέλωτος



John G. Chambers of Boston and Frank Pofanti of Chicago, delegates to the Boston Convention and representatives of the famous Cliquot Club Ginger Ale

έν Πίττσμποργκ. Καίτοι σχεδόν άγνωστος εις τὸ συνέδριον, κατὰ τὰς τελευταίας ὥρας τὸ ὄνομά του ἔπεσον ὡς κεραινός καὶ ἀνεφέθη 47 φορές πρὸς μεγάλην ἐκπλήξιν τῶν συνέδρων. Δὲν ἠδυνήθη νὰ τὸν συναντήσῃ διὰ νὰ μάθῃ περισσότερα περὶ τοῦ ἐξ ἀπρόοπτον ὑποψηφίου ὑπάτου προέδρου καὶ τὸσον αἰφνιδίως ἐκράτησεν ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ τοὺς συνέδρους.

PHILIP STYLIANOS.— Τίτῳ ἑπατος νομικός σύμβουλος καὶ ὑπάτος κυβερνήτης τῆς Νέας Ἀγγλίας. Δεινός ρήτωρ καὶ ἀδαμάντινος χαρακτήρ. Οὐδέποτε ἀκολούθει πρόσωπα οὔτε ἀφήνει τὸν ἑαυτόν του νὰ καθοδηγῆται ἀπὸ προσωπικὰς φιλίας ἢ ἀντιπαθείας προκειμένου νὰ ἐξυπηρετήσῃ τὴν Αἰεπα. Εἰς τὴν Νέαν Ἀγγλίαν τὸν ἀποκαλοῦν στρεῖται οὔτε διὰ τὸ θάρρος τῆς γνώμης του. Δικηγόρῃ εὐδοκίμως ἐν Νάσσα, Ν. Χ.

NICHOLAS COPANOS.— Κόπανος ὄνομα καὶ πρᾶγμα. Κρατεῖ τὸν κόπανον καὶ κοπαναί δεξιὰ καὶ ἀριστερὰ χωρὶς ἰσπεφυγὰς καὶ διαταγμούς. Οὐδέποτε κατανάει στὰ κοντουροῦ. Τὰ λέγει τσεκουράτα καὶ τσευχερά. Μὲ τὰ ντάρα ρούμας καὶ τῆς κλίμας ἐδημιούργησεν ἕνα ἐκκλησιαστικὸν αἰφνιδισμὸν τρομοκρατίας τοὺς συνέδρους.

HARRY SOVAS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐκ Χάβερχιλ, Μασσ. Συνετὸς καὶ ἐνθουσιώδης Αἰεπαν καὶ παλαίμαχος ἀγωνιστής, λαμβάνων μέρος ἐνεργὸν εἰς τὴν παροικίαν του, ἣ ὅποια ἔχει τὸ καλλίτερον Ἀχεπικὸν Κλίμα καὶ ἡμερήσιον Ἑλληνικὸν σχολεῖον.

LOUIS CHRISTOPOULOS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ Ἄλμπαν τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης. Ἐνθουσιώδης καὶ ἄοκνος ἐργάτης τῆς Ἀέλας παρεκολούθησεν τὸ συνέδριον μὲ ἐξαιρετικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον.

MICHAEL LORIS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐκ ΒΡΟΟΚΛΥΝ, Ν. Υ., καὶ παλαίμαχος τῆς Ἀέλας ἀγωνιστής λαμβάνει ἐνεργὸν μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις. Κάποτε θυμῶναι, ἀλλὰ ξεθυμῶναι ταχέως.

NICHOLAS G. GARIS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος τοῦ μεγάλου Ἀχεπικοῦ τμήματος, τοῦ φημισμένου UPPER MANHATTAN τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης καὶ κινήτηρος δένομος πάσης Ἀχεπικῆς κινήσεως τῆς μητροπόλεως. Καίτοι διευθίνει μεγάλας ἐπιχειρήσεις οὐδέποτε ἐγκρίσθη χρόνον καὶ μόχθον προκειμένου νὰ ἐξυπηρετήσῃ τὴν Αἰεπα.

GEORGE PAPAELIAS.— Ἐπίσης ἀντιπρόσωπος τοῦ UPPER MANHATTAN τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης, γεμάτος ζῶν καὶ δρᾶσιν ὡς Αἰεπαν ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκη καὶ ὡς ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐν τῷ συνέδριῳ.

DR. ALEXANDER CAMBADES.— Παλαίμαχος τῆς Αἰεπα ἀγωνιστής, χαρακτήρ εὐθὺς καὶ ἠηλόληρον. Εἶναι ὁ πατὴρ τῶν γιῶν τοῦ Περικλέους Ἰσοστάς μυσίας θοσίας καὶ μόχθους διὰ τὴν ἰδρυσιν τῆς Ἀδελφότητος διὰ τῆς ὁποίας δραματίζεται τὴν προαγωγὴν καὶ διατήρησιν Ἑλληνικῶν παλμῶν εἰς τὰς καρδίας τῶν νεαρῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Ἑλληνικῶν διασπῶν.

CHRIST AGRAFIOTIS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος μετὰ τοῦ ἱατροῦ Κοματάδη τὸ παλαίμαχον τμήμα τοῦ MANCHESTER, Ν. Η., τὸ ὅποιον τμήμα διήλθε μυσίας τρικυρίας ἐν τὸς τῶν ὁποίων ἐδοκιμάσθη ἡ πίστις καὶ ἡ

μεγαλοφροσύνη τῶν μεγαλοφύων Ἀχεπικῶν τοῦ MANCHESTER. Ὁ Ἀγροφωτὴς εἶναι καθηγητὴς εἰς τὸ HIGH SCHOOL τῆς πόλεως.

JAMES POULAKIS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ Σικάγο. Νέος πλοσηματίας μὲ ἀρχὰς καὶ πεποιθήσεις πρὸς στηρίζονται ἐπὶ τῶν χαλυδόνων βάσεων τῆς ἠθικῆς καὶ τῆς εὐθύτητος. Κριτὴς αὐστηρὸς, ἀλλὰ ἐντὸς τοῦ πλαισίου τῆς δικαιοσύνης κρίνει τὰ πρόσωπα καὶ τὰ πράγματα ἀπὸ περικνήτης. Τὸ εὐγενὲς εὐαίσθητον τοῦ χαρακτήρος του ἀπεδείχθη ἐκ τοῦ μικροῦ ἐπισημοῦ τῆς ταραχῆς του, ὅταν ἀδικηθεῖς εἰς κάποιαν κρίσιν, ἀπήνησε δι' εὐγενεῶς χειρονομίας. Εἶναι θέρος ἀντάμης.

LOUIS CHRONIS καὶ PETER STAVROU.— Ἀντιπρόσωποισαν σοβαρῶς καὶ ἀξιοπρεπῶς τὸ ἐν WATERBURY, CONN., τμήμα τῆς Αἰεπα. Ἀσφαλῶς τὸ τμήμα τοῦ WATERBURY κατέχει ἐξέχουσαν θέσιν εἰς τὸ Ἀχεπικὸν στερέωμα διὰ τὴν καρποφόρον δρᾶσιν του. Ἐργάζεται ἀθορυβῶς ἐν πνεύματι ὁμονοίας καὶ τὰ 40 μέλη του εἶναι 40 ἰδεώδεις Αἰεπανς. Τὸ μικρὸν αὐτὸ τμήμα πληροῦναι ἐπὶ σειράν ἑτῶν ἀνευ οὐδεμιᾶς καθυστέρησεως 50 δολάρια τὸν μῆνα πρὸς διατήρησιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ σχολείου τῆς παροικίας καὶ εἰς κάθε εὐγενὲς κίνημα παρουσιάζει πάντοτε λάμπρον τὸ ἀνάστημά του εἰς τὴν πρώτην γραμμὴν.

ANDREW MILTON καὶ LUCAS MARGARITES.— Ἀμφότεροι νέα λαμπρὰ καὶ ἐνθουσιώδεις Αἰεπανς μὲ εὐφημιον Ἀχεπικὴν δρᾶσιν ἀνὰ τὴν Νέαν Ἀγγλίαν, παρεκολούθησαν μὲ ἐνδιαφέρον τὰς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου, ἀντιπροσωπεύοντες τὸ πολ-

λάκις τμητικῶς δρᾶσαν τμήμα τῆς πόλεως LYNN, MASS.

CONSTANTINE CRITZAS.— Θαυμάσιος χαρακτήρ ὡς ἄνθρωπος, ὡς BUSINESS MAN, ὡς Αἰεπαν καὶ ὡς κοινωνικὸς παράγον. Μὲ ἀρτιωτάτην ἑλληνικὴν καὶ ἀμερικανικὴν μόρφωσιν καὶ μὲ τὰ ἠθικά του κεφάλαια ἐθαιματούργησεν εἰς τὸ ἐμπόριον. Ὅπως ἀπροόπτως ἀπέσυρε τὴν ὑποψηφιότητά του ἀπὸ τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς ὑπάτης προεδρίας διὰ νὰ ἐκλεγῇ ὁ Φίλης διὰ παμφηφίας ἴσα τοῦ δοθῆ καίρος νὰ ἐπιδοθῇ μετὰ περισσότερον ἐνθουσιασμῶ εἰς τὴν ἐξακολούθησιν τοῦ δημοσφραγικοῦ ἔργου του.

C. A. KYPREOS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐκ NEWARK, Ν. J. Νέος ἐπιμαθησιατὸς δραστήριος καὶ εὐπαρονοίαστος. Ἀντιπροσώπευσε τὸ τμήμα του λίαν ἐπιζῶς.

DR. C. B. JOHANIDES.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ ST. LOUIS. Ἀνθρώπος μὲ κασταλαγμένο μυαλὸ καὶ κρίσεις διαυγεῖς. Παρακολουθεῖ μὲ ἐντεταμένην τὴν προσοχὴν τοῦ τὰς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου, ὅπως παρακολουθεῖ τὰς φάσεις τῆς ἀσθενείας ἢ τῆς ἀναρρώσεως προσφιλοῦς ἀσθενοῦς του. Ἡ συναναστροφή του εἶναι ἐξαιρετικῶς ἐχάριστος.

PETER STAVROPOULOS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐκ BROCKTON, MASS. Ἐπὶ σειράν ἑτῶν οὐδέποτε τὸ ὄνομά του ἔλειπε ἀπὸ ἀνδρήσας Ἀχεπικὴν κίνησιν. Εἶναι πιστὸς καὶ ἄοκνος ἐργάτης τῆς Αἰεπα.

JAMES J. STARR.— Ἑλληνιστὴ Ἀσπεριάδης, ἐκ τῆς μεγάλης οἰκογενείας τῶν Ἀσπεριάδων τῆς Λαοσίσης. Ἀντιπροσώπευσε τὸ τμήμα τοῦ HARTFORD, τοῦ ὁποίου εἶναι καὶ δραστήριος πρόεδρος.

ATHANASSIOS PETROPOULOS.— Ἀντιπροσώπευσεν ἐπιζῶς τὸ ζωντανὸν τμήμα τῆς πόλεως WILKES-BARRE, PA., ἀπὸ τὸ ὅποιον προέρχεται ὁ τίτῳ ἑπατος θησαυροφύλαξ τῆς Ἀέλας Γουέλιας καὶ ὁ αἰωνίως εὐχαρὸς καὶ γελαστός Στελιώτης.

JAMES MANOS καὶ PETER ADAMS.— Ἀξιοπρεπῆς καὶ σοβαροὶ κύριοι ἀντιπροσώπευσαν συνειτῶς τὸ πᾶν τῶν ἐρεθῶν ἐν θυέλλῃ τμήμα τοῦ CANTON, O.

PETER NICAS.— Ὁ Κέρθερος τοῦ Συνεδρίου, ἐπιβάλλων παντοῦ καὶ πάντοτε τὴν τάξιν πότε διὰ τῆς πειθοῦς καὶ πότε διὰ τῆς ἐπιδειξεως τῶν σιδηρῶν δραχμιῶν του. Παρ' ὅλον τὸ δύσκολον τῆς ὑπηρεσίας του, κατώρθωσε νὰ ἐπιβάλλῃ τὴν τάξιν χωρὶς νὰ δημιουργῇ ἐπισόδια. Ὁ Νίκας ἦτο καὶ πέρσιν ὁ διάσημος CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD τοῦ Κυριακοπούλου.

CONST. MANTIS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐκ READING, PA., καὶ παλαίμαχος τῶν συνέδρων μέτοχος. Ὁμιλεῖ πάντοτε συνετὰ καὶ προσεκτικὰ, λόγια γνωστικά καὶ σοβαρά. Ἦτο καὶ εἶναι πάντοτε μάντις καλῶν διὰ τὸ μέλλον τῆς Αἰεπα.

DR. SPERO G. VRIONIS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐκ BRIDGEPORT, CONN., μὲ τιμητικὴν ὑπηρεσίαν εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν στρατὸν καὶ ἐνεργὸν μέλος τῆς παροικίας του. Ὡς Ἀέπαν καὶ ὡς ἐπιστήμιον ἐκτιμᾶται ἐν BRIDGEPORT. Ἐλαβεν ἐνεργὸν μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις τοῦ Συνεδρίου καὶ ἀπέτυχε τὰς συμπαιθείας τῶν γνωρισάντων αὐ-



Brother Harry Angelopoulos of Atlanta, Ga., one of the founders of Ahepa, with his wonderful family

τόν διά τὸ εὐγενές καὶ ἦσιον τοῦ χαρακτήρος του καὶ τῶν λεπτῶν τρόπων του.

ORESTIS REGAS.— Ὁμοίως ἐκ BRIDGEPORT. Νέος ἐξαιρετικῶς μουσικῆς, συντηρητικῶς καὶ εὐγενέστατος. Ἀντιπροσωπεύει τὸ τρίμυα του με σύνειον καὶ σωφροσύνην, παρακολούθησας μετὰ ζωηροῦ ἐνδιαφέροντος τὰς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου.

JOHN PETROS καὶ **JAMES THOMAS.**— Ἀντιπροσώπευσαν ἐκαστῶς τὸ ἐν AKRON, O., τμήμα τῆς Ἀχιλλεύς, λαμβάνοντες ἐνεργὸν μέρος εἰς τὰς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου με φρονίμους καὶ σύνειους.

E. J. LAGOUROS.— Ἀπὸ τὴν Βηθλεὴμ, ὄχι δευταίως τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἀλλὰ τῆς Πενσυλβανίας. Ὁχι δευταίως νέος ἀλλὰ πολυμαθὴς με ὠριμότερον τῆς ἡλικίας του μυαλό. Ἀτυχῶς ἐφέτος δὲν ἐπανελάθει τὴν ἐν Φιλαδέλφειᾳ προσφιλῆ του φράσιν: «DISQUALIFIED».

SOTIRIOS LAGGES.— Σοβαρὸς καὶ ἀξιοπρεπὴς μετῆλξ ἀπὸ τὴν μεροδόλον Χιον ἀντιπροσωπεύσας ἐκαστῶς τὸ τμήμα LANCASTER, PA., ὡς καὶ κατὰ τὸ περυσινὸν Συνεδριον.

GEORGE LAGAKOS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ NEW BRUNSWICK, προσελκίσει τὴν προσοχὴν τῶν συνέδρων με τὴν ὑψηλὴν μεταλλικὴν φωνὴν του καὶ τὰ καθαρώς Ἀμερικανο-Γάλλικα Ἀγγλικά του.

ALEX ELIOPOULOS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ GARY, IND. Σοβαρὸς καὶ ἀξιοπρεπὴς κέρως με λίγα λόγια, ἀλλὰ πολὺ φρόνιμα καὶ τσεκουράτα. Ὁ Γκέρως ὄταν τὸν ἔβλεπε τοῦ ἐφαίνετο μυστηριον ἢ ἡλικία του. Πάντως ὁ Γκέρως καθόρισε τὴν ἡλικίαν του 30 ἕως 50 ἐτῶν.

JAMES ANDERSON.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐκ WORCESTER, MASS. Νεώτερος ἀδελφὸς τῶν Γεωργίου καὶ CHARLES ANDERSON μεγάλων ἐπιχειρηματιῶν ἐν τῇ ἄνω πόλει. Ὁ νεαρὸς JAMES κέρως εὐφροσύνην Ἐλληνικὴν πανεπιστημιακὴν μόρφωσιν καὶ παρομοίαν Ἀμερικανικὴν. Τέλειος τύπος εὐγενεστάτου καὶ εὐφροσύνης Ἑλληνοαμερικανοῦ.

GEORGE MARAVELL.— Ἐπίσης ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐκ WORCESTER, MASS. Φιλομαθὴς καὶ προοδευτικὸς νέος, σταυρῶν ἐργαζόμενος διὰ τὸ ἀποκτήσῃ ὅλα τὰ ἐφόδια πρὸς ὄφελος ἑαυτοῦ, τῆς οἰκογενείας του καὶ τῆς κοινότητος.

LOUIS CONSTANTINE.— Μεγαλοπνευστικῆς καὶ ἀντιπρόσωπος τοῦ τμήματος PORTLAND, ME. Ὁ LOUIS εἶναι τύπος Ρωμηοῦ ὀρθογώνου τοῦ ὁποῖου ἢ συνειστροφὴ εἶναι ἐξαιρετικῶς ἀπολαυστικὴ. Ἦτο ἐξαιρετικῶς χαρὶς διότι συνήτησεν ἐν Βοστώνῃ τὸν Γ. Γεννηματῶν, τὸν Κασιδιάρη καὶ ἄλλους μετὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἔκαμε γλέντια τριζούβερα πέρσιν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.

JAMES VERAS.— Ὅσα καὶ ἂν ποῦμε διὰ τὸν JIM θὰ εἶναι ὀλίγα. Θέλησε ἰσχυρὰ, τοῦς διαγωγῆς καὶ πνεῦμα πρακτικόν. Ὁμιλεῖ κρατῶν τὸ μαλιθὶ καὶ γραφῶν ἀριθμῶς. Με τὸ διπλωματικὸν τὸν πνεῦμα καταθέτει νὰ δάξῃ τριζουβέρτα καὶ νὰ κερδίῃ τὸν πότον του με κάποιαν δεξιὴν στρογγυλὴν τὴν σπιγυλὴν ποῦ ὅλοι νομίζον ὅτι τὸν ἔχασαν. Ἦγωνίσθη καὶ ἐκέρδησε τὴν νίκην ποῦ ἦτο

ἐκ διὰ τοῦς Υἱοῦς τοῦ Πετροκλείους καὶ ἦτο πλήρως ἱκανοποιημένος. Ἐκαμῆν ὅμως ἕνα λάθος καὶ ἔχασε μίαν εὐκαιρίαν.

JOHN PAPPAS.— Ὁ Μπαρμπαγιάννης ἀπὸ τὸ SCRANTON. Παρηκολούθει τὰς συνεδριάσεις καὶ ἐξήρχετο νὰ ξεκουρασθῇ ἢ νὰ τηλεφωνήσῃ στὴν Κυραγιάννηνα. Ὅλοι ἐσκέπτοντο τὰς ἐργασίας των καὶ ὁ Μπαρμπαγιάννης τὴν Κυραγιάννηνα. «Βρέ, τί ἤθελα γὼ ντελεγκέσιονς καὶ Μπῆστον κ' ἄφρησα τὴ γρηά μου μονάχη καὶ θὰ με περιμένη μερὰ καὶ νύχτα στὸ παράθυρο σὸν Ἰσπανιῶτα ἐρωμένη; Σέρεις, ἐμῆς στὰ νιάτα μας εἴχαμεν ἀγάπην, τώρα ἀρχίσουμεν ἐρωτάς».

JAMES MAZARACOS.— Νέος στὰ χρόνια ἀλλὰ γέρος στὰ μυαλά. Φίλος τῆς τάξεως δὲν διστάζει νὰ κοιτηριάσῃ καὶ τὸν πλεόν θεομὸν του φίλον εἰς ζητήματα πεποθήσεων, ἀρχῶν καὶ ἀμελείας ἐκτελέσεως καθήκοντων. Καίτοι διὰ πρώτην φορὰν παρεμύθη εἰς συνέδριον, εἶχε μελετήσει ἐπισταμένως τὰ πρακτικὰ τῶν προηγουμένων συνεδριάσεων καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐνημεροτήτῃ του ἐλάμβανε τὸν λόγον μετὰ τόλμης πάντοτε ἐν τὸς τοῦ θέματος. Νέος θαυμασιὸν χαρακτήρος ἀντιπροσώπευσε τὸ τμήμα SPRINGFIELD, MASS., λίαν ἐκαστῶς.

NICHOLAS LAMPADAKIS.— Δικηγόρος καὶ δραστήριος ἐργάτης τῆς Ἀχιλλεύς

ἐν Νέα Ὑόρκη. Ὁμιλεῖ πάντοτε ἐπὶ τοῦ θέματος, κάποτε θεμιτῶς ἀλλὰ καὶ θυμωμένος χαμογελῶ. Διὰ τὸ προσφέρει πάντοτε δολιχά εἰς τὴν Ἀχιλλεύν ἀνιήδεν εἰς τὸ δῆμα, ἠπέλησεν ὅτι ἂν δὲν τὰ πάρουν τὰ πέντε οἱ συνέδροι, θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ τὸν βγάλουν ἔξω. Ἐν τῷ μεταξῷ ὅμως ἐσθῆμισε καὶ εἶται τὰ πέντε βγήσαν ἔξω ἀπὸ τὴν τοίτην του καὶ ἐκαίως ἔμεινε μέσα.

BASIL ARONIS.— Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ WARREN, O., εἰς τοῦ ὁποῖου τὸ πρόσωπον φαίνεται ἢ ἐλακρινία καὶ ἢ σωματικῆς τῆς σκέψεως ἐπὶ ὅσων τῶν ἐλαγόντων ζητημάτων. Τίποτε δὲν τὸν παροῦσι εἰς ἐπιπολαιῶς ἐπιλογοισμούς καὶ ἀποφάσεις. Εἰς κάθε του ἀτόχου ζυγίζει πάντοτε τὸ συμφέρον τῆς Ἀχιλλεύς, τὴν ὁποῖαν ὑπηρετεῖ με ἰσρὸν ζῆλον.

M. V. NICHOLSON.— Παλαίμαχος ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ DUNBURY, CONN. Δυνατὸς ὁμιλητῆς καὶ δευτεροκρίστατος ἀνθρωπος. Ἐκτιμῆ καὶ ἐπαινεῖται ἀνδρῶν με δυνατὸς χαρακτήρος καὶ πρακτικὰ ἔργα. Ἔχει τὸ θάρρος τῆς γνώμης του καὶ τάσσεται πάντοτε με σθένος ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀρχῶν καὶ πεποθησῶν του. Σπανίως ἀποσιώζει ἀπὸ οἰανδήποτε Ἀχιλλεύν ἀνήσιν τῆς Νέας Ἀγγλίας.

(Συνέχεια εἰς τὸ ἐπόμενον τεῦχος)

ΓΥΡΩ ΣΤΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ

ΘΑ ΜΕΙΝΟΥΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΠΟΥΛΑ

Πῆγα καὶ εἶδα κ' ἄκουσα καὶ γνόρισσα διαμάντια
— Διαμάντια ἀγατέφραστα, ποῦ ἦσαν βαθεῖα χωμένα
Στοὺς τόπους τῆς Ἀμερικῆς! Ἀληθινὰ περὶάντια,
Στὰ νάρματα τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ εἶναι ὅλα θαφτισμένα!

Ποῦ ἦταν τόσος θησαυρὸς, σὲ ποιά γωνιά κρημμένος;
Καὶ ποιά εἶναι ἐκείνη ἢ δύναμις ποῦ τὰβγαλε στοὺς φῶς;
Ὁ Ἑλληνισμὸς ὁ γθεσινός, σκόρπιος, πεθαμένος
Σηκώθηκε στὰ πόδια του, ἐγέννησε Θεός!

Εἶδα τὴν μεταμόρφωσιν μετὰ τὰ δικά μου μάτια,
Καὶ μετὰ τὰ δίκρια μου ἔβλεπα τοῦ ξένου τὸν καϊμιά,
Ποῦ τὴν καρδιά μου ὡς τὰ χιτῆς τὴν ἔκανε κομιμάτια,
Καὶ πίστεψα στὴς νέας γῆς τὸ γίγα Ἑλληνισμιά!

Κάτου μακρῶν ἀπὸ τὴν Νοτιὰ, κ' ἀπάνου ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀμηνίς,
Καὶ πέρα ἀπ' τὴν «Χρυσόπορτι» ὡς τὸν Ἀτλαντικόν,
Ἔρχονται ἄντρος καὶ παιδιὰ, με σοβαρῆς μερίμνης,
Π' ἀπασχολοῦν καθημερῶς τὸ νέο Ἑλληνισμιά...

Ἔρχονται!... Πῶς; Ἀδερφικὰ καὶ σφιχταγκαλιασμένα
Μέσ' τῆς Ἀχιλλεύς τ' ἀπειρο, τ' ἀνίκητο βασίλειο!
Μέσ' τὴν καρδιά τὰ ἰδανικὰ τῆς ἔχουν κλειδομένα,
Καὶ τ' ὄνομά τῆς ὅπου πᾶν τόχρον μαζί, κερμιάλιο!

... Πῆγα! Καὶ εἶδα! Κ' ἄκουσα... Καὶ εὐφρανθήκα ἢ ψυχῆ μου!

Με πιστὶ τὴν τῆ θεωρῶ τὴν νέα μας γεννημιά,
Ἀγόγνωστα καὶ με χαρὰ θὰ δώσω τὴν ζωὴν μου
Νὰ μείνουν Ἑλληνοπούλα, με Ἑλληνικὴ ψυχῆ!
Κάντων, Ὁχάτω,

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Ν. ΑΛΕΞΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ.

ΤΟ ΜΑΥΡΟ ΠΟΥΛΙ

ΥΠΟ ΣΩΤΗΡΗ ΣΚΙΠΗ

Είχε φύγει από την Ελλάδα με την απογοήτευσή του στην ψυχή του. Είχε μισηθεί θανάσιμα από το περιβάλλον του, γιατί έδειξε πως έχει γερό ταλέντο για μία τέχνη και πως είναι εργατικός. Χρηιάζεται πολύ για να γίνει κανείς αντιπληθυστικός; Χρηιάζεται πολύ για να περιφρονηθεί, να γίνει το αντικείμενο των σκωμάτων, που εξακολουθούν να είναι τα ίδια από τον καιρό του Όθωνα και που δεν έχουν καμιά συγγένεια με τ' αρχαίο αττικό πνεύμα; Κατά τη λαϊκή λοιπόν έκφραση, έπληυσε το άνω όμματι των καιρών και έπληυσε το άνω όμματι των ηρώων και έπληυσε το άνω όμματι των ηρώων και έπληυσε το άνω όμματι των ηρώων...

Δε θα σ' περιγράψω τη χαρά που ένιωσα στη συνάντησή του. Τόν έπληρα άμειωσα από το χέρι κι άνεθήκαμε στο έμπειρο κι έλα το τροχιόδρομο που έγραφε με μεγάλα κόκκινα γράμματα: Μόν Ροζ και περάσαμε το γεφύρι του Παλαίου τ' έλα Ζυστίς, όταν έπάνω απ' το θολό Σικουάνα άνέτειλεν ένα στρογγυλό φεγγάρι, που έμοιαζε τόσο φρέσκο, ώστε ο φίλος μου τα πήρε για κάποια ογκλάμα. Κι άληθεια δεν είχε μεγάλη διαφορά από τα φώτα του θεάτρου της Σάρα Μπενόρ, που είχε σχηματιστεί ήδη η σούρα για την άγορά εισιτηρίων. Έπαιζαν για εκατοστή-πεντηκοστή φορά το δικιάδραμα: Λά Μπέλομπρονά ν τ ο ρ μ ά ν. Έφτάσαμε τέλος στο ξενοδοχείο μου.

—Κάθησε του έλα, καλέ μου φίλε, και διηγέσου με για τη ζωή σου.

—«Είμαι πρό κάμποσων μηνών έδώ και σε ζητούσα, άρχισα να λέω με βαρύ πένθος ύφος. Μ' έστειλεν ο πατέρας μου να σπουδάσω έλεύθερες σπουδές. Είδε, βλέπεις, τον πόθο μου και τον καημό μου. 'Αλλά ο πατέρας μου πέθανε μόλις έφτασα στο Παρίσι. Τό έμαθα απ' τις Έλληνικές εφημερίδες που με κινηγούν έως έδώ. Φαντάσω με τώρα σ' αυτό το λαβύρινθο, χωρίς γνωριμιά, χωρίς φίλια, δλομόναχον και έρημον. Πως έζησα ως τα τώρα είναι μυστήριο. Κι είναι, καθώς είδες, ό χειμώνας πολύ άγριος και βαρύς. Τό χιόνι κι' ή άμχλη ύστερα ήσαν να συντηγαστούν για την έκτημένη μου».

Σταμάτησε για λίγο τη διήγησή του, από το βήχα που τον έπληγε και κατάπιν ξανάρισε μελαγχολικά:

—«Είδες πόσον έδώ, φίλε μου, εισθάνεται κανείς τη μωραμυνηότητά του; Εύτυχως σ' ένα μπαστρονάκι, που έπληρα ένα βράδυ να πω ένα δεκάλεπτο καιρό στο ποδι, με αληθίον ένας άγνωστου ύψηλός, κατάξανθος Άμερικανός και με ρώτησε αν είμαι Έλληνας. Είταν ζωγράφος κι' ήθελε να μάθω τη γλώσσα μας για να έρθω στην Ελλάδα να σπουδάσω τα τοιαύτα της. Με ρώτησε αν γνωρίζω κανέναν που να δίνει μαθήματα Έλληνικής, και του πρότεινα τον έαυτό μου. Δέχτηκε. Μου ζήτησε τη διεύθυνση μου και μου είπε πως θα 'ρθη την επόμενη στις έννητά του βράδυ να με βρη».

«'Αλλά ή επόμενη—ώ ή τραγική ημέρα!—ξημέρωσε άδυσόπιστη για μένα. Έξω όλα ήταν κατάμυρα κι οι άνθρωποι είχαν άνάψη τα φώτα από το μεσημέρι. Γέμισα νηστικός στο δωμάτιο μου του έχτου πατοκιστος. 'Αν πέθανα, κανείς δεν θα τ' έπιωρνεν είδησι και θα κινδόνενα να μεινω εκεί άταφος άλόκληρη δομοάδα. 'Η ώρα περνούσε άγονουδώς, άλλα ό άγνωστος Άμερικανός δε φαινόταν».

«Την άλλη μέρα ζήτησα, ώσαν από λήθαργο στις έννητά του βράδυ. Μίσα σ' αυτό το πεκνό σκοτάδι δεν καταλάβαινα που βρισκόμια και δεν είμουν δίπλας αν έξέπνησα πράγματι ή αν καμιάμια και κατέχομαι από έφιάλη. Ποιος ξέρει από πότε ή λάμπα μου είχε σβύση, άφού έκαμνι και την τελευταία σταγόνα του πετρελαίου. Θυμήθηκα πως μου έμεινεν ένα κομμάτι σπαρμιτοίτου και σηκώθηκα άμειωσα και τό άναψα, όταν στο παράθυρό μου, που τό άψηγα πάντα μισανοιγμένο, είδα ένα μικρό, μαύρο πουλί, από κείνα που φουλιάζουν στα δέντρα του Λευξερμβούργου. Ποιος ξέρει ποιά μυστηριώδης αίτια τό έφερεν στο πένθος δωμάτιό μου! Τό φρικιαστικό ποίημα του Έδγαρ Πόε, ήρθεν εύθύς στη μνήμη μου και τού είπα:

—«'Ολοσκότεινο πουλί, που σου μαζάω! Τί σε σέρονι προς έμένα; 'Αν πεινός κι' ήρθες με την έλλάδα να σου δώσω κάτι να τοματρήσης, σου τό λέω πως ή έθ έβρης ούτε νιχαλο έδώ. 'Αν τό κρύο και τό χιόνι σε αναγκάζουν να ζητήσης άσσυλο, πήγαινε και χτύπα με τό μικρό σου ράμφος σέ τζάμια κάποιου άλλου σπιτιού θερμοσ από τη φωτιά και την εύτυχία. Μαζί μου αν μείνης θα μεγαλώσης τη δυστυχία σου, ό ολοσκότεινο πουλί, και θα μου αϊζήσης και μένα την έγκατάλειψή μου».

«Τό μαύρο πουλί πά να τό έμάντεψε τά πεκνά λόγια μου κι άφού είδε πως δεν του έλεγα ψέματα πέταξε κι έφυγε, χτυπώντας με τό βρογμένο φτερόκιον των τά γιαλιά των τζαμιών».

«Έμεινα κάμποσες στιγμές σολλογοισμένος, όταν άξαφνα μια άλλόκοτη ιδέα πέρωσε από τό νοσ μου και σκέφτηκα: «Μην είναι άραγε ή ψυχή του πεθανένου μου»

παιτέρα, που από τον τόφο της έκαί μακρά στο γαλάζιο νησί, έβγήκε και πέταξε, διασκεύοντας θάλασσες και διαστήματα για νάρθη να ιδη τη δυστυχία μου; Στη σκέψη αυτή σωματίστικα στο πάτωμα και άρχισα να κλαίω με λυγρούς».

«Την ίδια στιγμή άκουσα δύο χτυπήματα στην πόρτα μου. 'Όστε ύπάρχουν άνθρωποι ακόμα, σολλογοιστικά, που έπισκέπτονται τους τάφους; 'Όστόσο σηκώθηκα, σκούπισα τό δάκρυά μου, ταχτοποιήθηκα όσο μπόρεσα κι έτριξα ν' άνοιξω. Είταν ό Άμερικανός, που έρχόταν να με πάρη με αυτοκίνητο!...»

«Ένα δάκρυ κύλησε τώρα στα στεγνά μάγουλά του. Μείνουμε άρμονοι κι οι δύο για κάμποσες στιγμές. Σε λιγάκι έπροσέθεν ήμερα:

«Τώρα είμαι καλά. Έχω τρία καλοπληρωμένα μαθήματα Έλληνικών. 'Αλλά σέπτομα πόσο είμαστε χωρίς πατρίδα, όταν ένας άνθρωπος σαν έμένα, που εργάστηκε με τόση άφοσίωση για τό γράμματά μας, μένει σε τέτοιον έγκατάλειψο».

«Θά θυμάμαι πάντοτε με ευλάβεια την έκμυστήρηναι αυτή του νέου και ξεχωριστού Έλληνα συγγραφέα, που διχ ύπάρχει πιά στη ζωή. Πέθανε—χρόνια τώρα—από φθίσι τοσ λάρνηγα».

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ!

Διά να βοηθήσετε εις την εξαγωγήν και κατανώλωσιν των Έλληνικών προϊόντων ζητήσατε από τον παντοπώλην σας προδόντα Έλληνικής προελεύσεως.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

THE ANEPA MAGAZINE, published monthly at Concord, New Hampshire for October 1st, 1930.

CITY OF WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the District of Columbia, aforesaid, personally appeared MILTON E. MELLETIADIS, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is the Editor of THE ANEPA 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, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, THE ANEPA MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO., INC., 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Editor, MILTON E. MELLETIADIS, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Managing Editor, MILTON E. MELLETIADIS, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C. Business Manager, MILTON E. MELLETIADIS, 1132 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.

2. That the owners are: THE ORDER OF ANEPA, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.; GEORGE E. PHILLIPS, Supreme President, 1094 Elliott Square Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; ACHILLEAS CATRONIS, Supreme Secretary, 1140 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.; ANDREW JARVIN, Supreme Treasurer, 27 Congress St., Portsmouth, N. H.

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. MELLETIADIS, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of October, 1930.

[SEAL] E. MARJORIE HAMMERSLEY, Notary Public. (My commission expires July 3, 1934.)

BOOKS TO READ

The "Home of Nymphs and Vampires" and "The Blight of Asia," by George Horton, published by Bobbs-Merrill Co. Price, \$3.50.

HON. GEORGE HORTON

THE Hon. George Horton, Litt.D.; Commander of the Order of the Savior; Knight of the Order of Gregory the Great; honorary member of Athens Parnassos; member of the National Press Club and of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; prominent novelist, historian and poet, and veteran diplomat, began his diplomatic and consular service at Athens, to which post he was appointed by President Cleveland.

From the Athenian Consulate he was promoted to Consul General, and was transferred to Saloniki. From Saloniki he was sent to Smyrna, where he was in charge of the American Consulate until 1914, when war was declared. He took the American colony to Berne, Switzerland, where it was safely disbanded. From Berne he was ordered to proceed to Saloniki to take charge of the official communications there. He remained in Saloniki until the Greek occupation of Smyrna, when he was transferred to that city and placed in charge of the Entente interests. He was American Consul in Smyrna when that fair city was destroyed by Mustapha Kemal, in September, 1922.

From the ruins of ill-fated Smyrna he

transferred his American colony to Athens and returned to the United States. He was since appointed Consul to Budapest, Hungary.

Mr. Horton has lectured very extensively in the United States about the modern Greeks, and is one of the most popular Philhellenes in America.



HON. GEORGE HORTON

A great Philhellene and an honorary member of Ahepa

Mr. Horton is an honorary member of the Washington Chapter No. 31 of the Ahepa and has accepted the honor with due appreciation.

Mr. Horton has written many books, most popular of which are "Home of Nymphs and Vampires," describing the Isles of Greece, and "The Blight of Asia," a graphic and authentic narrative of the Asia-Minor catastrophe. In his "The Blight of Asia," Mr. Horton convincingly relates the grim and horrible story of the gradual and systematic extermination of Christians and Christianity from Asia Minor. He was an eyewitness to the tragedy of Smyrna, being at that time the American Consul stationed there. He has the background for intelligent understanding of that about which he writes, having been Consul and Consul General in the Near East for thirty years. The author claims to be neither pro-Turk nor pro-Greek, only pro-American and pro-Christian. He writes fearlessly, clearly, convincingly. This book has been published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., and it is available at the price of \$3.50 per book, as well as the "Home of Nymphs and Vampires."

The "Home of Nymphs and Vampires," a story of the Isles of Greece, is a most recent publication, and excerpts of critics are printed herewith, indicating the manner in which it was received.

"The book is a joy."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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«Τὸ Μόνο Φάρμακον λέγει ὁ Ἄγγλος ἰατρός W. GORDON
—Φορεῖτε ἀγὰ μάλ्लιν ἐσωφροσυχᾶ.
ΕἰΣΑΓΟΜΕΝ ΕΣ ΑΙΤΑΙΑΣ ΑΠΟΚΡΑΕΙΣΤΙΚΩΣ
κατασκευασμένα δι' ἡμᾶς τὰ καλλίτερα μάλ्लιν ἐσωφροσυχᾶ τοῦ
κόσμου. Τὰ ἐγγράμματα νὰ μὴ μαζεύσεν στὸ πλῆθος καὶ νὰ
διατηροῦνται ἀσφατὰ χρόνια.—Ἄνδρικά, παιδικὰ καὶ γυναικεία.

ΤΙΜΑΙ ΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΑΙ
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Ο ΜΑΡΑΘΩΝ**

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τοῦτο νὰ σᾶς σταίλωμεν δελ-
τήματα Ἄγγλικῶν ἐσωφρο-
συχῶν διαφάν.
Ὄνομα
Διεύθυνσις
Πόλις
Παραγγέλλις ἀποστέλλομεν
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"The illustrations are entrancing."—*Indianapolis News.*

"A book to charm."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

"George Horton is a master weaver of tales."—*Portland Oregonian.*

"Truly a work of literary genius."—*Washington Post.*

"The very spirit of old Greece."—*Indianapolis News.*

"Hardly any other works have appeared that describe so charmingly as Horton has done the life of the modern Greeks."

We recommend very highly to the members of the Ahepa the acquisition of Mr. Horton's books, particularly the "Home of Nymphs and Vampires" and "The Blight of Asia," as they are not only informative historically, but they are also revelational.

The books in question can be furnished to you by THE AHEPA MAGAZINE.

Official Welcome to Ahepa by the City of Boston

(Continued from page 15)

And I hope as time goes on Greece will rise again and give us other Sophocles, other Aeschylus, other Euripides, other Platos and I hope that when that day comes that culture will become a part of America here through the proud Greek influence.

We speak of the Boston Athenian founded in 1801. How else could we have found out about the Athenian, except after your old City of Athens?

I salute, Mr. Chairman, the City of Athens, and I salute you because history gives me perfect evidence of the fact that you have not forgotten, thank God, that word which was in the beginning, and that word was God, as we saw from the religious exercises here this morning, and as a last word, Mr. Chairman, I salute you all as an everlasting people. (Applause and cheering with the delegates standing.)

Address of Welcome at the Opening of the Eighth Annual Convention of Ahepa

(Continued from page 14)

welcome you, Boston has opened wide its gates to you, our brothers, and the portals of their homes. In your sojourn among us our only desire is to please you, our only aim to make your short stay enjoyable. The brethren of Boston and New England are at your service and command. Our hearts are open to you, our homes are yours. Welcome one and all, my brethren, to the New Athens of America.



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WOULD YOU RISK 2c AGAINST A POSSIBLE \$2500?

DID you ever stop to consider how the events of a single moment may alter the whole course of a man's life? Did you ever stop to think how the decision made on the impulse of a split-second may eventually lead a man to Success such as most people only *dream* of!

Yet truth is stranger than fiction. The toss of a coin—the lucky accident—a letter mailed to a distant city—little things like these are what alter the fates of men and even nations! For example, when William Shore of Lake Hughes, California, stumbled upon a magazine page describing this self-same plan for raising men's pay, he was only a cow-puncher. But some inner "hunch" caused him to hesitate for a moment and read. In that instant, *the die was cast!* Today Shore is making as high as \$125 a week, with bigger and bigger prospects for the future. . . . So it was with F. B. Englehardt of Chattanooga. He, too, mailed the coupon below and was rewarded by raising his pay \$4800 a year—an increase of 200%!

Yet astonishing as these men's success may seem to you now, they are not at all unusual. Thousands of others can tell you similar experiences which occurred after they read the pay-raising book, — "The Key to Master Salesmanship" — now offered to you free. . . . And if it could do *that* as much for you as it did for Englehardt — if it only brought you \$2500 a year more than you are earning now — wouldn't it be worth your while and a 2-cent stamp to get a chance to look it over?

Salary Increases — 200% to 900%!

How did these men do it? What did their book show them? Just this: — Each of these men knew that salesmanship offers bigger rewards and delivers them *quicker* than any other line under the sun. This vital book — "The Key to Master Salesmanship" — introduced them to hundreds of surprising and little-known facts about this fascinating and highly-paid profession. It blasted dozens of old theories and showed exactly why scientific salesmen are *wade* and not "born," as so many people have foolishly believed up to now. It explained the art of selling in simple terms — and told just how the great sales records of nationally-known star salesmen are achieved. Not only that, it outlined a simple plan that will enable almost any man to become a master of scientific salesmanship without spending years on the road — without losing a day or a dollar from his present position.

Reason it out for yourself. Salesmanship is just like any other profession. It is governed by certain fundamental rules and laws — laws that you can master as easily as you learned the alphabet. . . . City and traveling sales positions are open in every line all over the country. For years, thousands of leading firms have called on the N. S. T. A. to supply them with salesmen. Employment service is free to both employers and members and thousands have secured positions this way.

Free to Every Man

See for yourself WHY "The Key to Master Salesmanship" has been the deciding factor in the careers of so many men who are now making \$10,000 a year. Learn for yourself the REAL TRUTH about the art of selling! You do not risk one penny nor incur the slightest obligation. And since it may mean the turning point of your whole career, it certainly is worth your time to fill out and clip the blank below. Send it now!

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The coupon will bring you a FREE copy of what has been called "the most amazing book ever printed." It reveals facts and secrets that have led legions of ambitious men to success beyond their fondest expectations. It will open your eyes to the real facts about SALESMANSHIP — the highest paid profession in the world!



FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This man-building volume not only shows you an astonishingly simple way to master the ins-and-outs of scientific salesmanship, but also explains the N. S. T. A. free employment service. This service is free to both employers and men who have applied to the N. S. T. A. method, as outlined in the book. Requests for over 50,000 trained men were received last year.



REAL MONEY AT LAST

If you want to raise your pay \$2500 or more, you owe it to yourself to see exactly why this remarkable book increases men's earnings so surprisingly. If we were asking two or three dollars a copy, you might hesitate — but it is now *free!* You'll never find a better way to invest a 2c stamp than in mailing the coupon below! No obligation. Do it now!

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Without cost or obligation you may send me your free book, "The Key to Master Salesmanship," and tell me about your Free Employment Service and other features of the N. S. T. A.

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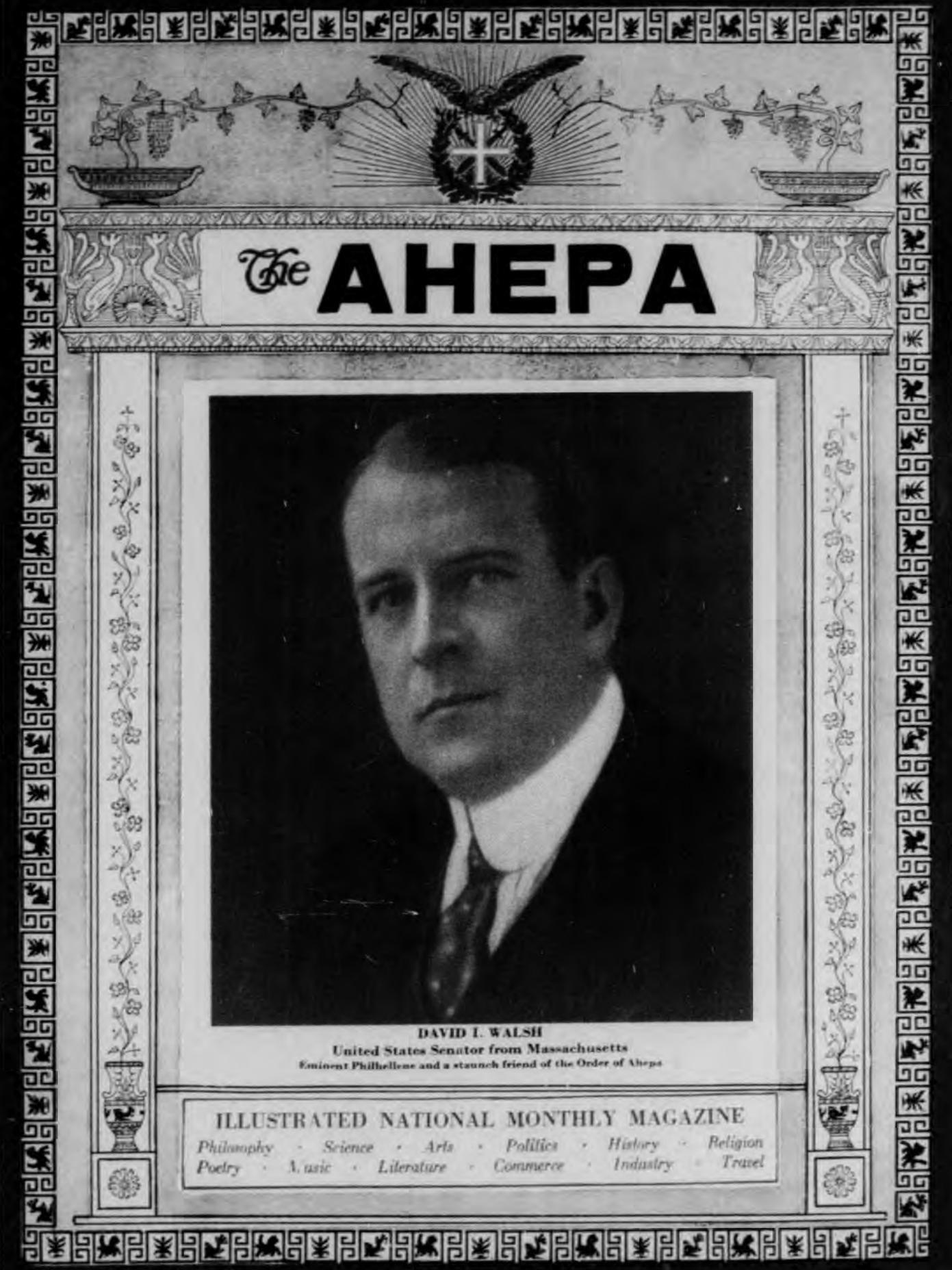
The Ahepa

Illustrated National Monthly Magazine

December 1930

Volume IV

Number 10



The **AHEPA**



DAVID I. WALSH

United States Senator from Massachusetts
Eminent Philhellene and a staunch friend of the Order of Ahepa

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THE AHEPA



ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association

Volume IV

DECEMBER, 1930

Number 10

An Hour With Coolidge

New England simplicity and world force strangely blended in beloved Ex-President

By **GEORGE E. PHILLIES**

Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

AMONG the jewels of the old Russian crown is one that has defied the lapidaries for centuries. They are unable to classify it. All agree it is a precious stone but whether diamond, or of close kinship to the diamond, none has ever been able to determine.

It has one peculiar quality. It varies according to the observer's viewpoint. From one angle it suggests calm seas, a flawless sky and all things at their kindest. Take one step to the right or left, look at it from this view angle and it is dark and lowering. A ruthless tempest fair seems to tear it apart, and a force seems hidden that, if loosed, might overturn a dynasty.

It was many years ago that it came to my attention. And it has been almost as many years since I have recalled it, probably because few circumstances of life would suggest the recollection, or a comparison.

It came to me with considerable force the other day, however, when, by previous appointment, Secretary Herman C. Beaty, ushered me into the presence of Calvin Coolidge, former president of the United States, now private citizen, in his unpretentious office at Northampton.

"The Russian Jewel!" flashed across my mind as Mr. Coolidge stood up at his desk to greet me.

His face, absolutely imperturbable; his smile, friendly but impenetrable; his handshake quite formal but none the less cordial because of that.

From one angle, here was the typical New Englander — a veritable "Gran'ther Hill," except for his years which have dealt lightly with him. Rowland Robinson wrote about dozens of Coolidges, or their equivalents, in his fascinating tales of Vermont.

Shift position again and the new face reflects another Coolidge — the sharp features, discerning man of world

affairs, master of statistics, international debits and credits and trade balances.

Another angle and we see Coolidge the husband, father and neighbor, one of his most charming delineations.

Indeed, every new angle shows another Coolidge, the composite of which presents one of the greatest Americans in the history of public affairs in this country.

Mr. Coolidge appears to be in much better health than when I repeatedly met him in the White House. Relinquishing the responsibilities of national affairs and retiring to the pleasant routine of private business has obviously had a good effect. I predict a long and comfortable life for him and, yielding to my imagination, I visualize him in his very old age reminiscing about when he was president and that so far distant from now that he may justifiably refer to his term of office as having been in "the earlier days of the Republic."

The popular conception of Mr. Coolidge — that he is taciturn and of few words — is wrong. Or it may be that his public position imposed a certain silence during his term of office. At any rate the freedom of private life has loosed a volubility in sharp and pleasant contrast to the taciturnity of his presidential days.

Reaching across his desk he shook my hand and said: "What particular thing brings you here this morning, Mr. Phillies?"

"A two-fold purpose, Mr. President," I replied, "First, as an American with unbounded admiration for you and your public service and, secondly, as an American of Greek ancestry I am profoundly grateful to you for your friendship for Greece and your kind words about my native land and her institutions."

I referred, of course, to Mr. Coolidge's recent editorial, published widely throughout the United States, on the



Calvin Coolidge and George E. Phillies at their meeting at Northampton, Mass., recently

Centennial of Greek Independence. If you have not read it you should, whether you are of Greek ancestry or not. A finer tribute has never been paid Greece since the days of Daniel Webster and nothing more laudatory has ever been written of her place in the cultural world. It follows:

"The Greek people are celebrating the completion of a century of independence. One hundred years ago they were relieved of Asiatic domination and enabled to resume their rightful place as a European nation. The interest of the United States in their struggle for freedom was manifested by a great speech in the House of Representatives by Daniel Webster.

The whole western civilization will join in the spirit of this celebration because of the vast influence of ancient Greece upon our modern life. From that source we drew our conception of liberty. In art the Greeks have never been surpassed. They remain supreme in architecture, sculpture and literature. After all the centuries their names lead in poetry, oratory and philosophy. Even the science of today exists because their philosophers taught men how to use their minds. Down through the ages liberal culture has had for its foundation a study of Greek thought. This little nation, nurtured by the mountains and the sea, revealed the proper relation of man to man. Because of the intellectual service they have rendered the world will rejoice in the revival and prosperity of the Greeks."

That his utterances concerning Greece and her people had gratified the sons of that distant country, was an obvious delight to him. It opened a conversation that continued for nearly an hour, one of the most interesting interviews of my life. I briefly answered a perfect torrent of questions upon subjects of interest, subjects which were expanded by Mr. Coolidge's comment. Gradually it dawned upon me that by some trick of circumstance I was in the rôle of the interviewed and not the interviewer. There were no surplus words, yet, his comment could not have been made more complete with additional words. His statistical knowledge was tremendous, summed extemporaneously and without the aid of notes or reference of any sort. I was particularly impressed by his remarkable memory for names, places and persons.

In the most affable manner he talked of his college days in Amherst, of his college mates and particularly of his contact with people of Greek extraction of whom he has known many.

"Do you know that Napoleon Bonaparte was of Greek extraction, Mr. Phillips?" he asked.

"Yes, Mr. President, it is common knowledge among the Hellenic people that the Island of Corsica was inhabited by Greek sailors and seafaring men and that Napoleon was one of their descendants."

Minding Your Own Business

By GLENN FRANK

President of the University of Wisconsin

SOME time ago I wrote an article on the lost art of minding one's own business, suggesting that the widespread practice of this art would greatly improve the general quality of our civilization and make much of our social service activities unnecessary.

As I write today I am looking out of my hotel window across the roofs of London toward the dome of historic St. Paul's, where the quietly powerful Dean Inge plays the rôle of modern prophet.

Yesterday, in a Regent street café, a reporter was interviewing several visitors to find out what was, to them, the charm of London. The reporter approached a rather dapper young Chinaman with his question.

"Well," he said, "I guess the charm of London for me is the fact that the people are not always trying to take advantage of you. They mind their own business."

"Yes," Mr. Coolidge said, "and his Greek name was 'Kalo Meris,' meaning 'Good place,' the same as 'Bona parte' which is of Latin origin."

Then we reeled into Greek history, art, science, literature and civilization. Though something of a Greek scholar myself I was astonished at his complete command of the history and achievements of Greece, ancient and modern, and her people.

Then we returned to New York State of the present and particularly to Buffalo and the city's political aspects. He mentioned several of his acquaintances in Buffalo, my home town, and showed a profound knowledge of local political conditions. Indeed, after hearing him reel off political facts, figures and trends it is not difficult to understand how he campaigned so splendidly and so completely captivated the voters of America.

In matters of industry he is specially well informed. I mentioned the fact that in the present depression one of Buffalo's great synthetic silk mills had closed. Instantly Mr. Coolidge launched into statistics and trade facts concerning the silk industry, and particularly concerning the importation of silk from China and Japan. He declared that the present unfavorable condition of the synthetic silk industry is due to the reduction of price on Chinese and Japanese raw silk and that the present tariff is not a contributory cause.

In matters of the Ahepa he is well versed, knows the aims of our organization and commented most favorably on our efforts. He expressed a desire to know by name some of the leading business men among the American Greeks and their particular lines of business. We also discussed Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, who commands Mr. Coolidge's admiration and whom he regards as one of the real leaders in present day Europe.

Leaving Mr. Coolidge I was impressed — deeply impressed — with his profound knowledge of affairs, his keen intellect, his dignity and his art of expression. More than all I was impressed with the conviction that with such men as Calvin Coolidge before us we cannot doubt the quality of our American leadership.

It is splendid that through the medium of the press he can pass on to us his wisdom and his counsel each day. America cannot afford to get out of touch with this man who served his country so well and who left so deep an imprint on American life.

There is about London a casual mind-your-own-business-and-I-will-mind-mine air that seems at first almost anarchic, and yet life runs on with an amazing sense of smoothness and security, despite the fact that London was in the grip of a general strike but a few weeks ago. This freedom to mind his own business and a fine facility in minding his own business is the reason why the British citizen will cling to democracy, in my judgment, long after all the rest of Europe has given up the ghost and gone flirting with dictatorships and directorates and other forms of "strong" government.

Today I picked up in a bookshop a copy of Coventry Patmore's "Courage in Politics and Other Essays." Thumbing through it just now, I find this admirable statement of the British tradition of minding one's own business:

"To know one's own business, with quiet persistence to

(Continued on page 23)

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A Great Lesson in Americanization

A Yankee of Original Greek Blood

By GENERAL C. R. EDWARDS

(Editor's Note: The accompanying article has been summarized from the address delivered by that distinguished soldier of America, General C. R. Edwards, at the Eighth Annual Convention Banquet of Ahepa, held Thursday, August 28th, 1930, at the Bradford Hotel, Boston.)

I HAVE been inquiring about the qualifications that would admit a man to membership of an order of men that married so much pulchritude. I find that Admiral Byrd has been elected, and I find that there are only two qualifications, that one must be a citizen of this country, or declared his intentions, and he must believe in God. I stand here tonight jealous of the Greek Minister, and of the Consul, two men that cannot join this organization and still both of them have been put right next to Helen, of Troy. And, they are better insulators than any Edison wrapping I have ever seen on an electric wire. So next time, when you invite me, remember I am eligible.

You know about this order. One must be an American citizen, or he must be striving to become one. That is the splendid note that I perceive here tonight. I was away when all the exercises took place with reference to the dedication of the George Dilboy monument, and how I regretted it. I was in the West and I have just come back.

There is a marvelous thing about America. All youth is ideal and gallant when the crisis comes, but there is something about American youth, and you have heard me speak about it so often. They have got an idealism, a patriotic idealism. I say that that makes them able to be turned into the best individual soldier that lives, in the shortest time. Why is it? Is it the climate? Is it the pioneer spirit? Is it the Great Adventure? Is it tradition? Is it history? No. That won't do. You can examine the glorious history of Greece, and I think I have solved it. It is the equal opportunity in this country alike which there is nothing which exists in the world.

Think of it! In this last presidential election, the son of a blacksmith, orphaned at nine, a poor newsboy from New York, the son of a poor country doctor in Arkansas and the grandson of a squaw, running for the two highest offices in the United States. That is that little differentiation that comes with all. Too, it applies to the sons of men like myself, whose ancestors came over on the *Mayflower*, or those who came just before the war was declared in America. It makes no difference. That is your lesson about George Dilboy. Many of you in this audience have heard me give my definition of an American youth. He is the kind of a lad that walks up under our colors against a machine-gun nest and dies with a smile on his face, and George Dilboy's sacrifice is what made me coin that definition.



GENERAL C. R. EDWARDS, U. S. A.

Now, a story, and I suppose you have heard it so many times that it is tautological, but I heard of a Greek that could not speak English, and he had come from Turkey with his family, and he was up in New Hampshire, and a man came in and told me that he said to his boys: "Go join the Yankee Division, that General Edwards is going over there with. This will show whether or not our family appreciates the asylum this great country has given to my family. And, boy, come back with your shield, or on top of it, I don't care which. But, go." And, George Dilboy enlisted in my division with a thousand other volunteers that jumped to the colors. You know, I have got a brief for those fellows that jumped to the colors.

Now, the next chapter. At Chateau-Thierry, in that desperate fight, I saw a platoon, under a lieutenant commanding it, getting wiped out in trying to advance. But the progress of this platoon had suddenly stopped. It could not advance. The dreaded enemy machine-gun nests! And there I found out the deed of a true hero.

This lad came up and said, "Lieutenant, I think I can wipe out that machine gun nest." He said, "Go ahead and try it."

He dropped on his belly, and writhing like a snake, and on his way up he was shot twice through the body and he never stopped. "Boom, boom," and finally he saw that there were only two men left in that machine gun nest, and he jumped up to get a good shot, and his leg — they focussed that machine gun on his leg, and literally cut it off. It was only hanging by a piece of flesh. He dropped on his back, put his left heel in the ground and pushed and turned over, and gave a last push as he killed the two men, and then turned on his back and beckoned to his lieutenant and his buddies, and said, "Come on."

Now, that is what I call a Yankee. He was a Yankee of original Greek blood, but it is that marvelous amalgamating power that turns a Greek or a Frenchman or a German into just as good a Yankee as the sons of the people that came over on the *Mayflower*. It is the glory of this country that you do it honor in dedicating this Ahepa organization to culture, but you must be Americans. Now, sitting here tonight, taking a look at the Mayor of Somerville, and he is the most famous fellow now, because he comes from the town George Dilboy came from, just like me, who commanded the division that George Dilboy

(Continued on page 23)



GEORGE DILBOY
A Yankee of Original Greek Blood

Puritania — . . .

By N. J. CASSAVETES

WHATEVER may be the scientific theory about the causation of dreams, it is an undeniable fact that all human beings believe, more or less, that dreams portend happenings in our lives and influence our daily existence.

I confess that I have a curious turn of mind. While I believe in dreams and such mystic signs as the "ringing ear" and the "winking eye," I endeavor to give to them a scientific explanation.

The Freudian theory that dreams are caused by unfulfilled desires I find very suitable to my attitude toward dream interpretation.

I have, therefore, attributed the cause of a dream that I have recently dreamed to the fact that for a number of years now I have taxed my mind with the consideration of American civilization and, especially, with the civilization of that portion of the American population that have ear-marked themselves as the "Hundred Per Cent Americans."

My dream was this:

I dreamed that my limbs became suddenly endowed with extraordinary powers which enabled me to fly.

I grew slowly conscious of a sense that I had passed away and was now flying through space in search of that true knowledge, which the limitations of mortal life hide from us during our existence on earth.

At first, my mind ran back to the philosophic teachings of my remote Grecian ancestors and I wondered at their intuition about immortality.

Then, I began to feel that I was free from many mental shackles such as ambition, love of glory, patriotic vanity, pretense and in general all desire for wealth, women and praise.

I had attained to that state of existence in which the mind, rid of all weakness of the flesh, could look upon the universe in the light of truth, absolute truth, uncolored by the cravings of mortal life.

I was free from the fear of death, from the selfishness of love, from the suffocating mask of pretense, from the egomania of virtue. I was now a part of the limitless universe. Truth was my goal; beauty and harmony the delights in which I was to revel thenceforth.

I flew and flew, serene, tranquil — endlessly happy. I flew, it seemed to me, for years and eons.

Then I became conscious that I was losing my powers to fly and that I was slowly descending toward the earth.

Without knowing how, I found myself wandering in the streets of a city. My memory could recollect similar scenes — shops, churches, policemen, street cars, banks — everything as it had been in New York before I had passed away — oh, ages and ages ago.

I walked as in a daze until I found myself at the outskirts of the city. I observed that it was surrounded by a high and thick wall and that guards were strolling on its parapets, uniformed and wearing caps with golden letters which read "Puritania."

Near the main gate, I read on a huge sign of bronze, erected after the fashion of outdoor township advertising, the following inscription:



Statue of Liberty at the entrance to the New York Harbor. The inspiration of the incoming immigrant

"THE REPUBLIC OF PURITANIA

"Founded in the year 1931 A.D. by concession of the United States of America for the purpose of perpetuating the race of One Hundred Per Cent Americans.

"Puritania is dedicated to the worship of God, to the enforcement of virtue, to the exclusion of aliens and all propagators of political and social doctrines other than those sanctioned by our Puritan Fathers and the Constitution, and finally to the banning of all teachings that in any way contradict or tend to discredit the Divine Revelation as incorporated for all time in the New and Old Testaments.

"In the name of God and Hundred Per Cent Americanism.

"The Elders of Puritania and for them:

"Bishop One Hundred Per Cent American,

"Senator One Hundred Per Cent American,

"One Hundred Per Cent American Daughters."

I was grieved at the realization that in spite of the lapse of so many centuries since my flight from New York, true knowledge had not made serious progress.

While I was thus sadly meditating, I was jarred by a fierce grip of my right arm. I turned and faced a stern policeman of Puritania. He conducted me without explanation to police headquarters, where I was subjected to endless questioning.

Many centuries ago, the police in New York behaved similarly to strangers and I was consoled by that recollection.

I was asked many questions as to how I had entered the city, how I had passed through the iron gates of Puritania. The law was read to me that condemned to exile all aliens not One Hundred Per Cent Americans.

I endeavored to explain to them that I had seen the beauty of the Universe, that there was born in me a new light — the light of Truth, Beauty and Humanity. Nothing could avail me. The cross faces of the officers of the law remained unmoved. They persisted in advising me that the law of Puritania was sacred; that the Constitution was inviolable; that Puritania knew only God and the laws enacted by the Puritan Fathers and there were and could not be any other laws

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by which they would consent to be guided or governed.

I was ordered arrested. But by delivering an impassioned speech in which I made many references to the Scriptures, I succeeded in obtaining permission of only a few hours to see the city under strict police surveillance.

The officers of Puritania with condescension showed me numerous and magnificent churches and tabernacles, great hospitals where the poor were hospitalized, orphan asylums endowed by wealthy members of the community, schools and universities, prisons where criminals were segregated and punished and barracks where soldiers were maintained to defend Puritania, magnificent mansions of the rich and squalid slums of the poor, splendor, law, religion, enforced virtue — all side by side with prisons, slums, houses of correction, barracks and police.

I ventured to ask my escort if after so many centuries of human suffering, it had not dawned upon them that there might be a remedy to poverty, crime and misery; that human brotherhood could not so long tolerate prisons, slums and poverty to abide side by side with religion, wealth and mansions.

They replied with unwavering conviction that Puritania was a land of equal opportunity for all, a land of an equal chance for everybody; that the laws of private property were sacred; that each citizen had to look after himself and that the poor deserved to be poor and the rich earned their wealth and comforts by their virtues, energy and frugality.

My time had expired. I was conducted to the gates. The Bishop One Hundred Per Cent American had arranged a religious service at which fervent prayers were said for my forgiveness and enlightenment and I was led by two sturdy immigration inspectors to the outer gates.

A sea plane, flying the flag of the United States of America, was anchored outside the walls of Puritania. I was led on board and the gates closed with a raucous clang behind the officials and elders of Puritania.

A tall, blue-eyed pilot, of a demi-god type, goodness and benignity beaming from his countenance greeted me:

"My brother," he said in a mellifluous language, "we shall fly to the United States of America, where you will not be subjected to humiliation and hardships."

I gasped. And recovering my breath, I stammered:

"But I have no passport . . . and the Immigration Authorities at Ellis Island . . . ?"

"My dear fellow man," spoke the pilot, bewildered, "you are laboring under strange delusions. I do not understand what you mean by 'passport,' 'immigration' and 'Ellis Island.'"

"Our Country, which is for geographical reasons only

called the United States of America, is a land to which all men are welcomed. We ask not whence and why a fellow man comes to our shores. We know of no laws that forbid our brother men from coming and going at will."

"You have no Congress that enacts laws excluding aliens? Have you no prisons for the incarceration of strangers who visit your land without documents of identity or quota numbers?" I asked in bewilderment.

My escort was amazed. He seemed to wonder at all these things. He explained to me that he knew nothing of Congress, of quota numbers, of documents of identity, of policemen, prisons, law-givers, armaments, mansions for the rich and slums for the poor, houses of correction, churches, capitalists and laborers.

In wonderment I repeated:

"You have no Constitution, President, Parties, States, laws defining the duties of citizens and sanctioning the rights of private property and in general all those things which the people of the United States considered as fundamental and unalterable many, many years ago?"

My pilot seemed to try to recollect something from the obscure nooks of his memory and, as if waking from a reverie, he spoke, with a smile:

"Ah, I now know why you are bewildered. You think in terms of Puritania and the old systems of the United States.

"My grandfather was professor of Ancient American History. I remember now that he narrated to me once when I was a boy that over one thousand years ago, when our ancestors were semi-barbarous, they did have all these crude institutions which they believed to be divine and infallible.

"Human society had arisen from savagery — a condition in which blind physical force became the governing law of human beings.

"It came to pass that life became a mere economic problem.

"Conditions arose, as a consequence, that thrust the power of life and death of the many into the hands of the few.

"What they barbarously termed 'money' and 'goods' and 'comforts' were regarded as the ultimate goal of human achievement.

"The needs of the mind, the cravings of the soul, the true sources of human happiness, were utterly neglected.

"A vicious social system had been inherited from the savage social agglomerations of men, called by my historian grandfather, 'feudal society,' in which accumulation of material wealth by wars and trickery was sanctioned in the so-called sacredness of private property.

"At first the so-called 'money lenders' and later the so-called 'financiers' controlled the destiny of America, and these 'financiers' were in turn the slaves of the demands of an



The famous Rainier National Park, one of the scenic wonder spots in America, near the city of Seattle, Washington, where there is one of the most active Ahepa chapters

oligarchy of what they used to call 'investors,' who prodded the 'financiers' to greater and greater exertions for larger and larger 'returns.'

"As centuries rolled on, the Americans became a race of bondsmen and were bound headlong for a state of brutalization.

"In the midst of that abject condition of materialism, there came a violent reaction. Great teachers arose who endeavored to stem the onrush of Americans to the precipice of cold matter. They made a desperate appeal to the people's soul and tried to rekindle the flame of truth and beauty in the hearts and minds of their fellow men.

"These teachers preached that life is not an economic unit; that the idea of human brotherhood is of a greater intrinsic value than material efficiency.

"There ensued a mighty struggle of ideas between the class which adhered stubbornly to the social principles inherited from savagery and barbarism, which sanctioned the conception of private property — the coexistence of wealth and poverty, of learning and ignorance, of opulence and want, of luxury and privation, and on the other hand the class of men who believed that the idea of human brotherhood would bring universal happiness and contentment and would advance the well being of our race.

"The former appealed to the 'Constitution,' to the teachings of their so-called 'Puritan' ancestors, to the 'Bible,' and to the so-called 'Anglo-Saxon Traditions,' and proclaimed the 'Constitution,' the 'Puritan faith,' the 'Bible,' and the 'Anglo-Saxon Traditions' as the most infallible and unalterable principles of human society.

"The latter denied that our semi-barbarous ancestors had been able to conceive for all time to come the entire truth about human society and that centuries of suffering, experimentation and new light were pointing to a new social theory, that which maintains that human brotherhood — the endeavor to make all members of the human society happy, healthy, comfortable and enlightened — should be adopted as the principle of the new social order; that the happiness of one member of the human society is dependent upon the happiness of all and that the misfortune of one affects the well being of all.

"To the appeal of these new principles the large majority of the people of America responded. To avoid civil strife, however, the people decided to create for the 'Puritan' minority a country of their own which was called 'Puritania' and to which the United States of America have guaranteed perpetual protection and integrity on this isolated Island."

I listened with enchantment to this incredible story of my god-like pilot, while the plane traversed space at vertiginous speed toward the land of this wondrous race of Americans. "How then are you governed," I asked. "Have you become 'Bolsheviks?'"

"If I am not mistaken," answered the American, "'Bolshevism' was a theory much in vogue during those days of our semi-barbarous ancestors. But there was really no difference between the two systems. Both the so-called 'Capitalistic' and the 'Bolshevistic' theories had as their fundamental principles the idea that human society was based on the economic unit. The difference between the two systems, if any existed at all, was that the 'Capitalistic' system oppressed the many by the brutal power of private wealth, while the 'Bolshevistic' system oppressed the people by the equally brutal power of organized class minority. Both were tyrannical, both brutalizing, both looked at life as a mere economic proposition. Both were semi-barbarous systems based on brutal force — not on the principle of universal human brotherhood.

"America," continued my host, "has discarded both systems. A new order of things has been evolved. The welfare of every citizen alike is the concern of our American society. By the aid of philosophy, science and reason, we have eliminated disease; we have developed natural resources for the well being and the happiness of all members of our society. There are no classes, divided by material wealth or class interests. Our unit of life is not the economic unit, but the moral and spiritual one. We have regulated the flow of material supplies and comforts to reach all citizens alike. Among us there exists no power of wealth. The production of our nation is regulated to meet the requirements of a comfortable life for all citizens.

"We have eliminated waste of human energy. We have adapted human talents to the tasks for which they are better suited. We have dispelled fear, restraint and greed from our human society. We are governed by our new instincts of human brotherhood — by the conviction that an injury to one is an injury to all, that the well being of all is absolutely dependent upon the well being of each unit in our social structure.

"The highest ideals of our people are the noble and unselfish endeavor to solve the riddle of human life and to seek truth scientifically and philosophically for the purpose of raising the level of both the physical and the mental and moral standards of human life. We have solved the economic problem. We are no longer thinking in terms of economics, but in terms of moral and spiritual values.

"We select our genius at an early age and place it under proper conditions for its highest development. We are thus able to develop excellent specimens of human leadership that lead the entire human family forward to greater moral and spiritual planes."

He paused. I saw at a distance the towering structures of New York. I was anxious to reach this new America, the realization of the dream of philosophers and seers of many ages.

I suddenly felt a violent pull at my ear. Half angry and half dazed, I opened my eyes and met the pair of sky blue eyes of my four-year-old son, Nicholas, Jr.

Pulling me by the ear, he was clamoring: "Daddy, breakfast ready; Mama said breakfast ready!"

My beautiful dream had faded away, and my blue-eyed pilot, too, had melted into the mists of my memory.

I looked into the blue eyes of my son, who appeared to me as handsome as my dream pilot, and I uttered a prayer for the realization of my dream.

I placed my hands on the golden hair of my boy and prayed that he may be one of those new Americans, who shall rise to teach the new gospel of human brotherhood, which was only dimly conceived by my Grecian ancestors, was preached by that blue-eyed Jew of Nazareth, and remains an everlasting beacon that through the mists of narrow Puritanism on the one hand and reeling materialism on the other lights the steep course of the solitary seekers after Truth and Human Brotherhood.

Modern Greek Proverbs

Compiled and Translated by TAKISS GEORGIS

To a beggar give alms, no advices where he should apply for help.

Giving a hog a bath, you lose both labor and soap.

Take a big bite, but never put a large word into your mouth.

Here big vessels are wrecked, what little boats wish to venture?

The feet had risen to strike the head.



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Venizelos Visits Angora

Ending Greco-Turkish Centuries-Old Feud

THE LITERARY DIGEST



HE CAME, HE SAW, HE CONQUERED, yet not by arms. By a treaty of amity and arbitration, Premier Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece ended the five-century feud between Greece and Turkey, out of which neither emerges the victor, but each in triumph.

So the European press speaks of the historic visit of the Greek Premier to Angora, the capital of the Republic of Turkey. He was a guest of the Government, it is noted, and he and President Mustafa Kemal Pasha, once deadly enemies, were photographed together with smiling faces.

In certain ways Venizelos recalls the Odysseus of Homer, it was said long ago. "The Fisherman of Crete," as he is called, has been described as "a man of many wiles," whose knowledge of cities and of peoples no one can question. At the same time he is also credited with a capacity for waiting which challenges the faithful perseverance of Penelope.

Of another country and another race, Mustafa Kemal Pasha is considered the peer of Turkish statesmen. He it was, we are reminded, who has roused the Turk from "the nightmare sleep of the Ottoman Empire," abolished the Caliphate, wiped out the Sultan, obliterated the old alphabet, and put Turkey again on the map.

Constantinople dispatches relate that never was there a more dramatic arrival than that of Venizelos in the city, which ten years ago he dreamed of conquering. Fiery anti-Turkish propaganda, say correspondents from Constantinople, was directed among the great world Powers against Turkey.

But after a fierce war, it is recalled, the Greek Army betrayed the Allies, was defeated and 1,500,000 Greeks living in Turkey were expelled in consequence.

Now the seal of friendship between the two ancient foes is fixed on the Greek-Turkish treaty that, in the words of the *London Daily Telegraph*, represents "the triumph of good sense and political realism over an overwhelming and quite recently refreshed tradition of national and racial hatred." This London newspaper continues:

"A few years ago an official visit of a Greek Prime Minister to the Turkish capital was unimaginable.

"During the century since Greece threw off the yoke of the Sultans there has been no such event.

"Yet the unforeseeable has happened. Turkey, her empire destroyed in the war, has settled down to a new life as a modern State, with a paramount interest in peace.

"Greece, through the mouth of her greatest statesman, has abandoned the thought of extending once more the boundaries imposed on her after the catastrophe in Anatolia.

"The way to better understanding was opened when, last June, a treaty disposing of the last differences over the exchange of nationals was concluded and ratified after years of dispute.

"Since then the improvement of relations, concurrent with the negotiation of the treaties to be signed today, has been rapid.

"It has culminated with Mr. Venizelos being welcomed, to the strains of his country's national anthem, in the new Turkish capital."

Among the Greek press, we find the Athens *Proia* saying that long before the Balkan wars, the Greek Government attempted to be friends with Turkey, but the attitude of Abdul Hamid and the stubbornness of the Young Turks made reconciliation impossible. This Athens daily advises us also that:

"Greece was even threatened with war in 1909, until she was forced to throw in her lot with the Jugo-Slavs, and thus took part in the first Balkan war.

"Following the second Balkan conflict of 1913, Greece again made an effort to approach Turkey, but the World War rendered the task impossible. Mr. Venizelos made the mistake of starting the expedition to Asia Minor, and his successors made the mistake of continuing it, while their duty was to have made peace with Kemal.

"However, the Lausanne Treaty regulated one way or the other the territorial differences of the two countries, and the mutual exchange of populations made of the two neighbors two strictly national States with homogeneous racial populations."

The permanent settlement of the Greek refugee population on Greek soil, the *Proia* goes on to say, has forever terminated Greco-Turkish differences on that question, and it adds:

"We have no territorial ambitions on Asia Minor, and Turkey has no claim on the Greek islands of Chio and Mytilene, as she had in 1913.

"It was the traditional policy of Greece to maintain its naval superiority over Turkey; we may well abandon that principle, but we cannot give up naval parity, because that would mean national suicide.

(Continued on page 35)



FOES ONCE, FRIENDS NOW

At the left, Premier Venizelos of Greece. At the right, President Mustafa Kemal Pasha of Turkey. They are leaving the National Assembly, at Angora, Turkey's capital, where the Greek-Turkish feud of five hundred years was wiped out by a treaty of amity.



Letters and Art

Literature Drama Music Fine-Arts Education Poetry



CURRENT POETRY

THE PARTHENON

CROWNED by a cloud, all-radiant
Upon a winter's dawn,
A white and dreamlike loveliness
Rose up the Parthenon.

A mystic veil encircling it,
Did half the sun obscure;
Half-visible it said to us:
I am the symbol pure

In the expanse of the infinite
Of Beauty, the far-flung gleam
That makes cold, white marble ethereal
As the white mist of dream.

— *Palamas, Iambus and Anapests, No. 30, p. 57.*
(Translation by JOHN B. EDWARDS)



FALLING WATER

TO the woods on the hill over yonder
Some day I'll be off and away,
My eyes I shall never turn backward
To the street and the cares of the day.

Flute notes of far falling water
Will accompany my last song there,
The song that will float out to freedom
Like a leaf riding light on the air.

— (97) *Malakassis, Asphodels, p. 4.*
(Translation by JOHN B. EDWARDS)

THE GRAVE

Prologue to a long poem by Costes Palamas, the National Poet of Greece. This poem represents the lament of the Poet at the loss of his child.

(Translation by N. J. CASSAVETES)

N OT of hand-wrought iron, Nor of purest gold; Not of rarest colors, Sought by Masters old,	With my tears its walls and With my blood its dome Have I built alone — Light as air and foam,
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Nor of Paros marble Carved with ancient lore, Have I built a palace Thine forevermore,	And if, love, thou fearest Solitude, fling open The pearl gates wide and To thy shrine beck all,
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But with Fancy's magic Wand I reared it on Yonder hills of light Ne'er tarnished by sun,	The love-buds that like thee Bloomed and are gone — Companions to one Ruby-fingered Dawn.
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ATTIC STELAE

YE has reliefs of art sublime
From the tombs of olden time,
Spirit of antiquity,
Soul of sorrow that I see
Where the chisel of divine
Inspiration traced the line
On the stone Athena gave
Honoring a hero's grave.

Spirit, grant the power to me
In holy cloak of harmony
Grief eternally to dress
And the tears of her distress
To enclose and ever hold
In Metre's urn of mellow gold.

— *Palamas, Life Immovable, p. 102.*
(Translation by JOHN B. EDWARDS)

TO SOCRATES

IMMORTAL Sage,
Lover of Wisdom,
Hater of Hypocrisy,

Running true to form you passed to the Great Beyond,
Always the Questioner,
Always the Critic,
Never the Condemner
But finally condemned.

Perhaps by now you know the answer
To your Eternal Quest;
Perhaps by now you KNOW THYSELF!

Do you now sit calmly
Criticising the works of the Master?

Did you know that your death meant Immortality?
Did you have no secret fear?
Was it just a phase in your constant search?
Did you hope by the Finality
To find the answer to the Unanswerable?

Serene, you drank the hemlock
As calm as tho it were sweet wine —

Did you imagine that the last Argument
Was a repetition of the former ones?
Did you hope by this to reach the Truth?

O Teacher, you are to be envied
If at last your question is answered!

A. VIRGINIA ROWLEY.

Elmira, N. Y.

Wicked men obey for fear, but the good for love.—*Aristotle.* The fewer our wants the nearer we resemble the gods.—*Socrates*

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Our Debt to Byzantine Art

By FRANK RUTTER

TO ATHENS, already supremely rich in historic monuments and works of beauty, there has recently been added a new museum. This is the museum of Byzantine art, which was opened on October 13 as one of the first and chief events of the Third International Byzantine Congress.

Everybody knows something about Greek art of the classical period, of the architecture and sculpture which adorned Athens in the days of Pericles. But of Greek art of the Byzantine period, of the achievements of the Emperor Justinian and his successors, much less is generally known. Further, many people who give thought to the matter are apt to imagine that Byzantine art can be best studied in Constantinople — in Agia Sophia and the Kahreh Jammi, for example — or in the churches of Ravenna and Palermo. No Byzantinologist would wish to underestimate the importance of these buildings and their contents, but to apprehend the range of Byzantine art aright it is necessary to study it in Greece, and particularly in Athens and its neighborhood.

In spite of oppression, persecution, foreign domination and much tribulation, Athens has contrived to remain the chief center of Greek intellectual life over a score of centuries. Though it is but a century this year since Greece regained its complete independence, Athens today is a live, progressive city, profoundly animated by intellectual and cultural ideals, and the Athenians of our time cherish and preserve the monuments and masterpieces of Christian art as devotedly and enthusiastically as they do their more widely known art treasures of pagan times.

Treasures in Athens

In the Church of Daphne, near Eleusis, with its wonderful mosaics in the small Metropolitan of Athens, in its Museum of Byzantine art — till recently most inadequately housed at the university — and above all in the unique private collection of M. Loverdo, Athens possesses treasures of Byzantine art unequalled by any other city.

In the pleasant Rue de Kephissia there has stood since the eighteenth century the delightful Villa — or Palace — of the Duchesse de Plaisance, that romantic lady by birth a citizen of the United States who added much to the charm and gayety of eighteenth-century Athens. This villa has been adapted now to the purposes of a

museum, and here, under the able direction of Professor Sotirion, an extensive collection of Byzantine art objects has been assembled. One of the ground floor rooms

manuscripts, a fine array of textile metalwork and rare objects of ecclesiastical art. To enumerate its treasures would need volumes, but among the loveliest things it contains is an exquisite Macedonian embroidery of the fourteenth century, with a Pieta panel in the center flanked by two other square panels, the whole executed with impeccable draftsmanship in noble designs and worked in pale gold and silver thread, with soft blues and touches of rose color. This ethereal color scheme is worthy of the elevated conception of the whole composition.

Compared to Primitives

Also on the first floor, in one of the three galleries devoted to pictorial art, is a portable mosaic from Asia Minor of the Madonna and Child. In its black and gold color scheme and the calligraphic insistence of beauty of line in the drapery, this inspiring work inevitably reminds the beholder of Duccio's "Madonna" in the museum of Siena. But if M. Kalegoropoulous, the erudite president of the Byzantine Society is right, this Byzantine mosaic dates from the twelfth century, long before the time of Duccio and the Siennese School. Further, it has a majesty, a maturity, and an appealing human intensity of expression that is unequalled among the earlier products of the Italian Primitives whose works, delightful as they are, seem childlike

(Continued on page 19)



Theodora, Empress of Byzantium, the once mighty empire of the Greeks, as portrayed by a Greek beauty at a recent Byzantine art festival at the Stadium on the occasion of the dedication of the Byzantine Art Museum at Athens, Greece.

has been structurally altered into the semblance of a Byzantine nave and apse in order to receive and give fitting surroundings to ecclesiastical art works. In addition to many architectural features, including a superb complete sculptured marble Byzantine Porch of the fifth century, the museum contains mosaics, paintings, illuminated



The famous Ancient Pantanassa Church, Mistra, Peloponnese. The interior of this Church is painted with Biblical scenes, perhaps one of the best specimens of Byzantine ecclesiastical art that exists anywhere today

Art as Interpreted by a Great Greek Artist

*Madame Marika Kotopouli, The Greatest Living European Tragedienne, Thrills Greek Audience of 70,000 in New York
What Leading Theatrical Critics Think of Her
Pano Aravantino's Death at Paris Shocks Her*

By N. J. CASSAVETES

MADAME KOTOPOULI'S charming husband, Mr. George Chelmis, asked me to dine at their apartment. He promised that I would be delighted with the dish of Greek spaghetti which would be prepared by Madame Kotopouli's own hands.

At seven in the evening I called on them. Around a profusely loaded table there sat the famous Greek illustrator, Mr. John Vassos, and Mrs. Vassos; Mr. Peter Petrides, known in Greek theatrical circles as the Greek organizing genius in the theatrical field; Mr. George Chelmis; Madame Stratou, widow of the late N. Stratou, Premier of Greece, and her charming and accomplished daughter, Mademoiselle Dora Stratou.

Madame Kotopouli, I was informed, was in her studio, kneeling before a candle which she had lighted in memory of Pano Aravantino, one of her dearest friends, and the greatest stage decorator of Germany — a young man from Athens — who had conquered the theatrical world of Germany with his genius and unsurpassed knowledge of the needs of the stage.

A few minutes later, the eyes of all the guests turned toward the entrance of the dining room. Madame Marika Kotopouli entered. She entered like a phantom, like a spirit, like a shadow, slim, spiritual, her face so thin that I got the impression that her spirit had practically annihilated all her facial flesh except the muscles that one needed for her art.

Her eyes looked from their deep orbs like burning coals. I thought that all the eyes of Ancient Hellas were looking at us through those powerful eyes.

"I can't believe it!" she murmured with the pathos with which she has been bringing tears to millions of eyes. "Pano is no more!"

Then, with fury in her eyes, she thundered: "Would that one hundred thousand Greeks had died in his place! One such Greek genius is worth more to the world than a whole Greek city!"

Then she went on narrating the story of the sudden and spectacular rise of Pano Aravantino, the young Athenian artist who had become at once the by-word and the idol of the German theatrical world.

A great artist was mourning the loss to the world-stage of the greatest theatrical decorator of our times.

And while Madame Kotopouli and Madame Stratou exchanged souvenirs from the



Marika Kotopouli, acclaimed as the foremost living tragedienne of today, now touring the United States to interpret on the stage the masterpieces of Greek tragedians.

life and the work of the great Greek artist of Berlin, Virginia, the colored maid from Georgia, served to us a most delicious dish of

Greek spaghetti, and a most palatable dish of roast lamb and potatoes.

"This is my own cooking!" chuckled Madame Kotopouli. "I know you don't believe that an actress who has been on the stage since she was only 14 days old could cook and keep house, but don't forget, I am a Greek woman, and every Greek woman is born with the instinct for cooking and housekeeping."

The evening glided along like a dream. We clustered about her and heard her tell with passion and conviction of her Grecian spirit, of the undying heritage of art of the Greek people, of the genius of her race for art and the beautiful.

She spoke of the vast intellectual movement going on in Greece, of the Greek dramatists, of the Greek poets, of the Greek artists in all the fields — Cornaro, the Cretan, whose epic she played last Sunday, Solomos, Kalvos, Krystales, Jean Moreas, Drosines, Parascho, Palamas, Melas and the immortal folklore — the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* of Medieval and Modern Hellenism. And turning to the young artist, Mr. Vassos, she urged him to go to Germany for a while. There artistic genius was recognized purely on its merits.

Then she went on to explain that the Greek, with his historic background of over 3,000 years, has beauty running in his blood. The only trouble with the Greeks was, according to her, that they were so alert mentally that mediocrity in Greece had no chance. The Greeks don't tolerate average success.

"You have to overwhelm an Athenian audience with success. Otherwise, they snub you," she said.

That spirit of intolerance for the imperfect was responsible for the disillusionment of hundreds of young Greeks who, with a more sympathetic public, would have matured to priceless geniuses. She believed that for that very reason Greeks succeeded better abroad than in their own country.

Athens was a difficult place for her to conquer. But once she had conquered, the Athenians bowed before her thereafter to such a degree that her name and her influence made and unmade men, governments and even kings.

I asked her about the ancient Greek plays. Was she to present them only for the Greeks, or for the American public also.

"For both," she said. "I have my own conceptions — my own interpretations. I don't know if the American public will take

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The Delphi Theatre on the slopes of Mt. Parnassus

well to my interpretations, but all I can do is to give to the public, not what might take well here, but what I have to give. I would not be truly myself if I did not give to the American public the interpretations that a Greek artist gives of ancient Hellenic masterpieces.

"I have been asked whether, if I were to present the 'Lysistrata,' I would follow the version of the American 'Lysistrata' that has been received so well by American stage fans.

"Of course not. My conceptions and my interpretations of that masterpiece of Aristophanes are altogether different. If I were to produce 'Lysistrata' on Broadway, I would give to my audiences a 'Lysistrata' that is Greek and according to the conceptions and interpretations of the Greeks since the days of Aristophanes. And by this I don't mean that the American 'Lysis-

trata' is not played well. I only mean that a Greek artist, who feels instinctively the spirit of Aristophanes, will give the play as the Greeks did it.

"However, I shall begin with three tragedies, the 'Electra' of Sophocles, the 'Oresteia' of Euripides, and the 'Hecuba' of Aeschylus.

"If my art is well taken by the New York audiences, I shall produce the Greek 'Lysistrata' so that those who have seen the American version of it may actually enjoy the intriguing contrast between the two productions."

I mentioned to Madame Kotopouli the fact that all the leading stage critics of New York commented most flatteringly on her consummate art, and some called her "Duse" and others "Sarah Bernhardt."

"Yes?" she replied with a smile. "they have been very courteous to me and I am grateful for their approval. I appreciate their courtesies even more, in view of the fact that they do not understand Greek. I hope to remunerate their chivalry with our production of the three ancient Greek classics, which will not be altogether 'Greek' to them, because they know the plays of the ancient masters."

I left the apartment in that mood in which, I well remember, I left the Acropolis after I had spent an hour among its immortal columns one beautiful spring morning last year.

Madame Kotopouli seems to incarnate the great artistic spirit of her race. She has a marvelous personality that impresses itself



One of the best preserved ancient theatres at Epidaurus, Greece

upon her visitors in a way that they all become her ardent devotees.

Mr. Stephen Rathbun of the *New York Sun* sums up a long reportage on Madame Kotopouli's performance as follows:

"Madame Kotopouli's acting was most impressive. This star belongs to the Duse school of natural, realistic acting. She neither declaims nor rants. Her method is quiet and her emotion comes from within and is not mere technique."

The Greek-Americans are both happy and proud that one of the most outstanding personalities of the Continental stage is giving them an opportunity to witness her masterly interpretations of the immortal works of the Hellenic race.

Any Greek within an accessible radius of New York City, who does not avail himself of the unique opportunity to see Madame Kotopouli on the stage, will have good reason to regret it.

Our Debt to Organization

(Continued from page 17)

in comparison with the adult, profoundly philosophic art of the still earlier Byzantines.

In the rich array of paintings in this museum—generally arranged according to subject—the student can trace the development of Byzantine painting throughout the centuries, almost to our own times, as he is able to note how, while the general style appears to remain much the same, yet there are subtle changes and especially changes of technique and pigments.

This superb collection of Byzantine art, now adequately arranged and presented to the public with taste and discreet knowledge, will emphasize the need there is to revise certain opinions about the origin and development of Christian painting. Indeed, the historians of European art have sadly neglected hitherto the Byzantine achievement and consequently have built up their histories on an unsound foundation.

Mosaics Unexcelled

Just as sculptors all the world over look with reverence on the work of Phidias and his contemporaries as embodying the highest ideals and the most finished craftsmanship the art of sculpture has ever known, so the mosaic workers of today are already well aware that the highest achieve-

ments yet as seen in this branch of art are the Byzantine mosaics. When, after the Latin conquest of the thirteenth century, Constantinople became impoverished, mosaics were usually thought too costly and painting came into vogue as a cheaper and yet adequate method of mural decoration. So in actual fact the revival of painting had an economic rather than an artistic cause of origin. The Renaissance that flowered so wonderfully in northern Italy had

its real beginning not in Tuscany, but in Constantinople. From Constantinople it spread to Ravenna, and from Ravenna made its peaceful penetration into Italy. But in those dark ages when western Europe was in a state of barbarism and almost destitute of art, Byzantine Greece kept the torch of art and culture alight, and consequently the world is in debt to Byzantium for preserving the continuity of art in Europe from pre-Christian times.

FAMOUS PICTURES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Melpomene, Muse of Tragedy, painted by Edward Simmons, has the tragic mask. The genii on her sides offer her a laurel crown and a brazier of fire. The picture perfectly fits Marika Kotopouli in her recent triumph in the "Electra" at New York, where the critics acclaimed her as the best exponent of the ancient Greek art, and as one critic put it, "a fiery artist"



The Month in Greece



From Our Athens Correspondent

Athens November 18, 1930

The Political Outlook

AFTER a long summer recess, which, owing to the Prime Minister's trip to Angora, has lasted well into the autumn, Parliament is about to reassemble for what promises to be an interesting, if not a critical, session. Among the events that took place during the parliamentary recess, two stand out most prominently: the Greco-Turkish rapprochement, signified by Mr. Venizelos' and Foreign Minister Michalacopoulos' path-blazing trip to the Turkish capital and the attempt of a group of mostly retired army officers, allegedly fomented by ex-dictator Pangalos, to overthrow the Government during the Prime Minister's absence. While the policy of liquidation of the Greco-Turkish past and of establishment of cordial relations between the two countries is supported by the vast majority of the Greek people and by all the responsible political leaders, considerable criticism is heard of the various treaties which have been signed in pursuance of this aim and which are alleged to entail heavy, one-sided and avoidable sacrifices on the part of Greece. The Government has so far refused to be drawn into a detailed analysis and defence of the treaties and is reserving its ammunition for the debate which will attend their ratification. The Opposition leaders being also in a fighting mood, this debate, which will be opened by Mr. Michalacopoulos and wound up by Mr. Venizelos, is awaited with keen interest. I shall report the gist of it in my next letter.

As for the abortive military coup, though it was nipped in the bud, it has had considerable political repercussions. That such an attempt should even be thought of four years after the restoration of constitutionalism and after more than two years of Mr. Venizelos' strong rule, came as a rude shock to the public. The question was asked: What may we expect under a Government of average strength and ability when a small group of idle sabre-rattlers dare to defy a Government which still enjoys enormous popular and parliamentary support and is headed by the foremost statesman of Greece? From this question to the conclusion that the coup was much more serious than it was allowed to appear, was but a short step, which it was very easy for the more imaginative of the Athenian editors to take. While this notion is grossly — and in the case of the Opposition press tendenciously — exaggerated, it seems to be, nevertheless, true that the pernicious habit of interference in politics has not been entirely eradicated among the officers of the Greek army. The vast majority of them are attending strictly to their military duties. But there is a dwindling

minority that seems to be ever ready to listen to insidious suggestions of political action, being confident that while the rewards of success will be great, the penalties of failure are disproportionately light. It is expected that Mr. Venizelos, who, mainly as a result of the abortive coup, is taking personal charge of the Ministry of War, will put an end to this tradition of impunity.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΙΑ ΕΝ ΟΥΑΣΙΓΚΤΩΝΙ

Πρὸς τοὺς Ἀγέλανς.

Ἐπὶ τῇ εὐκαιρίᾳ τῶν ἑορτῶν εὐχομαι εἰς τοὺς φίλους Ἀγέλανς χαρμόσινον καὶ εὐδαιμόνιο Νέον Ἔτος.

Εὐχομαι πρὸς τοὺτοὺς ὅπως κατὰ τὸ ἀρχόμενον Ἔτος τὸ ὑμέτερον σωματεῖον ἐξασχοληθῆσιν τὰς προόδους αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐπαναλαμβάνει πρὸς τοὺς φίλους Ἀγέλανς τὴν παλαιὰν σίστασίν μου ὅπως στρέψωσι σοβαρῶς τὴν προσοχὴν των εἰς ἐνίσχυσιν τῶν Κοινοτήτων, τῶν σχολείων καὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, πραγματοποιοῦντες οὕτω ἓνα τῶν σπουδαιότερων σκοπῶν τοῦ σωματείου, τὴν ἀνύψωσιν τῆς ἐν Ἀμερικῇ ὁμογενείας καὶ τὴν ὀλοὴν μεγαλητέραν ἐκτίμησιν τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ κοινοῦ πρὸς ταύτην.

ΧΑΡΑΛΑΜΠΟΣ ΣΙΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ
ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΗΣ

For such attempts, however ridiculous and hopeless, when periodically repeated, disturb the public's tranquillity of mind at home and injure the country's prestige abroad. They are a leftover from an unhappy phase of the recent history of Greece and a luxury with which the Greek people, engaged in the heroic task of remolding its national life, can very well dispense.

Protection and the Price of Bread

ONE of the very first questions that will come up before Parliament is the controversy that has been raging in the press during the last three weeks over the price of bread. A determined and vigorous campaign waged by several newspapers against the allegedly high price of bread finally compelled the Prime Minister himself to intervene. His inquiries, which were conducted over the head of Mr. Sidaris,

the Minister of the Interior, disclosed an arithmetical error on the part of subordinate officials of the Ministry of the Interior, which resulted in an unwarranted raise of half a drachma for each loaf weighing one oka (ca. 2.80 lbs.). The error having been promptly rectified, the price of bread, which is the main food item of the Greek people, has been correspondingly reduced. But the controversy is by no means closed. For, apart from its personal aspects, it involves the Government's policy of safeguarding the Greek wheat-growers by putting a high duty on foreign wheat. It is therefore expected that the whole question of protection, which results in dearer bread, versus free trade, which may ruin the Greek wheat-grower, will be thrashed out in the coming debate.

The advocates of repeal of the duty on wheat contend that of the 350,000 tons of wheat produced in Greece three-fourths are consumed by the farmers themselves and only about 70,000 tons are sold on the market. They therefore propose a scheme of bulk purchases by the Government, which will automatically fix the price of wheat at a satisfactory level for the producers. The protectionist retort to this suggestion is that, while it may meet the present situation, it does not take into account the expansion of Greek agriculture, which will follow the termination of the reclamation projects now being carried out in Northern Greece, or the increased capacity of the home-market, which will result from the completion, within the next two years, of a new network of roads.

But apart from the merits of the tariff on wheat as a means of safeguarding and expanding Greek agriculture so as to make the country self-sufficient, it is obvious that the present duty is also indispensable for revenue purposes. Were it to be repealed tomorrow, it would make in the budget a hole which Mr. Maris and Mr. Deliyannis, the Minister and Undersecretary of Finance, respectively, for all their ability and ingenuity, would find it impossible to close. For this, if for no other reason, the Government will stick to its protectionist policy while exploring every means of mitigating its effect on the price of the daily bread of the Greek people.

Fiscal Policy

THIS brings me to the consideration of the budget for the year 1931-1932, which is about to be submitted to Parliament. In order to make it balance, the Finance Minister and Mr. Venizelos, himself, had to wield the axe of retrenchment with ruthless severity, with the result that all expenses have been cut to the bone. The revenue, estimated conservatively, reaches a total of

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A cur goes a l and the third of billion d of the p burden t ture gen national years. T present temper c ment; a comparat three figh Air Mini of which hundred item of t another l hand, ne drachmas "product struction (new scho the educ Agricultu The pres these ene tially pro crease th physical, of the nat them up add to th There are Governme gant at a crisis and editor put the crying upon the a And the r according t relief. Such position's debate on ment's fisc

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drhs. 10,173,249,333 as against an aggregate expenditure of drhs. 10,164,493,085, thus leaving a small surplus of drhs. 8,708,609.

A cursory glance at the several items goes a long way to explain both the past and the present policy of Greece. About one-third of the entire expenditure (over three billion drachmas) is taken up by the service of the public debt: an enormous financial burden bequeathed to the present and future generations mainly by the wars of national liberation of the last hundred years. This explains to a large extent the present sincerely and passionately pacific temper of the Greek people and Government; a temper which is reflected in the comparatively small sums awarded to the three fighting services, the War, Navy and Air Ministries, the combined expenditures of which total about one billion, seven hundred million drachmas. (A very large item of this total is devoted to pensions, another legacy of the past.) On the other hand, nearly two and one-half billion drachmas are claimed by the so-called "productive" ministries: Transport (construction of roads), Public Instruction (new school buildings and reorganization of the educational system), Public Health, Agriculture and Public Welfare (refugees). The present Government believes that these enormous expenditures are potentially productive, as they are sure to increase the material prosperity and the physical, intellectual and moral well-being of the nation; and it is determined to keep them up as long as it is not compelled to add to the present burden of taxation. There are those, however, who regard the Government's fiscal policy as too extravagant at a time of world-wide economic crisis and who would prefer to see, as one editor put it, Mr. Venizelos's eyes fixed upon the crying needs of the present rather than upon the alluring possibilities of the future. And the most imperative of these needs, according to the same critics, is that of tax relief. Such will be the burden of the Opposition's criticism during the impending debate on the budget and the Government's fiscal policy.

The Agrarian Bank THESE discussions are bound to involve also the question of the organization and the functioning of the recently established Agrarian Bank. That this bank, which is one of the greatest achievements of Mr. Venizelos's administration, has rendered during its brief lifetime enormous services to the Greek farmer is not denied even by the Prime Minister's opponents. At the same time, it has not functioned as smoothly as had been expected, mainly owing to the inability of farmers of certain sections (and in some cases unwillingness) to pay back their debts on time. This difficulty has prompted Mr. D. N. Philaretos, a distinguished economist, to suggest that the Agrarian Bank, which is now virtually a state institution, be converted into a public utility corporation and that it be granted the monopoly of the exploitation of the arable

IMMIGRATION TOPICS

N. J. CASSAVETES.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—This column will appear every month for the benefit of thousands of our readers who are interested in authentic information on immigration, naturalization, military obligation abroad, and travel in general. The "Immigration Topics" will be contributed by the nationally known travel and immigration expert, Mr. N. J. Cassavetes, one of our associate editors in New York.

Restrictions—Financial Requirements—Permits to Reënter

THE economic crisis through which our country is going has induced a number of Senators and Representatives to recommend drastic restrictions of immigration to the United States.

Senator David Reed of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill, which has been approved by the Senate Immigration Committee, which, if enacted into law, will suspend the operation of the immigration act, as far as quota immigrants are concerned, and, accordingly for a period of two years, all applications of quota immigrants will be denied approval by our Consuls abroad.

It is expected that this bill, which meets with the almost unanimous support of the members of Congress, will be enacted into law before the Christmas Holidays.

After the enactment of this Reed bill into law only the following classes of Aliens will be admitted into the United States during the next two years:

1. Diplomatic Consular Representatives

Diplomatic Consular representatives and their families, staffs and servants will be admitted.

2. Ministers of Religion

Ministers of Religion, who shall prove that for at least two years prior to their application to enter the United States they have been *bona fide* ministers of religion in active service and intend to pursue their calling in the United States, are admissible.

3. Professors

Professors, who for at least two years prior to their application to enter the United States have been teaching in a University, College, Academy, or Seminary abroad and come to the United States to teach in a University, College, Academy or Seminary and hold a contract from such educational institution in the United States, assuring them a position, are likewise admissible. The wives and unmarried children under

18 years of age of both such ministers of religion and professors are admissible.

4. Teachers, Nurses—Not Admissible

Teachers, coming to teach in parochial schools, or privately, nurses, choir-singers, etc., are not admissible.

5. Wives and Minor Children of United States Citizens

The wives and the unmarried children under 21 years of age of United States citizens are admissible, provided that the United States citizens submit applications to the Department of Labor on Form 633, and provided, further, that such United States citizens submit to the proper United States Consular representatives abroad evidence of sound financial condition. The American consuls require that a wife or the unmarried child under 21 years of age of a citizen of the United States submit to the United States Consul a letter from a bank in the United States to certify as to the sums of money the husband or father citizen has as a permanent deposit in such a bank, to insure the United States against the possibility of the alien's becoming a public charge. *This provision is strictly enforced by the American Consuls and parties interested in bringing to the United States any admissible alien should see to it that they furnish the alien abroad with a letter from their bank.*

6. Permits to Reënter

Many relatives of Ahepans are not citizens, and as the Easter Season, when hundreds of Ahepans pay visits to their relatives in Greece, is drawing near, it is well to remember that all aliens that have entered legally, or have legalized their entry, should obtain permits to reënter, otherwise they will not be admitted again into the United States.

Permits to reënter are issued only by the Department of Labor at a cost of \$5.00.

Aliens desiring a permit to reënter will fill Form 631. Any travel bureau will undertake to fill this form free of charge for an alien. Permits to reënter are issued now in no less than thirty days. Aliens desiring to be sure that before leaving the United States they will carry with them these most valuable permits should make their applications at least forty days before the sailing date.

Permits must be obtained in person before sailing. They are no longer mailed abroad.

Government an opportunity to recapitulate, and perhaps to amend, its agricultural policy.

Such are the political and economic problems which are engaging the attention of Government and public on the eve of the reassembling of Parliament.

N. S. K.

land that will be reclaimed when the drainage of the Macedonian marshes is completed. This suggestion has not been favorably received by Mr. Kaphandaris, the most active and by far the ablest of the Opposition leaders. But it has been widely discussed and will surely give rise to a parliamentary debate, which will give the



Topics of the Editor



The Editor and the Staff of The Ahepa Magazine desire to extend to you the Greetings of the Season and to sincerely wish you a Healthy, Wealthy and most Happy New Year.

The Christmas Spirit

THE faithful are again called upon to joyfully celebrate the Birth of the Redeemer. To rejoice in the simple joys of this immemorial time is to return to the early years of our happy childhood when we were free from care, and when all the world was filled with a wondrous unfolding and the heart panted for the water brooks of kindness and love. As the years go by, alternating with success and failure, and the insistent questions of destiny remain unanswered, we are apt to grow a little cynical as to the meaning of the life that is meted out to us. But on the recurrence of Christmas day, we become as little children, accepting all in the spirit in which it is given, believing that the gift and the giver are one, and that the Divine Purpose holds us ever in its gentle keeping. This is tonic for the soul, balm for the heart, and solace for the mind. For in the sweet spirit of good-will to men there is an answer to all our longings, a reward, for all our efforts, and a compensation for the buffets of fortune and the sorrows of unrequited sacrifice.

And what a privilege it is in the vastness of our knowledge and the abundance of our achievements to realize that in the presence of the Sublime Cause we are as children clutching with tiny and loving hands the gifts that are showered upon us from the inexhaustible source of all — gifts we enjoy and do not always deserve. In our courage and industry we essay many things of selfish acquisition and egotistic endeavor, thoughtless of the power that is in us and around us urging us forward to lives of usefulness and helpfulness. As we give to those who are near and dear to us, as we bend in tenderness to the little ones and warm our hearts in the smiles of friends and relatives, we gain, however faintly, something of that ineffable love that lies somewhere out of time and out of space, made vocal in the skies when angels sang the never dying message of "Peace on Earth, Good-Will to Men." In the circle of life, love returns to bear us onward into the realm where alone there is rest and recompense.

Christmas day is the day of all days in all the year. Life would be dark without it. It is written about and talked of in every language, in every land. Day of the Star and the Wise Men, it comes again to trumpet forth the beginning of a lowly life that accomplished works of good and ended that truth might triumph. The last act was sacrifice, the last word forgiveness, and ever as the season rolls wherein that Star was lifted, men and women think on the glory of The Great Teacher, and emulate in some degree the life that had its beginning in humbleness and reverence. In the glow of altar lights, in the sound of holy bells, in the chant of worshipers, is born again the spirit of Good and the soul of Love. Other days celebrate the birth of human heroes; this day consecrates mankind to the service of man.

The privilege to worship the Good is one of the most sublime gifts vouchsafed to the man who is dazed by his own researches and who wanders amid the wonders that are ever unfolding through the opening doors of discovery and achievement. Science pales before the light of this sacred Star. Philosophy bows before the simplicity of loving thy neighbor as thyself. Religion loses its conflict of creed and form in the humility of love, and material things are dulled to silence in the anthems of spiritual praise that there is one thing only that is undying — the Good.

This, then, is the lesson and the inspiration — so to turn all material struggles and accomplishments into the spiritual doing of good. Production and trade, the building of cities and institutions, the growing of food-stuffs their mutual exchange and the making of machines and utensils, the creation of money and credit; all these things, though they appear and disappear, turn into the sacred substance of love for others. Not what one gathers and reaps in the aspirations and energies of earthly life, but the uses we give to them in the days that are as a moment in the infinite growth and advance!

Down what corridors of Time we shall pass we cannot know but always, as the years go by, there will be the Star and the Child, to lead and to teach that, in the wisdom that passes understanding, there is promise and not penalty, good and not evil. Let no one despair who in humility and acceptance interprets the Nativity and hears in the night sky of a wavering and wandering life, even for this one day, the angelic anthems of peace and good-will. There is never justice without mercy. There is never love without forgiveness, and there is never good-will without faith in others. The way is determined, the opportunity is at hand. Christmas day is the ineffable harbinger of hope and trust, the sacred hostage of good-will, love and peace. Ahepa, be thou its devoted exponent!

Our Relief Work

WHAT a grand, good work we are doing. Ahepans feed 15,000 needy each day. How? Well, many restaurant proprietors are Greeks, and a true Ahepan is his brother's keeper, and this is signally true now when our country feels the pressure of economic depression.

To mention one instance: In Chicago a Grand Charity ball is to be given December 29th when ten Ahepa Chapters, and many Greek societies unite with an objective to raise \$50,000.00, stirred to action by the fact that in that city alone 400 destitute Greek families ask assistance.

Thanks to the Ahepans who set forth the idea — let each restaurant feed a certain number. The torch has been passed on, and all over our land our Greeks are feeding the needy irrespective of nationality. We salute you — many of whom

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are naturalized citizens. You are showing the true American spirit. In labors abundant, be not weary in well doing. You shall have your reward now and in the hereafter.

Supreme President, George E. Phillis, Visits Canada and the Pacific States

OUR tireless and ever energetic Supreme President in the line of his duty and for the purpose of surveying the conditions throughout the land — both as President of the Order of Ahepa, as well as a representative of the citizens of Greek descent in the United States and Canada — is paying his belated official call to the chapters of the far West and Western States.

While sojourning in Canada, he has established many chapters of Ahepa in that domain.

The avalanche of reports received, and many on their way to headquarters, relating the enthusiastic reception tendered to him and the ovation he received from the Chapters and communities which he visited, are such that in order to give a complete story of his triumphant tour, we are obliged to postpone the details, but they will appear in complete form in the next number of the MAGAZINE.

At present, suffice it to say, a telegram which we re-

ceived from him at San Francisco reads as follows: "I found an excellent spirit in the West. Ahepa is doing splendid fraternal and educational work. The prevailing tendency for coöperation is astounding; tremendous possibilities are in store. Our fondest expectations for a better tomorrow in every respect will be fulfilled."

The Boston Convention Aftermath

MANY aspirants for high offices came to Boston, and of course not all could be elected, with the result that some had to be necessarily disappointed. Should any, who failed to be so honored, feel their past services were not appreciated fully it is too bad. Continue in your good work, Ahepans. Let there be no letting up, and in due time you will have your reward.

Is it possible there be some who, having high aspirations failed to be elected to a given office, now falter. Think of Gideon and his 300. Press on. Never turn back. The great teacher says: He who puts his hands to the plowhandle and then looks back is not fit for the Kingdom of God. If there be a limited number of vacancies and numerous applicants surely some must exercise patience. The true Ahepan spirit is plan your work and work your plan. In service prove your worth and the office will seek you, not you it.

A Great Lesson in Americanization

(Continued from page 11)

was in, you can readily see why the Mayor and myself are a little stuck up tonight.

Now, suppose that boy were here tonight. That is the other thought that I have. I don't know who would be Mayor in the first place, but I know that all of his buddies would get around him and say, "George, get up there in the assembly, or in the Senate. We are back of you," and, "George, this is a great time for people that want to look facts in the face. This is a great era of pretending. You were over there with the rest of us, and through an error, in order to get the boys out of the trenches, they went and put something in the constitution that pretty nearly spoiled it, the only thing in the constitution that says, 'Thou shalt not.' Get up higher in this great age of hypocrisy and see the saddest thing that ever happened to America, and this thing that is cancerous to our youth, and use your voice with the great record that you have got to bring back freedom and real temperance in this country."

George Dilboy, as I knew him, and the way he died, would get up and with his young voice he would say, "Aye, my people, the most intemperate thing in the world is prohibition."

And another thing: I can fancy George Dilboy joining those six hundred thousand majority in this State when they would not allow a Child Labor amendment to get into the constitution, and I think he would feel the same way about any law limiting hours of labor in the constitution. He would say, "Do it by education. It is a fine goal to come to, to fight for." But gentlemen, this sad experience we have had for eleven years is all worth while if we can get it out of the Constitution, turn it over to the States, get real temperance; because every one of us will have ten times the respect for this Government we had before, and we will know we made a great error and we have got to change it.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the thought that I leave with you tonight.

I did have the great pleasure of recommending that man for the Medal of Honor. I had the great pleasure, when I commanded the corps, this corps area, of pinning that posthu-

mous decoration on the old father that could not speak English. He stood there, and next to him was Colonel Whittlesey, of the Lost Battalion, and five or six of our own men, on the Common, as you remember it, and the Greek priests brought three hundred little boys and girls all dressed in white and colors, to pay him tribute, and I had all of the troops of this corps march by to pay him tribute, and I decorated him. Why, it was the greatest lesson in the essence of Americanism that I ever saw and inspiring to the children, and I pay tribute to the Ahepa that demands citizenship first.

Minding Your Own Business

(Continued from page 10)

forward it, and to mind nothing else; that is the true way to carry on the work of life."

Patmore was writing this to *St. James' Gazette* in 1886, but he might have been writing it for this column in 1930, as he goes on to say:

"There never was a time in which this simple and obvious duty of minding one's own business has been more generally neglected than the present.

"Charity — which was anciently understood to consist in first securing the true interest of self, and then attending to those of the neighbor, and then extending, according to its opportunities, to the nation, and vanishing in the cosmopolitan circumference — tends now to begin and end in the circumference; the interests of the nation, neighbor and self being regarded as matters of meritorious sacrifice in honor of that vague abstraction, universal beneficence.

"The simpleton who does not love himself well enough to confer upon that individual the first blessing of self-government comforts his conscience by thinking that he has at least the shoulders of an Atlas for the burdens of the world; and, flying from his refractory self and ungovernable private affairs, he takes his place, unquestioned by himself or others, among the guides and guardians of mankind in general."

Obviously the moral here is not that we shirk the challenge to give ourselves in unselfish service to society; the moral is that we should be sure we have a self that is worth giving.

Pinnacle of Hellenic Genius and Achievement in Brother S. Gregory Taylor's New Hotel St. Moritz

Ten Million Dollars Project

New York's Newest and Most Beautiful Hotel Represents the Fourth Consecutive Success of
Brother Taylor — Hundreds of Ahepans in Places of Responsibility

*Lord Mayor and Council of St. Moritz, Switzerland Come to United States Especially
for Dedication; Governor Roosevelt, Alfred E. Smith and Mayor Walker
Among Notables Attending Opening Festivities*

ON October 15th New York's most beautiful and unique hotel, the St. Moritz, opened its attractive portals, while the Honorable Carl Nater, Lord Mayor of St. Moritz, Switzerland, his City Council, the Governor of New York, the Mayor of New York City and scores of other notables including Honorable Alfred E. Smith and former Police Commissioner, Grover Whalen, extended in person their congratulations to S. Gregory Taylor, the youthful genius of enterprise, at a dedicatory Banquet held on the roof of this new hostelry in honor of the Lord Mayor of St. Moritz.

Located at 50 Central Park South within a stone's throw of the Hotel Plaza on Fifth Avenue, its rooms overlook the charming landscapes and artificial lakes of Central Park. In winter when the park's trees and herbage are laden with snow and its frozen lakes become the skating rinks for thousands of New Yorkers, one quickly pictures an image of St. Moritz, the exquisite winter resort of Switzerland. With such a front yard for his new hotel, Brother Taylor lost no time in naming it the St. Moritz and the people of St. Moritz, sensing the honor of having New York's finest hotel named after their town have sent here their Lord Mayor and their City Council to dedicate its opening and to present to Brother Taylor a beautiful and rare oil painting of the famous Swiss Resort which shall adorn the spacious lobby of the Hotel.

The St. Moritz is the fifth phenomenal achievement of Brother Taylor within the span of two years. The hotel world has viewed with amazement and his Brother Ahepans with intense gratification, a success which has been nothing short of romance and almost unparalleled. First came the fashionable Hotel Buckingham on 37th Street and Sixth Avenue. Within a year the Hotel Montclair made its appearance on 49th Street and Lexington Avenue. The charm of its spacious lobbies, its mellow atmosphere, its cuisine and its many unique innovations have made the Montclair the talk of New York. Scarcely had the people a chance to digest the Montclair when the Hotel Dixie opened its doors. The Dixie is a hotel Southern in atmosphere and environment, although it caters largely to a commercial trade. It stretches from 42nd Street to 43rd Street between Seventh Avenue



The St. Moritz, a magnificent and proud addition to maintain the prestige of the world famous hostelries of New York

and Broadway and has become a new landmark in the famous Times Square theatrical section of New York. The St. Moritz, however, is Brother Taylor's crowning achievement. It stands majestically on Central Park South between Fifth and Sixth Avenues on one of New York's most expensive pieces of real property and towers thirty-seven stories above the ground. The St. Moritz presents aesthetic qualities and features which are not to be found in any hotels in New York City, yet its rates, permanent and transient, are exceptionally fair. Brother Taylor's ability to give superior service has been the chief secret of his success.

His newest hotel which is now attracting New York's attention is entirely continental in atmosphere and mode of service. Guests, whether they have reservation or not, are received by a reception manager (there are no room clerks in the regular sense of the term) and are conducted to their rooms by him. It is only after the guest has been shown around the room and is settled that the reception manager presents the registration slip for signature. The food service is in the same continental vein. In the restaurant the comes system will be in force with two waiters working in a team. All roasts will be brought into the restaurant in cast-iron casseroles on roulantes tables in conformity with European serving customs. A wide marble-walled and bronze-balustraded staircase gives access from the lobby to the grill room on the floor below. Besides the grill the St. Moritz has a roof garden restaurant on the 31st floor which is one of the most delightful features of the hotel. It is done in several attractive shades which harmonize with the chief decorative element — a series of Persian-fan-shaped panels in the curves of the arched ceiling — in which are beautifully colored frescoes of scenes illustrating lines from Omar Khayyam.

Another feature of the hotel is the extensive provisions made for children. Governesses speaking English, French and German will regularly take the children of the hotel into the Park for play, and there will be no charge for this service. A great deal of attention is also given to indoor recreation. There is to be a large playground

(Continued on page 53)



Miss Alice Diplarakos (Miss Europe) admiring the beauty that is New York from the roof of the St. Moritz Hotel, where she has her headquarters



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Η ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΥΠΟ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΙΩ. ΗΛΙΑΣΚΟΥ



ΕΙΝΕ γνωστόν, ὅτι ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν, ἰδρυθεῖσα κατὰ τὸ ἔτος 1894 ὑπὸ ὀμίადος Ἑλλήνων κεφαλαιοῦχων, οἱ ὅποιοι εἰς τὴν ξένην γῆν εἶχον ἐργασθῆ καὶ πλουτίσῃ, ὑπῆρξε καθαρὸν προϊόν καὶ δημιουργία τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ επιχειρηματικοῦ δαιμονίου. Κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴν ἐκείνην ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἦτο χώρα τελείως ἀνοργάνωτος καὶ εἰς νηπιότη, θὰ ἰδόναιτο τὴν νὰ εἴπῃ, καταστάσαν ὑπὸ οικονομικὴν ἔσφακτον. Δὲν ὑπῆρχεν εἰς αὐτὴν ἓνα ἐμπορικόν, ἰδίως, πιστωτικὸν ἴδρυμα μὲ ἐλευθερίαν κινήσεων καὶ μὲ μελετημένον πρόγραμμα ἐργασίας. Ἰδρυθεῖσα λοιπὸν ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν τότε—εἰς ἐποχὴν κρίσεως ἐπὶ πλεόν καὶ γενικῆς δυσπραγίας—συνεπλήρωσεν ἓνα ὑπάρχον κενὸν καὶ ἀνέλαβε μοιραίως ὅλον σημαντικὸν εἰς τὴν οικονομικὴν ζωὴν τῆς χώρας.

Τὴν ἰδρυσαν τῆς Τράπεζης Ἀθηνῶν ὅμως ἐπρωτοστάτησαν ἐξαίρετικῶς δύσκολοι περιστάσεις καὶ ἰδίως ὁ ἀτυχὴς πόλεμος τοῦ 1897 μετὰ τὸν μεγάλων οικονομικῶν συνεπειῶν του. Ἀλλὰ παρ' ὅλας τὰς περιστάσεις ἐκείνας, ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν ἠδυνήθη νὰ ἐργασθῆ ἐπιτυχῶς καὶ νὰ αὐξήσῃ τὸν κύκλον τῆς δραστῆς τῆς, ἠῦξῃ δ' αὐτὸ κατ' ἐπανάληφιν τὰ κεφάλαιά τῆς, ἐπεξέτεινε τὰς ἐργασίας τῆς εἰς τὴν Τουρκίαν καὶ εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ὅπου ἰδρυσσε σιυρὰν ἐποικιαστικῶν, ἀνέλαβε μὲ ἐνδοκασισμὸν τὴν ἐνίσχυσιν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἐμπορικῆς ναυτιλίας καὶ ἀνιέρχεν αὐτὴν εἰς περιβλεπτόν θέσιν, ἔβασε τὸ σταφιδικὸν ζήτημα διὰ τῆς ἰδρύσεως τῆς Προνομιούχου Ἐταιρείας, ἐχορηγιατοδότησε διάφορα παραγωγικὰ καὶ δημοσιὰ ἔργα, ἐνεργῶς τὸ ἐμπόριον καὶ ἀνιστήσασε, τέλος, πανταχοῦ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν πίστιν.

Δεκαετῶ ἀλόκληρα ἔτη παρήλθον αὐτῶ, κατὰ τὰ ὅποια ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν, προσδεύουσα συνεχῶς, ἠδυνήθη ὅχι μόνον νὰ ἀναγάγῃ ἑαυτὴν εἰς πρωκτὴν, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὸ ἔθνος καὶ τὴν οικονομικὴν του ζωὴν νὰ προσφέρει ἀναμνησθητῆς ὑπηρεσίας. Ἐπῆλθεν ὅμως κατὰ τὸ ἔτος 1912 ὁ ἰταλοτουρκικὸς πόλεμος καὶ ἡ γενικὴ οικονομικὴ κρίσις τῆς Εὐρώπης καὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ τὸ ἔργον τῆς ἀνεκόπη ἐξ αὐτῆς πρὸς στιγμήν.

Τότε ἀκριβῶς ἡ Γενικὴ Συνέλευσις τὸν μετόχων τῆς Τράπεζης Ἀθηνῶν ἐπισπεύθη τὴν Γενικὴν Διοικήσιν τοῦ ἰδρύματος εἰς τὸν κ. Ἰω. Ἡλιάσκου. Ἐν εἰς ὅλους γνωστόν, ὅτι ἀνέλαβεν ἡ νέα Γενικὴ Διοίκησις τὰ καθήκοντά τῆς ὑπὸ περιστάσεις δυσκόλους, τὰς ὁποίας κατ' ἄριστον δυσκολοτέρως ἀκόμη ὁ ὀλίγον κατόπιν ἐξαργεῖς εὐρωπαικὸς

πόλεμος καὶ ὁ διαρκεῖς αὐτοῦ ἐπιβληθὸν διχασμὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους. Ἐνε ὅμως ἐπίσης γνωστόν ὅτι, παρ' ὅλον τοῦτο, κατωρθώθη νὰ ἐπιτευχθῶν νέα σημαντικὰ πρόδοα τοῦ ἰδρύματος, χάρις εἰς τὴν φειδῶ, τὴν σύνεσιν, τὴν εὐλακρίειαν καὶ τὸ πραγματικὸν ἔργο τοῦ πελλίτου ἐνδιαφέροντος, ἅτινα ἦσαν αἱ ἀρχαί, μὲ τὰς ὁποίας ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν, πλήρης δυνάμεως καὶ ἀατῆς πλεόν, ἐβάδισεν εὐθὺς κατόπιν πρὸς τοὺς νέους μεταπολεμικοὺς ὁρίζοντας, οἱ ὅποιοι ἠγοῦντο τὸσον εὐόνοιοι πρὸ αὐτῆς.

Ἐχουσα ὑπ' ὄψει ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν, ὅτι τὸ ἐμπόριον ἀποτελεῖ τὸν σημαν-



Ο κ. ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΙΩ. ΗΛΙΑΣΚΟΣ
Συμπρόεδρος Γενικῆς Διοικήσεως
τῆς Τράπεζης Ἀθηνῶν

τιωτάτων κλάδων τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἐθνικῆς οικονομίας, ἐστράφη ἔκτοτε πρὸς αὐτὸ κεντρικῶς καὶ αὐτὸ ἐνίσχυσε πρὸ παντός, ἐργασθεῖσα ὑπὲρ ἐπικρατήσεως τῶν ὀρθῶν καὶ συγχρόνων ἐμπορικῶν ἀντιλήψεων εἰς τὸν ἐμπορικὸν κόσμον τῆς χώρας, τὸν ὅποιον ἐβοήθησεν αὐτὸ νὰ προοδεύσῃ καὶ νὰ κερδίσῃ, κερδίζουσα συγχρόνως ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ ἰδία. Οὐχὶ ὀλίγον δὲ συνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν τῆς προσπάθειας τῆς ἐκείνης, σημειωτέον καὶ ἡ ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ ἐπιτευχθεῖσα πλήρης συγχρόνισις τῆς ἐσωτερικῆς ὑπηρεσίας τῆς καὶ τὸ ἐν γένει ἐφαρμοσθῆν ὑπ' αὐτῆς νέον σύστημα ἐργασίας καὶ διεξαγωγῆς τῶν συναλλαγῶν, ὑπὲρ ἀπὸ τῆς καὶ ἐξακολουθεῖ ἔκτοτε ἀδιακόπως νὰ ἀποβλέπῃ εἰς τὴν ἐξασφάλισιν διὰ τὸν πελάτην οὐ μόνον ταχύτητας, ἀγνώστου μέχρι τοῦδε εἰς τὸν τόπον μας, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐξυπηρέτησος γενικωτέρως μὲ τὰ μικρότερα δυνατὰ ἔξοδα.

Ἡ ὀλίγον κατόπιν ἐπιβλήουσα μικροποικτικὴ συμφορά, ἣτις ἐβλόνησεν ἐκ θε-

μελίον, θὰ ἰδόναιτο τὴν νὰ εἴπῃ, τὴν οικονομικὴν ζωὴν τῆς χώρας, δὲν ἐπηρεάσῃ τὴν Τράπεζαν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τὴν πρόδοόν τῆς. Ἐνε δὲ λίαν χαρακτηριστικόν, ὅτι καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἔτος ἐκείνο ἀκόμη τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ ἀτυχήματος ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν ἠδυνήθη νὰ ἐξακολουθήσῃ προάγουσα τὰς ἐργασίας τῆς, συνέβαλε δὲ διὰ τῆς ἀατῆς καὶ τῆς εὐρωστίας τῆς εἰς τὴν πρόληψιν δεινῶν τῆς ἐθνικῆς μας οικονομίας μεγαλειτέρων.

Ἐπιβεβλημένη ἔκτοτε εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν τοῦ Κοινῶ ἀπολύτως πλεόν, ἔχουσι ἀμέριστον τὴν ἐμπιστοσύνην, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν προτίμησιν αὐτοῦ, ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν εἶδε τὸν κύκλον τῶν ἐργασιῶν τῆς ἀπὸ ἡμέρας εἰς ἡμέραν σημαντικῶς αὐξανόμενον, τὰ ἀποθεματικὰ καὶ τὰ διαθέσιμα τῆς ὀγκοῦμενα, τὸν ρυθμὸν τῆς ἐργασίας τῆς παρῶσμενον. Καὶ ἠδυνήθη τότε νὰ ἀρχίσῃ ἐφαρμοζουσα καὶ τὸ εὐρύτερον πρόγραμμα τῆς, τὸ ὅποιον συνίστατο εἰς τὴν συστηματικὴν καὶ μελετημένην συμβολὴν εἰς τὴν πρόδοον παντὸς κλάδου τῆς ἐθνικῆς μας οικονομίας.

Ἐπρωτοστάτησαν αὐτῶ ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν εἰς τὴν ἰδρυσιν πολλῶν μεγάλων παραγωγικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων, ἰδρυσσὶ τὴν «Ἀθηναϊκὴν Ἀνάμνησον Ἐταιρείαν πρὸς ἐνίσχυσιν τοῦ ἐμπορίου καὶ τῆς βιομηχανίας», τὴν «Μεταλλευτικὴν Ἐταιρείαν», τὴν «Ἀθηναϊκὴν Ἀσφαλιστικὴν Ἐταιρείαν», τὸν μέγαν κληνοδοκίμον τὸν Καλαμῶν «Εὐαγγελίστριας καὶ συνέβαλε διὰ κεφαλαίων τῆς εἰς τὴν ἐργασίαν πλήθος ἄλλων ἰδιωτικῶν βιομηχανικῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων καθ' ὅλην τὴν ζωὴν. Δὲν περιορίσθη δ' εἰς τοῦτο μόνον, ἀλλ' ἐφρόντισε παραλλήλως νὰ ἀναπτύξῃ τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀποικισμοῦ καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς προόδου καὶ εἰς τὴν ὑπαίθρου χώραν καὶ πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦτον ἐπεξέτεινε τὸ δίκτυον τῶν ἐποικιαστικῶν τῆς, τὰ ὅποια ἐφθασαν ἤδη τὰ ἐκατὸν ἑνδεκα, ἐργαζόμενα πάντοτε ὑπὸ τὴν ἄμωσον ἐπίδωκριν τῆς Γενικῆς Διοικήσεως τῶν, ἐνίσχυνον τὸ ἐμπόριον, τὴν βιομηχανίαν, τὴν γεωργίαν, τὴν ναυτιλίαν καθὲ περιφέρειᾶς μὲ μέθοδον καὶ μὲ σύστημα καὶ ἐκπληροῦντα αὐτῶ πανταχοῦ τὸν προορισμὸν τῶν.

Ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν ὅμως δὲν ἠσκέσθη εἰς τὰς προόδους αὐτῆς, ἀλλ' ἐπροσώρησε καὶ πρῶτον ἀκόμη. Ἐχουσα ὑπ' ὄψει, ὅτι πέραν τοῦ σκοποῦ, εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν, εἶνε ἐργαστημίαι μεριάδες πολλὰ ἐργαζόμενον Ἑλλήνων, ἐκ τῶν χρηματικῶν ἀποστολῶν τῶν ὁποίων εἶχεν ἀποτελεσθῆ κατὰ τὸ παρελθὸν ἡ κενωτάτη πηρὴ χροσῶν διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὸ κενωτέρον μέρος κλήψους τοῦ ἐλλείματος τοῦ ἐμπορι-

καὶ ἰσοζυγίαν αὐτῆς, σκεπτομένη ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες αὐτοὶ ἔχουσιν ἀσφαλῶς ἀνάγκην κλίσιον ὀδηγοῦ καὶ κλίσιον βοηθοῦ εἰς τὰς ἐργασίας των, τὰς ὁποίας διεξάγουσιν ἕνωσι μετὰξὺ ξένων εἰς ξένην γῶραν καὶ ὅτι ἐπάγξει, συνεπῶς, ἐκεῖ καὶ ἰσὺς ἰσοζυγίας καὶ δυνάσεως, προήδεν εἰς τὴν ἀπόφασιν νὰ ἐγκαταστήσῃ εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν. Καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἔτος 1923, πράγματι, ἴδουσε τὸ πρῶτον ὑποκατάστημά της ἐν Νέῳ Ὑόρκῳ, ἴδουσε δὲ ἐν τέλει εἰς τὴν Νέαν Ὑόρκην καὶ τὴν BANK OF ATHENS TRUST CO. μὲ κεφάλαια ἐνὸς ἑκατομμυρίου δολλαρίων, καταβληθέντα ἐξ ὀλοκλήρου ἐκ τῶν διαθεσίμων της, καθὼς ἐπίσης τὴν ATHENS BANKERS CORPORATION ἐν Βοστώνῃ καὶ τὸ ἐν Σικάγῳ Ἀντιπροσωπευτικὸν Γραφεῖον.

Ἡ BANK OF ATHENS TRUST CO. εἶνε Ἑλληνικὴ Τράπεζα, λαλόν, ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὴν προέλευσιν τῶν κεφαλαίων της καὶ τὴν ἐθνικότητα τῶν διοικούντων αὐτὴν ἔτι ὅμως, σημειωτικόν, ἀμερικανικὴν ἐπιτροπότητα, ὑπόκειται εἰς τὰς ἀμερικανικὰς διατάξεις καὶ λειτουργεῖ σύμφωνα μὲ τοὺς νόμους τῆς πολιτείας τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης, εἶνε δηλαδή ἀμερικανικὴ Τράπεζα πλέον, ὅπως εἶνε εἰς ὅλους γνωστόν. Πράγματι δέ,

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΑ ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ

Οἱ Σπαρτιάται εἶχαν ὀφείν εἰς ἓνα πηγάδι τοὺς κρηναίους τοῦ Λακρίου οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐζητήσαν γῆν καὶ ἕδωκ' ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἐξορίζον εἰς ἓνα βράθρον. Μετανοήσαντες ὅμως, διὰ τὴν ἀνοσίαν αὐτὴν πρᾶξιν μὲ τὴν ἀσπίαν ἀποστρέψαν τοὺς θεοὺς, ἐπροσέφεραν, ἂν ἤθελε κοινὴ Σπαρτιάτης νὰ ἀποθῆναι ἑκούσιος ὑπὲρ τῆς Σπάρτης.

Παρουσιάσθησαν τότε δύο πολῖται, ὁ Σπυρτιάδης καὶ ὁ Βοῦβας, ἐκ τῶν ἀρίστων ἀκογγυμένων τῆς Σπάρτης καὶ πλουσιότατοι, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐδέχθησαν νὰ μεταθῶν εἰς τὸν βασιλεῖα τῆς Πιρῆας διὰ νὰ θανατωθῶν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν δύο κρηναίων, τοὺς ἀποσιῶσι οἱ Σπαρτιάται ἀσπίδιατα ἰθανάτωσαν.

Μετῆθρον λαλόν εἰς Σούρα καὶ ἐζητήσαν νὰ παρουσιασθῶν εἰς τὸν βασιλεῖα. Ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἀσπιδοκράταις τοῦ βασιλέως τοὺς ἐξηγόραζον νὰ προσκυνῶσιν τὸν βασιλεῖα, αὐτοὶ εἶπον: «Ὁ Ἕλληνας δὲν ἔχον τί- τοιαν σὺνήθειαν νὰ προσκυνῶν ἀνθρώπων». Ὅταν εἶλος εἶδον τὸν βασιλεῖα, ἀντικρίνωσαν τὸν σκαῖον τῆς ἀσπίδος των. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ὅμως εἶπεν, ὅτι αὐτοὺς δὲν θά κἀμῃ ποτὶ ἐκεῖνο τὸ ἀνοσιούργημα, διὰ τὸ ὅτι οὐκ ἀποστρέψαι τοὺς ἄλλους. Θαιμῶσαι δὲ τὴν φιλοπατρίαν των, τοὺς πρῶταίνοι νὰ μείνωσιν ἐκεῖ καὶ θά τοὺς ἴδουσι κτήματα πολλὰ. Αὐτὰ ὅμως ἀπήγγησαν: «Κῆνα δεινὰν νὰ ζήσωμεν μαζὴν μᾶς τίτοιαν πατρίδος, διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν προσφέρωμεν τίσιος κἀποὺς καὶ τὴν ζοὴν μας;»

Ὅταν ὁ ποικητὴς καὶ μουσικὸς Σιμωνίδης ὁ Κεῖος, ἐζήτησεν ἀπὸ τὸν Θεμιστοκλῆν, ἐκ τῆς στρατηγίας του, νὰ τοῦ κἀμῃ κἀποικον χάριν, ὅχι κἀμῶνον, ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοῦ εἶπε: «Καθὼς καὶ σὺ δὲν θά εἶσαι καλὸς μουσικὸς, ἂν τραγουδῆς μὲ παραφροσύνην, ἔτα καὶ ἐγὼ δὲν θά εἶμαι καλὸς στρατηγός, ἂν κἀμῶνον παρανοήσῃς.

εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδούσεώς της ἡ BANK OF ATHENS TRUST CO. ἤρξατο προσφέρονσα εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας τῆς Ἀμερικῆς σημαντικότητας ὑπηρεσίας καὶ χάρις εἰς αὐτὰς γενομένη εἰς ἄκρον δημοφιλῆς καὶ προσελκυσίσα τὴν γενικὴν ἐκτίμησιν, ἔφθασε νὰ εἶνε σήμερον ὁ προσφιλῆς συνεργάτης καὶ βοηθὸς τοῦ ἀμερικανικοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ. Δικαίως ὁδεν ὑπὸ πάντων πιστεύεται, θά ἠδύναιτο ἰσως νὰ εἶπε τις, ὅτι ἡ ἐγκαταστάσις τῆς Τραπέζης Ἀθηνῶν ἐν Ἀμερικῇ καὶ αἱ ἐκεῖ μὲθρι σήμερον προσδοκοὶ τῆς ἀποτιλοῦν τὴν μεγαλειότητα τῶν ἐπιτηγῶν της, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν μεγαλειότητα συγχρό- νως ὑπηρεσίαν, τὴν ὁποῖαν προσέφεραν αὐτῇ εἰς τὴν Πατρίδα.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ λόγος περὶ ἐθνικῶν ὑπηρεσιῶν, περιβαῖνον τὴν παρούσαν ἀνασκόπησιν, θεωρῶ ἐπιβεβλημένον νὰ μὴ ἀποσιωπηθῶ τὸ γεγονός, ὅτι ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν, μολοντὶ οὐδέποτε τυχοῦσα τῆς παραμικροτέρας ἰδιαιτέρας ὑποστηρίξεως ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Κράτους, μολοντὶ ἀνεκῶν ἐργασίαισιν ἀνευ οὐδεῆποτε κρατικῶν προνομίων, δὲν παρελείπει ἐν τοῦτοις ποτὶ τὸ ἀπέναντι τῆς Πατρίδος καθήκον της. Καὶ ἐκτὸς τῶν καθημερινῶν ὑπηρεσιῶν, τὰς ὁποίας διὰ τῆς ἰδίας προόδου της καὶ τῆς ἀναπτύξεως τῶν κλάδων τῆς ἐθνικῆς οικονομίας προ-

σφέρει εἰς τὸ ἔθνος, παρέσχεν ἤδη καὶ ἀπτότερα δείγματα τοῦ πατριωτισμοῦ της. Ὡς κυριώτατα τοῦτων δὲ θά ἀναφρασθῶμεν δύο τινα:

Α) Τὴν ἐξ Ἀμερικῆς μετάωλησιν τῆς Ἐταιρείας Ulen & Co., ἣτις ἀνέλαβε τὴν ἰδρυσιν τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς, διὰ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἡ Τράπεζα Ἀθηνῶν παρέσχεν ἤδη ὡς δάνειον μικροπρόθεσμον εἰς τὸ Κράτος τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς ἀποπληθίσεως δαπάνης, ἤτοι 5.500.000 δολάρια. Καὶ

Β) Τὴν συνεργασίαν της μετὰ τοῦ ἐξ Ἀμερικῆς ὡσαντιῶς ἐλθόντος μεγάλου Τραπεζικοῦ Οἴκου Seligman, ὅστις μᾶζὸν μὲ ἄλλους οἴκους ἀνέλαβεν ἤδη διὰ σιμβάσεως νὰ παροίχη εἰς τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν Κράτος τὸ μέγα δάνειον διὰ τὰ μέγαρα παραγωγικὰ ἔργα τῆς χώρας.

Θά ἤρξον καὶ μόνον τὰ δύο αὐτὰ γεγονότα, μαρτυροῦντα περὶ τῆς οικονομικῆς θέσεως τῆς Τραπέζης Ἀθηνῶν, νὰ μαρτυρήσωσιν συγχρόνως καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐθνικοφιλῆς δυνάμεως της. Ἐξέθεσα ὅμως ἀνωτέρω λεπτομερέστερον κἀποὺς τὰ τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ ἡμιτίμου ἰδρυματός, ἐπειδὴ φρονῶ ὅτι ἀνταποκρινόμενος εἰς τὴν σχετικὴν παραώλησιν τῆς Συντάξεως τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ, ἐκλήρωσιν ἀναντιρρητοῦ καθήκον ἀπέναντι τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.

ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ ΦΙΛΑΡΓΥΡΩΝ

Ἐνας φιλάργυρος βγήκε μᾶζα περιπατο κρατώντας ἀναστή τὴν καινούργια διαπρόλλα του. Σὲ λίγο ὅμως ἄρχισε νὰ φραζοῦν καὶ ὁ φιλάργυρος τὴν ἑλπίαν λέγοντας μὲ στενοχώρια:

—Τὶ ἀτυχὸς ἀνθρώπος ποὺ εἶμαι! Ἀκοῦς ἐκεῖ νὰ πῶσθ βροχὴ γὰ νὰ μὴ βροχῆ τὴν καινούργια μου διαπρόλλα! . . .

Ἐνας ἄλλος καὶ φιλάργυρος, ποὺ ζῶσαι μόνος του σ' ἓνα ἔρημὸν σπτάκι, εἶχε μᾶζὸν τὸν ἓνα σπᾶλλο, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐφύρην ἀπὸ τὴν ὑποχρωστικὴν διαίτα τὴν ὁποῖα τοῦ ἐπίβαλε ὁ κρηναῖος του. Τότε ὁ φιλάργυρος, γὰ νὰ μὴ ἀπορῶσθ ἄλλο σπᾶλλο, κἀμῃ νύχτα ἔβγαυνε στὸν κἀμῶ του καὶ γαυργε σὺν σπᾶλλος ἐπὶ ἀρετικὴ ὄρα γὰ ν' ἀπομακρῖνη τοὺς κλέφτες! . . .

Γιὰ κἀποικον ἄλλο φιλάργυρον διηγούνται ὅτι, ἐπειδὴ ἴδαν στὸ ἄλογό του μόνον ἄχρηστο γὰ ἀκονομία, τοῦ ἔδωκε σὲ μᾶτια κἀποικον ματογυῖαλα γὰ νὰ νομῆθῃ ὅτι τρῶσι χλωρὸ χορτόρι!

Ἐνας ἄλλος φιλάργυρος, ὅταν τοῦ ἔσκαυεν μῆτρα ὁ ρῶστης, σὺνήθηξε νὰ βαστή τὴν ἀνακνή του γὰ νὰ μὴ χρῆσασθῇ πολὺ φρασιμα σὲ φροῦζα του.

Μᾶζα φροῦζα ἓνας φιλάργυρος ἀτελείστης ἀπὸ τὴ ζοὴν ν' ἀποφάσιν ν' ἀποκτονήσθ. Πῆγε λοιπὸν ἓνα στρονὶ καὶ τῶσθε σ' ἓνα δένδρον γὰ νὰ κρημασθῇ. Κάποιος γείτονά του ὅμως τὸν εἶδε, ἔτρεξε κοντὰ του καὶ τοῦ ἔσκαυε τὸ στρονὶ. Τὶ νομῆθε ὅτι ἔσκαυε τότε ὁ φιλάργυρος; Ἀπὸ τὴν εὐχαριστήσθ τὸν στρονὶά του, ζήτησε νὰ τοῦ πληρωσθ τὸ στρονὶ ποὺ τοῦ ἔσκαυε! . . .

ΠΕΡΙΕΡΓΑ, ΕΞΥΠΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΥΤΑ

Π ρ ο τ ὀ ρ ο ς.—Κατηγορούμενε, πῶς ἀρνεῖσαι ὅτι ἔβλεψες, ἀπὸ δέκα μᾶρτινος λέγε ὅτι σὲ εἶδαν ὅταν ἔσκαυες τὴν κλοπῆ;

Κ α τ η γ υ ρ ο ῦ ρ ε ν ο ς.—Καὶ τί μ' αὐτό; Ἐγὼ πῶσθ νὰ φροῦ ἄλλους πνεύματα . . . ποὺ δὲν μὲ εἶδαν!

Ἐξ τὴν γαλλοῦν σὺνέλευσιν τοῦ 1789 εἶχαν ἐλεγεθῆ βουλεύεται καὶ πολλοὶ χωροκοί. Πρῶτηρον ἓνα ἐξ αὐτῶν τὶ θά ἐζητοῦσε εἰς τὴν Βουλῆν, ὡς ἀντιπροσωπεύει:

—Τὴν κατάργησιν, ἀπῆγγησεν ὁ χωροκοί βουλευτῆς, τῶν περιστεριῶν, τῶν λαγῶν καὶ τῶν καλοῦργων.

—Καὶ τί σχέσιν ἔχον τὰ περιστερία, οἱ λαγοὶ καὶ οἱ καλοῦργοι μετὰξὸν των; τὸν ἠρώτησε κἀποικος.

—Ἐνε ἀποκρίσασθ, ἀπῆγγησεν ὁ χωροκοίς. Τὰ περιστερία μᾶς τρῶνε τὸ σῆμα, οἱ λαγοὶ τὸ χορτόρι καὶ οἱ καλοῦργοι μᾶς τρῶνε ὄλους!

Ὁ Ναπολεὼν ἦταν μᾶζα ἡμέρα ἐξαιρετικῶς θυσιμαῖος μὲ τὸν Ταλλεράνδον. Ἐπέσκει εἰς τὸν θῆμα του, τοῦ εἶπε:

—Φαντάζεσθῃ ὅτι ἂν πεθᾶναι, θά γίνετε πρῶτος κανὼν συμβουλῶν ἀντιβασιλείας. Γεῖσεσθ ὅμως καλὸ σ' αὐτό. Νὰ θυσιμασθε πάντα τὸ ἔξῃς: Ἄν πῶσον κἀμῶνον φροῦ βαρεῖα ἄρρωστος, σὲς θά πεθᾶναι πρῶν ἀπὸ μῆνα.

—Μεγαλειότητα, ἀπῆγγησεν χωροκοίς νὰ τὴν γάσθ καθόλου ὁ εὐγενὴς διακομῆτης, δὲν εἶχε καθόλου ἀνάγκην αὐτῆς τῆς προειδοποιήσεως διὰ νὰ ἐτζουμῃ εἰς τὸν Θεὸν διαπύρος ὑπὲρ μακρομυροῦστος τῆς ζωῆς τῆς Ὑστερίας Μεγαλειότητος!

Ὁ Πῶρ ἔλεγε: «Ὁ γινόμενος μᾶζα εἶνε ὅπως καὶ τὰ ρολόγια μας. Πάντα διαφύρουν καὶ ὁ κἀμῶνος λέει πῶς εἶνε σωστὴ ἡ δεικὴ τους.

ΠΕ

(Συνεχ.)
SAB
ος ἐκ
ἐκεῖ τῆ
κἀλλοῦ
εἰς τὸ
θῆμα τ
S. H
FALO
τὸ τῆ
LOUIS
γοῦσας
τὸν τῆ
ARTH
ORGE,
LAWN,
ἐπαξιῶς
ἀμῆλο
εἶκοι σ
πᾶσο
Γαῖος
τὸ δὲ δ
ἀρεξιν.
A. P
CHICA
ρος. Ἐν
τῶν καὶ
Καίτοι
τινὰ εἰ
λογικῶ
τέχνην κ
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τὸ πάντο
σάσιος
οἴτων φ
PETE
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σλοντο π
λῶς τοὺς
ταγωγῆς
Κάποιος
ισχύν το
Ματσού
νοπήγαθ
ἡμᾶς καὶ
Πάντως
καὶ ζῶντι
πρὸς ἀνθ
ποῦς.
N. D.
ἐκ CHES
ρὸς ἄνθ
καὶ μὲ ἐν
ἐργασίας
THOM.
THOMAS
χίλων. Ἄ
κοπῆ, θά
ἀνῆσιν τ
γα, ἴθνα
THOMAS
JAMES
ASTORIA

MEMBRES ANO TO OYDION ZYNEPION

THE AXEMAS

V A S N A E

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 οἶκον τῆς ἱερωσύνης τῆς ἁγίας.

Σ. Η. ΜΑΡΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ.— Ἐκ ΒΡΕ-
 ΠΑΛΟ τῆς Νέας Υόρκης, ἀναγοσμένος
 ἐπὶ τῆμα τοῦ μετὰ τοῦ ἀποστολικῶν
 τοῦ ἐπιπέδου τῆς ἀναγωγῆς.

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Constantine Ganelis, commander of the
 Greek Lowell Alpha Patrol, former cadet
 officer of the H. O. T. C. and a graduate of
 Boston University.

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σώπυσε τὸ τμήμα του ἐπιζῶν δια τῆς ἐγνωσμένης αὐτοῦ σωφροσύνης καὶ μετριοπαθείας.

S. SAVVIDES.—'Αντιπρόσωπος ἐκ PAWTUCKET, R. I. 'Ανὴρ μὲ μόρφωσιν ἀριτωτάτην, φημιζεταὶ διὰ τὰς γνώσεις του καὶ διὰ τὴν μετριοπαθειάν του. 'Ο καθηγητῆς Σαββίδης ἔχει ἀμφιφοῖσι ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὰ φράτα του πρὸς δημοιοργίαν ἔθνικῆς ἐλληρικῆς συνειδήσεως εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν Ἑλληνοπαίδων τῆς νείας ἐν Ἄμερικῇ γενεάς. Ἐἶναι ταύτοχροῦνος καὶ ἐνθουσιώδης στρατιώτης τῆς Ἀχιέας.

DEMETRIUS DJIMAS.—'Αντιπρόσωπος ἐκ Λίαν ἐπαζῶν τὸ τμήμα SCHENECTEDY, N. Y., μετὰ τοῦ ἐπίσης ἀντιπρόσωπου JOHN GROTONS.

PETER GALLOS.—'Εκ MERRIDEN, CONN. Ἄνθρωπος πολὺ σοβαρὸς καὶ ἀξιοπρεπής. Παρηκολούθησε τὸ συνέδριον μετ' ἐνδιαφέροντος, τιμήσας τὸ μικρὸν ἀλλὰ ζωντανὸν τμήμα τῆς μικρᾶς του πόλεως.

NICHOLAS HARITAS.—'Αντιπρόσωπος ἐκ LEWISTON, ME. Νέος γεμάτος ζῶην καὶ δραστηριότητα. Ἐχορημάτισε καὶ ἐποικιοθερήτης τῆς πρώτης περιφερείας, ἐργασθεὶς μετ' ἀφοσιώσεως καὶ ζήλου. Οἱ πόλῆται τῆς πόλεως λιούιστον προσπαθοῦν νὰ τὸν ὑποδείξουν διὰ τὸ ἐπισημῆμα τοῦ ἰσαγγελέως. Ἐἶχε συνεργάτην τὸν ἐπίσης ἀντιπρόσωπον καὶ ἐνθουσιώδη Ἀχιέαν κ. NICK HESARIS.

LOUIS P. MANIATIS.—'Απὸ τὸ μακρὸν Louisville, KY. Νέος πολὺ σεμνὸς καὶ ἐγγενής. Παρακολούθη τὰς συνεδριάσεις ἀνελλιπῶς καὶ λαμβάνει μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις μετ' ἐμπέριειαν καὶ κοσμιότητα.

L. G. PARIS.—'Απὸ τὸ LYNCHBURG, VA. Ἐνθουσιώδης στρατιώτης τῆς Ἀχιέας, λαμβάνει ἐνεργὸν μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις τοῦ Συνεδρίου.

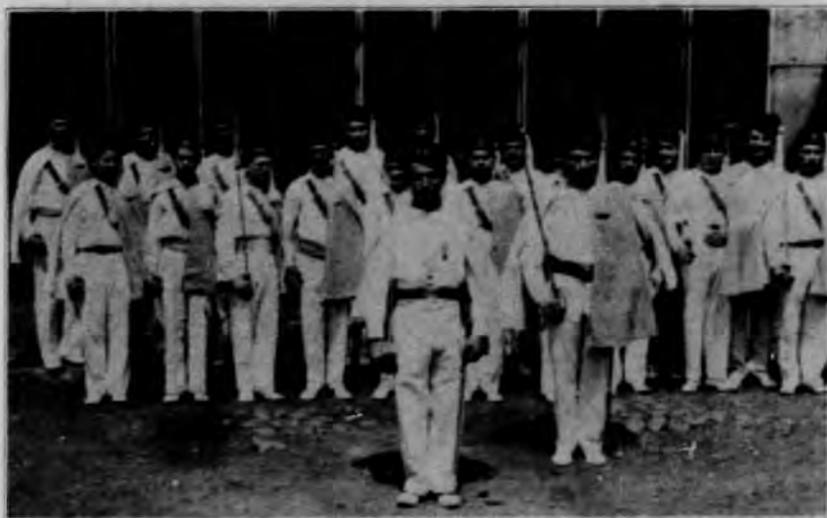
MANUEL ERMIDES.—'Απὸ τὸ ALBANY, N. Y. Προξίσταται εἰς τὰς συνεδριάσεις μετ' ἐντεταμένον τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον του πρὸς τὴν ἐξέλιξιν τῶν ἐργασιῶν τοῦ Συνεδρίου. Ἐἶναι ἐνθουσιώδης στρατιώτης τῆς Ἀχιέας καὶ λαμπρὸς ἄνθρωπος.

—BASIL BROWN.—Ἦτο ἕνας ἀπὸ τοὺς ζωηροτέρους συνέδρους. Ἐζήτησε τὸν λόγον, τὸν ἔπαυσε καὶ ἰσμήλει ἐθροισάμενος πάντοτε ἐνὸς τοῦ θέματος. Ἄντιπρόσωπος τὸ τμήμα του ἐπιζῶν μετὰ τοῦ ἐπίσης ἀντιπρόσωπου καὶ λαμπροῦ συνεργάτου του HARRY MORRIS.

HARRY ZAHARS.—'Αντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ ELYRIA, N. Y. Ἀπὸ τὰ δρώοντα μέλη τοῦ Συνεδρίου, λαμβάνει μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις πάντοτε σοβαρῶς καὶ ἀξιοπρεπῶς.

GUS D. BAINES.—'Απὸ τὸ DANVER, COLO. Νέος λαμπρὸς καὶ ἐνθουσιώδης Ἀχιέαν. Παρηκολούθησε τὸ συνέδριον μετ' ἀμείωτον ἐνδιαφέρον.

WILLIAM PETROS.—'Απὸ τὸν Ἅγιον Φραγκίσκον. Νέος μὲ ἀρχοντικὸν παρουσιαστικὸν καὶ λεπτοὺς τρόπους. Λαμβάνει μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις καὶ ἐκφέρει τὴν γνώμην του μετ' ἀσφάλειας καθαρῶς καὶ τόνον γλαυφῶν. Ἐἶναι ἐκ τῶν ἀρίστων συνέδρων ποῦ συμβάλλουν διὰ τῶν γνώσεών των εἰς



THE CRACK LOWELL AHEPA PATROL.

The Lowell Ahepa Patrol was organized in July 1929. It has given successful exhibitions all over the New England states, won six consecutive first prizes, topping their efforts by winning the coveted first prize cup at the Dillroy dedication ceremonies at Somerville, Mass.

τὴν ταπεινὴν λήξιν τῶν ἐργασιῶν τοῦ Συνεδρίου, συζητοῦντες πάντοτε ἀντικειμενικῶς.

JOHN G. PAPAGEORGE.—'Αντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὰ LOS ANGELES. Χαιρίζεται ἐνθερμῶς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν καὶ τὴν Ἑλληρικὴν γλώσσαν. Ἐλαβεν ἐνεργὸν μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις καὶ ἐκφράσθη τὴν Ἑλληρικὴν γλῶσσον γλαυφῶς καὶ ἀμυμονικῶς.

LOUIS TSAROS.—'Απὸ τὸ INDIAN HARBOR. Δέν εἶναι ὅμως οὔτε Ἰνδός, οὔτε Τσάρος. Ἐἶναι νέος λαμπρὸς καὶ σάφρον σίνεδρος. Ὁ Γέρονς τοῦ ὑπέδειξε νὰ διαφωτίσῃ τοὺς σίνεδρους ἂν εἶναι ὁ Τσάρος τῆς Βουλγαρίας ἢ ὁ ἀποθανὼν Τσάρος τῆς Ρωσίας.

PETER BLACKPOOL.—'Αντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ BRIDGETON. Κύριος πολὺ σοβαρὸς, μυαλωμένος καὶ ἀξιοπρεπής. Ἄντιπρόσωπος τὸ τμήμα του τμητικῶς.

GEORGE GIAKAS.—'Απὸ τὸ Μπρόνξ, N. Y. Πάντοτε εὐχαρὸς καὶ ζωηρὸς, ἐνρίσκειται παντοῦ, συζητῶν ἐπὶ τῶν φλεγομένων ζητημάτων.

GEORGE GALINOS καὶ ARELTZIDES.—'Απὸ τὸ WOBURN, MASS. Ἄντιπρόσωπος ἐπαζῶν τὸ γεμάτο ἀπὸ ζῶην καὶ ῥαῖν τμήμα των.

PETER CHINGOS καὶ PETER ZERVAS.—Οἱ δύο Πέτροι ἀντιπρόσωπος ἐπαζῶν τὸν Ἑρμῆν τῆς Νείας Ἰόρκης.

GEORGE PARADISE.—'Αντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ SIOUX CITY. Ἀπὸ τοὺς κλίον ἐνθουσιώδεις Ἀχιέαν τῆς περιφερείας του, μετ' ὁρῶνιν ζηλευτήν. Ἐφόρει διαρκῶς καπέλλο κῶον μαύ. Ὁ Γέρονς ἐπεσχέθη ὅτι τοῦ χρόνου θὰ συμμετάσχη τοῦ Συνεδρίου μετ' εὐστασιῶν καὶ τσαροῦσια διὰ τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῆς παλαιάς.

CHARLES PREKETES.—'Απὸ τὸ ANN HARBOR, MICH. Πάντοτε εὐχαρὸς καὶ ὁμιλητικὸς. Παλαιὸς ἀθλητῆς διατηρῶν εἰσὶ ἀετοῦσας τὰς δυνάμεις του. Μετανοεὶ ἐκείνος ποῦ θὰ γελασθῇ νὰ κἀμῃ θεομῆν χειραρῖαν μαζὸ του. Ὅταν τὸν σινέστησα στὸν Γέρον, ὁ Πρεκετῆς τοῦ προσέφερε

τὸ χεῖρ του διὰ χειραρῖαν, ὁ Γέρονς ὅμως ἀπέφυγε μετ' ἰσχυρῆς ἀποκρίσεως.

GEORGE GIBAS.—'Απὸ τὸ ξακουστὸν CONEY ISLAND τῆς Νείας Ἰόρκης. Ἐἶναι στρατιώτης πρώτης γραμμῆς τῆς Ἀχιέας καὶ φρουρὸς τῆς εὐνομίας ἀκοίμητος. Εἰς τὸ συνέδριον συνέλαβε κάποιον ἀντιπρόσωπον παρανομήσαντα κατὰ τὴν διλογίαν τῶν ψήφων καὶ τὸν ἐκράτει ὡς χωροφυλάξ διὰ τὰ περσιτέρω. Ἐἶναι νέος πολὺ εὐπαρονοσιαστος καὶ ἐνθουσιώδης.

D. J. MICHALOPOULOS.—'Απὸ τοῦς διακεκριμένους δικηγόρους τοῦ Σικάγου. Δυνατὸς καὶ νευρώδης ὁμιλητῆς. Ὅμιλεῖ πάντοτε εὐκρινῶς μετ' ἐνθουσιώδη φρονίην του, παρουσιάζει τὰς ἀπόψεις του πολὺ καθαρά, χωρὶς ὑπεκρυφὰς καὶ ρητορικὰ σχήματα. Ἐχει στρέψει ὅλην τὴν προσοχήν του εἰς τὸν σέλλογον τῶν γῶν τοῦ Πετρουκίου. Τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον τοῦ Μιχαλοπούλου καὶ τοῦ Βέρα διὰ τοῦς γῶν εἶναι πολὺ μεγάλο καὶ ἐγγενές, ἀνεξαρτήτως ἂν διαφανοῦν εἰς τὸ σῆμα—χάριν τοῦ ἰσίου οἱ δύο πατέρες τῶν γῶν παρ' ἄλληλων νὰ ἀνταλλάξουν θεομῆν ἀλληλοσπασμόν. Πάντως ὁ Μιχαλόπουλος σιέπτεται διὰ τὰ μέλλοντα σιέλιχ τῆς Ἀχιέας, ποῦγμα τὸ ἰσίου θὰ ἔχοι νὰ ἀπασχολῆ τὸς συνέδρους ὅχι ὡς ζήτημα τεχνικόν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐθιορητικῶς προαίτιον.

PHILIP MIKES.—Μικὲς, ὄχι Μάικς. Ἄντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ GARFIELD. Νέος μετ' ἀριστοκρατικὸν παρουσιαστικὸν καὶ δευτάτην ἀντίληψιν. Καίτοι ἔχει ὀλίγα ἔτη ἐν Ἄμερικῇ, εἶναι δυνατὸς χειριστῆς ἀμφοτέρων τῶν γλωσσῶν. Παρηκολούθησε τὸ συνέδριον μετὰ μεγάλου ἐνδιαφέροντος.

JOHN CONDONINAS.—'Αντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Παρηκολούθησε τὸ συνέδριον καὶ κάθε ὁρῶν ἀργὰ ἐπιστρέφει εἰς τὸ σπίτι του καὶ κάθε πρὸς εὐρίσκειτο εἰς τὸ συνέδριον. Τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῶν 57 μιλίων ἐκ Βοστώνης εἰς PORTSMOUTH τὴν διήνη ἐντὸς 50 λεπτ. Κάποιον ὁρῶν μετ' ἰσίου μαζὸ του καὶ δίδει

ποντας τὴν χεῖρα τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα εἶναι ὅτι οἱ ἄγγελοι

CRISTO προσοῖται ἀξιοπρεπῶς τὰς συζητήσεις καὶ τιμῆς γνῶν τῆς ἀμείωτον ἐκτίμησιν

THEO προσοῖται ὅτι τὴν νείαν. Εἰς θαλασσῶν τῆς AHEPA.

καὶ ἀναλόγεισιν ἀριστοκρατικῶν του τῶν Φραγκίσκων. Ὅτι εἶναι ὁ ἄγιος παρ

ASSIM προσοῖται ἀπὸ τὸς καλλιτεχνικῶν ἐπὶ σιερῆς

GEORG ἀπὸ τὸ RU στος, εἶναι NICHOL προσοῖται ἀπὸ τῆς, σποδόμενος π

THEO. NEW LO μναλωμένος χίας εἰς τὰ μετὰ ζήλου

PETER τμήμα NEV χέταν καὶ Εὐρίσκειται χετικῶν πα

JERRY τῆ ἢ μνήμη τμήμα τῆς, ἢ δὲ σ οεις του π

P. CHRI ἀπὸ τὸ DE συζητητῆς τοῦ Συνεδρίου εἰς Νητρῶν τὰ χροισιαν

MILTON τάκτης καὶ σκαπῆται νὰ κ ἀλλὰ σιερῆν καλλιτεχνικῆ τοῦ περιόδιου σεις. Εἰς τὸ καὶ ἐκέρδιση δὲ τὰ μεία

ποντας τὸ αὐτοάντητό του νὰ τρέχη μὲ ταχύτητα 70 μίλιων ἐπὶ ἡ ψυχὴ μου στὴν Κολλορη. Ἐβλεπα ζωντανὸν τὸν Χάρον καὶ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα ἦτο ὅτι ἔχασα 4 πόσιντες βάρους σὲ 50 λεπτὰ τῆς ὥρας.

CHRISTOPHER STEPHANO. — Ἀντιπροσώπων ὅπως καὶ πέραι τοῦ τρίτου πολὺ ἀξιοπρεπῶς. Καίτοι δὲν λαμβάνει μέρος εἰς τὰς συζητήσεις, παρακολουθεῖ ὁμως ἀγρίως τὰς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου, σχηματίζει γνώμην καὶ ψηφίζει ἀναλόγως. Διὰ τῆς ἀμέμετου συμπεριφορᾶς του κερδίζει τὴν ἐκτίμησιν ὄλων.

THEODORE ANDRONICOS. — Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸν Ἅγιον Φραγκίσκον. Χειρίζεται τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν μὲ ἐπιχειρίαν καὶ ἁρμονίαν. Εἰς ὅλα τὰ ζητήματα θέτει πρὸς ὀφθαλμῶν τὴν λογικὴν καὶ ἑπερῶν ὄλων τὴν ΑΗΕΡΑ. Ἐπὶ τι ζητεῖ καὶ διὰ τὸ ζητεῖ καὶ ἀναλύει τὰς ἀπόψεις του μὲ τέχνην καὶ πιστικότητα. Κερδίζει μετὰ τὸν συνεδριῶν του τὸ ἐπιμέμονο ἀνείδρον διὰ τὸν Ἅγιον Φραγκίσκον, ἔμεινε πλήρως ἱκανοποιημένος. Ἀσφαλιῶς τὸ ἐπιμέμονο Συνεδριον θὰ εἶναι ἄγιον καὶ εὐχρηστικόν, πρὸς τιμὴν τοῦ ἁγίου παρὰ τὸν Εὐρηστικόν.

ASSIMAKIS D. SIORIS. — Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ WASHINGTON, D. C. Ἄριστος νῆος καὶ ἐνθουσιώτατος. Κέκτηται καὶ καλλιτεχνικὸν ἄλκων, ἀνεύθων πολλὰς εἰς σκηνῆς ὡς ἑρασιτέχνης.

GEORGE L. PAPPAS. — Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ RUTLAND, VT. Νεὸς ἐπιπροσώπωντος, εὐπαιδευτὸς καὶ ἐνθουσιώτης Ἀχέριαν.

NICHOLAS COLOVOS. — Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ DOVER, N. H. Νεὸς φιλομαθῆς, σπουδάζων χημείαν καὶ μεγάλως ἐκτιμώμενος παρὰ τὸν συμπαροικόν του, Ἐλλήνων καὶ Ἀμερικανῶν.

THEO. CONSTANTINE. — Ἀπὸ τὸ NEW LONDON, CONN. — Μεσήλιξ καὶ μυαλωμένος ἄνθρωπος, εἶχε λαμπρὰς ἐπιτυχίας εἰς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις του καὶ ἐργάζεται μετὰ ζήλου διὰ τὴν πρόδον τῆς Ἀχέριαν.

PETER MITCHELL. — Ἐπίσης ἀπὸ τὸ τμήμα NEW LONDON. Ἐνθουσιώτης Ἀχέριαν καὶ πάντοτε εὐχαρῶς καὶ γελαστός. Εὐρίσκειται πάντοτε ἀπουδῆστοι γίνεται Ἀχέριαν πανηγύρι.

JERRY BAKALIS. — Ἄν δὲν μὲ ἀπατῆ ἡ μνήμη, ἦτο ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ κάποιο τμήμα τῆς Φλωρίδος. Κόποιος καθὼς πρέπει, ἡ δὲ συνεισφορά του καὶ αἱ συζητήσεις του πολὺ εὐχάριστοι.

P. CHRISTOPOULOS. — Ἀντιπρόσωπος ἀπὸ τὸ DETROIT. Δυνατὸς ὁμιλητῆς καὶ συζητητῆς εἰς ὅλα τὰ φλέγοντα ζητήματα τοῦ Συνεδρίου. Ἐπιστρέφων ἐκ Βοστώνης εἰς Νητρὸν μὲ τὴν παρέαν του ἐξετέλεσε τὰ χριστιανικὰ καθήκοντα τοῦ ἀναδόχου.

MILTON MELETIADES. — Ἀρχισυντάκτης καὶ διευθυντῆς τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ. Προσπαθεῖ νὰ κόμη μέγα ἔργον μὲ μικρὰ μέσα, ἀλλὰ συνήντα πλείστα ἐπιτυχία. Διὰ τὴν καλλιτεχνικὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀτακτον ἐμφάνισιν τοῦ περιοδικοῦ ἐδέχτο ἐγκώμια καὶ ἐπικρίσεις. Εἰς τὸ Συνεδριον τὰ εἶπε τοσοῦτον καὶ ἐκείρισε τὸν πότον του. Τώρα θὰ ἔχη ὅλα τὰ μέσα καὶ ἐλευθερίαν δράσεως διὰ νὰ

καταστή τὸ περιοδικὸν ἀχώριστος καὶ τακτικὸς σύντροφος καθὲ ΑΗΕΡΑΝ. Θὰ ἔχη ἀμέριστον τὴν ὑποστήριξιν ὄλων τὸν συ.θεῶν τῆς ἐκδοτικῆς ἐταιρίας τοῦ περιοδικοῦ εἰς τὰς ἀποσεις προσετέθησαν ὁ Σικώκης καὶ ὁ Τζανετῆς.

— Ὁ Σικώκης καὶ ὁ Γκοβάτος συζητοῦν πάντοτε μαζὴ περὶ δολλαρίων. Ὁ Βορντὰς ἐμφερόμενος ἐν ἀναφορᾷ ἔχει χάσει τὴν περιουσίην του ἰλιρότητα ἐξακολουθεῖ ὁμως νὰ εἶναι ὁ περιεργικὸς στόχος τῶν ἐπισκεπτῶν τοῦ Συνεδρίου, αἱ ὁποῖα τὸν ἀποκαλεῖ Βαλεντίνου. Ὁ Γεώργιος Πούλος, ὁ Σκουφᾶς τῆς ΑΗΕΡΑ, ἠσθένησαν αἰφνιδίως. Ἐξήτησεν ἱατρὸν καὶ κάποιος ἀπετάθη εἰς τὸν Κίρμπυ, νομίζας ὅτι ἦτο ἱατρός. Ὁ Κίρμπυ ἐγένη πρόθυμος νὰ καλεῖται νικητοπολόν, ἀλλὰ ἡ ταχία ἐπέβασε τοῦ ἱατροῦ Κομμάδη ἔσσωσε τὸν ἀσθενῆ ἀπὸ στομαχικῆν δηλητηρίαν πρὸς μεγάλην ἀπογοήτειαν τοῦ Κίρμπυ.

— Ὁ δὺ Ἀγγελόπουλος, ὁ Κάμπλ καὶ ὁ

μπαρμπά Στάμος παρακολουθοῦν ἀγρίως ὅλας τὰς συζητήσεις καὶ φάσεις τοῦ συνεδρίου. Ὁ Μάνος, Καρχάλας, Θεοφίλης, Πέλιος, Βόλος καὶ Ρίκοις, ἐμφερόμενος ἐν ἀνομιῇ τιμητικῆς ἀποστρατείας, παρακολουθοῦν τὰς ἐργασίας τοῦ Συνεδρίου σὺν ἑσχα παιδί. Ἀφήνουν ἄλλους νὰ ὁμιλοῦν καὶ αὐτὰ ψηφίζουν.

ΣΗΜ. — Λυποῦμαι πολὺ μὴ δυνῆται, παρ' ὅλας τὰς προσπάθειάς μου νὰ κρατήσω τὰ ὀνόματα καὶ ἐντυπώσεις ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλλου ἀντιπροσώπων, τὸν ὁποῖον τὰ ὀνόματα δὲν ἀναφέρω. Τοῦτο ὀφείλεται εἰς τὸ γεγονός, ὅτι δὲν κατόρθωσα νὰ λάβω ἀκριβῆ καταλογὸν τῶν ἀντιπροσώπων, παρὰ τὴν τελευταίαν ἡμέραν καὶ ἐκείνον ἐλλιπῆ Ἀναμφρόβως οἱ μὴ ἀναφερόμενοι ἀντιπρόσωποι ἔδρασαν ὅπως καὶ οἱ ἀναφερόμενοι, μοι ἦτο ὁμως φυσικὸς ἀδύνατον νὰ κρατήσω τὰ ὀνόματα ὄλων, παρακολουθήσας τὸ Συνεδριον ὡς ἀπλοῦς ἐπισκέπτης καὶ οὐχί τυκτικός.

ΝΑΞ.

Ὁ ΜΠΑΡΜΠΑ-ΓΙΩΡΓΗΣ

Ὁ Μπαρμπά-Γιώργης εἶναι ὁ γνωστότερος ἄνθρωπος τῆς παροικίας. Πολύεργος καὶ πολυλογᾶς. Ὅποια πέτρα σηκώσης θὰ τὸν βρῆς ἀπὸ κάτω. Πολλοὶ ἀπλοικοὶ τὸν θαυμάζουν καὶ τὸν ἀκούονται μὲ θρησκειτικὴν εὐλάβειαν. Συζητῶντας γιὰ τὰ πολιτικά, ὁ Μπαρμπά-Γιώργης θὰ λίσῃ τὸ ζήτημα. Ἦτο ἀρχικρονοσὺς τῶν κληρῶν τοῦ Γεωργίου καὶ εἶχε πάντοτε ἀλληλογραφίαν μὲ ὄλους τὸν ἀνακτόρον ἀσθενοῦς καὶ θηλιώδους. Στὸ κίνημα τοῦ Θεοφίλου ἐπέβηκε στὴν Κρήτην καὶ ἐπειδὴ ζεῖται ἐννεα γλώσσας ὁ Βενζέλιος τὸν ἔλεγε ἀχώριστος σύντροφον. Μὲ τὸν Γούναρη ἦσαν σμιασθηταί. Εἰς τὴν κατασκήνῃν τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ τῆς Κορίνθου ἦτο τὸ δεῖξί χέρι τοῦ Προτοπαυλάκη, εἰς τὸν Ρωσοισλαμικὸν πόλεμον ἦτο διευθυντὸς τοῦ στρατηγικοῦ Στέλλ στο Πόρτ Λαθουρ. Εἰς τὸν Μακεδονικὸν ἄγωνα ἦτο ταμίας καὶ πρωτοπαύλαρχον τοῦ Μελλᾶ. Κατὰ τὴν κήρυξιν τοῦ Τορκικοῦ Συντάγματος ἦτο φυλακὴ στὴν Ἀνθρακωσιτικὴν καὶ ἀπομακρυσθεὶς εἰσῆλθε στὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν εἰς κεφαλῆς 40 παλληκαριῶν τῶν Μανδουσιῶν. Κατὰ τὴν διαορίσθῃ ἀρχικλητῆ τῶν Πατριστασιῶν. Στὸ δώδεκα ἦτο νοσητὸς πρόκτορ τῆς Ἐλλάδος ἰσπερὶ τῶν πότε τῶν Τορκικῶν πολέμων καὶ πότε στοῦ ἐπιτελείου τοῦ Τορκικοῦ στρατοῦ. Αὐτὸς ἔπεισε τὸν Τορκικὸν ναύαρχον νὰ ἐβέλη τῶν στενῶν διὰ νὰ ταπεινωθῇ ἀπὸ τὸν Κωνσταντινῶν. Αὐτὸς ἔπεισε τὸν Τορκικὸν ἐπιτελεῖον νὰ παραδόσῃ τὴν Θεσσαλονίκην. Στὸν Ἑλληνο-Βουλγαρικὸν πόλεμον, ἐκομίσθη εἰς Σέρρας, ἐσπύσθη στὴν Καβάλλα, ἔπλενε τὸν καπὸ του στοῦ Παγγαίου, τὸ μεσημεριανὸν του στὴν Γεννηλῆ καὶ τὸ βραδινὸν του στοῦ Σκόπια. Παντοῦ παρὸν, πάντοτε μετεφερομένως πᾶσι εἰς Βουλγαρίαν, πᾶσι εἰς Τορκικόν, πᾶσι εἰς Σέρρον καὶ πᾶσι εἰς Τορκικόν καὶ πᾶσι εἰς Ἀλβανὸν καὶ καμιά φορὰ εἰς Ἀγγλον δημοσοργίαν. Στὸν Ἑσραπαικὸν πόλεμον ἐβέθη στὴν Πετροῦπολιν, ἔπειτα στοῦ Βεροῦνον ἐξορισθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν Γερμανῶν ἀνελεύθη καὶ ἐβαλκασθῆκε στὴν Βουλγαρίαν δουραπετέρας μὲ ἕνα Ρῶσον ἑταίρον ἑσόν Ἀδριατικῆς μὲ ἕνα Ἰταλικὸν πᾶσι τὸ ἐβέθη ἕνα Γερμανικὸν ὑποβόθρον. Ἐσῶθη ἀπὸ ἕνα Ἀγγλικὸν ἀντιτορκικὸν καὶ μετεβέθη εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐβέθη εἰς τὴν ὑπαισίαν τῶν Ἀγγλῶν καὶ ἄπ' ἐκεῖ στὴν Ἐθελίαν κτορας. Κατὰ τὴν ἐβέθη στὴν Θεσσαλονίκην

ὡς σύνδεσμος τῶν Ἀγγλῶν μετὰ τῆς Ἐπιδιὰ νὰ παρακολουθῆ τὸς Γερμανοὺς ὑπαισταντικῆς Κυβερνήσεως καὶ κατοπιν εἰς τὴν Μικρὴν Ἀσίαν εἰς τὰς διαταγὰς τοῦ Παυλοῦ. Τὸ πλείστον εὐρισκτο εἰς Ἀγκυραν καὶ Ἰκόνιον προσηλοιομενος τὸν Τορκικόν καὶ στέλλων ἀνεκτιμήτους ἰσηρσίας εἰς τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐπιτελεῖον. Στὴν καταστορῆσιν τῆς Σμύρνης ἠκολούθη τὸν Πλαστήρα καὶ ἔφυγε τελευταῖος ἀπὸ τὸν Τσαμαῖ. Ἦτο στὴν Ἐπανόστασιν τοῦ 22 μῆσα στοῦ Κιλίς. Στὸ 23 μὲ τὸν Μεταξᾶ καὶ ἔβησε μετ' αὐτοῦ στὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ ἐκεῖθεν τοῦς ἐμῶντες ὄλους καὶ ἦλθε στὴν Ἀμερικὴν. Ἀχ βρε παιδί πρέπει νὰ γυρίσῃτε ὄλων τὸν κόσμον γιὰ νὰ καταλάβετε τί θὲ σὴ ζωῆ! 12 χρόνια ἔκαμα μὲ ἐπιπορὰ κλοῖα καὶ 4 μὲ πολιτικά. Ἐγώρισα ὄλων τὸν κόσμον. Δὲν ἐπάσχει πόλις πᾶσι νὰ μὴν ἐπύγῃ! Καὶ ὁ Μπαρμπά-Γιώργης ἀραδαῖζει ἐπὶ ὄρας τὰ ὄνόματα τῶν πόλιων ὄλης τῆς ἐδρασιῶν καὶ ἔχει ἐπισκεψθῆ καὶ ζῆση ἄλλοι μῆνες καὶ ἄλλοι χρόνια. Τὸν ἠγάπησε μίαν Ἀμαζόναν στὴν Μαδαγασκάρην, ἔβηκε τὴν πρώτην γασοῖσασα τοῦ πασοῦ τῆς Βηροῦτοῦ, ἔχει προσηματικὸν τίμο ἐβλο ἀπὸ ἕνα δάκρυ τοῦ Πατριάρχου Ἱεροσολύμων καὶ ἀκούσματος ὁ Μπαρμπά-Γιώργης ἐξακολουθεῖ ὑπὸ τὸν θαυμασὸν τῆς πενταμελοῦς παρίας του διπλο στὴν στόρα τοῦ καφετιῶν. Τότε Μπαρμπά-Γεωργὴ θὰ τὴν ἐβέθη κατὰ τὴν Γεωργίαν, εἶπε μὲ σοβαρὸν θαυμασμὸν ὁ μικρότερος τῆς παρίας. Τὴν Γεωργίαν!... τὴν Γεωργίαν!... νὰ σοῦ πᾶσι μὲ τὴν ἀλῶθισιν, ἐκεῖ δὲν πύγα!... ἐβέθη ἀπὸ καὶ ἄλλὰ δὲν βγῆκα ἔξω!

ΝΑΞ

ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ

Ἀπόστασμα ἐκ τοῦ ἡμερολογίου ἐνός Ἀγγλοῦ ἐξερευνητοῦ:
«Ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐβέθη σ' αὐτὸ τὸ νοσοκομεῖον εἰς αὐτὸ ἄγρια. Ἐβέθη εἶχε τὴν εὐτυχίαν νὰ ἀνακαλύψω σ' ἕνα σημείον τῆς ἀκτῆς μὲ κομμάτια, μ' ἕνα ἄνθρωπον κορυμμένον.
— Ἄβρα σὺ ὁ Θεός, ἀνέφρασσα, βρισκώμαι σὲ χώρα πολιτισμένη»

ΠΩΣ ΕΙΔΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΛΙΚΗΝ

ΥΠΟ ΝΑΕ

ΕΓΡΗΣΚΟΜΕΝΟΣ εν Νέα Υόρκη μετά του έπαυτου τμήτου κ. Jarvis, απεφασάθημεν να επισκεφθώμεν τήν Δα. 'Αλικην Διπλαρακου, τήν ομηθήσμενην κόρην τών 'Αθηνών του τούτου θηλώτου, συγγενήσας και έπερωθήσμεν εντα δημοσιογράφοις τής καρρίας τών 'Ελλήνων.

Κατόπιν τηλεφωνικής συγγνωσθώσας έφασάμεν τής το μεγαλοπρεπές ξενοδοχείον του όμογενούς κ. Taylor, St. Moritz. Τόν έπαλλήλων τής έπαρθίας ήρωτου μερικοί 'Αμερικανοί και 'Αμερικανίδες ποίαν ώσαν θα ήλθεται ή Miss Είρώπη διά να περιμένουν να τήν ιδούν. Κατόπιν τών συγχετικών έρωτησθών και τηλεφωνικής επικοινωνίας με τήν 'Αλικην ης ώθησάμεν τής το Έβου πάτομα ενθα το διαμείονά της. Έφασάμεν τής τον αριθμόν του διαμερίσματος 1322 και έκτεπνάδα ελαφρώς τήν θύραν. Απόλυτος ήσυχία επεκράτει και επείθην από ένδεκα ή ώρα, ώρα πολύ πρωΐνη διά τήν Νέα Υόρκην, εφάντασθημεν ότι θα είμεθα οι πρώτοι επισκέπται. Έπαιλάδα το κέντημα και άνοιγει τήν θύραν ή κ. Έλένη Διπλαρακου, ή εγγυής μητήρ τής 'Αλικής. Μας επείσθη με μεγάλην εύγένειαν και καλωσύνην. Είδώθημεν τής τήν πρώτην αίθουσαν ή οποία χρησιμοποιεί ως γραφείον και άνθρον όσθη από γυνάστη από πολλήσας άνθοδόμας στελλομένης προς τήν 'Αλικην από άνωσώτους και γνωστούς θαυμαστές και θαυμαστίσας πάσης όιλής και θησόκέννησας και από διαφόρους Έλληνικούς στέλλογους. Ψδουνηθήμεν κατόπιν τής τήν αίθουσαν τής αναμονής, ή οποία προς μεγάλην μας έκπλήξην, από γυνάστη από κριτίας και κριτίου του άντιμενου να χωρισθών τήν 'Αλικην. Έκαθίσάμεν και ήμείς. Η κ. Διπλαρακου, μία ώραία Έλληνίς ήσποίνα, γυνάστη αρχοντία και καλωσύνη, όμιλεί προς πάντας και ης καθεποχωρώνει με τας περιποιηθείς της και τήν προσήνησάν της. Η κ. Διπλαρακου από εύχαρις και όμιλητικά. Φοίντιοι πολύ μοδωμένη και όμιλεί με γλυκίστα του ήσθη να διασπίνονται ή χωρά και ή εύτυχία του πλημμερίσων τήν καρδιά ης μάννας να βλεπν τήν κορη της, το κομμάτι της να είναι το άντικείμενον τούτου θαυμασμού και άγάπης πανελληνίου. Αναμνήσθωσας άν επήσυχον Καλλιθέτριά προ 20 ή 25 έτών ή εύτυχισ μητήρ θα έκπρόσθετο τότε Μισς Είρώπη. Όταν

όμιλεί ή κ. Διπλαρακου έκκεπτόμενη ότι από μίαν τούτην τριανταόελλη άν άπο δινυτών παρα να βιασθών ενά τούτου τριανταόελλον ως ή 'Αλικη.

Ακούομεν τήν 'Αλικην να άπαντά όμοιώς τής το όχληρον τηλεφώνου το όποιον εφίσταται τής το δωμάτιόν της. Τήν ακούομεν να όμιλεί Έλληνιστί και 'Αγγλιστί. Περιμένομεν άναπορόως να ήλθω διά να τήν χωρισθώμεν και να τήν θαυμάσωμεν. Επερίμενα ότι θα έβλεπα μίαν

ώραϊαν νήν να ήλθω και να ης χωρισθώ εποκλινομένη ώσαν καμία έπρωμένη ποικιλία. Εκεί του έκκεπτόμενη άστα, άνοίγει ή θύρα και ήλθεται ή 'Αλικη. Ηγίσθημεν πάντες και έκείνη προσχωρεί και ης χωριστά όλοι διά ζωής ευχαρίας, εύχαρις, ζωής και διαγχετική και ης δειλαθών με το γλυκίστα μοδωμένα της και τούς ώραϊούς και λεπτούς τρόπους της.

Μερικοί εύρωπαίζοντες τής όλοφν το κρίσι και οι 'Αμερικανίζοντες τήν χωριστού διά εποκλιόσας και χωριστίας. Έγώ θέλων να κρατήσω τήν ευχαρία της μίσα τής τήν νήνην μου άν ευθεροίμαι άν εύρωπαίσα ή 'Αμερικανίδα. Τούτο μόνον ευθεροίμαι ότι ή κ. Jarvis 'Αμερικανίδην, όσαν τήν χωρισθώμεν και Εύρωπαίδην όσαν τήν απεχωρισθώσασμεν. Αμείδως κατόπιν ήρωσαν οι διαφόροι προσδόνήσας από στέλλογους, κινηματογραφικός έταιρίας, ανώδομοι Κυρίων κτλ. -Είμαι πολύ εύτυχής και επρωσάμη διά τής έκπλησώσας τής άγάπης όας άπαντά ή 'Αλικη. -Αι έκπλησώσας τών προς ήμει σιδήρηστων όας με άνακνούν βραβύτα όσθη είναι έκπλησώσας τής θησής όας άγάπης και λατρείας προς τήν ώραϊαν και γλυκίστα πατρίδα, τήν Έλλάδα μας. Έν το προσδόνω μου έτιμήθη ή ώραία μας πατρίς διά τήν όποιαν ποίται να είμεθα όλοι επρωσάνοι. . . . Κριτά το τηλεφώνου, ης ήττι συγγνωσμεν και σπείθει να άπαντήσω. Καθη λεπτόν ης όικουτε το όχληρον τηλεφώνου. Αι άντιπρόσσωποι ένός εκ τών μεγαλυτήσων καταστήρηστων γυναικείων όορηστων τής Νέας Υόρκης παρακαλοφν τήν 'Αλικην να επισκεφθώ το κατάστημα διά να τής προσδόνουν ως όσρον το ώραϊότερον και άκριβώτερον όόρημα. Ένα μίγα χωριστοίτουν τήν προσκαλεί να το επισκεφθώ διά να τής δωρηθών ενά περιδέραιον μεγάλης άξίας, ένός φωτογραφός θέλει να τήν φωτογραφώσθη και να τής δώθη όδας φωτογραφίας θέλει και ένός άντιπρόσσωπος κινηματογραφικός έταιρίας τής προτίγει έκκεπτικός προσδόνός. -Είμαι πολύ, πάρα πολύ επείσθη άπαντά ή 'Αλικη διά τήν καλωσύνην όας και τήν άγάπην όας, αλλά θα έρωπε να (ήσω 500 χρονια διά να χωρισθώσασθε όλα όσα του προσδόνουν παντού τούτον γυναικώσρονος. . . . Κριτά πάλιν το τηλεφώνου, σπείθει να άπαντήσω και με διαλωματικόν όιήσστα και χάριν άποδέγει ή ώραία και όρηνη κόρη κάθε προσδόνός



ΑΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΠΛΑΡΑΚΟΥ
(MISS EUROPE)

«Οι λεπτοί της τρόποι με τήν άγλήσσαν καλλονήν του προσώπου της και τήν άρμονικήν εύθερην μιμίαν του σώματος της προσδίδουν μίαν άκτινοβολώσαν λάμψην εις τήν μορφήν της έν τη άσκή ζωοποτίζετσα ή άγαθή της κα ή αρετή της ψυχής της».

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Miss Alice Diplarakos (Miss Europe), winner of the European Beauty Contest and second as Miss Universe at Rio de Janeiro, in poses which tell the story why she won the beauty crown of Miss Europe. Poise + beauty + physical excellence + intelligence = the Greek Goddess, Miss Alice Diplarakos.



«Τὰ μάτια της δὲν ἐπρόσεξα ἂν εἶναι μαύρα ἢ καστανά, ἐπρόσεξα ὅμως ὅτι ἀπινθηροβολοῦν ἀπὸ εὐφροσύνης καὶ ἠδονικῆς γλαυκότητος ποῦ μαυρίζουν. Τὸ αἶθεος καὶ γλαυκὸ τῆς μετώπιας ποῦ εἶναι γυμνάτο θάλαττον μαργαρίταις τῆς ἀνοικλιότητος της.»



«Ἡ Ἄλίκη εἶναι μίαν ζωντανὴν Κορνήπις εἰς τὸ βωμικὸν κάλλος τὸ ὁποῖον τόσον ἱερῶσαν οἱ ποιητὰ καὶ ἀθηναῖοισιν διὰ τῆς ἀθανάτου σιμῆς τῶν οἰ γλώσσας. Ταῦτο-χρόνως ἡμῶς ἀντιπροσωπεύει τὸν ἰδιώδη τύπον τῆς εὐσεβείας, ἐναρτίου καὶ μορφωμένης Ἑλληνίδος ἀρχοντοπούλας τῶν καλῶν Βυζαντινῶν χρόνων. Εἶναι ἀληθῆς βασιλίσσα τοῦ κάλλους, τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ τῆς μορφώσεως.»



ρῶν ποῦ ἱεροποιουῦσε τὴν δόξαν της. Ἡ ἄλλη Σπαρτιάτις ἀφάνει νὰ ἐννοηθῆ ὅτι ἀρκεῖται εἰς τὸν ἐκ δόξης δέσπονον.

Ἐπανίσταται καὶ ὁ Jarvis μὲ κτεπὴ μὲ τὸ πόδι του διὰ νὰ τῆς εἶπὼ καὶ ἐγὼ κατὰ Δεσποινίς Διπλαράκου τῆς λέγω, «ὅς οἰόμεθα τοῖς χαιρετισμοῖς καὶ τὸ θεῶν ὡς εἰ παρίσταται τοῦ Ὑψίστου Σιμβολίου τῆς Ahepa καὶ τῶν μελῶν τῆς Ὄργανώσεως ἐν γένει.»

«Αἱ ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀγγλία; Πολ., μὰ ποῦρα ποὺ εὐχαριστῶ τὴν ὡραίαν ἑσὰς ὀργανώσιν, ποῦ τόσον τιμῆ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὄνομα ἐν Ἀμερικῇ.»

«Θὰ ἤθελα, Δεσποινίς Διπλαράκου, νὰ μῆς εἰδοῦτε μίαν νεώτερον φωτογραφίαν ἑσὰς διὰ τὸ περιοδικὸν τῆς Ahepa καὶ ἓνα ἔγγραφο χαιρετισμῶν ἑσὰς πρὸς τὴν Ὄργανώσιν.»

«Πολὺ εὐχαριστῶς κ. Νὰϊ» καὶ ἡ ὡραία κόρη ἐγχεῖται ἐπὶ ἄλλοις χάρσιν τῶν εἰδῶν χαιρετισμῶν.

«Τὸν ἐγκαρδιώτερον χαιρετισμὸν μου καὶ ὄλην μου τὴν ἀγάπην, εἰς τὸν τιμῶσαντα τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὄνομα ἐν Ἀμερικῇ Σύνδεσμον Ahepa.»

ΑΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΠΛΑΡΑΚΟΥ
Miss Eὐρώπη.

Ἀμείως κατόπιν ἄρχει πείθεσθαι φωτογραφίας της καὶ μὲ ἀφάνει νὰ διαλέξω ὁποῖαν θέλω διὰ τὸ περιοδικόν. Διαλέγω μίαν ἐπὶ τῆς ὁποίας γράφει τὴν σχετικὴν ἀμείρωσιν. Ἡ Ἄλίκη γράφει κ' ἐγὼ ἀκρίτως ἴστω καὶ ἂν προέκειται νὰ ἴστω ἀμείρωσιν νὰ τῆς ζητήσω μίαν φωτογραφίαν διὰ τὸν ἱερὸν μου. Μόλις ἀπεπεραθῆν νὰ τὴν ζητήσω τὸ ἀντιλήθῃ ἢ ἴστω, γράφει τὴν σχετικὴν ἀμείρωσιν καὶ μοῦ τὴν προσδίδει. Ὁ Jarvis ὁ ὁποῖος ἀντιβρίσκει μὲ τὴν κ. Διπλαράκου ἀντιβρίσκει ὅτι ἔλαβα πολὺ τιμὴν δόξον, ἀφάνει τὴν ὡραίαν καὶ μῆς πλησιάζει.

—Ἐπίστετε, Δις Διπλαράκου», λέγει ὁ Jarvis, ἀπονοήτω πολλὰς μίρας ἀπὸ τὸ σπῆτι μου καὶ ὁ μόνος τρόπος νὰ κατενύσω τὴν ὄργην τῆς σιμῆς μου θὰ εἶναι νὰ τῆς πᾶω τὴν φωτογραφίαν ἑσὰς μὲ κάποιαν ἀμείρωσιν.

Ἡ Ἄλίκη γελᾷ μὲ τὴν καρδίαν της καὶ τοῦ προσδίδει μίαν φωτογραφίαν. Ὁ λόγος κατόπιν περιεστρέφεται εἰς τοὺς θεῶν τῆς Ἄλικης. Μῆς λέγει ὅτι ἐγεννήθη εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀλλὰ οἱ γονεῖς της κατόπιν ἐκ Σπάρτης. Ἐπορεύσθη εἰς τὸ Ἀρσάκειον τὸ δὲ Ἀγγλικὸ τὸ ἱερὸν εἰς τὸ σπῆτι μὲ ἰδιαιτέρην διδασκαλίαν καὶ ἐτελειοποιήθη κατόπιν εἰς τὴν Γαλλικὴν, Ἀγγλικὴν καὶ Ἰταλικὴν ὁμοειδοῦσα εἰς τὸ ἐν Παρισίοις Λύκειον Victor Duruy. Εἰς τὴν Βραζιλίαν τῆς ἐγένετο ἀληθῆς ἀποθεώσις. Οἱ ἐκεῖ Ἑλλῆνες ἐκλείων τὸν γράφει τὴν καὶ τὸ καταστάματά της πρὸς τιμὴν της. Καίτοι ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ ἐπέλεξε τὴν Miss Βραζιλίαν ἢ Miss Universe, εἰς τὴν ἀνετιθῆναι τῶν ἐπιστημῶν καὶ τοῦ λαοῦ ἡ Ἄλίκη ἦτο ἡ νικητριά καὶ παντοῦ τὴν ἀπεκρίσθη Miss Universe. Ὁ πρόεδρος τῆς Βραζιλίανης δημοκρατίας ἰσοῦς ἐπίσημον ἀμείρωσιν πρὸς τιμὴν τῆς Ἄλικης εἰς τὸ προσδοκῶν μίγρον καὶ κλεισθῆν ἄλλαι λαϊκαὶ δεξιότητες καὶ ἐσπερίδες ἀνοργανώθησαν πρὸς τιμὴν της εἰς τὰς ὁποίας δὲν προσελάθη ἢ νικητρία Miss Βραζιλία. Ἡ λέξις «Ἑλλάς» ἀκούετο παντοῦ καὶ ὁ λαὸς διαρκῶς ἐπαινετοῦσε τὴν Ἄλικην καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. «Ὅσοι ποτε» λέγει ἡ Ἄλίκη «ἐφάνταζον ὅτι εἰς τὴν μακρινὴν ἐκείνην γῶσιν ἐπῆρχε τόσον θεῶν ὄλεθρον καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμῶν τῆς ἀμείρωσιν μου εἰς τὸ Ρίο ν' Ἰανίρων μὲχρι τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἀναχωρήσεώς μου.»

Εἰς δεκάδας γλῶσσῶν ἀριθμοῦνται αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ ποῦ ἔχει λάβει ἡ Ἄλίκη ἀπὸ

τοὺς Ἑλλῆνας ἀπὸ ὅλας τῆς γωνίας τῆς γῆς. Καθε ἐπιστολὴ εἶναι καὶ μίαν ἐκτενῆς πατριωτικῆς ἐπισημοῦσιν. Αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ αὐταὶ προέρχονται ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ μέρη τοῦ κόσμου καὶ κλεισθῆν ἢ αὐτῶν εἶναι ἀπὸ τὰ ἴστω τῆς Ἀστικῆς, τῆς Αἰθιοπίας, τῆς Κίνας, τῆς Κορέας, τῆς Ἰαπωνίας, τοῦ Σιὼν κτλ.

Ἡ Ἄλίκη μοῦ ὁμῶσαι καὶ ἐγὼ προσεπάθηον νὰ κρατήσω εἰς τὴν μνήμην μου τὰ λόγια της. Κατόπιν μῆτη καὶ θυγάτηρ ἤρχισαν νὰ μῆς ἠμῶσαι περὶ τῆς Ἀγγίας. Ἀμείρωσιν εἶναι ἀμείρωσιν πληροφωρηθῆναι περὶ τοῦ ἔργου τῆς Ὄργανώσεως καὶ ἐπέπλεοναν τὸν πρὸς αὐτὴν θαυμασμὸν τῶν. «Πολὺ μεγάλος καὶ ἱερὸς εἶναι ὁ σκοπὸς τῆς Ὄργανώσεως ἑσὰς» λέγει ἡ κ. Διπλαράκου. «Ἐίθεθα ἐπισημοῦσαι ὅλοι διὰ τὸ ὡραῖον ἑσὰς δοματίον. Ὅταν ἔρχεσθε εἰς τὴν Πατριὰ ἑσὰς κατανοήσιν καὶ μῆς ἀμείρωσιν μὲ τὴν ὡραίαν καὶ ἀμείρωσιν ἱερῶσιν ἑσὰς. Ἀμείρωσιν ἀμείρωσιν πλέον τῆς ἀμείρωσιν ἑσὰς, ἐχαιρετῶσιν καὶ πρὸς ἀμείρωσιν τῆς ἐγγενεῖς Ἑλλαντίδας καὶ ἐγγενεῖς.»

Ὅταν ἐπῆρθη εἰς τὸ ἱεροῦσιν μου, ἠθέλησα νὰ σταίλω εἰς τὸ περιοδικόν μίαν περιγραφήν τῆς ἀνεπιτητέως. Προσέπαθησα νὰ ἐνθρομῶ τὴν ὡραῖαν ἐσομένην, ἂν τὸ μαλλίον της ἴστω μῆτη ἢ καστανά, ἂν ὄμοιός της δακτυλίδια, περιεστρέφον ἢ ἀνοικλιότητα καὶ τότε ἀντιλήθῃ ὅτι δὲν τὰ προσέδρα αὐτά. Προσέπαθη τὸν Jarvis ἀλλὰ ἡ μόνη πληροφωρία ποῦ μοῦ ἰσοῦς ἦτο ὅτι τὸ ὄμοιόν της ἦτο μαλλίον καὶ ὅτι ἦτο δὲν θεῶν. Ἐνθρομῶσαι μόνον

ὅτι είναι τίποτ μελαγχολικοῦ, ὅτι τὸ πρόσωπόν της δὲν είναι βυθισμένον ἐκτός ἐνός ἰσορροπῆ βαρῆρας τῶν χυλίων. Ἰσως ἢ θεοδικίας καὶ ἢ ἀγνοίας τοῦ προσώπου τῆς Ἄλικης νὰ εἶχαν ἐντίθετον λόγο τοῦ ἄγριου δοκιμασμοῦ τοῦ κάμνου εἰς τὰ πρόσωπά των αἱ σημεριναὶ νύαι. Δὲν αἰτιώσθην νὰ κρατάω λεπτομερείας εἰς τὴν νύκτιν μου, διότι εὐθελὲς πρὸς μίαν Ἑλληνοπούλαν αἰθερίας καλλωνῆς παγκόσμιον ὄψεως, τὰ ὄψητά μου ἀνεκνευρώθησαν εἰς τὸ νὰ θαυμάσῃ καὶ ἀποτιπώσῃν τὸ θεῖον καὶ ἁρμονικόν σύνολόν της καὶ ὅχι τὰς λεπτομερείας. Τὰ ὄψητά της δὲν ἐπρόσβλεψαν εἶναι μαύρα ἢ καστάνυ, ἐπρόσβλεψαν ὅμως ὅτι σπινθηρο-

βολοῦν ἀπὸ εὐφροσύνης καὶ ἡθονικῆν γλυκύτητα πρὸς μαγεῖον. Τὸ ἄθρον καὶ γλυκὲς της μειδίαμα ποῦ εἶναι γεμάτο θέλωτρω μαγευτικῆς τοῦ ἀνευρετικῆς της.

Οἱ λεπτοὶ της τρόποι με τὴν ἀγλήσαν καλλωνῆν τοῦ προσώπου της καὶ τὴν ἁρμονικῆν εὐθυγράμμιστον τοῦ σώματός της προσδοκοῦν μίαν ἀκτινοβολοῦσαν λάμψιν εἰς τὴν μορφήν της ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ κατοπτρίζεται ἡ ἀγαθότης καὶ ἡ ἀρετὴ τῆς ἐσχῆς της. Ἀνατρεφείσα μέσα εἰς ἓνα ἄρχοντικὸν σπῆτι ἀπὸ γονεῖς τῶν ὁποίων ἡ ἀτίμητα κορώνα εἶναι ἡ ἀρετὴ, ἡ εὐθύνεια καὶ ἡ ἀρχοντία, ἡ Ἄλικη εἶναι μία ζωντανὴ Καρδιά εἰς τὸ σωματικόν κάλλος τὸ ὁποῖον τόσον ἔγνησαν οἱ ποιηταὶ

καὶ ἀπαθανάτισαν διὰ τῆς ἀθανάτου ἐπιπέδου των οἱ γλύπται. Ταύτω χρόνος ὄψεως ἀντιπροσώπευται τὸν ἰδεῶν τίποτ τῆς εὐδοκίας, ἰναρτέον καὶ μορφωμένης Ἑλληνοπούλας ἀρρατοπούλας τῶν καλῶν Βιζαντινῶν χρόνων. Ἄλλως εἶπεν ὅτι ἡ καλοτέρα εἶναι ὁ καλλίτερος ὄψελος τῆς ὁμοιότητος. Ἡ Ἄλικη τὸ ἔχει καὶ τὸ δῖον. Εἶναι ἀληθῆς βασίλισσα τοῦ κάλλους, τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ τῆς μορφώσεως. Ἀντιπροσώπευται τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ ὀραῖον. Ἐστὶ τὴν εἶδον τὴν Ἄλικην τὴν Ἑλληνοπούλαν, τὴν Ἄλικην τὴν θεοδικῆν, τὴν Ἄλικην ποῦ ἐργάζεται γιὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ποῦ ἀνάκει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

ΧΩΡΙΣ ΤΙΤΛΟ

ΘΥΜΟΥΜΑΙ ἦτο βράδυ. Μέσα ἀπὸ τὴν δωμάτιό μου ἔβλεπα τὸν ἥλιον νὰ καθιβθῆναι πίσω ἀπὸ τὸ δένδροστεφανομένο βουνό. Ἐξαίρνα δὲν ξεῖρα πῶς μοῦ ἤρθε μιά παραξενὴ σκέψις.— Ὁ ἥλιος ἐπεται ἀπὸ λίγο δὲν θὰ ὑπῆρχε τὰ ὀλίγα μετὰ σύννεφα, ποῦ λουσομένα τώρα στὴς ἀχτίνες του ἐφαίνοντο μυριάδες σκόρπια ροδοφύλλα, προδοτικὰ εἶπαι ἀπὸ λίγο θάραυθον τὸν ἀστεριῶν τῆς δειλῆς ἀχτίνες. Καὶ ὅμως εἶχα μιά λαμπρὴ εὐκαίρια εἶχα τὸν ἥλιον μέσα στὸ σπῆτι μου!—Κι' ὡς τόσος;—Νὰ κλείσω τὸ παράθυρον Ἑξαίρνα καὶ ἔτσι τὴν κρατήσω τῆς ἀχτίνες μαζί μου γιὰ εἴη τὴ νύχτα!

Τὸ ἀπεφάσιον καὶ ἀρτήνοντα τὸ καὶ βῆσά μου ἦσυχος, με βῆμα πρὸς ἦσυχον καὶ πρὸς βραδὴν ἐπιληψία τὸ παράθυρον, προσπαθώντας ὅπως μὴ δόσω ἔπινοιας! καὶ ἀποπῶντας με τὰ δύο μου χεῖρα τὰ δύο παραθεωροφύλλα τὰ ἐξέλειπον γρήγορα, ὀρηκτικὰ, σφύροντας πίσω με δύναμι τὸ σπῆτι. Ἐστράφηκα θριαμβικτικὰ νὰ ἴδω!... Δὲν ξεῖρα ἂν ἡ ἀχτίνες ἔφταναν ἔξω πρὸς γοήτρωσιν ἢ ἐγίνοντο στὸ πῆμα τῶν σκοτεινῶν. Τὸ δωμάτιόν μου ἐπῆλπε ὀλοσκοτεινὸν καὶ τώρα δὲν ἔμπορούσα νὰ εἶδω τὸ σπῆτι ν' ἀνοίξω πάλιν! Ἐπὶ τέλος πρῆλπιόντας ἔδω καὶ ἔδει τὸν ἥλιον καὶ ἀνοίξα' ὅμοι ὁ ἥλιος εἶχε πάλιν δίσκον καὶ σκιαιμέν' ἡ νύχτα ἔπλεον ἀμύλητη πᾶντο στὴ γῆ τὸ μαῦρό της σεντόν.

Ὅλη ἐπῆλπε τὴ νύχτα τὴν ἐπέλαση μὲ λίπη συλλογισμένους πόσον θα ἦσαν θριαμβικτικὲς μαζί μου ἡ ἀχτίνες τὴν ἐπομένην καὶ δικαίως, ἦσαν ἓναις ἀχτίνες!

Ὅμως, ὦ! Ὅταν τὸ χρυσοῦ σφύριον κούτελλο ὑπόθη φλεγόμενον, σὴν νὰ τὸ σφύριον ἀόρατα χεῖρα μ' ἐκλάθει, ἀχτίνες ἀναρτήθητες ἔφταναν μακρῶν τῶν χρυσοκίτρινης ἔφταναν στὸ παράθυρό μου, καὶ δίχως νὰ διπλώσῃν τὰ φτερά, δίχως φόβου! πέρασαν μέσα, καὶ μ' ἀγκυλιώσαν χαμογελλόντας. Καὶ ὅταν ἐκείνες φραδῶδες καὶ ἀμέριμνες ἐκάθησαν ν' ἀναλαπτοῦν, ἄφρονος καὶ ταπεινῶς ἐγώ, ἄφησα τὴν ψυχὴν μου νὰ προσεγγισθῆ γονατισμένην πίσω ἀπὸ τὸ ὄρη τοῦ ἀποσπῆλαστον!

Π. Α. ΧΡΟΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Σύγχρονος Ἑλληνικὴ Ποίησις

ΓΑΡΟΥΦΑΛΛΑ

Μέσα στὸν κήπο τὰ λουλούδια τάνοιγμένα,
Γύρω ἀπ' ἀγάματα ἀψυχα, βαρειά,
Τέλειον μοιάζουν σὰ βγαλμέν' ἀπ' τὴ φωτιά,
Καὶ τᾶλλα, μὲ τὸ χρῶμα του λάμπει καθένα.
Λίγα γαρούφαλλα καὶ νᾶκοδα γιὰ σένα,
Νὰ στὰ πέρασω, μιά, πεισματικὰ,
Στὰ στήθεά σου, πῶς ἀπ' τὰ κρίνα πρὸ λευκά,
Κι' ἀπὸ τὰ κρίνα τὰ μάρμαρα πρὸ παγωμένα.

ΑΛΟΙΜΟΝΟ

Χαμὸς μὲ δέρνει, ὦμά! μὲ τυραννᾷ
Μεγάλη ἀπαλπισία. Ἰδὲς με, νᾶμα
Πῶς παραδέρνω μὲς' στὰ σκοτεινά,
Καὶ τόσο, ποῦ τὸ φῶς μᾶλις θυμάμαι.
Ἐστὶ μ' ἔχεις τυφλώσ' ἥλιέ μου, ἐστὶ,
Κατὰκατὰ ὅπως τόλμησα καὶ σ' εἶδα,
Μύριοι ἀναβῆν στὸ βλέμμα μου πορτοὶ
Κ' ἔχασα μονομιάς χαρὰ καὶ ἐλπίδα.

ΡΥΘΜΙΚΗ ΑΣΥΜΦΩΝΙΑ

Στὸ βράδυ ἀπάνω ποῦ τὸν δέρνουν τὰ κύματα πρῶτ καὶ βράδυ,
Ποῦ πᾶσαι ὁ χινοπορισμένος ἥλιος κομμάτια μὲς' τὰ δειλινά,
Σέσωρ' ἐκεῖ, σέσωρ' ἐκεῖ, μὲς' στὸ θελὸ σὲ διπλώσει μακρῶτ,
Πόνος πολλός, λύπη πολλὴ καὶ ὅ,τι πολλὸ ποῦ ἀποζητᾶται τὴν [ἐρημία.
Πουλάκι: ἐλουφαζε, λουλούδι ἀχνό, βερβόλιγνον ἓνα ἄδυναμο [κλαράκι.
Τὸ κᾶθρο τῆς στενὸδρομῆς ἐκείθε, νὰ, τραχιᾶς ἀνηφορίας,
Καθὼς ἡ θαλάσση κρατοῦσε ἐνός πλεουμένου μεγάλο τὸ χαράκι,
Πρῶτὴ φορὰ στὴν ἀπλὰ γύρω μιάς ἀχαρῆς ἀπνευστίας,
Κ' εἶπες, ἂ, ναι, ἐστὶ πρέπει νᾶνε!— καὶ κῆτταζες θλιβὰ [πρὸ πέρα,
Πίσσα σκοτάδι, ἡ γὰρα ἢ πρὶν σκέπαζε οὐράνια, ξέρες καὶ [νορά,
Κι' ἐμεινες προκινεῦσοντας χαλιωμένους μὲς' στὸν βραδυνόν [ἀέρα,
Ποῦ φούσκωνε πάλαι τὸ κῶμα κιὰπλωνε δάχτυλα νεκρῶν [ἢ ἀφροδισιά,
M. ΜΑΛΑΚΑΣΗΣ

Ἄπὸ τὴν ἀνεκδοτὴ συλλογὴ Ἐστρατοφροντα σ' ἔγκρημοῦς.

"Ἄλλο
λίχτερον
κίπο το
ἔναι.
ἠθισμένο
τίσαν το
θῆσε γὰ
ἢ δουλέ
κουε.
Ὁ αἰὶ
τῆσε πρὸ
ἔλεος τοῖ
ἴσπερα ἂ
δα του κ
τήση ἀπὸ
σοῦ τὸν
ἀδελφῆ τ
—Καλέ
πράγματα
μὲ φιλῆσι
μου γὰ τ
λαξε ἢ ἡ
ρα ἀπὸ τὸ
—Ὅχι,
θὰ μοῖνο
σοε ποῦ λ
Οἱ φίλοι
τὰ ποῖν.
—Καλέ
μ' ἀποσῆ
Μὴν ἔχον
πῶς τὸ ἴδι
Ὅ,τι κα' ἂ
κα' ὅ,τι κα'
ἔε νὰ τὸ
κρίνη καὶ θ
—Πῶς;
σοε; Κι ἢ
—Ἡ ἔπι
αὐτὸν τὸν
οὔτ' ἐγώ, ο
τὴν πάρη.
—Θά σέ
—Δὲν ἔχι
τόσος! Μ' ὅ
τε δούλους
Πάλενα γυ
τῆρα μᾶλις
μῶνο αὐτός;
—Καὶ ὅ
—Ἄρσῶ
μου ἔλεε
Τι ἔπεσε ἂ
σοε; Δὲν εἶμ
ἔφησα κα' ἐγώ
ἔφησα ὅπως μ
—Μοῦ λέει
—Δὲν εἶνε
ἔχω πᾶ ἔδω
καίμα νὰ τί
του, δὲν τὸ
Μὴ μὲ κἀνῆς

ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΤΡΑΓΙΚΑ ΤΗΣ ΖΩΗΣ

ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΤΙΜΗ

ΥΠΟ ΣΩΤΗΡΗ ΣΚΙΠΗ

"Άλλο πάλι άγριο άδελφικό δράμα ξετυλίχτην εκεί πρὸς τὸν ἥμερο καὶ πράσινο κήπο τοῦ Κλαυθιῶνος.

Ἐνῶν δέβαια ἀπὸ τὰ δράματα τὰ πῶ συνηθισμένα στὴν Ἑλλάδα, ποῦ μᾶς κληροδότισαν τὰ μεσαιωνικά χρόνια, καὶ ποῦ βοήθησε γιὰ τὴ διατηρηθοῦν ὡς τίς ἡμέρες μας, ἡ δουλεία μας τόσων αἰῶνων στοὺς Τούρκους.

"Ὁ αἰώνιος ἀδελφός, ποῦ ἀφοῦ ξενητεύτηκε πρὸς ἀναζήτητον τύχης κ' ἄφησε στὸ ἔλεος τοῦ Θεοῦ τὴν οἰκογενεῖά του, γυρῶν ἔστεια ἀπὸ μακροπρὴ ἀποδημία στὴν πατρίδα του κ' ἔχει τὴν κενεὴ ἀναίδεια νὰ ζητήσῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἄμοιρη ἀδελφὴ του λογαριασμοὺ τὸν πρᾶξιόν της. Κι' ἡ δυστυχισμένη ἀδελφὴ του τοῦ λέει:

—Καλέ μου ἀδελφέ! μὴ μὲ ρωτᾶς γιὰ πράγματα ποῦ δὲ σ' ἐνδιαφέρουν. Ἐλα νὰ μὲ φιλήσῃς καλλιτέρα καὶ νὰ χαρῆς μαζί μου γιὰ τὴ μοναδικὴ εὐτυχία, ποῦ μᾶς φύλαξε ἡ μοῖρα, νὰ ξαναστανθηθοῦμε, ὅσοι ἀπὸ τόσο σκληρὸ χωρισμό.

—Ὅχι, ἀτιμῆ! Τῆς ἀπάντη ἐκεῖνος. Δὲ θὰ μολύνω τὰ χεῖρά μου φιλώντας τὰ δικὰ σου ποῦ λέρωσε ἡ ντροπὴ. Τὰ ξέρω ὅλα. Οἱ φίλοι μου εἶχαν τὴν καλωσίην νὰ μοῦ τὰ ποῦν.

—Καλέ μου ἀδελφέ, μὴ γίνεσαι κακός· μὴ μ' ἀποπέμνεις κ' ἐσὺ ὅπως ὄλοι οἱ ξένοι. Μὴν ξεχνᾶς πὼς εἶμαι ἀδελφὴ σου καὶ πὼς τὸ ἴδιο αἷμα τρέχει στὶς φλέβες μας. Ὅ,τι κ' ἂν εἶμαι, εἶμαι γιὰ τὸν ἑαυτό μου κ' ὅ,τι κ' ἂν ἔκανα, ἀνώτερη βία μ' ἐπαρῶξε νὰ τὸ κάνω. Ὁ Θεὸς μὰ μέρα θὰ μὲ κρίνῃ καὶ θὰ μὲ δικασθῇ.

—Πὼς; Τοῦ μᾶς κ' διολογεί τὴν ἀτιμία σου; Κι' ἡ ὑπόληψί μου;

—Ἡ ὑπόληψί τοῦ ἄντρα θροῖσκει σ' αὐτὸν τὸν ἴδιον, καὶ ἂν τὴν ἔχῃ καὶ ἐσὺ, οὔτ' ἐγὼ, οὔτε κανένας θὰ μπορέσῃ νὰ σοῦ τὴν πάρη.

—Θὰ σὲ σκοτώσω ἂν...

—Δὲν ἔχεις κανένα δικαίωμα νὰ μὲ σκοτώσῃς! Μ' ἄφησες ἀπροσάτακτον στοὺς πέντε δρόμους καὶ ἔφυγες γιὰ τὴν Ἄμερική. Πάλεψα γιὰ νὰ μείνω τιμὰ καὶ παντρεύτηκα μάλιστα γι' αὐτὸ μὲ ἄνθρωπο, ποῦ μόνο αὐτός θὰ μ' ἐξουσίαζε ἂν ἤθελε.

—Καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτός;

—Ἀφοῦ μὲ χάρισε καὶ κόρεσε ἐπάνω μου ὄλες του τίς ἐπιθυμίες, μὲ παράτησε. Τί ἔπαρε λοιπὸν νὰ κάνω; Ν' αὐτοκτονήσω; Δὲν εἶμαιν τόσο λιπόψυχη. Ἦθελα νὰ ζήσω κ' ἐγὼ, ὅπως ἤθελες καὶ ἐσὺ, καὶ ἔζησα ὅπως μπόρεσα ὡς τὰ τώρα.

—Μοῦ λέεσαις τὸνομά μου, πόρη!

—Δὲν εἶνε σωστὸ αὐτὸ ποῦ λές, ἀφοῦ δὲν ἔχω πᾶ τὸνομά σου. Ἐκεῖνος ποῦ ἔχει τὸ δικαίωμα νὰ τὸ πῇ αὐτό, γιὰτὶ φέρω τὸνομά του, δὲν τὸ λέει γιὰτὶ δὲν τὸν ἐνδιαφέρει. Μὴ μὲ κἀνῆς λοιπὸν νὰ τὸν σημαθῆσω πε-

ρισσοῦτο ἀπὸ σένα, γιὰτὶ μοῦ εἶπε ποῦ μοῦ εἶνε μοσῆτός.

—Τοῦ μᾶς ἀκόμα νὰ μιλάς, ξετοίπωτη;

—Ἐλα μὴν ἀγριεύεις πᾶ, ἀδελφέ μου! Καταλαβαίνεις μέσα σου πὼς ἔχω δίκιο. Ἄφησέ τὴν αὐτὴ τὴ θλιθερὴ ἱστορία. Βλέπεις, εἶμαι νέα ἀκόμα, μόλις εἴκοσι χρονῶν. Προστάτεψέ με ἂν θέλῃς ἐσὺ τώρα ἐναντίον τῆς κοινωνίας, ποῦ εἶνε τόσο σκληρὴ γιὰ ὅλα τὰ ἄθωα καὶ ἀπροσάτακτα πλάσματα. Πάρε με μαζί σου καὶ διέξέ μου πὼς νὰ ζήσω τιμὰ στὸ μέλλον καὶ πὼς νὰ ξεπλύνω μὲ τὴν ἐργασία μου κάθε ντροπὴ τοῦ παρελθόντος. Τόσα χρόνια στὴν ξενητιά θὰ ἔκανες λίγα χρήματα!

—Χρήματα; Ἐχεις τὴν ἀναίδεια νὰ μοῦ γυρῶν; καὶ χρήματα; Ποῦ θέλεις νὰ τὰ βρῶ ἀφοῦ δὲν πέτυχαν οἱ δουλειές μου;

—Ἀφοῦ λοιπὸν οὔτε μ' αὐτὸ τὸ μέσο δὲν μπορεῖς νὰ μὲ βοηθήσῃς νὰ βρῶ ἀπ' τὴ λάσπη ποῦ μὲ κέλισαν, πὼς ἔχεις τὸ θάρρος νὰ μοῦ μιλάς γιὰ ὑπόληψι; Ἄς εἶνε ὅμως σὲ συγχαρῶ γιὰτὶ εἶμαι ἀδελφός σου.

Ἄφησέ τα αὐτὰ, ἔχιδνα, καὶ πές μου γιὰτὶ νὰ μὲ ἀτιμώσῃς.

—Ἄν ἐπιμένῃς νὰ ἔχεις τέτοια ἀντίληψη γιὰ τὴν τιμὴ, σοῦ προτιμῶ μὰ λύση εὐκολὴ καὶ λογικὴ: Ἀποκήρυξέ με. Γράψε στὶς ἐφημερίδες, πές στὸν κόσμο ποῦ τιμᾶς καὶ λογαριάζεις, φάναξέ το στοὺς φίλους σου, ποῦ σοῦ ἐξοστέρισαν μόλις γύρωσιν ἀπ' τὰ ξένα, πὼς ἡ διαγωγή μου ἦταν κακὴ στὴν ἀπουσία σου, πές τους, λέω, πὼς μὲ ἀποκήρυξες, πὼς δὲν εἶμαι πᾶ ἀδελφὴ σου, πὼς εἶμαι μὰ ἄθωα, μὰ πικροτένια, μὰ ἴτιμη. Ἄλλὰ σὲ ἐκεῖνο γονατιστὴ, καλέ μου ἀδελφέ, μὴ μοῦ κἀνῆς κακό, γιὰτὶ καὶ ἂν εἶμαι ἀδύνατη καὶ κατατρομεμένη στὸν κόσμο, μ' ὄλ' αὐτὰ θέλω νὰ ζήσω, μὰ ποῦ βρήθηκα στὴ ζοῆ!

Στὶς λέξεις αὐτῆς ὁ προκομμένος ἀδελφός βγάλε τὴν κομπούρα καὶ τὴν ἀδειάζει ὀλίγη ἄνευ ἐπάνω στὸ φρεσκαῖνο, τὸ ἀπογορευτικὸ σῶμά της. Ἐκεῖνη πέφτει χάμοι ἀμόφορη καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν πατάει τώρα μὲ δύναμη, μὲ λύσσα, μὲ θρίαμβο σὺν κανέναν κομιταντζή—κομιταντζή τῆς τιμῆς! Ἄν ἦταν κόττα ἡ ἀδελφὴ του, θὰ ἔνοιασεν ἴσως περισσότερο ὀχτο γιὰ δούλη.

Κι' ὀρθός, πατώντας τὸ πτόμα τῆς ἄμοιρης γυναίκας, μὲ τὴν κομπούρα στὸ χέρι, ποῦ κεντρίζει ἀκόμα, μεθυσμένος στὴ θέα τοῦ ἀδελφικοῦ αἵματος, ποῦ κολάει ἄθωο στὸ χῶμα, φωνάζει τώρα ἰκανοποιημένος ὁ ἀδελφοκτόνος:

—Τρέξτε λοιπὸν νὰ ἰδῆτε ἂν ξέρω νὰ ἐκδικοῦμαι τὴν τιμὴ μου! Τρέξτε νὰ ἰδῆτε πὼς ξεπλύνουν οἱ παλληκαράδες τὴ ντροπὴ τους καὶ πὼς ἀποκαθιστοῦν τὴν ὑπόληψί τους στὴν κοινονία! Τρέξτε συγγενεῖς καὶ φίλοι νὰ μὲ συγχαρῆτε καὶ νὰ σᾶς εὐχηθῶ καὶ στὰ δικὰ σας!



Πλουτίσατε τὸ Τραπεζῆ σας, κατὰ τὰς Ἑορτὰς ὡς καὶ καθ' ὅλας τὰς ἄλλας ἡμέρας, μὲ τὰ πλέον Ἐκλεκτὰ καὶ Ἐπιμελῶς συσκευασμένα Προϊόντα ποῦ ὑπάρχουν

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Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ
 Ὑπὸ ΗΛΙΑ ΤΖΑΝΕΤΗ

Διὰ τοῦ βιβλίον τούτου ὁ ἀναγνωστὴς εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὰ μυστήρια τῆς γιγαντιαίας Ὄργανώσεως τῶν Φιλικῶν, ἡ ὁποία ἐπῆρξεν ἡ κινήσεως δυνάμεις, ἡ μαγνητίζουσα τὸ δοῦλον ἔθνος κατὰ τὰς μαύρας ἡμέρας τῆς δοκιμασίας του, ἀρεπνίσασα καὶ ὠθήσασα αὐτὸ ἀπορασιαστικῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑπεράνθρωπον μεγαλόπυγμα τοῦ 21. Ἡ Βαθμολογία, ὁ Μέγας Ὄρκος, αἱ Μυσήεις, τὸ Κρυπτογραφικὸν Ἀλφάβητον, τὸ Μετανομιτικὸν Λεξικὸν καὶ γενικῶς τὸ Λειτουργικὸν τῆς Ἐταιρίας ἀποτελοῦν ἕνα σύνολον θρόνων καὶ ἔθνικῆς 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 εἰκότων. Εἶναι ἔξοχον ὄργανον διὰ μυσθιῶν ἢ φίλων σας. Ἀποστέλλεται εἰς οἰκονομικὸν μέρος τοῦ Κόσμου ἀντὶ δύο δολαρίων. Ζητοῦνται ποσῆται δι' ἅμα τὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν μὲ καλὰ ποσοστά.

Γράψατε:
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ΕΥΘΥΜΑ ΕΠΕΙΣΟΔΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΥ ΒΟΣΤΩΝΗΣ

Ὁ ἐκ Σικάγου Ἑγκρατος ἐκλεγμένος καὶ τέως ἀντιπροσωπεύς, κ. Γ. Κεριακάσιου, παρακολούθησε τὸ Συνέδριον ὡς ἀλλοῦς ἐπισκέπτης. Τὸ ἀνέκδοτον τῆς παρουσίας του δὲν τοῦ ἔδωκε τὴν ἐκκαιρίαν νὰ ἀπέσει τὴν μονοτονίαν τοῦ Συνεδρίου μὲ τὰ ἀμίμητα καλαμοῦρα του, ὅπως τὸ ἔπραξε πρῶτον. Εἰς τὸ Λάμπν ὄμοι ὁ Τζωρτζ εἶχε σχηματίσει ἕνα ὄμιλον ἀπὸ τὸν Τζανετῆν, Νικόλσον, Πάππς, Τουγκάδαν, Σαυδῶν, Σαντράνττον καὶ ἄλλους, δημοφιλῶν χαρακτηριστικῶν ἐπιπέδων καὶ βαπτίζων τοὺς ἀντιπροσώπους μὲ διάφορα ἐπίθετα.

Κάποιε ἐδοξίμασε νὰ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς τὴν αἴθουσαν τοῦ Συνεδρίου καὶ ἐπίστρεψεν ἔντρομος. «Βρε ἀδελφεῖ, μὰς λέγε, κήρυκα νὰ μὴ μῆσα καὶ εἶδα νὰ φιλῆται τὴν πόρτα ενας εαυεματῆς λῆθνης ἐποχῆς μὲ ἕνα πλώριον ρόπαλον στὸ χέρι. Ἐπρόκειτο περὶ τοῦ Captain of the Guard Νίσου, ὅστις καίτοι εἶναι πάντοτε φιλόφρονος πρὸς τὸν Τζωρτζ, ἐκείνος τὸν φοβίται. Ἐὰν τῆ ἐμφανίσαι τοῦ Νίσου ἔλεγε: ἐπάμει νὰ φέγομε γὰρ ἔρχεται ὁ ροῦτογορ».

Ἐν τέλει ἀπερῆσε νὰ λήσῃ ἐπισημότητα κυβερνητικῶν, διορίσας τὸν Τζανετῆν, -υμραϊζο manager, τὸν Σωτ. Νικόλσον εαυραϊζο treasurer καὶ τὸν Ἐρνεστ Πάππς Spokesman. Ἡ διαρκὴς ἐρώτησις του ἦτο ἐπὺς τὰ πάσι τὸ χρηματιστήριον τῶν ψήφων. Κάποιε ἀπερῆσε διὰ πρώτην φορὰν νὰ ζητήσῃ τὰς ψήφους ἐνὸς ὄμιλου Ἀχέλιαν. Ἐπέλησε τὸν ὄμιλον καὶ ὅταν εἶπεν ὅτι θὰ εἶναι ἐπισημῶς, τοῦ ἀπήντησαν ὅτι: ἐσὺ εὐχαριστῶς, ἀλλὰ δὲν εἶμεθα ἀντιπρόσωποι. «Τότε κρητήσῃ το καὶ τὸ "εὐχαριστῶς", χαλάει σας». Πάντως ὁ Τζωρτζ ὡς ἐπιστήμων, ὡς Ἀχέλιαν καὶ ὡς ἀνθρώπος εἶναι πρότερον εὐκαρινεῖας καὶ εὐθύτητος. Μεγαλόκαρδος καὶ πάντοτε εὐθιμος, προσελκεί τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ τὴν ἐπίτιμωσιν ὅσων τὸν γνωρίζουν.

—Ὁ ἀντιπρόσωπος Β. εἶχε κάλλον, καὶ καθήμενος ἐν τῇ αἰθούσῃ ἔβγαλε τὸ παπούτσι του καὶ τὴν κάτσαν του, χαϊδεῶν τὸ πόδι του. Τὸ ποδαρικὸν οὖν ἐγίνωκε τὴν αἰθουσαν καὶ τῆ προτάσει τοῦ παρατιθέμενου του καθήμενον ἐγένετο διάλειμμα δέκα λεπτῶν διὰ τὰ πραιτέρω.

—Ὁ Α. καὶ ὁ Π. ἐκάθητο πλησίον συνομιλοῦντες σιγὰ μὲν, ἀλλὰ μὲ ἄγριον ὄμοι. Ἐν τέλει ὁ Α. ἠγέρθη καὶ διαμαρτυρήθη πρὸς τὸν πρόεδρον ἐναντίον τοῦ Π. διὰ τὴν ἀπάθειαν τοῦ Π. νὰ τὸν περὶλέξῃ εἰς ἕνα dirty deal κάλπικων μετοχῶν. Ὁ πρόεδρος τοῦς ἐχώρησε καὶ οὕτω διεκόθη τὸ deal.

—Ὁμιλῶν ὁ αἰδία. Στάθη εἰς ὄμιλον Ἀχέλιαν εἶπεν: «Ὁ Κόσμος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς εἶπεν ὅτι ἔχων δύο χιτῶνας νὰ δίδῃ τὸν ἕνα—εἰς τὸ Λόντρον, ἀπήντησεν ὁ Γκέρος. Ἄλλοτε πάλιν εἶπεν ὅτι: «Ὁ Θεὸς τὰ πάντα ἐν σοφίᾳ ἐποίησε. Κάποιε ἀδιάκριτος ἠρώτησε τότε τὸν αἰδ. Στάθη: κήρυξέ μοι τὰς τάξεις ὁ Θεός, τότε τί ἔβαν ὁ Χριστὸς;». «Τοῦς παπάδες», ἀπήντησεν ὁ παντογὰρ παρὸν Γκέρος, καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς ἔκαμε τοὺς διακόνους, ἀνταπῆντησεν ὁ Στάθη.

—Ὅταν διεξήγετο ζωηρὰ συζήτησις μεταξὺ Βέρα καὶ Μιχαλακοῦδαν διὰ τὸ ζήτημα τῶν γίων τοῦ Πετριόπου, ὁ Γκέρος ἐπέλησε τὸν Πετριόπου Στάθη καὶ τοῦ λέγει: «Βρε κήρυ Πετριόπου, πῶς ἐπιτρέπεις σ' αὐτοῦς νὰ μαλιώνουν γιὰ τὰ παιδιὰ σου; Σέρε νὰ τοὺς σταματήσῃς πρὶν λάβῃ χῶρην νῦα μονομαχία Δαβὶδ καὶ Γολιάθ».

—Εἰς κάποιαν συζήτησιν μεταξὺ Π. καὶ Μ. ἰθὺσιον ζωηρικῶς τὰ γυαλιὰ των καὶ τὰ σκεῦα των ἀλλήλοπραοκαίμενοι ἔβαν διὰ πηγμασίαν. Αἱ γυναῖκες ἐτρόμαξαν καὶ τὰ ἀνδρες τοὺς παρακολούθησαν διὰ νὰ τοὺς χωρίσων, ἀλλ' οἱ δύο ἀνταμαρτῶνται ἀντὶ νὰ ἐξέλθουν, εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὸ φαρμακεῖον παρηγγεῖλαν ἀπὸ μιά λεμονάδα, ἔκαμαν τότε καὶ τὰς ἦσαν συνομιλοῦντες τριμερότητα.

—Ὁ τέως συνταγματάρχης Β. ἠπείλησεν ὅτι θὰ ἔδωκε τὸν τέως ἐπιλοχίαν Γ., ἀλλὰ δὲν τὸ ἔπραξε μὴ θέλων νὰ γίνῃ τόσον μικρὸς ὅσον εἷς ἐπιλοχίας. Κι' ἔτσι, χάριν ἀπορητικῆς τὴν ἐπέτασε ὁ μικρὸς ἐπιλοχίας ἀπὸ τὸν μεγάλον συνταγματάρχην.

—Ὁ Ν. καὶ ὁ Κ. διεξήγαγον ζωηρὰν μονομασίαν. «Θὰ σοῦ σποῦσα τὰ μούτρα ἂν εἶναι φοροῦς; γυαλιὰ, εἶπεν ἀπεληλυθὸς ὁ Ν. «Μὰ λάου; κἀντι; ἔν φορὸ γυαλιὰ. «Ἄστα αὐτὰ καὶ δὲν κερνῶνε σ' εἶνα. Χθὲς τὸ βράδυ φοροῦσε γυαλιὰ οὐτ' ἐνὰ διὰ μου».

—Ἡ γῆ διατρέχει τὸ διάστημα τοῦ ἀπείρου μὲ ταχύτητα 25000 μίλιον τὴν ὥρα, εἶπεν ὁ Μασθόσης. «Ἀληθῶς ἂν εἶχαμε τὸ αὐτοκίνητον τῆς, θὰ φθάναμε σὲ δέκα λεπτά εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα», συνεκλήρωσε χαμογελῶν ὁ Γκέρος.

—Ὅταν παρουσιάσθη ὁ Πουλάκος ὡς Chief White Duck, καὶ ὁ Paradise ὡς Cow boy, ὁ Γκέρος ἐδωῶρησεν ἔθνικὴν ταπεινωσιν τὸ γεγονός ὅτι δὲν παρουσιάσθη καὶ εἷνας ντιμένοσ ὡς Βλαχοδήμαρτος.

—Ὅταν ἔβγαν τὰ ἀποκαλυπτήρια τῆς προτάσεως τοῦ Ντιμλόου ὁ Γκέρος ἀνεφώνησεν ἐν ἀγανακτικῶι: «Ἔωδινεν ὄμοι καὶ ἔτεκε μῦθος».

—Ὁ Γκέρος ἐπιλογοῦρησε μερικὸς ἐπάτους καὶ ἀξιοματοῦχους μὲ τοὺς κάτωθι τίτλους:

- Φίλλης-Γουέλιανγκτον.—Τουμπιδης Ναπολιέον
- Ἀλεξαντζής-Βίμαρξ — Κατσάνης-Chamberlain — Γκοβάτος-Σουζέξ — Σικώκης-Κολοκοτρώνης — Δίμητρο-Ναῦσαχος Νίλσον — SPATHY-Ρουσιάν—Βίρας-LLOYD George — Βόλοσ-Κουλέτης — Μπούρας-Ὀθων — Βουρνάς-Βαλεντίνο — Μάνος-Ζεγομαλάς — Καρκαῖος-Ἐδισών — Θεοφύλης-Μερακόσης — Πήλιος-Σεγγιρόξ — Σταμος-Μαυροκαρδάτος — Κονάιος - Λεβίδης — Μαρθάκης-Πυθαγόρας — Andrews Coolidge — Chekos-Κασιδιώτης — Douglas-Φασαφίας — Ἰσαρης-Γιάδωτον — Στιλιανός - Darrow — Μελετιάδης-Νορφλίκ — L-Τέτυξ — C.-Ἀλέκτωρ — J. Μίττερνξ — N.-Ἐπιτροπίνης — M.-Βάτσοξ — J.-Ἀρσένιος — K.-Γορθωσίωξ.

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Venizelos Visits Angora

(Continued from page 15)

"We must now secure aerial parity, and parity of economic expenditure for war purposes.

"Greece and Turkey are forced by their geographical position to cooperate in the field of commerce and national economy. But over and above all we Greeks have to think of the supreme duty of national defense."

The journey of Mr. Venizelos to Angora elicited the enthusiasm of the Athens government press, among which we find the *Patris* soberly inquiring:

"What have we Greeks and Turks accomplished in the many years of our bloody strife?

"Being men of the present and having the mentality of present-day civilization, we are almost ashamed to recall our deeds. The mutual struggle between Greece and Turkey has profited no one.

"This struggle, while it always made corpses of us both, gave to third parties the chance to enrich themselves at our mutual expense, but no more.

"Mustafa Kemal has seen the light in Turkey. Venizelos has seen it in Greece. And the present rapprochement is the result of their sane understanding of existing realities."

But not all Greek newspapers sing paeans of joy over the Greek-Turkish rapprochement. In Athens, and also Saloniki, it appears, are Nationalist journals which pour out the vials of their wrath on Mr. Venizelos. One such is the *Athens Kathimerini*. Another is the *Tachydromos* of Saloniki, which moans:

"So Venizelos goes to Angora! Fate seems to lead him to those battlefields where this man sacrificed Greece.

"The shame of an entire nation follows him, and the curse of an entire people is on him.

"He cannot forget that it was the victory of Kemal over the Greek forces in 1922 that gave him a chance to return to power after his ignominious defeat in the election of 1920.

"Our defeat of 1922 is rendered complete today in Angora, and this man goes there to put his signature to our dishonor.

"To the list of Greek traitors, already containing Ephialtes, Alcibiades, Antalcidas, Pausanias, and Cleon, this man adds his name."

* * * * *

Turning now to the Turkish press, we find such formerly bitter anti-Greek newspapers as the semiofficial *Milliet* declaring that the friendship between Greece and Turkey is based on the correct understanding of their mutual interests and upon the common sentiment of the two nations. *Milliet* proceeds:

"This friendship draws strength from two sources. First, from the necessity of this rapprochement, and, secondly, from the recognition of the fact that our mutual interests can only be advanced by a common effort.

"Both history and nature teach us that the two nations have plenty of place in the sun. Both these peoples have virtues, assets, and capabilities. Both are endowed with wide fields of action, and they are destined to help and complement each other.

"The religious differences that separated us in the past no longer exist. Past also is the imperialistic selfishness of the press that poisoned the atmosphere, and rendered impossible any cordiality between Greeks and Turks.

"Gone is the time when Greece and Turkey were the pawns of those foreign influences that wished to extend their supremacy on the Aegean Sea."

ΑΙ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣ ΤΡΟΜΕΡΑΙ ΑΣΘΕΝΕΙΑΙ



BROTHER AHEPANS

«Το Μόνο Φάρμακον λέγα δ' Ἀγγλος λατρός W. GORDON —Φορεῖτε ἀγνά μάλλινα ἰσώροσχα.»

ΕΙΣΑΓΟΜΕΝ ΕΣ ΑΙΤΑΙΑΣ ΑΠΟΚΑΙΕΙΣΤΙΚΩΣ κατεσκευασμένα δι' ἡμᾶς τὰ καλλίτερα μάλλινα ἰσώροσχα τοῦ κόσμου. Τὰ ἐγγυώμεθα νὰ μὴ μαζεύουν στὸ πλύσιμο καὶ νὰ διατηροῦνται ἀκριτὰ χρόνια.—Ἀνδρικά, παιδικὰ καὶ γυναικεῖα.

ΤΙΜΑΙ ΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΑΙ
ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΟΝ Ο ΜΑΡΑΘΩΝ

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NEW YORK CITY
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Διεύθυνσις
Πόλις
Παραγγεῖλαι ἀποστέλλομεν παντοῦ C. O. D.

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Season's Greetings and Happy New Year from The Supreme Lodge

AS Christmas time approaches each year, we go out on a hunting expedition to find a Christmas card suitable to convey the greetings of the season. This year it occurred to us that no matter how beautiful the card, it could never transcend the genuineness of our sentiments. We are taking this prosaic means of wishing you and yours a full share of the joy which the holidays bring.

May the coming of Christmas reaffirm and strengthen in us all the sublimity of Christ's personality, and may the New Year be not the starting point of numerous resolutions made only to be broken later on, but the opening of a wider horizon of life.

ACHILLES CATSONIS,
Supreme Secretary.

ANOTHER STAR JOINS THE AHEPA CONSTELLATION OF NEW ENGLAND

WITH the Supreme Governor of the First District, Brother George Eliades, officiating, the establishment of another chapter was inaugurated in Bangor, Maine, adding another star to the ever-expanding galaxy of Ahepa's domain in the New England states. In solemnity of purpose, twenty-five leading citizens of Bangor were initiated into the precepts and mysteries of the order in an impressive ritualistic ceremony admirably conducted by the Supreme Governor of the First District. Many members from the New England chapters were present and witnessed the inauguration.

After the initiation and presentation of the charter, the following officers were elected to lead the fortunes of Bangor Chapter No. 271: Thomas Mourkas, President; George E. Skoufis, Vice-President; Spiros P. Pudares, Secretary and George N. Brountas, Treasurer.

Thus, under encouraging omens, begins the career of another pillar of Ahepa. May it sustain itself in strength of character, unwavering loyalty and faithful devotion; and its influence, ever broadening, be felt by its members and in the community in which they live and prosper.

HARTFORD AHEPA COMMITTEE WELCOMES ADMIRAL BYRD

BROTHER SAM G. COLLIS, Secretary of Nathan Hale Chapter No. 58, of Hartford, Conn., and Brother Peter N. Sakorafos acted as a committee of the local chapter to welcome Admiral Byrd to Hartford. The two men were named by the President of the Nathan Hale Chapter and approved by the City Committee in charge of the welcome. Admiral Byrd is an honorary member of Ahepa.

DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC OFFICIAL PRAISES AHEPA

CITY OF FRESNO
Mayor's Office
Department of Public Safety and Welfare
City Hall

October 6, 1930.

Milton E. Meletiadis, Editor,
The Ahepa,
1132 Investment Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have just completed reading the August issue of your magazine, and note with much interest the many interesting articles explaining the principles of the organization.

Many of your members are enthusiastic and progressive citizens of our community, and quite a number of them take an active part in civic affairs. I am therefore more than ordinarily interested in the type of magazine your organization publishes.

I note particularly the number of articles written by various members and others relative to participation in all kinds of community enterprises. This in my opinion is a very hearty spirit and generally productive of a great deal of good.

It is my hope that you can continue your work along this line, so that many more of your members not only here but all over the country will be impressed with the importance of assisting their particular communities in every way conceivable.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. S. LEYMEL,
Mayor.

JURIST PRAISES AHEPA AT CITIZENSHIP GRANT

ABOUT twelve foreign-born residents of Delaware were admitted as citizens of the United States in Federal Court before Judge John P. Nields, at Wilmington, Del. The Wilmington Chapter No. 95 was highly praised in the court after a lengthy discussion by Judge Nields.

The Naturalization Committee of Wilmington Chapter No. 95, composed of Thomas Thomas, Chairman, John G. Calojohn, Thomas Caravasiles and Nicholas Govatos, is doing creditable work in properly preparing the candidates for citizenship. Particularly Brother Thomas, the Chairman, is highly complimented for his active interest in behalf of the future citizens of America. He is always ready to assist, and never fails to be present at the court when citizenship papers are granted.

OFFICIALS HONOR PONTIAC'S ANNUAL BANQUET

MORE than four hundred members and their guests attended the fourth annual banquet of the Pontiac Chapter No. 135, held at the Masonic Temple recently.

Former Municipal Judge H. R. Holland, acting as toastmaster, introduced Pontiac's new mayor, A. L. Nique, Chief of Police F. B. Alspaugh, Superintendent of Schools James H. Harris and Judge Glenn C. Gillespie.

Superintendent Harris spoke briefly on the debt owed the ancient Greeks for their contributions to literature and culture. William Kirchbaum, dean of the Detroit Law College, congratulated local Greeks on the progress of their chapter.

Past Supreme Councilor Constantine Chasgidas gave the main address, stressing the sacredness of American citizenship.

Following the dinner and program the members attended the annual ball. Hallows-eve decorations draped the ballroom.

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**TWIN CITY HAS TWINS
NEW CHAPTER
ESTABLISHED AT
ST. PAUL**

ST. PAUL, Minn., which, with Minneapolis, proudly bears the title of "Twin City," is also proud to have a chapter of its own organized to rival the existing chapter at Minneapolis.

In a solemn ceremony, which was witnessed by a delegation of brothers from Minneapolis, the inauguration of the new chapter took place, and the charter members, composed of twenty-five leading citizens of St. Paul, were charged with the oath and obligations of the Fraternity by Brother C. Geankoplis, especially assigned for the occasion.

After the completion of the induction ceremony, the following were elected officers and charged with the duties of their respective offices: William Kleason, President; William Moutsopoulos, Vice-President; Peter Santrizos, Secretary and Louis Pamel, Treasurer. On the Board of Governors: Peter Boosalis, George Demos, Peter Stringles and Nick Arvanetes.

By unanimous consent, the chapter assumed the name of "Pericles," and may it live up to the reputation of that great Greek whose name it bears.

With great pleasure we welcome into the Brotherhood of Ahepa the members of the new chapter and we wish them as successful a career as has been enjoyed by its twin sister at Minneapolis.

JURIST PRAISES AHEPA

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Chapter No. 229, is in the habit of inviting leading city and county officials to take part in their meetings and deliver lectures pertaining to civic affairs, so that they may be properly posted as to how the machinery of the Government is functioning. This is a commendable plan, and other chapters of the Ahepa should follow suit.

The following interesting incident indicates the degree of esteem in which the local Ahepa Chapter and its members are held by the judiciary of Great Falls. The Secretary of Great Falls Chapter No. 229, Brother K. Valenas, relates that one of their members was summoned before the District Judge prepared to take his final papers. The Judge, seeing the Ahepa emblem on his coat lapel, asked him what it represented. The good Brother replied that it was the emblem of the Order of Ahepa. The Judge, who knew all about the Ahepa, began to praise it and immediately granted the final citizenship papers to the candidate, congratulating him at the same time for being a member of the Order of Ahepa, of which he was an admirer, for its work in behalf of good citizenship.

The members of the Great Falls Chapter highly appreciate the attitude of the District Judge and thank him for his kind but otherwise justified remarks.

A fine spirit of optimism and brotherly feeling is prevailing in the Great Falls Chapter, and they are all working together for a better showing in 1931.

At the meeting held the last part of November, the following officers were elected for 1931: William Cladouhos, President; Thomas Corinjos, Vice-President; Kiriakos Valenas, Secretary; George Giannoulis, Treasurer; Board of Governors, William Spiropoulos, Chairman, Jim Giannoulis, William Massas, A. Lidakis, and Gust Malouhos.

**CINCINNATI CHAPTER WILL
HELP NEEDY FAMILIES**

RESPONDING to the proclamation of Mayor Russell Wilson of Cincinnati, for the relief of the needy and unemployed, the Liberty Chapter No. 127 at its meeting appointed a committee for the purpose of visiting its 150 members to obtain clothes and financial assistance to be turned over to the Welfare Department of Cincinnati. Members of the committee appointed by Brother George Beau, president, are: Brothers James Panos, chairman, Chris P. Harritos, James Kappas, Mike Bramos and Gus Germanos.

**TWELVE STARS IN THE
DOMAIN OF AHEPA
IN CANADA**

Edmonton	Canada
Hamilton	Canada
London	Canada
Manitoba	Canada
Montreal	Canada
Ottawa	Canada
Regina	Canada
Saskatchewan	Canada
Toronto	Canada
Vancouver	Canada
Windsor	Canada
Winnipeg	Canada

Editorial Note: In a forthcoming number of the MAGAZINE we shall write in detail about the organization and activities of the aforesaid chapters. Most of these chapters, we are informed, have been established by our Supreme President, George E. Philius, during his recent sojourn through Northern Canada and the States along the Pacific Coast.

**AHEPA BAND EXCELS IN
ARMISTICE DAY PARADE**

THE Ahepa Band of Salt Lake City, composed of the children of the members of Salt Lake City Chapter No. 146, participated in the Armistice Day parade, winning the applause of the public.

The juvenile musicians, too young to know of the trying days of the war, but old enough to appreciate the principle for which the war was fought, marched ahead of the battle-scarred veterans.

The idea of organizing and maintaining bands among the members of the Ahepa and particularly among the children of the grown-ups, is a splendid thought. How many more such bands are there in the Ahepa domain? Too many would not be enough; in fact, every chapter in the larger cities should by all means endeavor to have one. It will pay handsome dividends.

Τὰ καλύτεργικιώτερα Στεφάνα καὶ
Βαπτιστικά, τὰ καλύτερα
Φωνόγραφα καὶ Δίσκους
ἀγοράσατε ἀπὸ τὸ
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Τιμοκατάλογοι στέλλονται δωρεάν

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**KALAMAZOO AHEPA MEMBERS
HELP FEED FIVE THOUSAND**

THE Civic League started distribution of meal tickets to worthy needy people of Kalamazoo, each good for a meal at one of the eating houses, operated by a member of the Kalamazoo Chapter.

This worthy charity, promoted by Brother Peter Magas, district deputy governor, is now effective and it is expected will provide food for more than 4,000, possibly 5,000, people during the winter months. Brother Magas has issued the tickets to the Civic League, with announcement that any tickets issued by it will be honored at the eating house designated on the ticket.

Brother Magas and the big-hearted members of Kalamazoo Chapter are highly commended for their noble deed. You are holding high the ideals of Ahepa. Bravo!

**WOBURN WINS MARCHING
PRIZE**

THE McCraft Cup, donated by James F. McCraft, Jr., was awarded to the Woburn Chapter No. 76 of Woburn, Mass., as representing the best appearing marching unit in the Armistice Day parade.

To the success of the Woburn Chapter in winning the cup, the Golden Rule Chapter No. 101 and the Lowell Patrol have duly contributed.

The appreciation of the Woburn Chapter is extended to all those who joined them in the Ahepa marching unit in the colorful parade.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Subscribe for your American friends. Give them the Ahepa Magazine as your gift to them for the New Year. See page 45.



THE NEW AHEPA RING

Gifts for Ahepans

Gold Filled \$2.50, 10 kt. Solid Gold \$9.50,
14 kt. Solid Gold \$11.50

BELT BUCKLES with the Emblem \$1.00 — AHEPA BLUE TIES, με τὸ ἑμβλημα χειροσυντημένα \$1.00 — FEZES ὄντες τὰ εὐρωπαϊκά, κατασκευασμένα ἐν Ἑλλάδι, χειροσυντημένα με χρυσὸ ἀποκλίση \$5.00, ἄλλα πρὸν \$3.50 — PINS Gold or Chromium 65c., 75c., and 85c. each, guaranteed not to tarnish. — SASHES, silk \$2.50 each, 2 1/2 yards long. — PAST PRESIDENTS' JEWELS. — Automobile Emblems \$2.00 each.

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BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT BY COMBINED METROPOLITAN CHAPTERS OF NEW YORK A MAGNIFICENT AFFAIR

THE ball and entertainment, organized under the auspices of the combined Metropolitan chapters of New York, held Monday night, December 8th, at the Commodore Hotel, one of the leading hotels in the country, met with a phenomenal success, and registered a high mark of Ahepa activities ever given anywhere by the organization. It established a standard difficult to be surpassed in its every detail of presentation and entertainment.

There was a record-breaking attendance of over six thousand persons, coming from every walk of life, properly attired, particularly the ladies, sparkling with the brilliance of the latest models of the modiste's art, all carried away with rare congeniality, full of catching smiles and pleasantness. All in all, a most wondrous spectacle to behold.

High officials of city, county and state, representatives of the press — both of the Greek and American — high dignitaries and distinguished individuals in every field of life mingled with the members of Ahepa and their guests and enjoyed the most pleasant entertainment of their life. Tact and dignity, high order and joyful merry-making prevailed throughout.

Leading artists of Broadway, singers and dancers, sang and danced to the delight and pleasure of all. Rudy Vallee, the crooning lover of the orchestra and of the air, was there in his full glory, singing his inimitable songs in his peculiar "Vallee way," arousing the emotions and increasing the palpitations of heart and soul of the devotees of love and song. His orchestra, inspired — so to say — by the astounding spectacle, struck a high note of performance. The peppy jazzy tunes, as played by his orchestra, were alternated by the classical and delightful playing rendered by Don Avlon's Orchestra, whose rendition of Greek dancing pieces completely overwhelmed the dancers.

It has been said — and justly so — that the affair of the combined Metropolitan chapters of New York was one of the finest affairs held in New York City. The event is a feather in the cap of the combined Ball Committee, whose chairman was Brother Constantine J. Critzas; Brother Michael Saytanides, vice-chairman; Brother James J. Garis, treasurer; and Brother E. G. Paaki, secretary.

The following chapters participated in the affair: Delphi No. 25, Brooklyn No. 41, Upper Manhattan No. 42, Westchester No. 51, Long Island No. 86, Queensboro No. 97, Theodore Roosevelt No. 170, Bronx No. 175, Hermes No. 186, and Coney Island No. 200.

The members of the committee are highly complimented for their efforts, and they likewise desire to extend their appreciation to each and every person who helped them achieve this success.

One of the features of the ball and entertainment was the issuance of an album, running into over three hundred pages, made possible by the generosity of the friends of Ahepa in placing their advertisements in the program.

The net proceeds of the entire affair — said to run into \$20,000 — will be divided pro rata among the participating chapters and reserved for charitable purposes, and disposed throughout the year.

Our Supreme Secretary, Brother Achilles Catsonis, accompanied by the Supreme Governor of the District, Brother George A.

Stathes, was the guest of honor, as well as Dean Alfange, the Past Supreme President.

AS IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE

THE spirit of Ahepanism in our district is wonderful. No matter where you go you will find a brother always ready and willing to assist you in every way. It is a marvelous thing and a revelation to me, for ten years ago it would seem unbelievable that our people could organize and maintain such a magnificent structure as our Order." Thus writes Brother S. E. Katopothis of Seattle Chapter No. 177.

Gems of Wisdom

Quotations from the
Library of Congress

Beauty is the creator of the universe. — Emerson.

The true University of these days is a Collection of Books. — Carlyle.

Books will speak plain when counselors blanch. — Bacon.

One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but
strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not
to yield.

— Tennyson, *Ulysses*
(*The Greek Heroes*).

The true Shekinah is man. —
Chrysostom.

Studies perfect nature, and are
perfected by experience. — Bacon.

BUTTE HOLDS SUCCESSFUL BANQUET

THE Butte Chapter No. 206 of Butte, Mont., held its annual banquet at the Thornton Grille Cafe, attended by almost every member of the chapter and their guests. The affair also served as a party in honor of the newlyweds, Brothers Peter Vafiadis and Paul Lavis and their charming wives. Brother George Poulos acted as toastmaster, welcomed the Brothers present and congratulated the newlyweds in behalf of Butte Chapter No. 206.

Brother Theodoros Daldakis was the speaker of the evening, who briefly explained the accomplishments of the Fraternity. Brother Peter Sargen, as chairman of the Banquet Committee, extended the appreciation of the chapter to all those who participated in the affair.

Mrs. Peter Vafiadis was formerly Miss Ruth Drakopoulos, a charming young lady, born and reared in Butte, and is a very well liked member of the local community. Mrs. Paul Lavis, also a charming young lady, was formerly Miss Annie Souliatis of Haverhill, Mass., where her parents, sisters and brothers are now residing.

After the banquet party, dancing followed, thoroughly enjoyed by all those present. The American friends of the members of the Butte Chapter, who were their guests, were enthusiastic in expressing their enjoyment of the delightful affair.

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ALPHA CHAPTER OF DETROIT HOLDS CHARITY BALL

THE Alpha Chapter No. 40, of Detroit, Mich., held a charity ball and entertainment the first part of November, which was met with a great success. It was a brilliant event, attended by over a thousand persons, among whom were distinguished city, county and state officials, and other prominent personalities.

The net proceeds from the affair, amounting to over two thousand dollars, will be used to relieve the difficulties of Greek families in these hard times, and suitable baskets of food will be distributed to the needy on Christmas Day. We congratulate the Alpha Chapter for its noble gesture. They are exemplifying the ideals of the Ahepa to the fullest extent.

The chairman of the committee in charge of the affair was Brother Louis Christopoulos, the President of Alpha Chapter No. 40, assisted by his committee members, to whom he extends his appreciation as well as to the members of Alpha Chapter, and all those who contributed to the success of the Charity Ball.

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For Men—Finest 10kt. and 14kt. gold Ahepa rings; watch charms and belt buckles; auto emblems, etc.

For Women—Everything for Ladies Nights. Compacts with or without Ahepa emblem, paper hats, favors, etc.

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Samples and suggestions gladly
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GEMSCO

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Supply House

692 Broadway New York, N. Y.

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NEW CHAPTER ORGANIZED AT EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

ANOTHER standard bearer joined the Ahepa parade with the establishment of a new chapter of the order in the flourishing city of Eureka, Calif. Twenty-five charter members, leading citizens of the community, eager and enthusiastic, have taken the oath administered to them by the Deputy Supreme Governor of the Twelfth District, Brother Dr. E. Apostolides, specially delegated by the Supreme Governor of the District for the occasion. Commendable assistance in the organization of this chapter has been rendered by that devout soldier of the Ahepa, Brother D. C. Demetriades of San Francisco. By unanimous consent, the chapter assumed the name of Redwood. May its career be as lofty and as mighty as the name of the majestic tree it has assumed. We expect to hear a great deal about the activities of this chapter in the near future.

We congratulate the charter members and wish them success and an honorable career. All we have to say to them at this time, is that, in joining the colors of the Ahepa, they have already accomplished a great deal.

DISTRICT GOVERNOR SALIBA VISITS PLATO CHAPTER

DR. GABREL M. SALIBA of Savannah, Ga., Supreme Governor of District No. 5, along with a number of other Savannah Ahepans and members of their families, were guests of Plato Chapter, of Charleston, S. C., on the occasion of his official visit there.

The visitors were escorted to the Greek Orthodox Church, where a special service was held. The Supreme Governor made an address in which he dealt with the origin of the Greek Church, and spoke of it as having been the first church to disseminate Christianity. He also referred to the fact that the New Testament was written originally in Greek and translated from that to other languages. He urged the parents to have their children taught the faith and so help perpetuate the Greek Orthodox Church.

Governor Saliba addressed the local and visiting Ahepans at the Knights of Pythias Hall in the evening, his speech having to do with the aims of the Ahepa and its accomplishments during the past eight years. Rev. Mr. Maravelis, of Savannah, and Rev. Mr. Theofrastos, of the Charleston Greek Orthodox Church, also spoke.

After the meeting the visitors were guests at a banquet tendered in their honor by Plato Chapter, with W. J. Logothetis, its President, acting as toastmaster. Speakers included John Demosthenes and Peter Chiboucas, of Savannah, and J. C. Long and Harry Demos, of Plato Chapter.

Charleston Ahepans were invited to be guests of Solon Chapter in reciprocation.

ANN ARBOR ENTERTAINS

THE Ann Arbor Chapter No. 195 of Ann Arbor, Mich., held its second annual dance recently in the Masonic Temple Hall. The affair was a huge success. Over three hundred and fifty couples attended, including officials and prominent citizens of the city. There were abundant favors and souvenirs distributed before the grand march. Delicious refreshments were served to the guests by the committee. The chapter netted over four hundred dollars, which is to be used for charitable purposes.

FITCHBURG CHAPTER GIVES SURPRISE PARTY

THE members of the Fitchburg Chapter No. 266 rendered a surprise party to Brother and Mrs. John Anastos, in celebration of the first anniversary of their marriage.

They presented the happy couple with a painting of a treasure ship, symbolic of good fortune and wishes that they may live to enjoy a golden jubilee.

Brother Harris J. Booras, Supreme Counselor of the Ahepa, is their "Koumbaros."

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE take pleasure in presenting to you Brother A. G. Janus, member of Washington Chapter No. 31, who has recently joined the forces of the Ahepa Magazine and will be in charge of the Advertising Department of the publication. Brother Janus is an experienced newspaper man and highly adept in matters pertaining to the fields of publicity and advertising. The engagement of Brother Janus is a valuable addition to the staff of the Magazine, and the accomplishment of his work can be to the fullest extent realized by the degree of cooperation and assistance which the officers of the chapters and the members of Ahepa in general may be pleased to extend to him. To that end the undivided cooperation of the entire membership is solicited, and the efforts put forth by one and all shall be highly appreciated by the management of the Magazine.

BANQUET AND DANCE IN GREENSBORO

THE General Green Chapter No. 257 of Greensboro, N. C., held its first annual banquet the middle part of November at the famous Jefferson Standard Club. Over four hundred attended the event, including delegations from the neighboring sister chapters and many prominent state, county and city officials.

Mayor B. R. King, Jr., of Greensboro, delivered a rousing speech and highly praised the work of the Ahepa. Other speakers on the program were Superintendent of Schools, Guy Phillips; and State Solicitor, J. Young, who were guests of honor. Brother Ophanos acted as toastmaster. Brother Tsounis, representing Brother Spathy, the Supreme Governor of the District, delivered the main speech. The members of the committee, composed of Brothers John Plakas, H. Pappas, N. Drakoulakos and Peter Skalchunes, labored hard, particularly Brother Louis Plakas, who is to be congratulated for his untiring efforts in making the affair a success.

Πόλλοις Ήσάνοι, ποσάκιάν, φωνό-
γραφοί και δίσκοι, δισκία,
Στιφάνα και Βαπτιστικά,
παραγγείλατε εις τὸ
GREEK-AMERICAN NEWS CO.
48 Madison St., New York.
Τιμοκατάλογοι στέλλονται δωρεάν

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CRACK LOWELL PATROL OF AHEPA AWARDED PRIZE CUP

THE crack Ahepa patrol, of Lowell, Mass., Chapter No. 102, was awarded by the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, a silver loving cup for its excellence both for smart attire and splendid formation during its appearance at the Boston Convention when it thrilled with its rigid military discipline and marvelous display of exercises, the immense gathering at the Dilboy Monument Dedication ceremonies at Somerville, Mass.

Credit for the excellent appearance of the patrol is due to Brother Constantine Ganelias, who has won distinction as commander of the prize patrol. His sharp and tactful commands and his athletic agility were something admirable. Brother Ganelias is a graduate of Boston University and was a former cadet officer of the R. O. T. C. unit.

The members of the patrol, together with their Commander, as well as the President of the Lowell Chapter, Brother Dr. Stamas, and the entire membership of the chapter are highly commended for their splendid work in connection with the organization and maintenance of the patrol which has won and is winning renown in the New England States.

WORTH YOUR WHILE

Give to your American friends the Ahepa Magazine as your gift for 1931. You will never regret it. Do it now. See page 45.



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AHEPA CONSTITUTION A WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT FOR BETTER CITIZENSHIP DECLARES JUDGE

HON. WILL P. STEPHENSON, Judge of Common Pleas Court, Adams County, Ohio, addressed a letter to the Middletown Chapter No. 209, which we print herewith and which speaks for itself:

To the Members of the Order of Ahepa:
Permit me to say that I have carefully read the Constitution of your Order and can subscribe to each and every word of it. It is a wonderful instrument, and if Americans generally would adhere to the basic principles set out in your Constitution and the tenets of the Order, we would have a wonderful citizenship.

No man can be had and follow your dictates.

Respectfully,
WILL P. STEPHENSON,
Judge of Common Pleas Court.

HAMMOND CHAPTER NO. 123 HOLDS OPEN MEETING

THE Hammond Chapter No. 123 of Hammond, Ind., held an open meeting recently, to which all were invited. More than four hundred Ahepans and their guests attended, and enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The four speakers of the evening were Brother A. George N. Spannon, Supreme Governor of the Ninth District; Brother Tsenes of Joliet, Deputy Governor of the Ninth District; Brother Parasco Volo, Past Supreme Governor of the Eighth District; and Brother Mekos, Secretary of Gary Chapter. The young folks of the community entertained the gathering by displaying unusual terpsichorean, vocal and instrumental talents.

The Pullman Chapter of Chicago turned out in full force, Brother Pavlakos singing a number of American and Greek songs. Tempting refreshments were served, adding to the enjoyment of the enthusiastic crowd.

Encouragement is given the chapters to promote these open gatherings, as they can profit greatly from this means of non-members getting acquainted with the Ahepa, thus broadening the field for new members.

SUPREME GOVERNOR PULAKOS VISITS BUFFALO

BROTHER CONSTANTINE PULAKOS, Supreme Governor of the Third District, paid an official visit to the Buffalo Chapter and addressed the members at a meeting held for the occasion. Among other things, Brother Pulakos emphasized the fact that we shall not only present a united front and support each other as Ahepans, but also organize ourselves along modern business lines. This necessity, Brother Pulakos pointed out, has become more noticeable in recent years, due to the trend of business mergers and the employment of modern competitive business methods.

The chapter was also honored by Brother Alexander Varkas, Past Supreme Governor of the First District from Boston. Brother Varkas, who now represents the Stollwerk Chocolate Works of Camden, delivered an impressive message in Greek.

Brother Nicholas Katsampes, President of the Rochester Chapter, N. Y., was also present, as well as Brother Michael Antoniadis of Toronto, who also spoke during the meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTERS HOLD MAGNIFICENT MASQUERADE BALL

THE annual ball and entertainment held under the auspices of the Golden Gate Chapter No. 150 and Pacific Chapter No. 235 of San Francisco, Calif., at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, will remain historic in the annals of the Chapters of the Pacific Coast, for on that night they established an enviable record both in attendance and brilliancy.

The Auditorium was lavishly decorated with a large sign prominently bearing the words "Εὐ Τότῳ Νῆα" entwined with the flags of America and Greece, and the emblems of Ahepa. Many were the high dignitaries, prominent officials and distinguished citizens who were the guests of the Chapters of the Ahepa for the occasion. The Consul-General of Greece, Honorable Mahairas, was the guest of honor. Colorful, fantastic and spectacular were the costumes worn by the merry-makers representing historical personages and other racial groups. The carnival was heightened by the awarding of prizes to the following: to the little and charming Helen Andronicos, daughter of the President of the Pacific Chapter; Miss Melco Manou, Miss Georgia Malimi, Miss Alice Soms, and Arthur Lewis, Charles St. Francis, George Karabacas, and Miss Fannie Caravella. They were awarded appropriate prizes for their artistic appearance and successful impersonation. The gate prize was won by George Poulos, musician. The merry-making lasted until the early hours of the morning.

The committee in charge of the organization of the carnival ball is congratulated for the success of the entertainment and in turn extends its appreciation to one and all who have by their presence and otherwise contributed to the success of the affair. The net proceeds, amounting to a goodly sum, will be distributed among the Greek parochial schools of San Francisco.

NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER ACCLAIMS LONDOS

THE Andrew Jackson Chapter No. 133 of New Orleans presented Jim Londos, world's wrestling champion, with a purple robe during his recent appearance in that city.

Londos successfully defended his championship against Garibaldi, pinning him down in no time. Before the match, a committee from Andrew Jackson Chapter headed by Brother A. E. Couloberas, Secretary of the Chapter, were introduced in the ring and made the presentation to the champion, assuring him that the members of the Andrew Jackson Chapter were there in a body to cheer him to victory.

Jim Londos is very popular in New Orleans.

WEDDING BELLS RING FOR BROTHER SPATHEY

WE ARE happy to announce the marriage of Reverend Stamo S. Spathy, the beloved Supreme Governor of the Fourth District, to Miss Eunice Lawrence Wilson, which took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Richmond, Va., on Friday, November 7th. A host of friends attended the ceremony. Among them were many officials and members of the Ahepa.

The bride was given away by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Carter. Mrs. Spathy, a charming and cultured lady, is a descendant of one of the pioneer and foremost families of the South and is related to former President Wilson. Many were the congratulatory telegrams sent to Brother and Mrs. Spathy by the officials and members of the Ahepa in his jurisdiction and by many of his friends throughout the country.

In behalf of the Order of Ahepa, its officials and members, it gives us great pleasure to congratulate the newlyweds and extend to them our sincere wishes for a happy and bountiful married life.

CUPID WINS

CUPID registered another winning mark, when Brother Gust Eliopoulos of Tulsa, Oklahoma, returned from Greece, where he had gone with the Ahepa Excursion, with a charming wife. Tulsa Chapter No. 3, of which the newlywed is a beloved member, extend to him their congratulations and wish him a happy married life.

OBITUARY

THE premature and sudden death of Brother Peter Rigas, an esteemed member of Poughkeepsie Chapter No. 158, not only dealt a terrible blow to the friends, relatives and acquaintances of the deceased, but also inflicted indescribable grief to the members of the local chapter, which he had served so faithfully for the past two years. His personality inspired all those with whom it was his fortune to come in contact. True, dauntless, sincere and energetic—his unswerving devotion to the ideals of Ahepa made him an inspiring exemplar of that genuine fraternal love, which characterized the entire scope of his work and life.

The local chapter of the Ahepa has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Brother Rigas. May the Almighty rest his soul and console the kin and kind of the departed.

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JIM LONDOS, THE CHAMPION, PLANS WEEKLY DEFENSE OF HIS MAT TITLE

UNLIKE a boxing champion, who packs away his crown in camphor balls, Jim Londos believes that the quickest route to popularity is to give all contenders a chance at the title. The "Grecian Hercules" will defend his world's wrestling championship every week if he is physically able. That is the campaign he has mapped out for himself this winter.

Londos typifies the old saying: "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." Since he won the crown from Richard Shikat at Philadelphia, last June, Londos has defended it eighteen times against opponents of all weights and sizes, and won each bout by a decisive fall. Wrestling is inherent with him.

Milo of Croton, who won six Olympic and many Pythian crowns, was undoubtedly the most successful wrestler of the Greek world. He was a national hero. His statue, a great work of art, stands in the National Museum at Patras, Greece, the birthplace of Londos.

The present champion says he got his inspiration for wrestling when, as a schoolboy, he stood before that marble statue of Milo admiring the frame and cauliflower ears. Londos began competing on the mat at the age of fifteen, and it was a hard climb of another fifteen years before he wrestled the crown from Shikat. He weighs 200 pounds and stands 5 feet 8 inches, but—what a MAN!

WANTED

THE Y. M. C. A. of Athens, Greece, is desirous of securing the address of Mr. George Vassiliou Datsis, who used to be in Utica, N. Y., but has recently left that city without anyone knowing his present address.

Anyone who knows the present address of Mr. Datsis is requested to forward it to the General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Athens, Greece.



RADIO BROADCASTING IN GREECE MATERIALIZING

THERE has been no broadcasting in Greece. Hitherto, Greek listeners have been forced to pick up their programs from other countries, a condition which the Greek Government wishes to correct.

Accordingly, they have invited engineers from all over the world to survey the situation and make suggestions. After long and difficult competition against leading engineers, a Philadelphia organization has been awarded the exclusive contract.

Durham Radio Corporation, Inc., pioneer Radio Engineers of Philadelphia, Pa., have signed a contract with Greece, whereby, for a period of twenty years, it will erect, equip and maintain all radio stations built in that country. The company's first station is already under way in Athens and will be one of the most modern in Europe and the Near East. It will employ 25,000 watts power and will incorporate every modern American improvement. The station will regularly reach every principal city in Greece and, under favorable weather conditions, will be heard throughout Europe.

Not only have the engineers from the Durham organization designed a most efficient building from the operating standpoint but one which, from an architectural standpoint, will be ideally suited to its environment, the classic Greek style having been the dominating influence.

In addition to the broadcasting on a wave somewhere in the American broadcast band, a high frequency will be available for a short-wave station which will be part of the Athens plant. This will be used principally for two purposes: first, to broadcast on short waves the programs originating in the station; and, second, to pick up programs from foreign countries and to re-transmit them on the broadcast wave which will make them available to the listeners throughout the Greek Republic.

The Greek people are looking forward to the day when local programs will be available and they will not be forced to rely on other nations for their radio amusement. During the fall, winter and spring, Athens is a center of entertainment and it is expected that many notable artists will appear before the microphone of the new station.

We are informed by the President of Durham Radio Corporation, Mr. Wilson N. Durham, that the work of the central broadcasting station is under way and very shortly he will leave for Greece with a staff of expert engineers to supervise the construction of it.

ΤΟ ΦΥΟΤΡΙΧΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΜΑΛΛΙΑ ΣΑΣ ΕΚΤΑΚΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΟΡΑ



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πάθειαν. Γράφατέ μου την πάθειαν
σας διά να σας στείλω τά κατάλληλα
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the price. Do it
now. See page 45.

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ΠΡΑΚΤΟΡΕΙΟΝ ΕΙΣΙΤΗΡΙΩΝ

Τό Πρακτορείόν μου, ίδροθέν από το 1891, πάντοτε έξυ-
πρότερον των Έλλορα έυβάτην.

Η σειρά της 35ετούς πρακτορευτικής έργασίας μου είναι άρ-
κετή διά κάθε θέλοντα να ταξιδεύση ή να φέρη τοίς συγγε-
νέις του από την Έλλάδα, να άποσταθί εις τό Πρακτορείόν μου.
Είς τοίς άγοράζοντασ είδίτημασ μετ' έπιστροφής διδεται
έκπτώσε 10 επί τοίς εκατόν.

Γράφατέ μας δι' άτιδήποτε πληροφορίας θέλετε, άναρω-
ρήσεισ άπρωακίων, τιμάσ είσιτηρίων, άδείας έπιστροφής ένός
έτους, INCOME TAX, Διαβατήρια, άδείας να φέρετε τοίς
συγγενέις σας από την Έλλάδα και άμέσως θα σας άπαντήσω.

JOHN BOORAS

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Ahepa Jottings

By MASTIX



ALL throughout the country without exception the chapters of the Ahepa are busy feeding the unemployed. Every member in the restaurant business is giving a helping hand, that is what Ahepa makes of its members — with malice towards none and charity towards all!

Brother Nicholas A. Economou of Akron, Ohio, was recently married to Miss Maria Z. Loggou in Naoussa, Greece. They say she is a pippin, and Brother Economou knows how to pick one. Congratulations and a happy married life are extended to Brother and Mrs. Economou.

Dr. C. B. Johannides, the energetic President of St. Louis Chapter No. 53, who has done so much for the Ahepa in St. Louis, is to be congratulated for the whole page write-up which appeared in the magazine section of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, describing the epoch-making dance which was held under the auspices of St. Louis Chapter some time ago. The article is nicely displayed with his picture in formal dress and also the picture of Miss Ahepa of St. Louis, Miss Anne Kanios, who certainly looks queenly in her royal robe, and Brother Johannides doesn't look bad, at that, — a second Valentino! Miss Kanios' picture will appear in the next number.

The writer, after the Ahepa Convention, had a jolly trip from Boston driving to Springfield with two valuable passengers in the rumble seat, Brother Janetis of Springfield, Mass., who writes under the *nom-de-plume* of "Nax," about whom we shall write in our next number and whose stories are making a mark for him, and Brother Andronicos, the live-wire President of San Francisco Chapter No. 235. While approaching a curve, Brother Janetis requested the writer to stop, and the latter, thinking he wanted to get out for some necessary reason, stopped the car, and was told to slow down the speed of the car while going around the sharp curves, for he was a married man and still wanted to enjoy life, or else he preferred to walk the distance of forty odd miles to his home at Springfield. Result — the party arrived safely at Springfield.

The Supreme Governor of the Ninth District, Brother A. George N. Spannon, whose observation of the Boston Convention appeared in the Bulletin of Chicago Chapter No. 46 of which he is a member, speaks of leadership, and states that Chicago has enough leaders to occupy all the Supreme Lodge offices. This is a fine spirit and we'll let Brother George do it. It is the only way — either lead or follow. At present Chicago follows. Leadership in Ahepa implies genuine cooperation.

Brother George C. Vournas appropriated the fez of a Brother at the Ahepa banquet held at Athens, Greece, during the excursion last spring. He does not recollect the name of the brother who loaned him the fez so that he would look significant to the Athenians. Will the brother who loaned him his fez write to Brother Vournas at the Investment Building, Washington, D. C., so that he may return the fez.

Brother James Chiflakos of Atlanta, Ga., reports that the old Greek Church and School, in which the members of the Supreme Lodge first met and in which the Ahepa was born, is to be sold, and torn down for a gasoline station. He bitterly wails the sacrilege and appeals to the Ahepa to save this historic building for an Ahepa edifice. We believe he is right, and something should be done about it immediately.

Supreme President Phyllis, who has successfully toured in Canada and in the Pacific States, is invited to visit the Southern Chapters also. The triumvirate of the South, composed of Brothers N. D. Chotas, Dr. Saliba and C. R. Nixon, are on the warpath. They state they will surpass the reception rendered the Supreme President in his recent tour and show him what real southern hospitality means. They are making special preparations and conducting at the same time a vigorous drive for membership. Good combination — pleasure plus business, it always pays.

Bangor, Maine, surrendered with twenty-five of its prominent citizens held as hostages when Brother C. Eliades fired his first cannon. This is the first victory of the new Supreme Governor of the First District, and Bangor promises to become a good stronghold of the Ahepa. There are many strongholds to be captured in New England yet. We believe Brother Eliades is maneuvering for a surprise attack. We shall see.

Brother Michael D. Konomos, Supreme Governor of the Tenth District, is also on the warpath. The city of St. Paul, Minn., capitulated to him recently and chose to join the forces of his domain. Joplin and Springfield, Mo., are threatened by the army of Brother Konomos. He is invading the stronghold of the citadels right after the first of the New Year.

General Andrews' forces are also active in California, the domain of the Twelfth District. His forces, after a hot skirmish, captured the City of Eureka, Calif. Eureka translated into Greek means "found." The citizens of Eureka are jubilant because they have found what they have been looking

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for for a long while, mainly, the invigorating spirit of the Ahepa.

No reports from the other forces of the Ahepa domain. Evidently their armies are in winter quarters, or perhaps they are maneuvering for surprise attacks. Come on, boys, let us hear from you, also! Why do you think we have elected you Supreme Governors?

News of the organization of a gigantic charity society in Chicago under the leadership of Ahepa chapters in that city to meet the emergency of helping needy Greek families reached us too late to give it the space and the write-up the cause deserves. We shall give you details in the next issue and point out how you can help. At present, Chicago, we congratulate you.

Check and double-check.

From the minutes of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Order of Ahepa we extract the following:

"Brother Stylianos: I move that Brother Meletiades be extended a vote of confidence and the thanks of this convention for the good work he has done for the MAGAZINE during the past year.

"Brother Veras: I second the motion.

"Chairman Chebithes: All those favoring, say 'Aye'; opposed 'No.' The 'Ayes' have it, and it is so ordered."

This was well done and is certainly very much appreciated by the editor, who requested me to extend his heartfelt appreciation to the delegates of the Eighth Annual Convention and also to the entire membership of the Ahepa.

See you next month. I am sharpening my pen points. M.



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The Sons of Pericles

SONS OF PERICLES CHAPTER ORGANIZED AT SAVANNAH— SOLON ENTERTAINS LADIES

Solon Chapter No. 5, of Savannah, Ga., held its ladies' night entertainment at the Odd Fellows Hall, with an attendance of about 250 members and their families. Music, speeches, refreshments and dancing were enjoyed. One of the special features was the prize waltz, which was won by Charles Frank and Miss Georgia Chiboucas, and applause.

Charles Lamons and Nick Harris were in charge of the arrangements for the ladies' night entertainment. Addresses were made by Dr. G. M. Salliba, Peter Chiboucas and John Nichols. Andrew Lammas, Secretary of Solon Chapter, sounded the roll call of officers and members, and practically everyone responded. Vocal selections were given by Miss Genevieve Moore, with Miss Anthoula Kozgakis as piano accompanist, and by Miss Theona Donces, with Miss Kariklia Donces as accompanist. A delightful exhibition of acrobatic dancing was given by Miss Mike Petropoulos. A brief business session, with John Nichols presiding, preceded the entertainment.

In an impressive ceremony, twenty-five fine boys were initiated into the Junior Order of Athena, the Sons of Pericles. Dr. Salliba was in charge of the initiation, assisted by the other officers of Solon Chapter.

RENAISSANCE CHAPTER HEARS LECTURER

SEBASTIAN KONDOS of the U. S. Army, former corporal of the Greek Army, was the speaker at the 100th meeting of the Renaissance Chapter of the Sons of Pericles, New York City. The speaker, in his picturesque address, narrated the beginning of the Balkan wars, the rise of Greece and the struggle between Greece and Turkey. He also narrated many of his adventures in Rumania, Turkey and Russia, when he was serving under the Greek flag during the Balkan War and the Great War. There was a large attendance on hand and refreshments were served after the lecture.

AHEPA JUNIORS TRIM KIWANIS BY 34-29 SCORE

The snappy Ahpa Junior hoopers, in their first clash of the season, completely outclassed the Kiwanis basketball artists by a score of 34 to 29.

Andy Taklis, former Bingham High star, and Jim Nap Pokas of West High, scintillated for the winners, while Bogden and Ellis above for the losers.



MICHAEL BACPOULOS, PRESIDENT OF PHAROS

AT THE annual meeting of the shareholders Bacopoulos was unanimously selected as president of the organization. This is his fifth year as the head of the famous tourist and travelers agency.

Mr. Bacopoulos was born in Tripolis, Greece, where he received the rudiments of his education. He immigrated to the United States in 1906, and he is considered one of the pioneers among the Greeks in America. In 1920 he engaged in the steamship business and in 1924, together with his brother George, he organized the Bacopoulos Bros. Agency, later changing the name to "Pharos Agency, Inc.," at which time he was first elected its President. Brother N. J. Cassavetes, internationally known, is the general manager of "Pharos," which maintains branch offices in the important centers of Europe and Greece. As is well known, Pharos Agency has successfully undertaken the Ahpa excursions to Greece and in recognition of the splendid services rendered by its officials, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Brother Bacopoulos and to the officials of the Pharos Agency by the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahpa and by the Ahpa Convention at Boston.

Besides his interest in Pharos Agency, Inc., Brother Bacopoulos and his brother George are real estate operators of note and hold valuable properties in Manhattan and Queens. Brother Bacopoulos is still enjoying single life, in which pastime he finds relaxation and happiness. His particular hobby is hunting. In extending our compliments to Brother Bacopoulos we feel certain that we interpret the sentiments of the entire Ahpa organization.

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Letters to the Editor

AHEPA HELPS NATURALIZATION

My dear Mr. Meletiadis:

I was recently handed a copy of your valuable MAGAZINE by William Gikas, one of your fraternal brothers, who operates a shoe shining parlor in our building here at Everett, Washington. Mr. Gikas has been trying for several years to make our feet lighter, while I have been practicing law, besides having done some fraternal work, especially as an officer and as Grand Lodge President of the Scandinavian Fraternity, District No. 7.

I also assisted Brother Gikas in becoming a citizen and I can truthfully say that Mr. Gikas, who took out his citizenship on September 11 of this year, stood among the highest, if not the highest, in his qualifications as a citizen. After reading your MAGAZINE, I can easily see and understand that this young man has been reading your good articles upon good citizenship besides your other masterpieces.

You are giving to your people what I have been preaching to the Scandinavian fraternity for many years, giving them a medium which reaches to your people and brings your good work before our good citizens as well.

I want to take this occasion to congratulate you upon your wonderful MAGAZINE. You give to your people everything and your editorials are masterpieces. I am sure that if all the young men and women who are trying to become citizens would read your wonderful MAGAZINE, that they all could become a "Gikas" when their examination day comes up in court.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

O. T. WEBB,
District Past President, Scandinavian
Fraternity of America, No. 7.

My dear Mr. Meletiadis:

Again I congratulate you upon the splendid work done through the Ahepa organization and its MAGAZINE in the interests of American citizenship.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR E. CARLSTROM,
Attorney General, State of Illinois.

I desire to congratulate you on the Conterion issue of the MAGAZINE and for the splendid articles contained therein. They have been enjoyed by all the boys in this district and give a full account of the happenings concerning the dedication of the Dilboy Monument.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

C. R. NIXON,
Supreme Governor District No. 7.

I received the September issue of the MAGAZINE, and I wish to express my sincere congratulations to you for its magnificence. You certainly have done justice to the Boston Convention, and I am very thankful to you.

Yours cordially and fraternally,

HARRIS J. BOORAS,
Supreme Counsellor, Order of Ahepa.

Dear Brother Meletiadis:

I find it impossible to further withhold my appreciation of the excellence of the MAGAZINE. I have been reading the English contents from cover to cover for months and have taken to struggling with the Greek, so that I have arrived

at the conclusion that THE AHEPA is the finest house organ I have seen.

So many of the magazines of societies and fraternities are filled with trite news and weaker literature. THE AHEPA distinguishes itself in that it contains vital information of concern to Americans, whether of Greek descent or not.

It helps me keep up to date in my knowledge of affairs in Greece and it offers interesting opinions of events in America.

I enjoy the articles by Mr. Kallthas, which I find important enough to pass along to others.

I am further delighted with the editorial comments and the page entitled "Events in Greece," which are fearless and unprejudiced.

While you are undoubtedly besieged with letters of appreciation, I feel that it is the reader's duty to pass on the word that he is served effectively, efficiently and pleasantly, and that he gets more than his money's worth.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ULIUS L. AMOSS,
Administrative Secretary, American
Hellenic Committee.

Dear Brother Editor:

Every member of our chapter is very enthusiastic about the MAGAZINE. We extend to you our hearty congratulations for your wonderful efforts to make our official organ superior to any other fraternal publication, from an artistic, as well as literary, point of view. We extend to you our best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

NICHOLAS P. PEERLESS,
Secretary, Chapter No. 113, Dayton, Ohio.

May I take the opportunity to extend to you my sincere congratulations for your meritorious work in the successful advancement of this wonderful publication. The various collections, articles, editorials, Fraternal activities, news and illustrations contained each month in this MAGAZINE under your able direction, no doubt, are having the approval of each and every Ahepan. As a member of our great Fraternity, I cannot refrain from praising your noble efforts for a worthy cause.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ANTONIOS K. KRICHILAS,
Governor of Calumet Chapter No. 157.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO THE "MENTOR" OF CLEVELAND

THE *Mentor* of Cleveland, Ohio, a weekly Greek-American newspaper, having successfully completed its first year of publication, enters the orb of its second year of existence to continue its educational work.

The *Mentor* is published by the well-known printers and wholesale paper dealers, Poly & Sons of Cleveland. Its editor-in-chief is Brother G. Papastavrou of Cleveland, a tried and experienced journalist to whose entire efforts and diligent editorship the steady improvement and progress of the publication may be credited.

In extending our congratulations to the publishers and the editor of the *Mentor*, we wish them continued success, and may they serve the public in the best traditions of the press.

THE EDITOR.

GREATEST GREEK ACTRESS THANKS CUNARD LINE FOR WONDERFUL SERVICE

MADAME MARIKA COTOPOULI, who, as our readers know, arrived in this country on the *Mauretania*, October 31, wrote to the management of the Cunard Company through her American representative, as follows: "Mme. Marika Cotopouli would like to express to the management of the Cunard Line, her sincere thanks for a most enjoyable voyage, the wonderful service and the many kindnesses extended to her during the trip. She feels happy at the thought that on her return trip to Europe she will enjoy again the fine service of the Cunard Line."

The Cunard Line officials expressed themselves as extremely happy with the satisfaction expressed by Mme. Cotopouli with their service.

The *Mauretania*, February 21, will sail direct to Greece, and it is expected that a very large number of Greek passengers will take advantage of this annual opportunity to go to Athens in a crack transatlantic liner of the Cunard Company.

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Endorse:

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WHAT PRICE PRICE?

Whenever one finds similar products being sold at a considerable difference in price, it is advisable to ascertain whether quality has been cheapened, substitution made or something necessary has been left out.

After drinking several glasses of cut-priced lemonade, a man approached the lad in charge of the stand and addressed him:

"Young man, how can you expect to sell your lemonade at five cents, when you have a competitor offering the finest lemonade I ever drank at two cents?"

"Well, mister," answered the boy, "we're in partnership. The cat fell in his bowl an hour ago, and we decided to get rid of his lemonade quick before the news spread."

SUSPICIOUS RESIGNATION

When a man is resigned to a corrupt government, mistrust him, as he is likely to be profiting from the corruption.

At a banquet Hoskins, clad in deepest black, said resignedly as he drained the glass at his plate:

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Hoskins," said a nearby guest, "has evidently suffered a bereavement."

"Yes," said the friend addressed, "he buried his mother-in-law this morning."

INGRATITUDE

Whenever the subject of ingratitude is broached we are made to think of the man and the bull.

An old gentleman tumbled over a five-barred gate just in time to save himself from an angry bull in the pasture. "You brute!" he spluttered, shaking his fist at the infuriated animal, "and I've been a vegetarian all my life."

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HAPPY NEW YEAR to all the Members of
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Greetings

In behalf of the Officers of the 1930 Ad-
ministration, we wish each and every
Brother a Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year.

Charles J. Demas, President
Chapter No. 31
A. Sioris, President
Chapter No. 236

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Greetings from Business Men of New Haven, Conn., to the Members of New Haven Ahepa Chapter No. 98 and the Order of Ahepa

*The Season's Best Greetings from the Boosters
of the New Haven Chapter No. 98*

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A. ANTONOPOULOS	NICK ANTONOPOULOS
MICHAEL BASILE	HARRY BESBESSIDES
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Compliments of
HARRY PERLMAN
1386 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

Greetings

It gives us great pleasure at this time of the year, in behalf of the members of the New Haven Chapter No. 98, to extend sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Healthy, Wealthy and Happy New Year to the officers and members of the Order of Ahepa and to our friends in New Haven and throughout the country.

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER NO. 98

JAMES CARSON, *President*

HARRY AMBELIDES, *Secretary*

Compliments of

**COLUMBIA
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174 Commerce Street
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

We wish a MERRY CHRISTMAS
and a HAPPY NEW YEAR to
all AHEPANS

Woldorf Clothing Co., Inc.
149 Temple St., New Haven, Conn.

We wish a Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year to all our
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example.

Pinnacle of Hellenic Genius and Achievement in Brother S. Gregory Taylor's New Hotel St. Moritz

(Continued from page 24)

on the second floor illuminated with health-giving sun-ray lights. Stage and auditorium for Grand Guignol performances and moving pictures will also be among the activities here.

The St. Moritz contains over 1,200 guest rooms ranging in units from one room to suites of any desirable size. Each room has its tub and shower in exquisitely tiled and colored bathrooms and is supplied with a comforter for the bed and a bagueuse (a towel gown). In each room there is also a three-channel radio.

The St. Moritz, a complete work of art, has so many features both in architectural design and in service that it would be an injustice to even attempt to give an accurate account in the short space allotted here. The hotel itself is built in an early Italian style of architecture modified by the modern.

The above brief mention of a few of the new hotel's attractions serves to indicate why the St. Moritz is considered by New Yorkers as a distinct contribution to the hotels of the Metropolis. In the St. Moritz, Mr. Taylor's intention is to provide an atmosphere, surroundings and a style of service far beyond what the hotel's prevailing reasonable rates would imply. It is to be a hostelry in which a discriminating clientele can find its requirements at a figure within its means.

Brother S. Gregory Taylor, in addition to his duties as President and Managing Director of Hotels Buckingham, Montclair and Dixie is also the President and Managing Director of the St. Moritz.

Brother Taylor being an enthusiastic Ahepan, has made it a practice to place Ahepans in several posts of high responsibility in all his hotels. There are now hundreds of Ahepans in high position with the Taylor chain of hotels. Besides heading his own chain of hotels, Mr. Taylor is also President of the Transcontinental Chain of Hotels, a cooperative group of twenty-nine hotels situated throughout the country. Brother Taylor, a young man, has achieved success not by imitating, but by visioning and creating. The St. Moritz is a creation distinctly his own. He is a perfect example of what this country will do for a man who has brains and is willing to work.

The entire Order of Ahepa extends its felicitations to Brother S. Gregory Taylor. He is one of Ahepa's most persistent boosters. He has spoken over the radio about Ahepa, and has never hesitated to give a hand to carry on the work in the metropolitan district. S. Gregory Taylor is a man whom success has not and cannot spoil. In spite of his unusual successes his feet have never left the ground. He is always one of the boys and above all, he never forgets that his origin is Greek. From him many other successful men can take example.

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Greetings from Business Men of Eureka, Calif., to Members of Eureka Chapter No. 269 and the Order of Ahepa

Greetings

THE officers and members of the Redwood Chapter, No. 269, Order of Ahepa, extend their ardent wishes to all Brother Ahepans throughout the United States and Canada, and to all the world at large, for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

CHRIS ARTHUNAS, President
EUSTACE VAFTADIS, Secretary

TO ALL AHEPANS

I extend my Best Wishes for a
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Dr. J. F. Walsh
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HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ALL THE AHEPANS

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TO ALL AHEPANS

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516 Fifth Street, Eureka, California
Resources Over Three Million Dollars

Our Best Wishes to All Ahepans for
a Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year!

Dolson Electric Co.

215 F Street EUREKA, CALIF.
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Electrical Contracting FRIGIDAIRE
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MATHEWS

MUSIC & STATIONERY HOUSE

Victor Radios • Baldwin Pianos
Phone 565 423 F Street Eureka, Calif.

Wishing a Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year to All

NUMERICAN BAKERY

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CHRISTMAS GREETINGS from
McGaraghan Drayage Co.

(Established in 1868)

LIGHT AND HEAVY HAULING
Storage in our modern warehouse given
special attention. Merchandise Distributing
Foot of E Street Eureka, Calif.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS
and A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

NEW METHOD
CLEANERS and HATTERS

"Not how CHEAP — but how GOOD"

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Phone 536

Season's Greetings

TO ALL THE AHEPANS

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Dentist

Gross Building Eureka, Calif.



229-E. STREET
EUREKA, CALIF.

Food of Quality

N. Boyias and C. Arhanas, Proprietors

OUR BEST WISHES
To All the Ahepans and
Our Friends
For a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year
EXCELLENT COOKING
QUICK SERVICE
In the center of the City
where you meet your friends

Phone 1549

The BAKERS of
MRS. WAGNER'S PIES

Wishes You
A Happy New Year

Pie Bakeries of America, Inc.
1751 W. Austin Street Chicago, Illinois

My Best Wishes to all Ahepans
for a Merry Christmas and
a Happy New Year

EUGENE S. SALVAGE

Attorney-at-Law

507 F Street, Eureka, Calif.

SENSE of SATISFACTION

There is a sense of satisfaction in setting aside
regularly each week a certain amount from
your income and depositing it with this bank.
Soon you will have a good size fund.

4 Percent Paid on Savings Accounts

BANK OF EUREKA

Savings Bank of Humboldt County
(Affiliated)

Greetings

TO ALL BROTHER AHEPANS

From

Hercules Chapter No. 226
Philadelphia, Pa.

**Olympic Chapter No. 178 of Tacoma,
Washington, Greets You**

IN behalf of the officers and members of the Olympic Chapter No. 178
of Tacoma, Wash., it gives us great pleasure to extend the Season's
Greetings to the officers and members of the Order of Ahepa and to
our American friends and sincerely wish them a Bright and Happy
New Year.

Respectfully,

SAM SCAFTUROS, President
NICK DOUGAS, Secretary

WE, the boosters of the Olympic Chapter No. 178 of Tacoma,
Wash., extend to you our sincere wishes for a Merry Christ-
mas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

ELIAS HALLIS, Governor

PETER MIHALACOPOULOS

NICK VAVURIS
Past President

JOHN KALITZAKIS

SAM PETROPOULOS
Vice President

MICHAEL C. TAVLARIDES
Governor

PETER MITCHELL

GUS SKAFIDAS
Captain of the Guard

GUS ZAHAROS

DIMOS AMIGDALIAS
Outer Sentinel

PAUL GERONTIS, Captain of the Guard
Prop. of PAUL'S PLACE, 1106 Market St.

SANTA FE CHAPTER GREET'S YOU

The Santa Fe Chapter No. 264 of Santa Fe,
New Mexico, extends cordial Christmas
Greetings and best wishes to the officers and
members of Ahepa throughout the land.

Faithfully,

John Leggett, President
James Karamountis, Secretary

BROTHER Cris Manthou, Vice
President of the Olympic Chap-
ter No. 178 of Tacoma, Wash., ex-
tends his Brotherly Greetings to the
entire domain and wishes all a Merry
Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous
New Year.

BROTHER Aleck Vlahos of the Olympic
Chapter No. 178 of Tacoma, Washington
extends his cordial Greetings to all Ahepans
for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and
Prosperous 1931, and wishes the growth of the
Order to become as big as Mt. Olympus.

SANITARY

Oyster and Fish Market

August Formouzis, Prop.

Extends his Brotherly wishes to every
Ahepan from Coast to Coast for a
Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year

Salmon Shipped Anywhere in U. S. A.

Condition and Delivery guaranteed

Member of Chapter No. 178

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

We Extend Season's Best Wishes to
the Entire Ahepa Realm

Western Fish Company
Operated by Brothers George
and Steve Phill

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

We ship salmon to any part of the
country

Condition and Delivery Guaranteed



Greetings from Business of Charlotte, N. C., to the Members of Marathon Chapter No. 2 and to the Order of Ahepa in general

THOMAS & HOWARD CO.
Wholesale Grocers
Charlotte, N. C.

CHICAGO MEAT MARKET
Fresh and Cured Meats
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

"Insist On"

LANCE'S
Peanut Products
and Candies

Greetings
WITH every kind remembrance to all the members of the Order of Ahepa and our American friends at this joyous Season together with best wishes for happiness in the New Year.
Sincerely,
CHRIS PAPPAS, *President*
JAMES KOKENES, *Secretary*
Marathon Chapter No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

John Ruskin Cigar
DAVID L. HIRSCH
Distributor
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Hardaway-Hecht Co.
Wholesale Grocers
AGENTS for
Admiration Cigars
Canada Dry Ginger Ale
Charlotte, N. C.

"El Moro" Cigar
5c
Carter-Colton Cigar Co.
Distributors
Charlotte, N. C.

NASH MOTOR CARS
BURWELL-HARRIS CO.
Distributors
for North and South Carolina
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. B. SMITH & CO.
Jewelers
9 EAST TRADE STREET
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

We Extend the Season's Best Greetings to the Order of Ahepa and to Our American Friends

THE BOOSTERS OF MARATHON CHAPTER NUMBER 2 OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GEORGE CALFAS	
MATTHEW KARRIS	GEORGE PLUMIDES
GUST ANGELOS	
TONI HADGI	KARNAZIS BROTHERS
ZAFIRIOS ZAFIROPOULOS	
GEORGE GATSIKOS	THOMAS KERHOULAS
MICHAEL VARSAMIS	
JOHN ROPOULOS	JERRY J. KAMBIS
LOUIS KOSTAKOPOULOS	
JAMES ELLIOTT	ALEX CALOXELOS

Christmas Greetings
TO THE
Order of Ahepa
FROM
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE
NORTH CAROLINA

FOR RESULTS
Advertise in Ahepa Magazine. It will bring you results, for it completely covers the enormous buying power of the Greeks. Try it.

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"On the Square"
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Newly Organized
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 We carry a complete stock at all times
 Prompt Service
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 DAIRIES**
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 CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Biggers & Parrott
 Poultry and Produce
 .
 CHARLOTTE
 NORTH CAROLINA

Greetings from Business Men of Roanoke, Va., to Members of Roanoke Chapter No. 137, and the Order of Ahepa

BUY THE BEST
H. & C. COFFEE
 For Hotels and Cafés
 WOOD BROTHERS CO.
 Roanoke, Virginia

Greetings
 IN behalf of Roanoke Chapter No. 137 and myself, I wish to extend to the officers and members of Ahepa and to our American friends my sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.
 Faithfully,
 JOHN N. CASTROS, President
 Roanoke Chapter No. 137, Va.

TRAVIS & KELLEY
"If it swims, we have it"
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
 Fresh Fish and Oysters
 103-105 Market Square, Roanoke, Va.
 Phone 233-832

Compliments of
J. A. MINTON
 Wholesale and Retail
 FRESH AND CURED MEATS
 OF ALL KINDS
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 Phone 72

E. E. WIGGINS
 Wholesale and Retail
 FRESH AND COUNTRY
 CURED MEATS
 Nos. 7 and 9 City Market, Roanoke, Va.
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 ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Compliments Your Friend
**ROANOKE
 SUNLIGHT BAKERY**
 Bakers
 MOTHER'S BREAD
 PIES and CAKES
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 ROANOKE, VA.
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 SPECIALIZE IN
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 313 Nelson Street Roanoke, Va.
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 Top-N-Och Bread**
 The Quality Loaf
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Season's Greetings

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ELEVATOR CO.**

Millers and Grain Dealers
"In the heart of the Virgin Soil of the
Panhandle"
AMARILLO, TEXAS
James Chiflakos, Southern Representative

Season's Greetings

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PRODUCE CIGARS CANDIES
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DISTRIBUTION
WITHOUT
WASTE

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Phone 338

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To Ahepa Members —

THE MANAGEMENT
OF THE

**HOTEL
TIMES SQUARE**

(Patronized by Ahepa)

CORDIALLY EXTENDS
THE SEASON'S GREETINGS

255 West 43rd Street
New York, N. Y.

TO AHEPA MEMBERS

The Management of

**THE ACROPOLIS HOTEL and
THE ACROPOLIS TRAVEL SERVICE**

Cordially Extends the Season's Greetings

310 West 58th Street * * New York City, N. Y.

Greetings and Best Wishes

For a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

BROTHER CHARLES N. DIAMOND, President

DIAMOND COFFEE COMPANY

7484 Wykes Street * * Detroit, Michigan

BANK OF ITALY — NOW

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

Brother Ahepans of California: Our Greek Department is ready to
serve you. Do your banking with the largest bank west of Chicago

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Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association
1 Powell Street * * San Francisco, California

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NATURAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Bakers' and Confectioners' Supplies

Orangeade, Fruit Syrups, Crushed Fruits, Marshmallow, Meringue Powder, Baking
Powders, Ice Cream Powders, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Pie Fillings, Extracts, Oils,
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Factory: Franklin, India and Wells Streets

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CHAKALIS BROTHERS, Inc.

Wholesalers in: Lamb, Beef, Veal, Pork and Poultry,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs

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Happy New Year

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Single \$3 to \$5
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Will You Make Easter in Greece?

There is no time like Spring time in Greece.
Every Greek dreams of making Easter in the bosom
of his family.

WRITE NOW for full particulars—
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New York City

New York

The Management of the Hamilton Hotel extends the Season's Greetings to the members of the Order
of Ahepa and cordially wishes them a most Prosperous New Year



HAMILTON HOTEL

14th and K Streets, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Russell A. Conn, Manager

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Comforts In a Luxurious Atmosphere Await You
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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
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Opposite Franklin Park, one of Washington's most beautiful centers.
Three blocks from the White House, State, War and Navy
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Club Breakfast	65c, 85c, \$1.00
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Also COFFEE SHOP

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rates to members of the AHEPA